





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Dividends from Planning In 1953

By HUGH L. COSLINE

IN the coming year, any northeastern farmer who succeeds in equalling his 1952 net income will find it necessary to plan carefully, watch expenses and take all possible steps to increase production per animal, per acre, and per hour worked.

The reason for this statement is a declining level of prices for farm products without a corresponding drop in production costs. From mid-August to December, prices of farm products averaged to drop about 2 per cent a month. Beef cattle led the drop but

milk and eggs, most important in the Northeast, were below a year previous.

Some economists feel that average net farm incomes in 1953 will be 5 per cent below 1952. Some farms will do better, some worse. *On some farms (we hope on yours) 1953 net income will be above 1952. It is our hope that we can help you reach that goal. It will still be a reasonably good year for northeastern farmers.*

The fact that prices of farm products (and some others) are on the down trend does not necessarily mean that we are headed into a depression or even a serious recession. In fact, some economists believe that inflation will continue for some years but at a slower rate, perhaps 2 to 3 per cent a year instead of the 5-10 per cent we have been experiencing, and with some possible minor down-swings.

I can understand how you may get tired of reading about "increased efficiency." But no matter how often you may have it called to your attention, it will continue to be extremely important if you want good returns for the time and thought you put on your farming.

What To Expect

In making plans you can probably count on:

1. No all-out war in 1953; probably no real peace in Korea.
2. Continued good demand for food from consumers with jobs at good wages.
3. A temporary halt in inflation. Lower prices in some cases.
4. More conservatism in Washington. Less Federal interference in farming.
5. Adequate supplies of most things you buy to operate your farm.



Fundamentally there is little that's new when it comes to getting high production with the least possible cost of money and labor. The following old principles still hold:

Buy or breed higher producing cows, hens, pigs, and sheep. Feed them liberally on adequate rations. Raise a high proportion of feed on your own farm.

Buy the best possible seed of adapted varieties of crops, fit a good seedbed, fertilize heavily and control weeds by cultivation or chemicals.

Time Is Money

Arrange buildings and fields to save time. Keep cash costs as low as possible by getting credit as cheaply as possible, buying in volume, keeping equipment repaired and adjusted, doing custom work with some machines or hiring custom work when cheaper than owning equipment.

Don't make the mistake of trying to cut costs by using less fertilizer, buying cheap seed or letting weeds grow in crops. *Low cost per unit of production is the goal.*

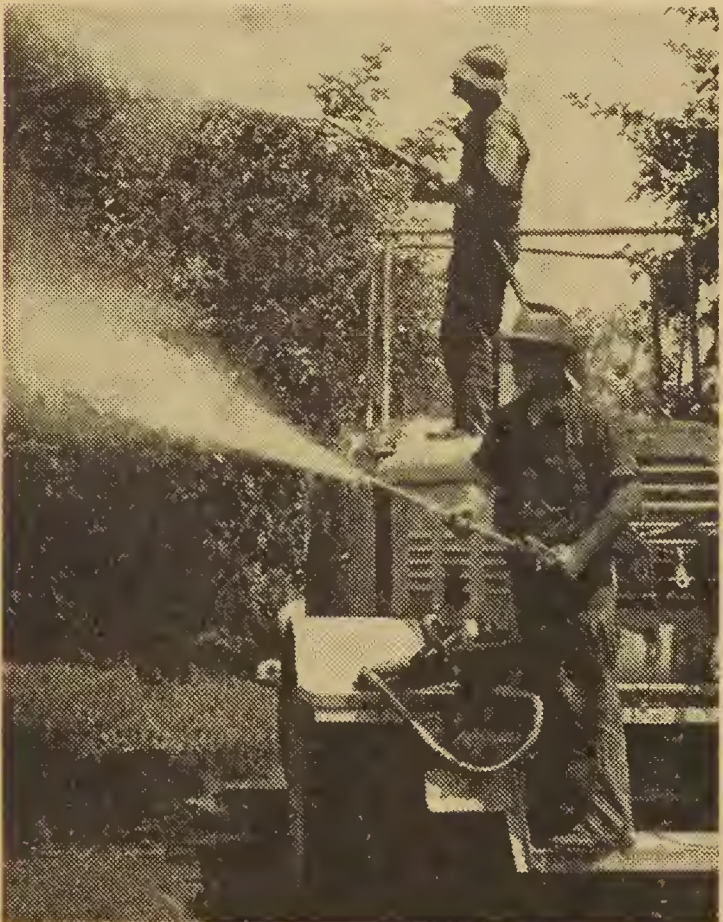
Credit may become more difficult to get and slightly more costly. It will pay to study credit sources and develop them to fit your needs at the lowest feasible cost.

Always, there is the question of how much credit to use. Certainly buying land, hoping for a rise in value, looks like a risky gamble. Going in debt to increase your business to full efficiency looks reasonable. A conservative farmer will plan to keep financial obligations where they can be managed if further price declines should come.

Dairymen face milk marketing problems. At least until election, the feeling was growing that Washington was increasing its authority in milk marketing agreements and that producers had less and less to say. Perhaps the new secretary of agriculture will bring a change of policy.

Competition from low-grade frozen deserts, filled milk and oleo is a threat. U. S. butter consumption per consumer has dropped 48 per cent

(Continued on Page 5)



Better than ever



RIGHT here in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania we have men who have bred and selected their poultry breeding stock so well that their birds stand up with those anywhere in the world. These hatcherymen are turning out chicks right now that grow bigger faster and, as layers, can produce more eggs than the birds of fifteen years ago. Many of these hatcherymen are G.L.F. members and live close to you.

Nearby Chicks Are Tops

Chicks from nearby hatcheries are not only among the best

in the world, but they just naturally receive better care, and run less chance of being chilled and weakened than those shipped long distances. Because they are nearby, you can know the hatcherymen personally and visit with them about your chicks. This year, buy your chicks from one of the good northeastern hatcheries.

★ ★ ★

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, New York

No Question about it... Some of the Best Chicks in the world are produced in G.L.F. Territory



How Our Readers KEEP CHEERFUL

Letters from Our Latest Contest
Will Help You Chase Away Gloom

FREEDOM APPRECIATED (First Prize)

MY FAVORITE gloom chaser is the thought that I possess what millions of people in other lands would gladly suffer anything to get; that I as a citizen of the United States have the right of freedom of worship, freedom of speech, and freedom to vote as I please.

I was born in England and came to America in 1919. I found it was indeed God's country. It would be more than gloomy, it would be tragic for me if I ever had to give up my dearest possession—my United States citizenship. So to chase the gloom I only have to say to myself, "I am an American," and old man gloom disappears like snow in the sun.—Mrs. Richard Murray, R.D. 1, West Valley, N. Y.

* * *

GOD IS GOOD

MY FAVORITE gloom chaser is a little verse which I keep at eye level in my window over my kitchen sink, to be read at least once each morning.

"Every morning lean thine arm awhile
Upon the window sill of Heaven
And gaze upon thy Lord.
Then, with the vision in thy heart,
Turn strong to meet thy day."

If I find my gloom returning, I make a special trip to read my little verse and lift up my eyes to the hills outside my windows, and know that God is good—that gloom must not be allowed to spoil our lives! — Mrs. Ralph D. French, R.D. 2, Avoca, N. Y.

* * *

LITTLE THINGS

MY FAVORITE gloom chasers are the little things in life—the "won't you let me help you?" — things that make your pathway light. It's just jolly, joking things, the "never mind the trouble" things, the "laugh with me—it's funny" things that make the world seem bright.

"Never-can-be-equalled" things that all the papers eite are not like little human things, the "just because I like you" things that make us happy.

So here's to all the little things, the "done and then forgotten" things that make life worth while.—John F. Bennett, 20 N. Walnut St., Attica, N. Y.

* * *

FROM A WHEEL CHAIR

I CLIPPED the paragraph about your Gloom-Chaser Contest and mailed it to my shut-in friend in South Carolina. Yesterday I received his Gloom Chaser to type and submit for him. I am enclosing it.

The author is a polio cripple, about thirty-five, the son of farmer people who are both in poor health—so you

can see the author needs something to chase his gloom all right.—Mrs. Mary Billings, Bowdoinham, Maine.

"When everything looks dark, I roll my wheelchair up to the window and look out. I see how God made the earth with its flowers, the birds singing as they fly about the trees, the colors of the trees. This always takes the gloom out of my life, and I go away from the window smiling, and thanking God I am living on this earth."—Wm. Glenn Vaughn, R. 1, Gray Court, S. C.

* * *

BAD EXAMPLE

ALL I have to do to refrain from being gloomy or disagreeable is to remember the man I once worked for in my youth. He was the most disagreeable person I ever met! If it rained, that was the day he wanted to plow; if the sun shone, he wanted rain! If you had eggs for breakfast, he stormed. He wanted bacon! If you had mashed potatoes for dinner, he wanted them fried! If you had tea, it should have been coffee!

And so on, all through the day — every day. Nothing suited him. Nothing was right. It got to be a habit—a very bad one. He ruined his life, the lives of his wife and his children, and all who ever came in contact with him!

When I think of him now, I have to smile for I learned a lesson from him. Take as they are things that can't be helped and smile through it all! And remember, it's the little things of life that irritate and divide us. In the BIG things of life, we stand as one! —Vida R. Marsden, R. 1, Boonville, N. Y.

* * *

A PICTURE LESSON

MY FAVORITE gloom chaser is the cover of a last year's issue of Saturday Evening Post which I have tacked on my wall. It pictures a shabby restaurant down by the tracks, with several very careless men lounging, smoking or eating at tables. But calmly seated at the end of one table is an old lady and a small, thin boy. They are bowing their heads in thanks over a bowl of soup.

Whenever the going seems hard, I take a lesson from the old lady and little boy, and always find something to be very, very thankful for.—Mrs. Priscilla Smith Botti, R. D., Canterbury, Conn.

* * *

SILLY

MY HUSBAND and I help each other chase the blues away. Occasionally, just as we are seated for the evening meal, one will observe that the other is wearing a "long" face. If my husband is the guilty one, I put on the most idiotic grin that I can manage and he breaks down and comes back with an even sillier "face" than mine.

By this time our four sons are laughing so hard that before we know it we're joining in and the gloom has vanished.

It's simple but for us very effective. You might try it, too. — Mary Jane Lewis, Bond Rd., Sodus, N. Y.

* * *

WASHING WINDOWS

AS YOU all know, Old Man Gloom likes nothing better than to sit down with us and think things over. My method of getting rid of the old rascal is to get busy washing my windows. I find myself looking out on a

(Continued on Page 19)

Take it Easy... Smoke P.A. mild, tasty all the way!

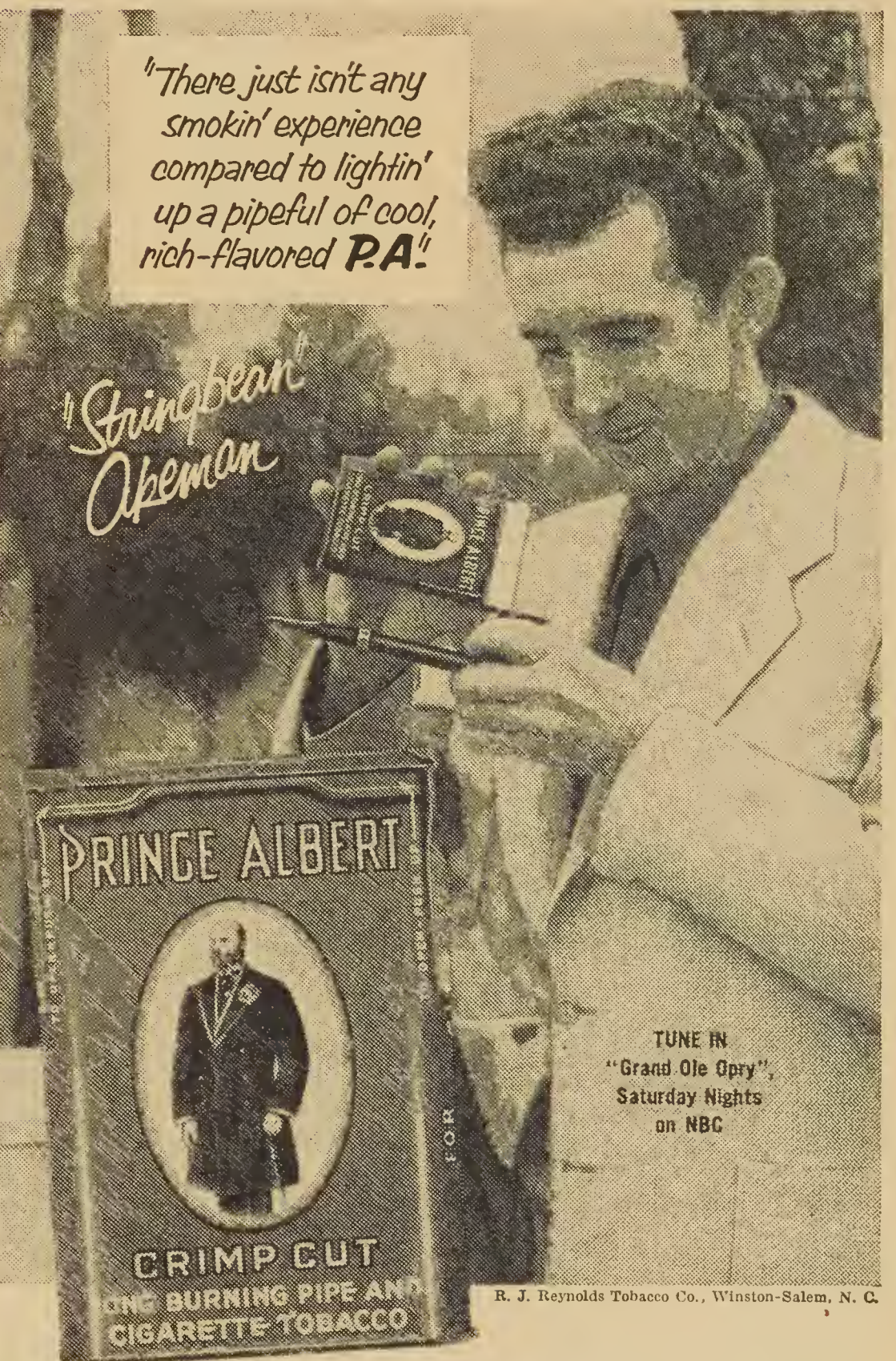


"STRINGBEAN" AKEMAN

☆
Banjo-playing comic
and star
of "Grand Ole Opry"

"There just isn't any
smokin' experience
compared to lightin'
up a pipeful of cool,
rich-flavored P.A!"

Stringbean
Akeman



TUNE IN
"Grand Ole Opry",
Saturday Nights
on NBC

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

EASY ON YOUR TONGUE! Prince Albert is specially treated by the patented "No-Bite" process to insure against tongue bite!

EASY TO DRAW! Crimp cut Prince Albert packs just right in your pipe. Smokes cool, mild and mellow!

*Process Patented July 30, 1907

EASY ON YOUR POCKETBOOK! Prince Albert gives you more choice tobacco in every pocket tin. More smoking pleasure for your money!

EASY TO ROLL! You can't beat Prince Albert for a "makin's" cigarette! Rolls easy... stays put... doesn't dribble out the ends!

Prince Albert

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!



"Aw, let him live a little!"

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

DAIRY SUBSTITUTES ARE INCREASING

I JUST talked with a man friendly to the dairy industry who said frankly that he could not tell the difference between oleo and butter except when the oleo was hot. In a good restaurant twice lately I have had butter that almost made me gag, and in my opinion poor quality butter has done as much as anything else to increase the consumption of oleo.

Substitutes for other dairy products, including fats in place of cream for the manufacture of ice cream, are rapidly increasing. No wonder dairymen and their leaders are worried.

However, there are remedies for the situation. At a dinner given by the Grange the other night I had some apple sherbet that was delicious. Except for the sugar it was made entirely of two New York State products, apples and milk. At the same dinner there was a dairy spread which was essentially a cream of 50% fat. You know how it is possible to close down your separator to increase the butterfat content of cream. Well, this dairy spread was based on the same idea except that it was homogenized so that it did not separate.

Most of the people at the meeting who tried this new spread liked it. The important point about it is that it can be sold for 40 cents a pound and thereby compete with oleo. It may be that the way to beat oleo is to beat the manufacturers at their own game, that is by making a spread entirely of dairy products that is better than oleo and that will sell for nearly the same price.

But the best way to meet the problem of the increasing number of dairy substitutes is to do a better job of advertising and publicizing the food values of milk and its by-products. Oleo and other manufacturers of dairy substitutes spend millions of dollars in huge publicity campaigns.

SOMETHING FOR THE FAMILY

READING aloud is something nice for a family to do together, it is entertaining and inspirational. It is surprising, too, how much good literature you can cover if you make sure to read at least a little every day. Following any meal is a good time before everyone rushes into some work or activity.

So far our readings at our house have included selections from the Bible, Whittier's wonderful old home poem "Snowbound," and selections from the fine old readers that our parents and grandparents used in school. At present we are reading pieces from Sanders old Sixth Reader, a book that my mother used in school three-quarters of a century ago.

One of the most interesting, instructive and readable science books I know is Van Loon's "History of Mankind," and "Robinson Crusoe" is one book that I have never tired of reading and re-reading.

There are hundreds of good books and shorter articles and poems from which to choose. The main thing is to get started, and after you have done it a few times, reading aloud will become a real part of your family life.

LET'S LIVE A LITTLE

LAST night I spent a very pleasant evening reading the new seed catalogs. I wasn't yet ready to make out the order, but I wanted to see what was new, and to get the lift of the spirit that comes with the arrival of the catalogs when the days begin to lengthen a little.

I have often wondered why farm folks don't get more enjoyment out of living in the country. When I have asked my friends that question they say something about being too busy. Then I always wonder what they think life is for anyway. I don't think

By E. R. Eastman

many people are busier than I am, or have more problems to contend with. Yet I think I am happier than most, because I appreciate my friends, like my work, and particularly like country life.

With practice, this sort of appreciation can be trained and cultivated. When our boys were small we never went for a ride that we did not take particular care to call their attention to the beauty of the countryside. We pointed out a good crop, a job of plowing well done, a meadow showing green against a cornfield in the fall, the glorious colors of the autumn woods, and the sunrises and sunsets of this northeastern country, the beauty of which I do not think can be equalled elsewhere in the world.

The result was that it wasn't long before our sons were in turn calling our attention to the things they loved in country life, and they still do.

It seems to me, therefore, that all who live in the country, in spite of the hard work and the many problems, can get more happiness out of living than most of us do. What do you think?

THIS MAY SAVE TRAGEDY

WHEN I came to work this morning the road was about as icy as I have ever seen it. But I had little trouble, because I use mud-snow rear tires in winter and have them treated by roughing up or impregnating.

The Safe Winter Driving League outlines some common-sense safety rules. They include:

1. Get the feel of the road.

That means, try your brakes occasionally while driving slowly and away from traffic just to see how slippery the road is.

2. Drive slowly.

3. Keep the windshield clear.

4. Use tire chains on snow and ice. (I find the kind of tires mentioned above almost as effective as chains.)

5. Pump your brakes slowly down to stop. Never jam them on, thus locking them and throwing the car into a dangerous skid.

6. Follow at a safe distance. (It irritates me in bad driving weather to have a foolish driver so close behind that he couldn't stop if I had to.)

Another dangerous and irritating trick is to drive out into a main road, or out of your own driveway ahead of traffic. While you are getting your car under way the cars behind always have to slow up, and sometimes they cannot do that quickly enough.

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN?

IT would take a book to list the changes that have come about in farming in recent years. Here are a few. You will think of many others:

Hand milking to machine milking.

Horses to trucks and tractors.

Home to custom mixing of feeds.

Grass silage.

Many changes in haying and harvesting methods.

But we have only just started. More and more advances will be made in taking heavy work, and especially heavy lifting out of the farm jobs. Machinery will be made more and more automatic, science will continue to show us how to cut costs and increase production.

I could go on and on, but I'd rather know what you think. For the best short letter on "What I Think Will Happen in Farming in the Next 25

Years" AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$5. For the second best letter we will pay \$3, and \$1 for each of the other good letters that we can find room to print. Address your letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department FC, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and have them in our offices not later than January 30.

GOOD READING

WITH THE bustle and excitement of Christmas things of the past and the cold winter setting in hard, now is the time to catch up on some of the reading you've been promising yourself since last summer. To help this project along, make sure to have copies of Mr. Eastman's historical novels, *The Settlers* and *No Drums*, which now can be obtained in combination at a reduced rate.

The Settlers tells of the "Genesee movement", that strange urge that led families and whole communities, following the Revolution and Sullivan's Expedition, to pick up their belongings and plod westward to possess the new land that had been the hunting country of the Iroquois.

No Drums is the story of Civil War times, not so much on the war front as on the home front. And what makes the story so much more interesting, and makes it ring true, is the fact that much of it is based on the author's family experiences.

Don't be like so many people who neglected to send for their copies of the earlier novels and have now lost out. Send a check for \$5.00 right away to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department ND, Ithaca, New York, for both books or \$3.00 for either, and the return mail will bring you your copies.—I.M.L.

EAT MORE BREAKFAST

SURVEYS show that one out of every five school children does not have a good breakfast. More than half of the teen-age girls eat a poor breakfast, and only half of the men and women in this country are said to eat a good enough breakfast for nutritional requirements and to maintain health.

In industry the largest number of accidents occur during the last hour before lunch, and most of the injured have come to work without an adequate breakfast. Eating a better breakfast results in better work, output, mental alertness and in less muscular fatigue during the latter part of the forenoon.

What is a good breakfast? You should eat at least one-fourth of the day's food requirements at breakfast, including:

Citrus fruit or juice (½ cup)

Egg or milk, or both (bacon if you want it)

Cereal or toast, or both

Butter

This kind of breakfast will stay with you, but these are minimum requirements. If you are working at physical labor you will need more.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I ASKED Mrs. Eastman to find me a good chestnut. This is what she came up with:

The busy clerk at the hotel desk finally got around to answering the insistent telephone bell. A slightly befogged voice at the other end asked:

"What time will the bar be open?"

"One o'clock," replied the clerk, and hung up.

A few minutes later the phone rang again, and the same question was asked and answered. After four more such calls, the now highly indignant clerk sputtered into the telephone:

"How many times do I have to tell you that our bar doesn't open until one o'clock. We don't break rules here. You can't possibly get into that bar until one o'clock."

"Who wansh to get in?" was the answer. "I wanna get out!"

Dividends from Planning in 1953

(Continued from Page 1)

since 1941. Oleo consumption is 24 per cent higher than last year.

Your part in lessening the effects of this competition could be continued support of "Milk for Health" and other ways of increasing milk consumption. Of course fluid milk is the most profitable dairy product for northeastern dairymen.

Blended milk prices may be a little lower than the past year and costs will be as high or higher. New York dairy cow population is about stable at 1,400,000 head. But there has been, since 1944, a 16 per cent decline in the number of New York farmers who sold whole milk. Dairy farms are bigger. *The number of heifers on farms is unusually large and it is predicted that dairy cow replacements will cost less this year than they did in 1952.*

While returns per hour spent on dairy cows have been lower than for some other farm enterprises, they are likely to fluctuate less. Returns have not dropped as have returns for beef cattle and will not!

Good Egg Outlook

Poultrymen can expect better times, at least for the first 6 months. Prediction is that egg prices will be a little better and that costs will be about the same. Per capita consumption of eggs has increased 25 per cent in last 10 years, chickens next by 31 per cent, turkeys, 43 per cent.

Average number of layers in the coming year (U.S.) is estimated at 2 per cent less than the previous year. Cornell estimates New York poultrymen's average 1952 cost of production was 53 cents a dozen; average sale price, 54 cents. Buy baby chicks to fill your houses.

Recent turkey prices have been bolstered by government buying. Total 1953 U. S. turkey crop may be below 1952, but Northeast is likely to be bigger. Broiler prices will depend mostly on the supply but prices are predicted as slightly lower than last year.

Watch Potato Acreage

Potato growers can ruin returns by a big jump in acreage. USDA potato goal set at 359 million bushels. This year's crop was about 348 million bushels. Indications are that last year's shortage will not be repeated and that prices will not advance much, if any, during spring months.

USDA is suggesting another year of big crops. Exception is wheat where reduction of 8 per cent is requested. 1952 wheat exports were $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1951 figure. Good prices in recent years may bring same acreage or increase.

A record consumption of processed vegetables per capita in 1952, together with full employment, promises continued high demand for canned and frozen vegetables. In 1952, crop of most vegetables was smaller than it was in 1951. The over-all tonnage was down 20 per cent but was still about 10 per cent above average of the last 10 years. Prices of fresh vegetables are likely to be about the same as '52 but will, of course, vary from crop to crop according to production.

Several things about which an individual farmer can do little will have a tremendous effect on farming in years to come. You can, however, keep them in mind, consider the facts and let your farm organizations and your congressmen know how you feel about them.

Government Programs

The first is price supports and other parts of the government farm program.

There are signs that production of some farm products may be more than adequate, especially with the prospect of reduced exports. In spite of their record of failure, there is certain to be some demand for continued high

support prices. Resist it!

Judging from past comments of Secretary Benson, farm programs will become more conservative. Farm organization proposals will get more consideration. Subsidies and controls are likely to diminish.

Government programs for agriculture will never be entirely abandoned, therefore it is important that every farmer study price supports, soil conservation, research, market reports, in fact all USDA services; decide what he wants and tell his farm organizations and his congressmen what he wants.

If cuts are to be made, let's make them where they will hurt least.

Taxes are likely to be some lower but not immediately. The income tax due soon is for 1952. If you can enjoy a small cut in 1953 it will be a welcome change in trends and we can hope for a bigger cut in 1954. The important thing is to balance the budget, and as soon as possible, to start some reduction of the national debt.

Labor Unions

Another factor that affects farming is labor union activity.

Few farmers are anti-union. But they do feel that union leaders have been too much favored in Washington. Generally they oppose industry-wide bargaining on wages on the grounds that it fosters a labor monopoly. Farmers want working men to get good wages but impartial figures show that union wages have risen much faster and farther than have the returns from farming.

What union members get in the pay envelope does affect the cost of everything you buy. Increased wages without increased production are inflationary and may give workers more than their share of the national income.

The third point I want to mention is foreign trade. As already mentioned, wheat exports have dropped and are unlikely to reach former proportions. In fact, the emphasis now is on trading with foreign nations rather than giving or loaning them money so they can use it to buy from us. Unless we plan to play Santa Claus forever, we must buy from abroad in order to sell.

Take Time To Live

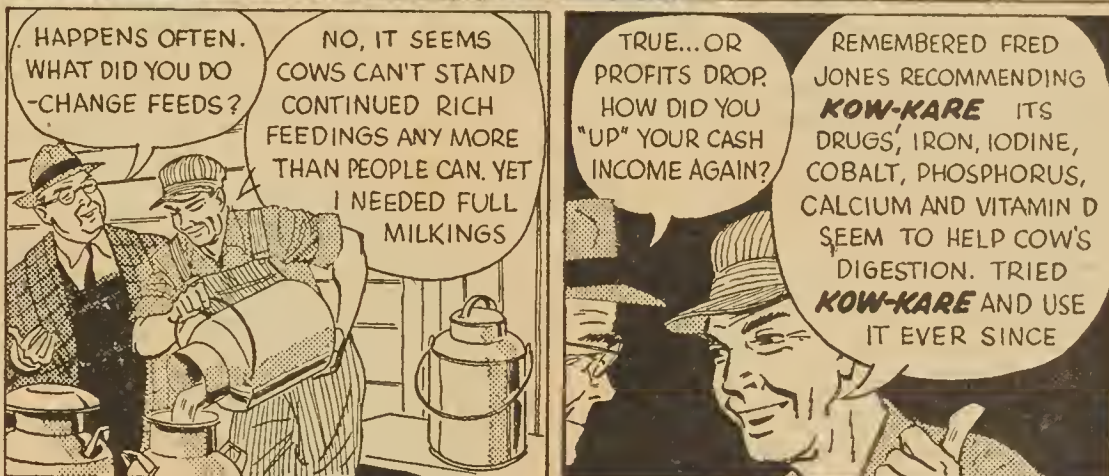
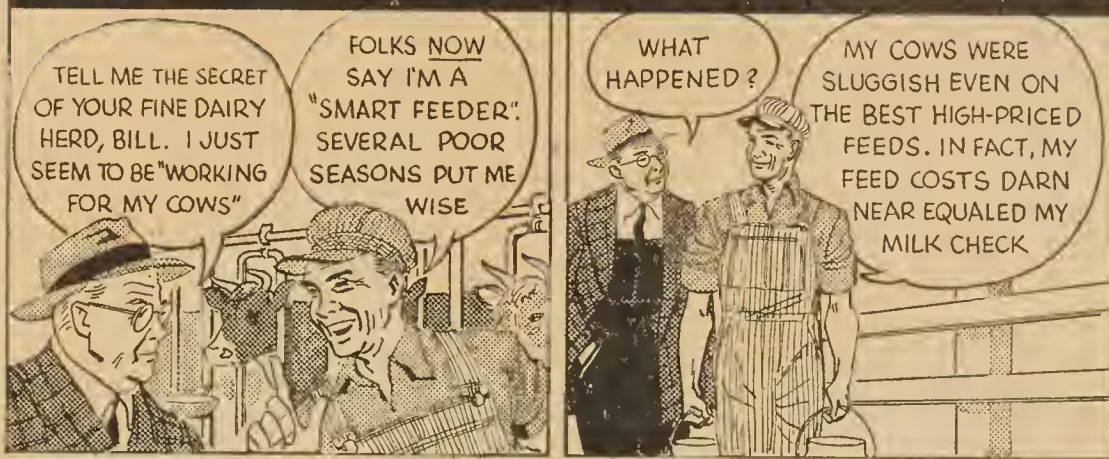
Finally, let's remember that we must live as well as earn a living. Let's resolve to:

1. Enjoy some leisure.
Have a few picnics; go fishing; take a trip or two; spend more time with the young people.
2. Make some improvements in your home.
You know what's needed. Remodel the house inside or out, redecorate, buy new furniture, do some landscaping. Make a place for the entire family to enjoy.
3. Support farm organizations.
Attend some meetings. Think about problems presented and express your opinion.
4. Be a better citizen.
Attend your school meeting. Study election issues, both local and national. Vote!
5. Cultivate your spirit.
Attend church. If you don't like the way it's run, you may find that a majority agrees with you. Working together, you may bring about needed changes.

Many problems face farmers; many problems face America. For some years undue emphasis has been placed on the fear of what might happen. Let's study every situation with the confidence that we can solve it. Only in that way can we build a better agriculture and a better nation.

For "The Lazy Farmer" see page 6.

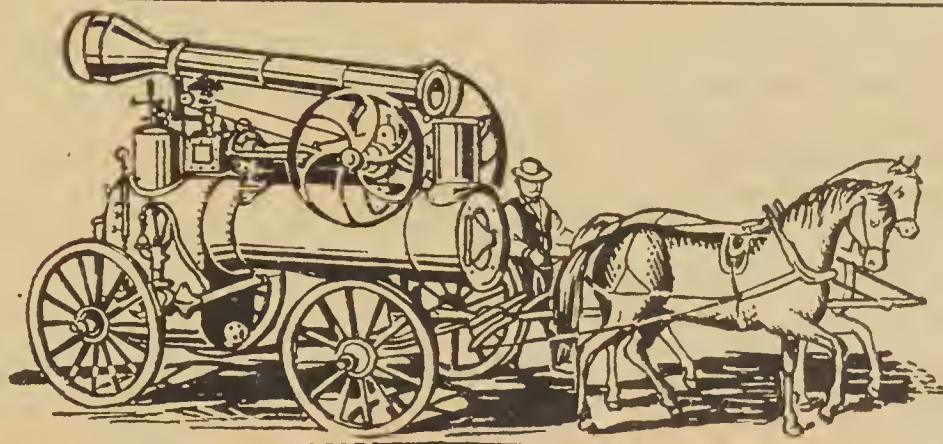
"They Call Me a SMART DAIRYMAN!"



Send for FREE Cow Book

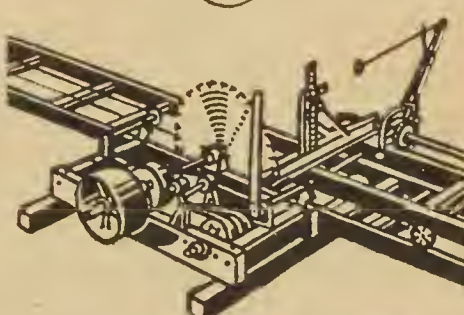
Here is a book you'll want to keep the year 'round... a treatise on how to handle the more common cow ailments that cut your profits. Ask for "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Get your KOW-KARE at your favorite farm supply store.

Dairy Association Co., Inc., Lyndonville 12, Vermont



Built 1877—STILL GOING STRONG!

This Frick farm engine broke all known service records when it operated in Madison County, Virginia, for 72 years. And it still runs fine!



Frick Sawmills have enjoyed continued preference since 1875

Frick farm and sawmill machinery are backed by more than a century of engineering experience. George Frick built his first steam engine in 1850, and three years later established Frick Company.

The whole story is told, with 200 illustrations, in the Frick Centennial History, just published. Send \$1 for your copy. And keep in touch with your nearest Frick Branch or Dealer; they furnish the most dependable equipment.

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Frick Co.

Ask your Sinclair Representative when the Sinclair Farm Show will be held in your community -- and plan to be there! And don't forget, he has something special in gasoline -- Patented Sinclair Anti-Rust Gasoline containing RD-119®, the amazing rust inhibitor that prevents rust in fuel systems. With Sinclair, you get power aplenty and protection, too, at no extra cost. Ask, too, about the rest of his full line of high-quality Sinclair products -- they're tops in the toughest going.

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FARM PRODUCTS



Calwonder—Most popular large early pepper.

HARRIS SEEDS

LARGE SIZE - THICK MEAT - BIG and EARLY YIELD

This handsome pepper with its blocky shape and dark, shiny green skin which turns bright red when ripe, is a week earlier than California Wonder. By far the best pepper for Northeastern conditions because it produces much larger yields in this area. Ours is the finest stock available, being outstanding for vigor of plants and uniformity of the fruits.

Available in seed, seedlings or transplants.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' catalog.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

23 Moreton Farm Rochester 11, N. Y.

— 1953 CATALOG now ready —

GOOD DEED DAY

By W. S. SHOOK



The group shown inspecting the completed barn are Phoebe Allen, left; Joseph Massey, Dewey Elwell, lifting the feed box lid, and Mrs. Josephine Allen.

A GOOD, old American tradition was revived in Quinton Township, Salem County, (N.J.) last spring, when members of the local Grange neighbors and friends banded together and in 17 working days, constructed a new barn to replace one destroyed by fire.

It all came about when on April 9 the barn on the Sylvanus S. Allen farm in Quinton Township burned to the ground. Members of Fenwick Grange authorized the Community Service Project Committee members, Carolyn Sheldon, Earl Butler, and Lester Harris, and Worthy Master Thomas Shidner, to plan assistance to Mr. Allen in his loss.

The committee decided Good Friday would be an appropriate time to start the task of rebuilding the lost structure, and the day was set aside to be known as "Good Deed Day."

The Grange committee soon discovered that everyone wanted to help in the project. Immediately members of the Grange home economics committee, Eva Elwell, Betty Carll, Olive Harris, and Josephine Allen offered to prepare and serve lunch on that day. They were aided by Helen Carll, Phoebe Allen and

Worthy Lecturer Elizabeth Faichney.

The men, too, offered their machinery, light tools and assistance. Those who were unable to come that day helped on other days until the old foundation platform and all other debris had been completely removed.

Then came the days of logging from the farm woodlands and carting logs and lumber to and from Beardsley's Saw Mill. These jobs, too, were done by Grangers and neighbors.

Even when carpenters Dan Hitchner and Halberton Smith started working, the group continued to help by assisting them until the structure was completed. Through this whole-hearted co-operation the entire structure was completed in 17 working days.

— A.A. —

Ten years ago the yearly average butterfat test of milk received from New York dairymen was over 3.8%. In 1951, the State average was 3.65%, the lowest of any reported year. Tests were highest in the southeastern (3.79%) and southwestern (3.73%) parts of the State and lowest in the northern (3.54%) and central (3.6%) districts.



The "Good Neighbor Policy" was practiced by Members of the local Grange, neighbors and friends who helped construct this barn in only 17 days when fire destroyed one of similar size on the Sylvanus Allen Farm in Quinton Township, Salem County, N. J.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

A NEW year's hung upon the wall and this time I don't mind at all because, for me, this year will be a triple anniversary. For one thing, '53 is when I'll reach the age of three-score ten; though that is s'posed to be life's span, I feel so good I'm sure I can go on from here for quite a bit 'fore my old ticker has to quit. Then, secondly, this little song will very soon have perked along for forty years, and though some say it shouldn't last another day, it's been an awful lot of fun composing ev'ry single one.

Fin'ly, and by far the most, this is the year when I can boast that I've lived half a century beneath one woman's thumb, by gee. Mirandy claims she doesn't know how we have ever made it go, but it is easy to explain: I've simply stood each ache and pain without complaint and given smiles in payment for her wifely wiles. I've been the world's most faithful spouse, though often she's called me a louse; she calls me lazy, but I say she's better off with me that way 'cause in return I've suffered loss by letting her pretend she's boss.



"My McCormick® Farmall® Super C... best all-around, time-saving 2-plow tractor I've used in 22 years"

says J. Roy Smith, Lancaster County, Pa.



Time saved is important to J. Roy Smith in the operation of his diversified 118-acre farm. "I figure my Farmall Super C saves me an hour a day over any other 2-plow, 2-row, all-purpose tractor I've ever operated," he says.

Here's how his Super C helps save time for Mr. Smith:

1. In the field: "My Super C's faster field speeds pay off at planting, cultivating and

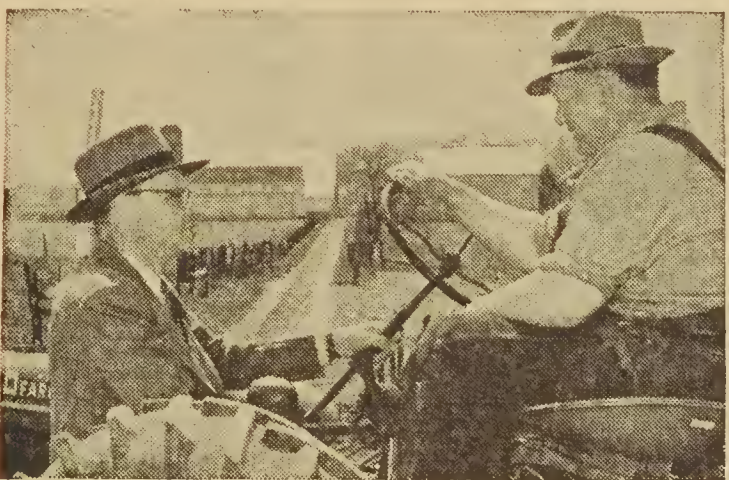
haying time. The extra pull-power helps me keep going in tough plowing and disking. Fast easy turning at headlands is a time saver too."

2. For chores: "I finish my chores sooner with my Farmall Super C on jobs like hauling feed to my 50 beef cattle and hauling manure, because my Super C is so easy to handle and gets me from one job to another fast."

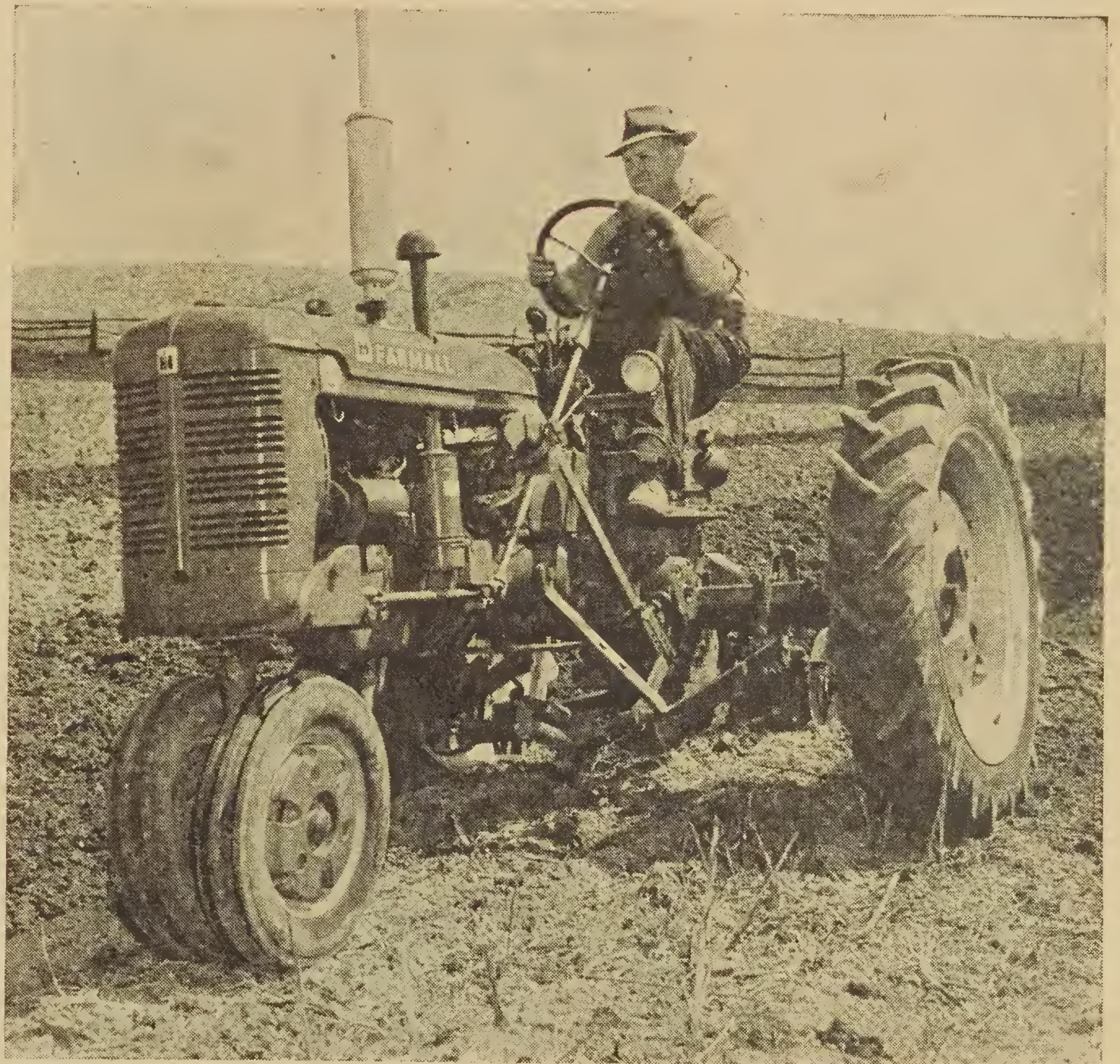
"I can cultivate all day on a tankful of gas," says Mr. Smith. "Another reason I like Farmall Touch-Control is for raising and lowering the cultivator gangs fast and easy. My Super C is easy to steer and easy to turn at row-ends, too. Also, the cultivator gangs are conveniently mounted so that I can see what I'm doing, every minute."



"I've got more time to spend with my family, thanks to my Farmall Super C. Time saved in the field and around the barn and feed lot gives us more time to enjoy living, to relax with our six children."



"I get mighty helpful service from my IH dealer," Mr. Smith says. "It couldn't be better." I. H. Kauffman, left, of Kauffman Bros., IH dealership at Mountville, Pa., stops by regularly to discuss farming practices and farm equipment with Mr. Smith.



"With my Super C and direct-connected 2-bottom plow, I've got a combination that's just right for my fields. I get even penetration, up to 8 inches deep. I can plow 8 to 10 acres a day and do a good job of turning under heavy stubble and trash. With

Farmall Touch-Control on my Super C, it's easy to regulate plowing depth *exactly*, as well as to raise and lower the plow at headlands. The plow is easy to put on. I can take it off quickly too, when I need my tractor for other work."

See your IH dealer. Have him show you the Farmall tractors and McCormick equipment built to fit your size of farm, type of soil, or kind of farming. Let him help you be a Successful Farmall Farmer too. Ask for a demonstration today. Prove Farmall superiority to yourself.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois

New York 1952 4-H Dairy And Livestock Champions

A NUMBER of proud young 4-H dairy and livestock feeders and breeders will have a perfect right to be much prouder, after hearing of their selection as the State 4-H project champions for 1952 in raising meat animals and dairy cattle. These champions, almost needless to say, had plenty of competition too since forty-nine counties nominated 321 of their most outstanding members for the state awards. These contestants or county project champions, inci-



Ralph Young James Dunham

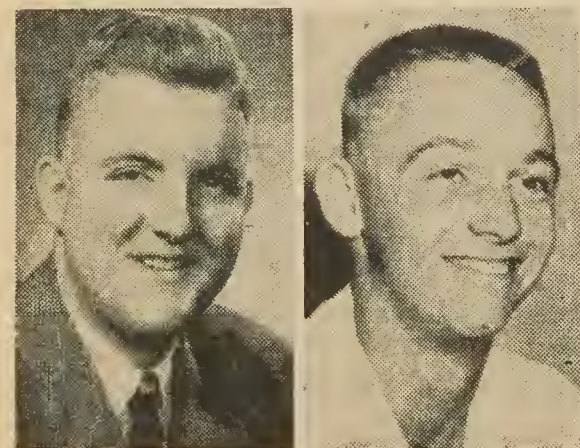
dentally, represent about 8,000 other dairy and livestock club members.

Among the 4-H dairy winners for 1952 were Shirley Parks, Wayland, Steuben County, representing the Ayrshire breed; John Jack of Delhi, Delaware County, for Guernseys; John Johnson of Meridale, Delaware County, for Jerseys; Wolcott Stewart of Piffard, Livingston County, for Brown Swiss; and Lawrence Adams of South Plymouth, Chenango County, for Holsteins.

Ralph Young, of Union Springs, Cayuga County, who was the State Jersey champion of last year, won the all-breed dairy award for 1952. Ralph, while ineligible to repeat as a Jersey champion, could compete for the all-breed grand championship.

In the meat animal division, William Hill of Pine City, Chemung County, was named beef cattle champion. For 4-H hog production, it was Richard Blik of Williamson, Wayne County; and for excellency in 4-H sheep work, James Dunham of Hamilton, Madison County, was first.

Philip Taylor of North Collins, Erie County, the 4-H State beef champion of 1949, was named as this year's all-round "meat producer" in competition with the respective champions in beef, sheep and swine work. Philip has successfully completed eight years of 4-H Club work with sheep, swine and beef cattle. He has fed a dozen or more 4-H baby beef steers, and owns a small herd of purebred Angus cattle and some Dorset sheep. His achievements as a judge and showman rate him among the best on record in State



Lawrence Adams William Hill

"4-H meat animal" work, and he also has served as an officer in his county beef club and county 4-H council. Few boys have applied themselves more diligently or have been more thorough in the detailed job of feeding, managing and keeping records on their pro-

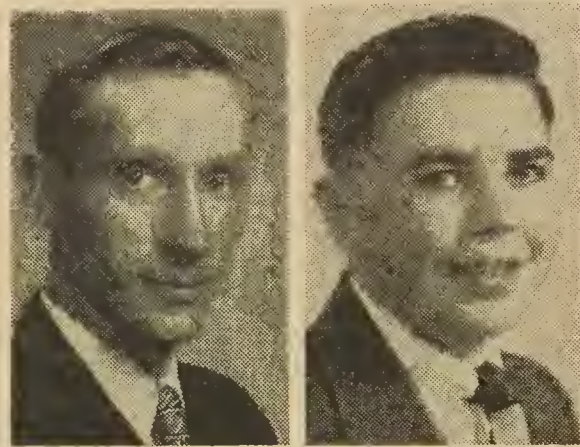
By HAROLD WILLMAN

ject animals. At the present time, Philip is a student at Cornell University.

Both Philip Taylor and Ralph Young were cited in out-of-state competition where their record of achievements was compared with the pick of those which were entered by young 4-H farmers from all other sections of the nation. These boys received an all-expense trip to the National 4-H Congress and International Livestock Show in Chicago where they were proclaimed National project champions in their respective fields of animal husbandry work.

Develops Leaders

The herds and flocks which most 4-H members own today seem to be made up largely of descendants of their first calves, ewes or sows that they selected as foundation females. At least a summary of the reports of this year's county dairy champions showed that a

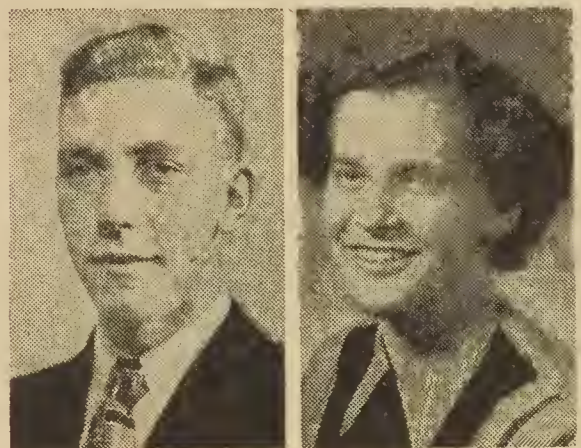


John Jack Richard Blik

typical member of this group was 16 years of age, a sixth year 4-H member and the owner of a herd of seven head. Besides, a third of their cattle are daughters or granddaughters of their first 4-H calves and one-third of the members started purebreds on their home farms. An excellent example of how a 4-H project and a boy can de-

velop is brought out in the story of Ralph Young's achievements which follows.

Now in his last year of club work, Ralph is a purebred breeder in his own right. All but three of his 25-head Jer-



John Johnson Shirley Parks

sey herd are descendants of his three original 4-H foundation calves. Since he secured his first purebreds, the home herd has been shifted over to registered cattle and a broad herd improvement and breeding program has been adopted. This program includes D.H.I.A. testing, calf-hood vaccination, blood-testing and type classification by an official of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

Strong features of Ralph's record have been the leadership of the younger boys and girls in his community and his ever willingness to help them secure calves and get them to the county show, as well as his guidance in the planning of worthwhile 4-H club meetings and instructing all members in the conduct of their projects. Ralph also has been an active member of the Cayuga Council for the past six years. His story of achievements, leadership, work completed, services rendered and herd building progress is seldom equalled by 4-H members in the state.

Many other dairy and livestock members have attained a similar degree of success since they enrolled in

CORNELL JUDGING TEAM WINS



Cornell University's winning team at the 1952 International Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest, Chicago, Illinois. Left to right: George Emde; Robert Reid; Jack Wysong; Wolcott Stewart; Jack Perry; Fred Paul (Alternate); and J. I. Miller, Coach.

THE Cornell University Livestock Judging team shown above won the Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest at the Chicago International on November 29, 1952. The rank and team scores of the top five teams were as follows: (1) Cornell University, 4376; (2) Oklahoma A & M, 4344; (3) University of Kentucky, 4260; (4) University of Missouri, 4254; and (5) Kansas State College, 4243. There were 36 teams in the contest, the largest number in history.

The Cornell team was high team on

Beef Cattle; third on Horses; third on Sheep; and tenth on Hogs. Wolcott Stewart was second in total individual score among 180 contestants; Robert Reid 10th; George Emde 14th; and Jack Perry 18th.

This is the first time in the history of this contest that an Eastern team has won. However, Cornell had previously ranked second in two contests; third in one contest and seventh in two contests. Cornell has also been the only Eastern team to have had a high individual in this contest.—J. I. Miller

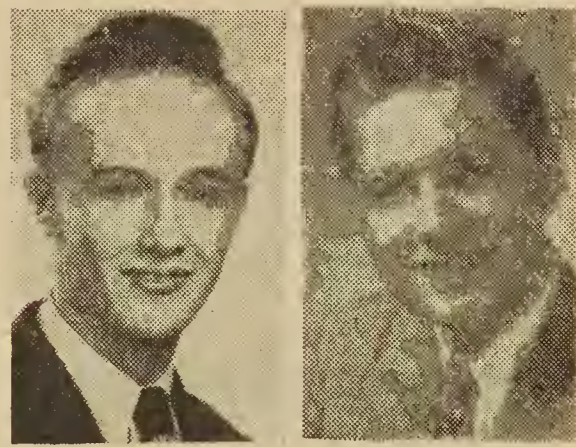
A BRITISH VIEWPOINT

"ONLY FOOLS OR KNAVES would have imagined that a Welfare State was possible under any circumstances when we were still staggering punch-drunk from the blows of a six years' war. Yet with all other Parties consenting, the Socialists used the few resources which remained to us, plus everything they could borrow on the security of our good name, to bribe the electorate with a five-day week, subsidies and other material benefits.

"The result is that we have become the laziest nation in Europe. We are getting now the standard of life which we deserve. If we want better times, we will have to work for better times."—London Newsletter, February, 1952.

4-H work and purchased their first animals. Twenty-two per cent of the total number of nominees for the State championships were given an award of excellence or a blue ribbon rating.

They include for beef cattle, Malcolm Wilber, Schenectady; Wayne Fisher, Wayne; Donald Taylor, Erie;



Philip Taylor Wolcott Stewart

and Martin Kuhlman of Tioga; for swine, Donald Culver, Cayuga; Robert Taylor, Erie; Robert Reid, Livingston; and Donald Butler of Wyoming; and for sheep, Joyce Thomas, Allegany; Richard Bitterman, Erie; Glenn Landon, Livingston; Peter Huntington, Otsego; James Baker, Saratoga; Larry Howell, Schuyler; Robert Rich, Washington; and Daniel Garland of Wayne.

Among the dairy breed winners were Marvin Redman, Allegany; William Schultdt, Broome; Gerald Ackley, Cattaraugus; Roger Porter, Chautauqua; Avery Stafford, Clinton; Leland Davis, Cortland; Arlene McClenon, Delaware; Harold Miller and Lisette Schaefer, Dutchess; Ruth Morse, Essex; Richard Kahelin, Jr., Greene; Ethel Mae Lee, Jefferson; Gerald Coyne, Livingston; Harlan Jones and Barbara Curtis, Madison; Alfred Morton, Monroe; Donald Roberts, Oneida; Florence Hawkins, Onondaga; George Peavey and Joyce Burkinshaw, Orange; Arnold Cope and Gretel Findeisen, Otsego; Robert Housel and Esther Arnold, Steuben; and Raymond DuBois, Ulster, for Holsteins.

For the Guernsey breed were Maver Becker, Albany; Betsy McVey, Allegany; Hobart Stoddard, Chenango; Edward Wengenack, Schoharie; and Frederick Baker, Schuyler.

For Ayrshires, Alvin Vrooman, Broome; David G. Porter, Jefferson.

For Brown Swiss, Charles Carlson, Chautauqua; Joyce Loson, Lewis; Richard Habecker, Monroe; Anna Cady, Steuben; and Leon W. Button, Yates.

For Jerseys were Eugene Johannas, Allegany; Phyllis Kleine, Broome; Charles Dennison and Letha Dennison, Cayuga; Frank Bly, Jr., Chemung; Kalma Chase, Delaware; Frances Wollner, Erie; Dick Geneway, Franklin; Ronald Myers, Madison; Lillian Melvin, Onondaga; Joseph Osborn, Orange; Phil Drake, Oswego; Marilyn Elliott, St. Lawrence; Elsie Smith, Schoharie; Thomas Beach, Jr., Steuben; and William Meeder, Wyoming.

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- ★ **MOST ADVANCED HYDRAULIC SYSTEM IN ANY TRACTOR**
Live-Action with Hy-Trol
 - ★ **EXTRA POWER . . . With Great New "Red Tiger" Engine . . .**
Ford's Greatest Tractor Engine
 - ★ **NEW LIVE PTO***
 - ★ **A BIGGER, HEAVIER, MORE RUGGED TRACTOR**
 - ★ **A NEW HIGH IN COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, SAFETY**
- And a LOW FORD PRICE, too**

Ford Farming
MEANS BETTER WORK . . . MORE PRODUCTION

Here's the new Golden Jubilee Model Ford Tractor now on display at the showroom of your nearby Ford Tractor dealer.

It is bigger, huskier, more powerful—latest and finest product of a half century of Ford Tractor engineering experience and of the knowledge gained in manufacturing over 2 million farm tractors.

It stands out in comparison with all tractors regardless of price for its ability to do its work quickly and well—to operate safely, smoothly, dependably and economically—and to make an amazing variety of farming jobs easier to do.

We cordially invite you to see this new and more powerful Ford Tractor without delay; we're sure you will agree it's well worth a special trip to town.

See its advanced Live-Action Hydraulic System with Hy-Trol. See its new Live Power Take-off*. See its great new overhead valve Ford "Red Tiger" engine, which makes possible such remarkable performance at such low cost.

In short, find out for yourself all of the many good reasons why this new Golden Jubilee Model can truthfully be called, "Today's Most Modern Tractor."

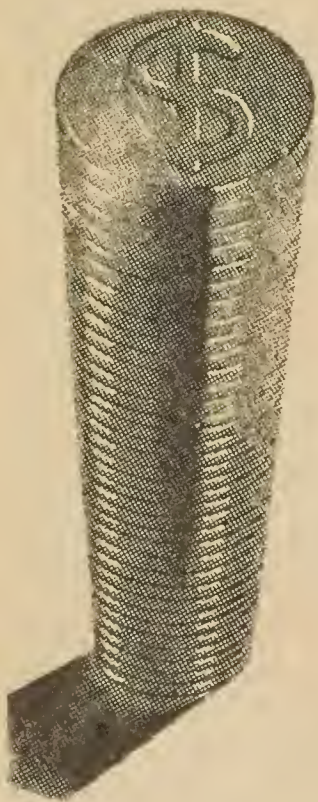
DEARBORN MOTORS CORPORATION, BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

National Marketing Organization for the Ford Tractor, and Dearborn Farm Equipment

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*Sold separately

DAIRYMEN! HERE'S A PLANNING TIP FOR '53



EVERY report that comes in concerning the dollars and cents future of dairying in this area tells of the dangers from higher costs of almost all the goods that farmers buy together with the threat of lower prices for the products farmers sell.

This coming cost-price squeeze is the major economic fact of 1953. Indeed, for many the squeeze came in 1952.

For years, even in good times, many dairymen have cut down on one important cost, and in so doing, have actually not only saved money but also increased their income!

There are thousands of member-owners of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc. who in New York and Western Vermont are breeding their herds 100% to the great NYABC sires of any one of the five major dairy breeds to which artificial breeding service is offered through 166 conveniently-located technicians.

These dairymen-members enjoy proved dollars and cents savings over the cost of maintaining their own individual sires. In addition, they get the promise and the proof of the average proven increase in production of daughters of NYABC sires over their dams.

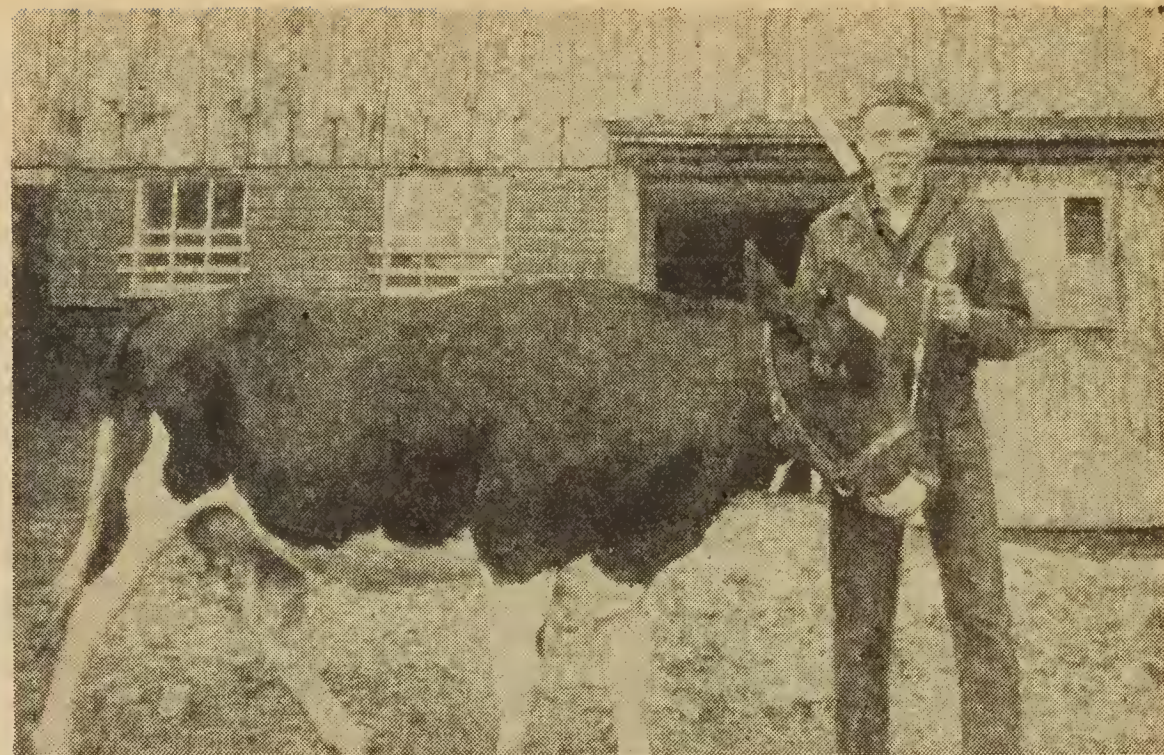
Look well to how dairy cattle artificial breeding can help you beat the cost-price squeeze in 1953!

JUST A FEW LEFT - - WRITE NOW!

You can still get your copy of the 16 page two and four color booklet outlining artificial breeding work. Ask for "Better Dairy Cattle": Still plenty of mimeographed pedigrees of bulls of your favorite breed in service. To get all the facts, you want to write today to:



Box 528-A, ITHACA, N. Y.



Neil Kimberly, a junior in the Skaneateles, N. Y. Central School, won the A.A. Award this year for "remarkable progress as a student in vocational-agriculture." He is active in FFA, the Grange, and already has 5 head of Holstein cows and his own tractor.

Cost of Pasture Improvement

THE cost of improved pastures looks pretty big to a dairyman who has never tried it. It will continue to look big if the only thing seen is the dollar sign on fertilizer, lime, seed, and labor required.

H. A. MacDonald of Cornell suggests that you look at it from another angle; namely, that you have an investment in land and fences and that you are paying taxes on pasture which is only partly used if it remains unimproved. "The situation," he says, "is similar to building a silo and using only part of it."

Speaking of pasture, George Serviss points out that an unimproved pasture will average enough feed to maintain a cow while she is producing 1,000 pounds of milk per acre. In other words, an acre of unimproved pasture will average to give about 30 days' grazing. Full use of that acre through modern pasture improvement methods will give at least 4,000 pounds of milk per acre per year, and some tests have shown as much as 8,000 pounds per acre.

Amherst, Pittsfield, Spencer, Stow, Ipswich, and Dighton. Cooperating in the plan are the Extension staff of the State University, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, and the engineering staff of the Walter Kidde Company.

— A.A. —

TWINS FOR RESEARCH

Identical twin and triplet calves are being used for experimental purposes. Because the inheritance of identical twins and triplets is the same, information, particularly relative to feeding, can be obtained with a few pairs of identical twins where it would be necessary to try the experiment on many more unrelated animals.

Identical twins are being used at the Minnesota Agricultural College, at the USDA Farm at Beltsville, Maryland, and doubtless in other places in this country. They are also being used for the same purpose in Sweden and New Zealand.

— A.A. —

VENTILATE DAIRY BARN

A 30-Cow herd gives off three barrels of moisture every 24 hours, and unless it is removed from the barn, the foul dankness not only cuts milk production and affects herd health, but also produces clinging odors and hastens rotting of the barn itself and the rusting of metal equipment.

Milk production can probably be increased as much as two pounds a day per cow simply by the installation of good dairy barn ventilation. In addition, ventilation reduces farm building deterioration by 20 per cent a year.

A dairyman with an unventilated \$12,000 barn and 30 cows is losing approximately \$336 yearly through low milk production and too-rapid deterioration, which could be corrected by properly-designed dairy barn ventilation with fans that are (1) large enough, (2) correctly placed, and (3) supplemented with automatic fresh-air intakes.

Now is the time to install adequate dairy barn ventilation, according to W. Floyd Keepers, Executive Secretary, Barn Equipment Association, Chicago. Mr. Keepers points out that cows give off about seven pounds of water to every eight pounds of milk produced.

STOPPING HAY MOW FIRES

In Massachusetts, action has been taken to head off disastrous hay fires in a way which may well be copied in other northeastern states. The plan was announced to all Massachusetts fire chiefs by Howard Russell, manager of the Mutual Farm Underwriters, acting in cooperation with the State Division of Forestry and a number of other organizations.

The plan is to make dry ice available for cooling hot hay mows—a method which has already been tried on an experimental basis in two Massachusetts counties this past summer. Briefly, here is how the plan works:

When a farmer finds that a mow of hay is heated to a dangerous point, he notifies the local fire department and a radio call goes to the nearest of six stations of the State Forest Fire Service. Special high-pressure equipment which can be rushed to the farm has been provided by the Mutual Farm Underwriters at each of these stations. There the carbon dioxide or dry ice is injected into the hay under pressure and cools the hay to a safe point.

The equipment is located at the State Forest Fire Service Headquarters at

LOCK DOWELLING

SURE GRIP

SURE STEP

KEEP SILAGE PRIME IN A UNADILLA

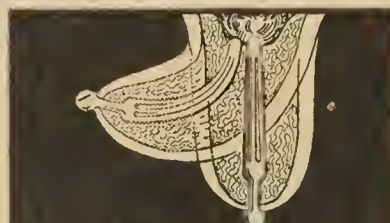
**WOOD—WARMTH
WOOD—FLAVOR
WOOD—ACID RESISTANT
WOOD—UNADILLA**

Of course Unadilla wood staves keep your silage prime. Only Unadilla gives you Sure-step, Sure-grip doorfront ladder system. Patented Lock-Dowelling knits Unadilla Staves into one sturdy wind-resistant structure. See a Unadilla dealer—he can show you these and other features which have made Unadilla the favorite in the East for more than 40 years.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box B-59, UNADILLA, N.Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

EASY on the TEAT



Maintains correct shape of milk duct during healing

Smooth as Ivory — Flexible as Rubber!

Lost teats from faulty healing cannot occur when this scientific dilator is used. Shaped to preserve natural milk duct; fluted to carry in antiseptic healing ointment; bends without soreness with every bend of teat. Cannot absorb pus infection. Packed in medicated Bag Balm. All farm stores.



Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville
Vermont

Bag Balm
COW BOOK FREE!
DILATORS

—HARRIS SEEDS—

WE'VE DONE IT! Bred an early tomato with the quality and size of main crop varieties!

This is what you have been asking for, but it has taken years of intelligent breeding work to accomplish it. Two years ago it looked as if we had succeeded, and enthusiastic reports on its performance from growers in various sections this past summer confirm our results here at Moreton Farm. Fruits are large (6 to 7 ozs.), globe shape, solid, meaty and of delicious sweet flavor. The crop ripens early and continues to produce excellent fruit well into the late tomato season.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' catalog.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

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—1953 CATALOG now ready—



Harris' New Moreton Hybrid Tomato

*Fight
Polio*

Join the.
MARCH OF DIMES

*Jan.
2-31*



A Quiz Show

that made Sweet Music for Sweet Corn Growers

Problem: How to get sweet corn to market with that "down on the farm" taste. Under usual handling and shipping conditions, sweet corn loses as much as 60% of its sugar in 24 hours, and is not at its best unless it has that fresh-picked flavor.

So a "panel" of six interested parties pooled their ideas and facilities. A leading retail food chain, several agricultural colleges, ice manufacturers, produce distributors, corn growers and the railroads.

Solution: Corn is picked in early

morning hours, iced right in the field or hydro-cooled by sprayed icewater, then immediately packed in special wet-strength bags with layers of ice.

Next it is rushed by fast freight to distant markets. For instance, one carload left Anna, Illinois, at 3:00 P.M. and was delivered to the food chain's warehouse in Chicago at 8:00 o'clock the following morning. In the words of an Illinois Department of Agriculture marketing specialist, "the corn looked better than at time of packing."

Result: In areas where the new methods were applied, demand for

this tender, luscious corn far exceeded the supply.

So much so that in one state used in the experiment, corn acreage has jumped from 300 acres to 1600 (with its corn growers marketing 1,200,000 dozen iced sweet corn last year). In another state, from virtually no acreage to 30,000 acres.

Here's more proof of the interdependence of Agriculture and Industry to produce the food for America. Another example, too, of how the railroads are helping create bigger, more profitable markets for the farmer's crops.



EASTERN RAILROADS



Start the New Year Right

JOIN THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

With a new Federal Administration coming into power . . . with new and fateful decisions to be made regarding government control of agriculture, business, industry, banking and labor . . . with new policies and strategies of defense-spending, of foreign trade, and war in Korea hanging in the balance . . . the year 1953 looms as one of the most decisive in recent history. More than ever before, dairy farmers stand in need of the strong,

firm and constructive voice of the Dairymen's League to present their views and needs before law makers, bureaucrats, dealers and consumers alike.

Dairymen Face A Critical Situation

Last year saw many important changes in the dairying industry. Prices sagged and costs rose. Per capita sales of butter which had been declining steadily since 1940, dipped sharply under the pressure of colored oleomargarine which was legalized for the first time in many areas. In 12 of the 16 leading dairy countries of the world, the drop in butter consumption was approximately 14%.

Imports and Imitations Press the Attack

Colored oleo was only the start so far as United States dairymen were concerned. Restrictions on the importation of foreign cheese were eased. And promoters of imitation creams, evaporated milks and frozen desserts made to look like ice cream—all with a base of animal or vegetable oils instead of butterfat—were encouraged by the success of oleo to attempt substitution and fraud on an unsuspecting public. The net result was economic loss and restriction of market outlets for legitimate producers of dairy products.

Growing Complexities of Problems Make Co-Operative Action Necessary

The complexities of the fight against government control . . . of the fight against imitation dairy products . . . and the fight to keep prices and market boundaries fair among different groups of dairymen . . . are too great for the individual dairy farmer to handle by himself. He must have the aid of other farmers. He must have the collective strength which only a large, aggressive and soundly financed co-operative organization can give him.

The Advantages Are Two-Fold

First, a co-operative association such as the Dairymen's League can present a united front to government, to dealers and to consumers. Second, such a group of dirt farmers can take action without the suspicion of selfish interest which most people read into the statements of privately-owned dairy companies. Remember, that while almost every dairy farmer has objected to price controls, it took the collective voice of the Dairymen's League, as expressed by President Leon A. Chapin, to start the nation-wide move which will most likely remove that burden from the dairy industry this year.

So Start the New Year Right . . . Resolve Right Now to Make 1953 a More Prosperous Year for You . . . Join the

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Co-operative

ASSOCIATION, INC.

It's Handy

YOUR LABOR SAVER

Every farmer has one or more original handy labor savers that would be welcomed by others. Tell us about yours and send a sketch or picture if you think it would help. For every one we use we will pay \$2. Contributions will not be returned unless you request it.

—A.A.—

PAINTING HINT

Here is a handy hint when painting. With an ice pick or a sharp nail, make several holes around the rim of the can in the groove where the cover fits in. Then any paint in this groove will run back into the can and this will keep the groove from filling up with paint and running down the outside of the can, and squirting out on your clothes when you try to tap down the cover.

—J.W.D.

—A.A.—

CLEANING THE DRILL

Here is my way of cleaning out the grain and grass seed drills, when changing seed or for storing till next season. When I have the box cleaned to the feed holes, I put the feed wide open, take the tire pump or air pressure hose, and blow out the seed holes, letting the seed down through the hoses onto a canvas if it is desired to save it.

—C.W.S.

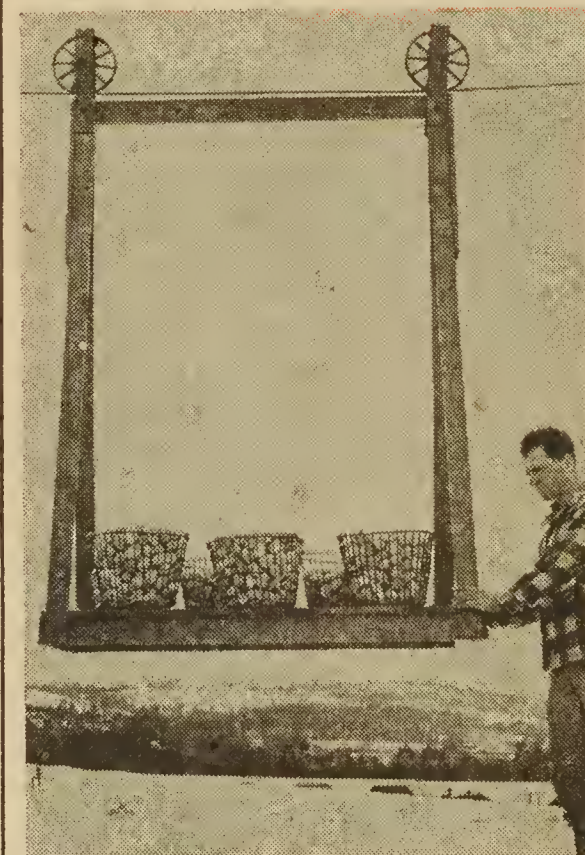
—A.A.—

COOKING HELP

A handy way to save labor in keeping the range clean is to put a sheet of aluminum foil in the oven under the grate when baking a pie or cooking anything which is likely to boil over. The foil can be taken out and washed off and then put back without having the material baked tight to the oven.

—W. D.

SAVES EGGS



—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

No more expensive "scrambled eggs"—this outdoor carrier rigged up by E. H. Bittner, poultryman of Westmoreland Depot, N. H., saves both time and eggs. Like many chicken farmers, he grades and packs eggs in his home's cellar. Formerly, he could carry only two baskets per trip from the 4,000-bird hen house.

And in winter, a slip on ice or snow meant a costly scrambled mess of hen fruit. He spanned the 200 feet with a cable for the carrier, which rides on baby carriage wheels minus their rubber tires. A slight down-grade to the hen house automatically returns emptied carrier.



Bernard with some of the potatoes he grew in 1952.

4-H Member Grows Certified Seed

BERNARD BLINN, 4-H member and son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Blinn of Candor, N. Y., is a certified seed potato grower because of an interest in blight resistant potatoes which started back in 1947. Since then, in co-operation with Dr. A. J. Pratt, State 4-H Potato Specialist and Lloyd G. Strombeck, the Tioga County 4-H Agent, Bernard has had a blight resistant test plot on his father's hill farm every year.

Blight Resistant

This type of a test plot was of particular interest to farmers in Tioga County from the start because of the difficulty of growing potatoes in the area. The cool foggy mornings during the summer appear to be one of the reasons for the relatively small number of potato growers in Tioga County. That's the kind of weather which makes it easier for potato blight to develop. Therefore, high yielding varieties of blight-resistant potatoes with good eating and cooking qualities could mean the development of another profitable farm enterprise on a larger scale for folks in the County.

In his first test plot Bernard tried about 20 varieties of blight resistant potatoes. The following year he grew about 1½ acres of potatoes using seed produced in his test plot the year before.

Bernard has not merely tested blight resistant varieties. Such factors in potato production as the comparison of mulching versus non mulching, early planting versus late planting and irrigation versus no-irrigation have been studied under field conditions. During the past few years the test plot of about ½ an acre in size has been located near the Blinn farm pond for convenience in irrigation. The number of varieties tested has changed from year to year. In 1951 the highest yielder among four varieties tested was Kennebec with 378 bushels. Chenango was next with 311 bushels per acre.

First Attempt Failed

During all of this period of time Bernard has been growing 1½ to 2 acres in his regular 4-H potato project. One year Bernard attended the annual meeting of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association in Washington, D. C. and participated in the National Contests which included work in judging and grading potatoes. He began to feel he wanted to grow better potatoes, himself. So when he received notices of New York Certified Seed Growers meetings in Ithaca he decided to attend.

This was the real beginning of his interest in growing certified seed potatoes. In 1950 he made his first attempt. His potatoes were turned down because his seed potatoes were next to some

table stock he was growing which had too much virus disease. No field for certification within 150 feet of a field having more than 5% of all virus diseases combined can qualify for certification because of the danger of insects transmitting the virus diseases from one field to the other.

In 1951, however, Bernard made the certification with Kennebec blight resistant potatoes. Bernard sold out his supply of seed and kept just enough to plant. This year Bernard had about three acres of Kennebec for certification.

Final Success

Bernard's work has shown the practicability of growing seed potatoes in isolated areas of high elevation where there is less difficulty with potato diseases and insects. It also demonstrates that higher yields can be obtained under such conditions.

Bernard took advantage this year of selecting the field on his father's farm with the best soil type for growing potatoes. He learned through experience in growing potatoes to identify virus diseases. His potato production program dovetails with the dairy enterprise on his father's farm. Harvesting the potatoes does not interfere with silo filling. —Lloyd Strombeck

—A.A.—

BANDING VERSUS PLOWING UNDER

HOW can my fertilizer be made to serve me best? This question is considered by all good farmers in planning to produce any crop, and is especially important in vegetable crop production.

Band placement of fertilizers versus broadcast application has been tested in the State of Washington on several vegetable crops. An experiment was conducted to compare broadcast application with banding at various depths and at various distances from the seeds.

Where 600 pounds of 10-10-10 was broadcast and plowed down, broccoli yielded 3.92 tons per acre. Where the 10-10-10 was put in two bands two inches to each side of the plants and two inches below the surface of the soil, the yield was 4.79 tons per acre. Where the fertilizer was put in one band three inches to the side of the plants and four inches below the surface of the soil, the yield was 4.74 tons.

The best place to band fertilizer for cauliflower was two inches to the side of the plant and two inches below the surface of the soil. Check plots yielded 6.04 tons per acre, plots with 600 pounds of 10-10-10 broadcast produced 8.32 tons, and the banded plots produced 9.81 tons per acre.



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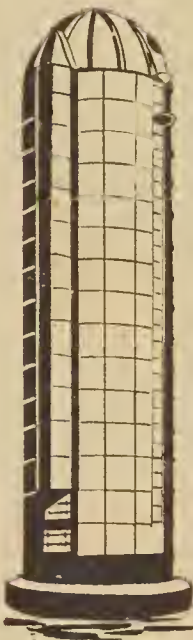
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Question Box

Why do artificial breeders associations use young bulls when it is generally recognized that proven bulls are best?

Some one has to prove the bull. The procedure in some associations is to buy young bulls on the basis of their pedigree, with emphasis on the performance of near relatives, to use

these bulls on a relatively small number of cows, and then to use them little or none until the heifers come into production. Then if these young heifers show desirable production, the bull is used; otherwise he is sold.

* * *

In some of the pasture that I improved by liming, fertilizing, and seeding, the clover seemed to be disappearing this past summer. I would appreciate suggestions for correcting this.

The most probable reason is the failure to graze sufficiently close. If you have more pasture than the cows can eat, the grass is likely to get ahead

of the clover. One way to handle this is to have your pasture divided into plots and to graze what you do graze close, of course, alternating the grazing so that each plot will have an opportunity to recover. Then you can cut the grass not needed, for grass silage or hay. In this way you can be sure of having enough pasture in the middle of summer without having more than you can handle early in the season.

* * *

How much lime should I put on my asparagus bed?

If no lime has been added for several years you will be safe in putting

on as much as 50 pounds of ground limestone per 1,000 sq. ft. of bed. Asparagus does yield better on ground well supplied with lime.

* * *

Does the use of chemical sprays to thin apples tend to correct biennial bearing?

Yes, there is evidence this is the case. For example, in Michigan some trees of varieties tending to biennial bearing produced an average of 25 bushels of apples every other year. After chemical thinning was used, the same trees averaged 15 to 20 bushels of apples for two successive years.

* * *

I neglected to mulch my strawberry bed in the fall. Is it too late to do it now?

Not necessarily. If you should have a period in the winter when the snow is melted, put on the mulch or, for that matter, mulch could be put on on top of the snow. The mulch, of course, will delay the melting of the snow when warm weather comes.

Or you can put the mulch on early in the spring. As a matter of fact, it is alternate freezing and thawing in the spring which does as much or more damage than any cold weather you may encounter in the dead of winter.

* * *

Last summer the ears of my sweet corn did not fill out satisfactorily. Can you give us any suggestions for avoiding this next year?

One common cause of pollination failure is to plant the corn in 1 or 2 long rows. You get much better pollination if you will plant it in square blocks as the wind will be more likely to carry pollen to every silk.

Another common cause of poor pollination is to plant your corn too thick.

* * *

How can we keep calves from sucking each other after they are fed? Is prevention important?

Probably the best and most frequently followed method when calves are kept in pens is to keep them securely tied in stanchions for some time after they are fed. There is some indication that feeding grain to calves after they have had their milk will lessen this desire to suck. A calf that is sucked when young does seem more susceptible to mastitis.

* * *

Compared to cow manure, what amount of chicken manure should be applied?

Primarily because of its smaller water content, chicken manure should be applied at about half the rate that you use when applying cow manure.

* * *

How is self-feeding of roughage managed?

The basic idea is to have sort of a gate at the side of a hay mow which is hinged at the top and is loose at the bottom. Animals, usually dairy or beef cows, eat the grass through the holes in this fence, and as they eat they push inward. The hay, usually chopped, is stored back of this fence and falls against the fence as the animals eat it away.

Some experimenting has been done in self-feeding silos. While they aren't being recommended for general use, the results are encouraging.

* * *

What's the best way for me to keep our beans from getting "buggy" in storage?

There are several ways of doing it including leaving the beans in a 130-to-140-degree oven for an hour or so after they are thoroughly dry and before becoming infested with the weevil; and the use of carbon bisulphide which is so dangerously inflammable that an electric spark or a cigarette may cause it to explode. The easiest way to guard against the weevil is to put the beans in your deep freeze at zero temperature for 24 to 48 hours and then put them in insect-proof containers.—J. R. Hepler, University of New Hampshire.

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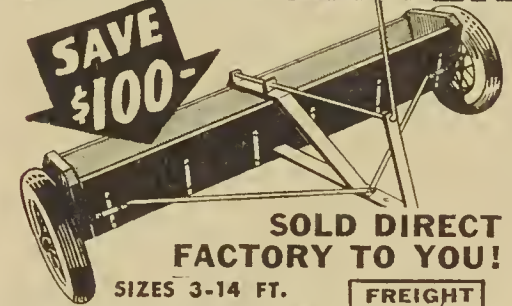
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The Philip Nices, Jr. and Sr., of Akron, N. Y. are shown beside a row of 15 temporary corn cribs holding more than 5,000 bushels of corn. As far as they're concerned corn is replacing other cash crops in their farm operation.

Corn Is Their Cash Crop

CORN is "King" of the cash crops grown on the Philip J. Nice farm near Akron, N. Y. Phil and his son Philip Jr. own a large livestock and cash crop operation. It's a typical western New York farm, gently rolling in character, well drained, with large fields adapted to the use of modern machinery.

After 35 years in the farming business, Phil doesn't hesitate to tell you that his corn acreage is fast replacing higher cost crops such as cabbage, peas and tomatoes.

"I get a kick out of growing and handling corn, in fact I guess it's my favorite crop" remarked Phil Sr. as he glanced at the long row of 15 heaping corn cribs. Maybe that fact helped him win the Erie County corn yield contest a few years ago.

Feed or Sell

Grain corn offers a four-way market on this western New York farm. The crop is fed to dairy, poultry and hogs and the surplus will be sold next spring. Philip Jr. will tell you there is no feed quite equal to corn when it comes to producing a Grand Champion Angus Steer. He should know for that's just what he did with the feeder calf he had as a 4-H project just a couple of years ago.

Each spring Phil carefully selects the best alfalfa and clover sod fields for the corn crop. He plans to have these fields covered the previous winter with 10 tons of manure and 400 lbs. of superphosphate per acre. Just before plowing in April, 300 lbs. of a high grade, complete analysis fertilizer is drilled on the land to help "rot" down the stiff sod. The balance of the fertilizer is a 5-10-10 applied in bands with the planter at the rate of 400 lbs. per acre.

Don't Spare Fertilizer

Phil says corn deserves as much plant food as any vegetable crop on his farm; an adequate supply of nitrogen and potash are essential to high yields of good quality corn. Another secret in producing a good yield is a well prepared seed bed.

Mother Nature has considerable control over crop yields, however the usual yield on the Nice farm is well over 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

The summer of 1952 was exceptionally dry, but 125 lbs. of ammonium nitrate per acre as a side-dressing paid off in large, well developed ears on every stalk. Plenty of nitrate sure does the job as this large field was rolling out over 230 bushels of large golden ears per acre at harvest time.

In commenting on choice of seed and

planting rate, Phil stated "We have found the best practice, year in and year out, is to choose an early to medium maturing hybrid. We plant the seed to give us a population of about 17,000 plants per acre."

Grain corn must be fully mature and ripe to prevent losses in storage and to return the high dollar per acre. That's why they select the early to medium varieties.

The Nices never worry about a market for their crop. They explained, "With present feed prices and prohibitive freight rates, a reserve or carry over of high quality dry corn is like money in the bank on our livestock farm."

— A. A. —

NEW JERSEY PASTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

THE New Jersey Green Pasture Committee urges farmers to fertilize for yield and quality by first applying enough lime to bring pH to 6.0 or 6.5, then fertilizing as follows:

1. When making new seeding, apply 500 to 1,000 pounds 5-10-10 fertilizer or equivalent.
2. Topdress annually with 600 to 800 pounds of 0-12-12 or 0-10-20 for 50% or more legume, 400 to 800 pounds 7-7-7 or 500 pounds 10-10-10 for mainly grass.
3. Apply 5 to 10 tons of cow manure to which 50 pounds of 20% superphosphate per ton of manure have been added, plus 400 to 500 pounds of 0-12-12 fertilizer or equivalent as a broadcast application.
4. Seed small grain for late fall and early spring grazing and fertilize with 500 pounds 5-10-10 or 7-7-7.
5. Sudan grass for supplemental mid-summer feed should be fertilized with 300 to 500 pounds of 5-10-10.

— A. A. —

JUNE PASTURE ALL SUMMER

Three ways to have June pasture all summer recently suggested by Lester Smith, Vermont Extension Agronomist, are:

1. Plant and fertilize supplemental crops such as sudan grass.
2. Make sure that an abundant supply of grass silage has been produced and properly canned.
3. Topdress clover and alfalfa sods after the first crop is taken off, put on 300-400 lbs. per acre of 0-14-14, 0-20-20, 0-10-20, or 0-12-24. On grass sods, use 400-600 lbs. of 5-10-10, 8-16-16, 7-7-7, or 10-10-10. These rates should be repeated when the leaves are turning in the fall.



"TRIBIOTIC* GIVES REAL PERFORMANCE IN MASTITIS CONTROL"

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—According to Ken Willard, you can't beat Wyeth's new Tribiotic Ointment in mastitis control. Ken has 60 head of registered Holstein cows on his 200 acre dairy farm here.

Recently Mr. Willard heard of the fine results other farmers were getting with Tribiotic and decided to give it a try on a cow that had a bad mastitis case, unresponsive to other treatments he had used.

Results were pretty wonderful. Ken says: "It took just two tubes of Tribiotic to get this case under control. I gave her a third tube for good measure, and since, there has been no recurrence. Tribiotic truly saved this almost hopeless case for me. It deserves full credit.

"Tribiotic is an economical treatment method," he says, "because you get action, and that's what we dairymen are looking for. Simple to use, Tribiotic is a real time-saver, and it's easy to keep on the farm without refrigeration. Cleanliness, plus prompt action with Tribiotic has helped me control mastitis mightily effectively," Ken concludes.

- Each one-pinch single dose tube of Tribiotic Ointment contains 100,000 units of penicillin together with the equivalent of 50 mg. dihydrostreptomycin base and 5,000 units of bacitracin.

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Farming On Shares — How Fair is Your Share?

By R. S. SMITH and S. W. WARREN, Cornell University

IT'S high time to re-examine traditional methods of farming on shares. In the last fifteen years the cost of labor has become a more important expense in the farm business. As a result, share arrangements which were fair to both owners and tenants a generation ago are now working a hardship on the tenant.

Farming on shares is quite common in the Northeast. The term is loosely used to describe many kinds of farm business agreements. However, it's most commonly thought of as an arrangement where the farm owner furnishes the farm, the tenant furnishes the labor and the ownership of stock and equipment is shared in various ways, as are cash operating expenses. Income is commonly split 50-50.

A Typical Case

Here is an example of a dairy farm share arrangement where income was divided evenly between owner and tenant. In this case, the owner furnished the following:

A good big farm	\$40,000
Livestock (cows plus young stock)	18,000
Equipment	6,000
Total Investment.....	\$64,000

The tenant or operator furnished:

A small farm which he owned nearby.....	5,000
Livestock	5,000
Equipment	6,500
Total.....	\$16,500

Allowing each party 5% interest on investment, the annual value of the use of the capital contributed by the owner was \$3,200 and of the capital contributed by the operator, \$825. The total contributions of each party to the cost of operation was as follows:

	Owner	Operator
All expenses shared equally	\$5,200	\$5,200
Real Estate Taxes and Insurance on property owned individually	850	200
Building repairs and depreciation	800	300
Gas and oil	0	800
Hired Labor	0	4,000
Operator's Labor	0	2,600
Total.....	\$6,850	\$13,100
Plus allowance for capital invested (\$64,000 at 5%).....	3,200	
(\$16,500 at 5%).....		825
Total	\$10,050	\$13,925
Value of operator's contributions		\$13,925
Value of owner's contributions	\$10,050	
Difference		\$3,875

Labor Cost Big Item

In this case, the income was shared equally by the owner and the operator, yet the operator's contributions were worth \$3,875 more than the contributions of the owner. This is not a fair share arrangement. When the cost of labor is borne entirely by the tenant, it will generally more than offset the owner's contribution of land and buildings.

This method of farming on shares is popular, because it is simple. Because it seldom results in a fair division of farm profit, however, other ways of dividing ownership, expenses and income should be adopted.

What To Do About It

One way to make sure that the share deal is fair is to base the division of income and expense each year on the records of the previous year's business. For instance, take the above case. The owner should be willing to pay one-

half the cost of hired labor in the future.

Many folks farming on shares won't bother to keep records to do this. Also, many owners or operators don't want to bother with so much detail. In such cases, the old "50-50 share arrangement" might be changed as follows to be fair to both owner and operator:

Owner furnishes farm, ½ stock and tools. Also pays real estate

taxes and insurance, major repairs or improvements on the buildings.

Operator furnishes ½ stock and tools.

All cash operating expenses are split 50-50 except labor.

Labor bill, including a fair charge for operator's labor, paid ⅓ by owner, ⅔ by operator.

This ⅓-⅔ split of the labor bill will tend to result in a more fair arrange-

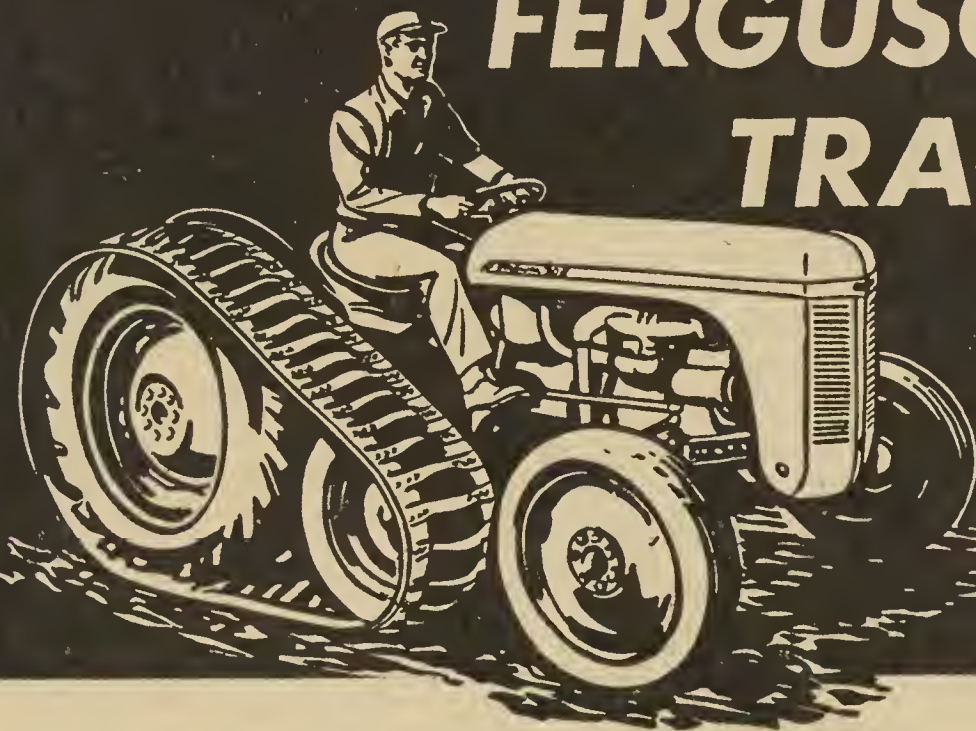
ment. However, only by calculating the contribution of each party, as shown in the illustration, can an accurate appraisal of the fairness of the deal be made.

Farming on shares can offer a real opportunity for a young man to work his way up to farm ownership. It can also give the farm owner who wishes to retire a chance to keep a good investment in the farm without the work and responsibility which goes with its operation.

In order to best serve the interests of both parties, the share arrangement must be set up on a sound basis.

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There's a Need for New Vegetables

THOSE close to the soil know that the qualities in certain varieties of any of the vegetables are so strongly inbred that they are not affected or upset by adverse weather as are the qualities in other strains. This is particularly true of Green Acre Cabbage.

I, who have grown it, am surprised that it is not more widely known. Perhaps it is because it is listed in only a few seed catalogs. It is an amazing cabbage! The heads are uniform, have

little or no outer leaves, are larger and a few days later than Golden Acre, and split later than the latter. But its outstanding virtues are its intense green leaves that make the heads appear always fresh, and extreme tenderness—even through drouth.

As a salad cabbage, it is unsurpassed. If you have never known it and try it, you'll never depart from it. And while you may thank me for acquainting you with it, the gist of this writing is to

use it as a medium to introduce a need: a cauliflower with characteristics similar to this cabbage.

A Better Cauliflower

For about five years now we've been growing cauliflower, averaging 40 acres yearly, patronizing several seed companies, buying the different strains offered. Throughout these years regardless of company or variety, there have appeared plants which are distinctly dif-

ferent than the standard ones. They rate about 1 to every 10,000 of the true plants.

Generally speaking, cauliflower plants are gray-green, especially when mature. But these deviations or sports are tender green. Some are uniquely highlighted by a gloss or coat of varnish, as though for perpetual preservation of color.

Continual cool weather and moisture is ideal for best cauliflower production. Spells of drouth make the plants decidedly gray-green and tough, often producing woody, unmarketable heads. Yet we've noticed that the sport plants remain always green and the heads tender. The heads of the sports, however, are somewhat smaller than the average ones of the standard plants.

Cauliflower as it is, I think, is the most attractive vegetable. But, the sports are the essence of freshness and just short of enchantment. As the season closed this autumn, a few of these came my way for packing. Trimmed, with the ribs several inches above the heads and crated, they stood out with a delicate whiteness all their own like mammoth pearls imbedded in a crown of tender green.

I remember having read once about Luther Burbank. On the United States Department of Agriculture grounds in California he patiently watched over many thousands of vegetable plants, alert for any signs of desirable variance on which he might work to develop new strains. I am wholly ignorant as to the procedure of creating new varieties of vegetables. I do know that it is costly, lengthy and painstaking.

A Challenge

The creation of new strains of plants is undoubtedly nothing new to our "agricultural celebrities"—as I respectfully and admiringly like to call the men at the State Experiment Station, Geneva, and College of Agriculture, Ithaca. And I have often wondered if in the phenomenon I have tried to describe, these men would see sufficient reason and root to develop a new strain.

As a reminder, any degree of success would lie in retaining and improving the size and color of the whiter, tenderer heads, and the fresh green foliage. If accomplished, you will say that part of the gain will have been in vain since some retailers denude the heads of leaf and rib. Then it would behoove them to change that practice for the fresh verdure is bound to induce greater sales.

If success were possible, I feel that it would surely be to the advantage of the commonwealth and specifically to the advantage and delight of the producer and consumer alike.—Anthony Saccaro, Grand Gorge, N. Y.

—A.A.—

"The way to stop inflation, to rid our government of its socialistic tendencies, to free ourselves from dishonesty and graft in high places, is simply to reduce the taxing powers of the Federal government."—Delhi, N. Y., Republican Press.

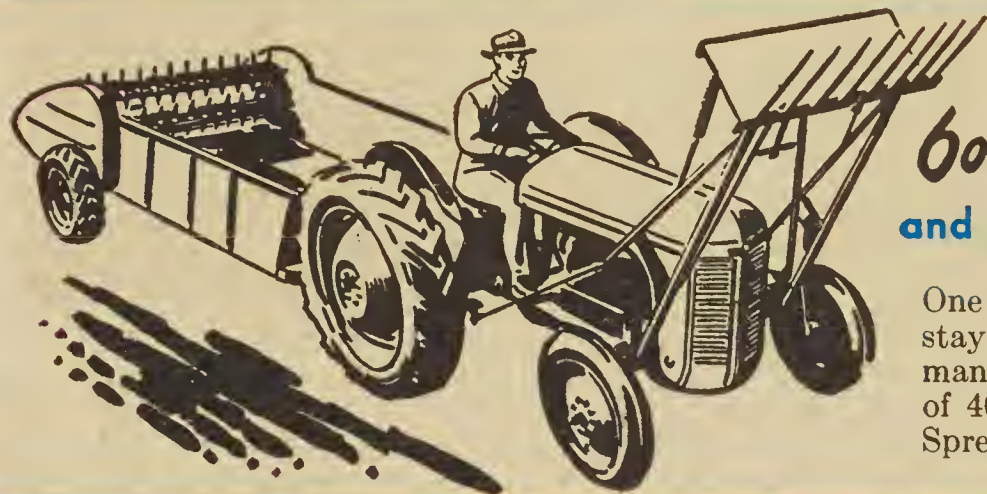
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Ferguson Drill Planter performance allows "eyes-ahead" freedom to follow contour or crop lines. You have easy control over the entire planting operation, accurate seed placement at modern tractor speeds.

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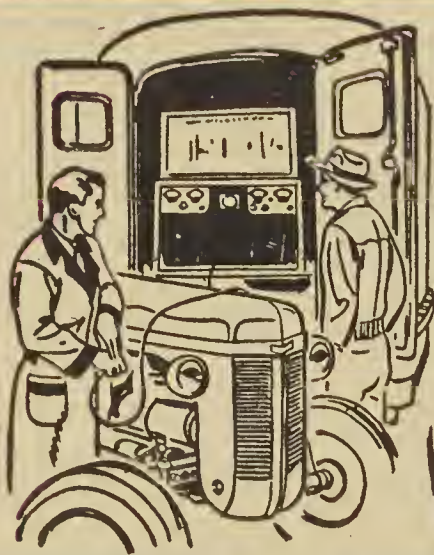
Finger Tip Control from the Tractor seat simplifies planting. At a touch of the Finger Tip Control Lever, the Planter raises for transport or to clear obstructions... seed-flow shuts off automatically. Move the lever again, and the Planter is lowered to resume planting.



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This unit enables him to spot your tractor's trouble in a minute... get repairs under way *right on your farm*. Think of the time it will save. Think of the convenience. Think of the accuracy such a testing unit assures. Think of all these advantages, then call us and ask for On-The-Farm Service, which means...

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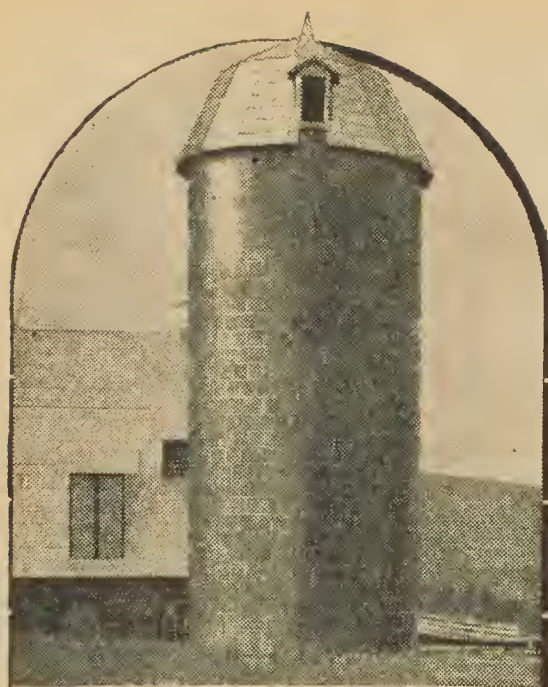
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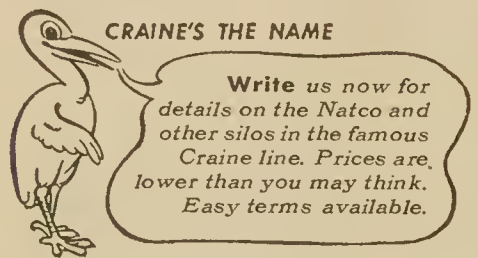
"I wouldn't worry about that slight deafness, Mrs. Morton. I doubt if you do much listening, anyhow, do you?"



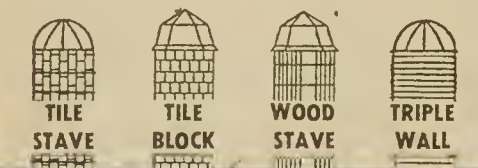
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From the Editor's MAILBAG

LIKES MULTIFLORA ROSES

I HAVE been interested in the comments of readers about good and bad points of multiflora roses. Our oldest planting of a multiflora rose fence is now four years old. It is our understanding and our experience that multiflora rose does not sucker, but that it will "tip" like a black raspberry. For this reason we are careful to plant multiflora according to recommendations, that is, so that the fence or hedge can be mowed on both sides, especially if the ground is to be worked on either or both sides.

Softening the ground by plowing and fitting would encourage tipping of the branches which touch the ground. Otherwise, we find that the branches do not take root readily in hard, unworked land. However, we have found that if cattle work close to the fence and happen to step on a branch pressing it into a soft spot, the branch will sometimes root. Therefore, we feel that it is important to be able to mow along the hedge fence.

We have reason to think that multiflora rose is quite susceptible to poison sprays. We never sprayed it ourselves, but the town highway department sprayed to kill brush and weeds along the roadside and a little of the spray drifted some distance to reach our multiflora rose. While it was not killed, the rose did show signs of being hurt, whereas other things like blackberries and goldenrod showed no effect from the drifting spray. No doubt other plants and shrubs must have caught it just as the multiflora rose did. — J. Louise Starr, Stockton, New York.

— A. A. —

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES

THE New York State Library has a surplus stock of copies of the Anthology and Bibliography of Niagara Falls which they will be glad to furnish to any school or library.

There is no waste in milk as every drop can be used. A quart of milk—4 glasses—supplies approximately these percentages of daily nutritive requirements of an average man: calcium, 100% plus; riboflavin, 82%; phosphorus, 67%; protein, 49%; vitamin A, 30%; thiamin, 22%; calories, 22%; vitamin C, 19%; niacin, 6%; iron, 3%.

—Milk Industry Foundation.

The Anthology, which is in two volumes, starts off with a historical description of the falls, includes many fine prints, original accounts by travelers, description of the flora and fauna, some science, geology and and physics. How many of us know that "the very hills and mountains are changing as the result of the forces exerted by water," or that "the mountains, miles in height, are slowly crumbling before our eyes?"

In ancient times the water of Lake Erie did not find an outlet through the Niagara River. Until comparatively recently the waters of the upper lakes, Huron, Michigan and Superior, did not discharge their waters through Niagara, and therefore for many ages only a small fraction of the present volume of water could have been at work on the falls.

This Anthology would be a fine edition to any library. If you would like to have one, write to Dr. Charles F. Gosnell, State Librarian, The New York State Library, Albany, New York, and he will be happy to send you a copy.

— A. A. —

MILK ADVERTISING

I READ with interest your editorial in a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST concerning "Dairy Substitutes Are Increasing." I agree with you, but I have some additional thoughts about it. I feel that the greatest advertising asset we have for milk is its high food value at such a very low price in comparison with other foods on the market. Nearly all of the

milk advertising I have seen seems to emphasize the purity of milk, care in handling, etc., all of which is controlled by health board inspection. I feel that this advertising tends to make the public more alert to the possible faults of milk rather than bringing its attention to the good buy that they have in a bottle of milk.

You wrote of the decreasing fat content of milk. I feel that dairymen should give this serious thought. People look for substitutes when the old product gets poor in quality or high priced. Total food value of milk increases as fat content increases; non-fat solids increase in milk in relation to the fat increase. Our co-op leaders say people don't want high-test milk, but I think that if in our advertising we would emphasize food value, consumers would recognize the bargain in high test or high food value milk.

Our present system of advertising, marketing and pricing milk discourages the production of higher quality milk. Each year the consumer receives less food value in a quart bottle of milk, thus making it easier to substitute.

I believe the American way is to produce an ever higher quality product, advertise it honestly and fully, and receive a higher price because the consumer recognizes a bargain and is satisfied. — Ray Chamberlain, Wyoming, New York.

EAR NOISES?



If you suffer from those miserable ear noises and are Hard-of-Hearing due to catarrh of the head, write us NOW for proof of the wonderful, palliative relief many people have reported after using our simple home treatment. NOTHING TO WEAR. Many past 70 reported such relief in hearing and ear noises. **SEND NOW FOR PROOF AND 30 DAYS TRIAL OFFER.**

THE ELMO COMPANY
DEPT. 3AA1, DAVENPORT, IOWA

ROTO-HOE

2 h. p. (as shown) only \$134.

Useful All Year Around Complete Interchangeability

Here's the complete garden tool—Tills, Cultivates, Composts—portable power unit. Powerful Lauson 2 h.p. gasoline engine drives 15 hardened teeth at high speed fine-mixing soil 6" deep; makes gardening EASY; many low cost attachments do EXTRA jobs—mow, trim lawn; mulch, edge, spray, move snow. FREE folder in colors gives full details. Write today; see dealer for demonstration. ROTO-HOE & Sprayer Co., Box 63, Newbury, Ohio

America's Most Useful Garden Tool

ORIGINATORS of:

1. Tiller on front for easiest maneuverability.
2. "Soil-O-Matic" Drive—power on rotors only—easy operating.
3. Interchangeable Roto-Cutter.
4. Bolt-on weed clips for varying soil conditions.
5. Complete machine for \$134.—no increase in 7 years!

25 TREES

for \$5.

3 to 5 year healthy selected trees. 6' to 16" tall. 5 each of: Colorado Blue Spruce, Norway Spruce, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, Douglas Fir. Postpaid at planting time. For Complete Evergreen Catalog write Box 83-A.

MUSSER FORESTS, Inc.
Indiana, Pa.

NEW ELECTRIC DE-ICER

Automatically keeps 15-inch hole in ice to 50° below zero. Thermostat control, 600 watts, average cost only 2 cents a day. Buy only one Rhinehart de-icer in your lifetime—all parts are replaceable for easy servicing. **SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER**

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When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



William Hoffmeister, Newtown, Pennsylvania truck driver, has earned a lot of bounty money, and the esteem of farmers far and wide, for his skill in ridding the area of foxes—crazed or otherwise promising evil to poultry and cattle raisers.

On week-ends off from his job, the Pennsylvania sharpshooter and his son accounted for over forty of the rabid animals.

Rural Radio Network

Sponsored in the interests of Northeast agriculture by the ten leading farm organizations of New York State.

Weather Roundup

6:25 a. m. 7:15 a. m.
12:15 p. m. 6:15 p. m.

Heard on These RRN Stations

WHL-D-FM Niagara Falls	98
WFNF-FM Wethersfield	108
WHDL-FM Olean	96
WVBT-FM Bristol Center	95
WHCU-FM Ithaca	97
WVCN-FM DeRuyter	105
WWNY-FM Watertown	100
WMSA-FM Massena	105
WRUN-FM Utica-Rome	106
WVCV-FM Cherry Valley	102
WFLY-FM Troy	92
WHVA-FM Poughkeepsie	105
WQAN-FM Scranton	92

Most of These Roundups are Heard on These AM Stations:

WHL-D Niagara Falls	1270
WJTN Jamestown	1240
WHAM Rochester	1180
WHCU Ithaca	870
WAGE Syracuse	620
WWNY Watertown	790
WMSA Massena	1340
WRUN Utica-Rome	1150
WGY Schenectady	810
WKIP Poughkeepsie	1450
WQAN Scranton, Pa.	630
WHDL Olean	1450
WDLA Walton	1270
WNBF Binghamton	1290
WENY Elmira	1230

On the FM Stations And Some of the AM Stations Listen To:

ROAD CONDITIONS
A Roundup of Highway
Conditions similar to
The Weather Roundup
Broadcast Every Week
Day
8:15 A.M.

How Our Readers Keep Cheerful

(Continued from Page 3)

brighter world, a brighter, cleaner house, and a brighter outlook on life. You men can also try this. If your wife thinks you will ruin her curtains and mess things up in general, just go out into your work shop. By the time you have those windows clean, Old Man Gloom will have skeedaddled faster than "coffee nerves" ever did.
—Emily Jones, West Brooksville, Me.

* * *

MAKING CHILDREN HAPPY

I AM AN old man 80 years old and for about fifty years I have always taken kids for rides with me. Whenever I could, I always gave them a good time. My greatest happiness in life has been to make kids happy and to hear them say what a gloomy life they would have had if it hadn't been for my coming around to give them a ride. So I say the best way to be happy yourself is to make others happy. —Milton Mills, Chepachet, N. Y.

* * *

CHILDREN

MY FAVORITE gloom chasers are my 2½-year-old son and year-old daughter. I get satisfaction and forget everything else as I watch them play and do things which show they're growing mentally. At times, when I'm tempted to lose my patience, I have only to remember the years when I thought there would be no children; and I vow again that as long as I have them and the strength to take care of them, I shall minimize all other "troubles," and be completely happy. —Gwendolyn M. Brown, Milton, Vermont.

* * *

ACTIVITY

I BELIEVE that failure and defeat generate gloom. Therefore a planned program to eliminate the two above-mentioned impostors will really chase gloom away. Gloom does not get along with a definite activity of either the mind or the body. Some wise sage has said that the important thing about failure is what we do with it. Most farmers would recognize a failure as only a temporary setback, with the problem to be attacked from a different angle. In our barn there is a good-sized mirror. Frequently I find myself checking the corners of my mouth. I once knew a crabby, gloomy individual whose mouth curved down. I wouldn't want my children to have a father like that. Speaking of children, Mr. Eastman, they're the best little, old gloom chasers in existence. Tonight I watched our girls hop off the bus and race each other up the lane to the house, and I felt like a millionaire. How could a millionaire be gloomy? —D. B. Harrington, R.D. 2, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

GARDEN THOUGHTS

I TRY to make a habit of gathering up pleasant thoughts of the day to take to bed with me at night. Oftentimes I find that my last "before sleep" thoughts are garden thoughts. Garden catalogs are a joy to a nature-loving heart, and so too is AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. One of the greatest joys in life is sharing something with others. A person with a garden is a person who has something to share. Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "God in His infinite wisdom, sent us the beauty of flowers; and they, the conveyors of His own life, carry the message of ours." —Louise Drew, 163 Ash St., New Bedford, Mass.

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

January 1953

How to Make Money With Layers

Making money with eggs is no cinch when feed is high and eggs are low. And yet many poultrymen make money with layers. They pay off mortgages, build new homes, send sons and daughters to college, and so on. How do they do it?

Here's how:

1. **Hard work.** Profitable poultry farms always look neat. The work is done every day.
2. **Stay in every year.** The smart poultryman doesn't waste time "crying about the price of feed and eggs." He raises his full quota of pullets every year. He has his knowledge, his farm, his buildings, and his investment. Why not keep them busy? Also, who can accurately predict the price of eggs six months to a year ahead of time? The smart poultryman figures that if he stays in all the time, then he is always in when the business is good and bad. A good poultryman "cleans up" when egg prices are high and usually makes a living when egg prices are down.
3. **Buy the best chicks you can find.** Don't be afraid to buy the best there is in chicks. Get stock bred for livability and high rate of lay over a period of 15 months. A flock of pullets that will lay over 70% for 9 to 12 months and not drop to 50% until they have laid 15 months are the real money-makers. They will outlast a spell of low egg prices and are almost bound to lay part of their eggs at high prices.
4. **Raise "Clean Pullets."** No matter where you buy chicks, you will find they will live and lay better if raised a long ways from old hens from day-old to maturity. Also, we find that pullets raised on clean range on the restricted feeding system using any good brand of feed lay the best when housed.
5. **House pullets a week or two before they start to lay.**
6. **Hopper feed a good laying mash.** Do not feed scratch grain free-choice. What they will eat in 20 minutes once a day is plenty of scratch grain. Feed in-



- soluble grit. Feed oyster shells. Provide plenty of water drinking space.
7. **Put up a good pack of eggs.** Get the best possible price for them.
 8. **Keep buildings in repair.** Don't build fancy coops. Hens don't appreciate them.
 9. **Keep a good set of books.** Make plans ahead.
 10. **Sleep sound at night.** Good luck!

Monroe C. Babcock

Are Babcock Leghorns Profitable?

Here Are Our Strong Points: High rate of lay for 15 months. Live well if raised clean. Stand average farm conditions very well. We get a very high percentage of repeat orders.

Here Are Our Weak Points: Our pullets come up to good egg size but come up a little too slowly. Some of our late-hatched pullets lay tints when they first start to lay. Some of our pullets will die with big livers (liver leukosis*) if heavily exposed to this disease.

Free Catalog: Truthfully written. Tells all about us. Gives guarantee, etc. Our chick price is higher than most, but our chicks please our customers. If you order from us, you will get our best chicks.

*No strain of any breed is 100% resistant to all types of leukosis. If a breeder or hatcheryman claims he has no leukosis or that his birds are 100% resistant, he is uninformed or is misleading you. Babcock's Leghorns are very resistant to leukosis, but not 100% resistant.

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Please send me your Free 44-page catalog at once.

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**Chapman
Chicks**
for **TOP QUALITY**
and Good Profits

WHITE LEGHORNS—"Bred for the needs of the commercial egg producer." High Flock Averages, Resistance to disease, large pullet body size, and large egg size—that's what customers get with Chapman White Leghorns. All matings headed by Mount Hope pedigreed cockerels. Plan ahead—with extra profits in mind. Order Chapman Farms White Leghorn Chicks early. Although we specialize in White Leghorns we can supply New Hampshires and Sex-Links on advance order. Free folder tells full story of these profitable chicks. Write

CHAPMAN FARMS
238 Warren St. Glens Falls, N. Y.

JUNIATA LEGHORNS

Pedigreed Foundation — Pullorum Tested
We Buy No Eggs. Write For Low Prices

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM

Box A

Richfield, Pa.

OPPORTUNITIES in G. L. F.

G.L.F. is accepting applications for openings for qualified men in our feed stores, farm hardware stores and petroleum plants located in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Must have farm experience and a High School education. For further details, write S. C. Tarbell, G.L.F. Office Building, Ithaca, New York.

TOM BARRON CHICKS
We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with males, bred for egg production. Low prices on Str. Run Chicks & Pullets. North Side Poultry Farm Box A Richfield, Pa.

YOUR '52-'53 MARSHALL CHICKS Are Better Than Ever!

Marshall's "Late - Model" Chicks are bred for higher returns per pound of feed and per hour of your labor! • Famous Babcock Strain White Leghorns give you top egg production • Marshall's great dual purpose Red-Rocks grow fast, lay early and bring premium meat prices on the NY City market; cockerels make excellent broilers and capons • Our Nichols New Hampshires and Rock Reds will make more meat per pound of feed than any chicken in the business.

You Stay Ahead With Marshall's Chicks. We Test and Reproduce Only the Best and Get the Chicks to You in Prime Condition. Write, Call or Wire Today.

"PERSONAL DELIVERY
WHENEVER POSSIBLE"

MARSHALL BROTHERS
R.D. 5H Phone 9082 Ithaca, N. Y.

Richquality Chicks



Since 1911 more RICHQUALITY Chicks have gone on farms each year. High production, large egg size, good livability, are the reasons—our customers say. Leghorns and R. I. Reds.

Write for information and prices

WALLACE RICH & SON
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SHELLENBERGER'S WHITE LEGHORNS
Our 27th year breeding Leghorns. They're bred for production of large chalky white eggs. Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Wed. of each week. Write for Catalog & prices on day old registered Chicks, Pullets & Cockerels. Also 3 to 6 week Old Started Pullets.
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRE EGGS

give you more

—superior meat, too!

Hubbard's New Hampshires inherit the benefits of 25 years of pedigree-breeding: Capacity for 200 eggs or better—hen monthly basis...vitality, livability, fast growth...plus combining qualities for superior Crossbred meat. For market or hatching egg profits...get Hubbard's New Hampshires this year.

Hubbard's Crossbreds—For broiler profits, get Hubbard's Quick-Meat Crosses. Produced from selective New Hampshire-Barred Rock matings for low-cost, high-quality meat! Write today.

Get your copy! — Big 24-page illustrated catalog tells how Hubbard breeding gives you MORE EGGS—SUPERIOR MEAT. Write: Hubbard Farms, Box 20, Walpole, New Hampshire.

HUBBARD FARMS
WALPOLE, N. H. Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

Zero Days Ahead - - How to Prevent Production Slump

THE other day I heard a couple of poultrymen dreading the cold days ahead. They were thinking of production slumps likely to come and the smaller egg checks that would follow.

"Every chicken man must have that problem," I said to myself, "and would like to know how to prevent or stop it."

After a minute's thought, I reached for the phone and called Monroe Babcock, my neighbor and a man most of you know, either personally or by reputation. I put the problem up to him and here is what he said as nearly as I can quote him:

"Birds hatched in December, January, and February are most likely to have a production slump, which many poultrymen refer to as 'winter pause.' If birds that were hatched later than April 1 have a serious slump, something is radically wrong with their management. If the thermometer gets below zero they may drop off for a week but they should come back quickly."

"Strains vary. A strain not bred for production (winter pause is an inherited factor) will slump regardless of their care, but hens bred for production will bounce back."

HEAT LAMPS DANGEROUS WHEN CARELESSLY USED

"Farmers are using heat lamps by the thousands, and find them valuable in saving young animals and chicks," says A. V. Krewatch, extension agricultural engineer, University of Maryland. Because it is easy to use heat lamps, he suggests that farm folks not get careless but use them safely and have them to do the job that they should.

If more than one heat lamp is used as a unit, it is best to support the unit by a light chain, rope or wire. The electric cord should not be the support for the lamps unless only one lamp is used. There should be adequate electrical circuits in the building with sufficient outlets where the heat lamps can be plugged on short lengths of the proper type extension cord. A porcelain or special metal socket is best because the sockets do get hot. Ordinary "across-the-counter" sockets should not be used.

There are two types of lamps. One type is made of hard glass, which is

"Here are a few things you can do:
"Put lights on at 3 a.m. You are probably doing that anyway."

"Keep the water warm. When it gets real cold, pour some hot water on top of the mash in the hoppers. Production slumps come mostly because hens eat and drink less."

"Spend more time with the hens. I sometimes think zero weather affects the poultryman as much or even more than it does the hens. It's easy to spend more time in a warm shop or in front of a radio or television instead of in the henhouse."

"Don't rush out and cull all the birds that stop laying, especially if they were bred for high production. The price of birds for meat is not favorable for culling and most of them, if they're healthy, will come back and make a good year's record. Besides after they have had a rest, they'll lay bigger eggs."

"Hens that you cull out in the winter aren't usually replaced. You just have a partly filled house which takes just as much time and effort. If hens are bred for production you'll make more money by keeping them than you will by culling."

usually red in color, and will stand water splashing or moisture. The other, a lower priced lamp, is made of clear glass and will break if water is splashed on it.

In many uses, heat lamps are best protected by a deep-dome reflector. If such a reflector is used, be sure it's one with ventilation holes around the socket. This will prevent the entire unit from getting so hot.

Some manufacturers provide a bowed strip of metal across the open end of the reflector. Should the reflector fall on the floor or fall on litter in a pen, the lamps will simply roll over, pointing the heat rays upward, avoiding a fire hazard.

In a building where a large number of lamps are used, it is best to check the wire size of the circuits to be sure that full voltage is delivered to the lamps. The loss of heat is more than double the drop in voltage.

WET POULTRY HOUSE LITTER PREVENTABLE

Wet litter in the laying house not only helps spread disease but results in an excessive number of dirty eggs. The flock owner can do three things that will do much to solve the problem.

First, locate the droppings pit in the center of the laying pen rather than on one side. Sufficient space should be allowed between each end of the droppings pit and the ends of the laying house to allow the attendant to go around the ends of the pit.

Such an arrangement will make more floor space available for the layers. Windows and artificial lights should be arranged so that the birds will utilize the entire floor area around the pit.

Roosting perches arranged in tiers over the droppings pit require a smaller-sized pit than normally. Two tiers of perches are satisfactory for general-purpose birds and three tiers of perches can be used for Leghorns.

By placing the feeders and waterers over the wire on top of the droppings pit, much less manure is deposited in the litter. They should be placed so that they will not collect droppings. By doing these three things, the wet-litter problem is practically solved, especially if the litter is stirred thoroughly at regular intervals.—Dr. Morley A. Jull, Head, Poultry Dept., University of Maryland.



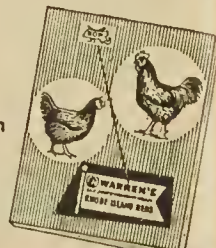
Jim Warren Says:
"You will PROTECT
YOUR INVESTMENT
with my U.S.-Mass. Cert.
Rhode Island
REDS"

World famous Warren Production-Bred Reds, Hamps and Barred Cross Chicks have been perfected by 29 years of pedigree breeding and hold official laying records up to 3966 eggs per pen for 13 birds. Now you can buy TOP PERFORMANCE... proved by consistently high scores in laying contests and in the field.

1952 CONTEST RECORDS

NEW YORK STATE—High Pen, 1st Rhode Island Red Pen, 2nd Rhode Island Red Pen. MAINE—1st Rhode Island Red Pen, High Hen. TARTLETON, Texas—High Cross Pen, High Cross Hen, 2nd Rhode Island Red Pen. HUNTERDON, N. J.—1st Rhode Island Red Pen. PENNSYLVANIA—2nd Rhode Island Red Pen.

PRODUCTION-BRED
REDS, HAMPS, and
BARRED CROSS
U.S.-Mass. Cert. Pullorum Clean
23 Years without a Reactor
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Seen and Heard AT THE A.F.B.F. CONVENTION

By L. B. Skeffington

THE DAY before sitting down to write this piece I returned from a 17-day swing around the country, which included the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Seattle. Along the way and at the convention, it was unmistakable to me that farmers were talking mostly about three things. They were:

1. The election and its results.

I encountered an almost unbroken chorus of rejoicing. Many farmers who had been for Senator Taft are entirely satisfied. Several who have been Democrats told me that undoubtedly the change will be for common good. The appointment of Ezra Benson as secretary of agriculture apparently won to President-elect Eisenhower's camp any who may have been hesitating.

2. Farmers are concerned, but not unduly alarmed, by falling prices of farm products.

Many of them do not know just what to make of it, or where the trend may go. Several told me that prices of livestock, excepting hogs, have been too high to stay there and that they can get along at lower price levels. The main worry is whether their costs are going to continue to creep up.

3. The weather came in for more than usual cussing.

Drouth and its effects have been widespread. The Northwest reports power shortage, due to low water. Some of the areas that depend upon irrigation are worried. In the Northern Great Plains States there is not enough water in the ground to assure next year's wheat crop. Farther south, in the Winter Wheat belt, stands as low as 50 per cent are reported.

See Price Hope

As most farmers know, corn and wheat crops this year were large and grain exports have been declining substantially as Europe becomes more self-sufficient. Grain prices are sagging, but in almost every state I was told that if next year's wheat crop is as poor as now expected the grain now in storage is a good investment. Lower grain prices are helping the movement of livestock to market and partly offsetting the lower prices which farmers are getting for livestock.

In the western states there appeared to be enough hay to carry livestock and it was charged that the government's hay program was largely political. Undoubtedly there are hay-deficit states, but less is heard of the program now than before election.

Much newspaper space was being devoted to Benson and almost every farmer I met wanted to talk about him. Most of them had the idea that Congressman Clifford Hope of Kansas was

to get the appointment. He is well liked, a "high-price support man," and politically experienced. Benson was hailed as absolutely a "non-political" appointee without any axe to grind.

I asked many farmers what they expected Benson to do first. Few had any specific ideas, other than that he would be expected to reorganize and "clean up" the department. I found most resentment was directed at PMA and certainly farmers expect an emphatic cleanup of PMA, at least above the level of county committeemen.

Program Ready

The Farm Bureau convention had a jubilant note. The "feud" between Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and Allan B. Kline, Farm Bureau president, was over, with Brannan discredited. Kline's prestige was mounting. At Atlantic City four years ago the convention agreed on a program for agriculture. Secretary Brannan was there and, in effect, said nothing. A few months later he sprang his Brannan Plan, which Kline promptly denounced.

At Seattle the convention reaffirmed the program it has been polishing up during the past few years. It said national farm programs have been developed over a period of years with bipartisan support. The administration chose to ignore them and place emphasis on partisan politics, in the view of delegates, but the new regime could be expected to act differently. The convention adopted a resolution asking its board of directors to study the program and see if any new approaches to its objectives were desirable.

Eisenhower sent a telegram to the convention in which he reminded that the government was committed to the current support program for the next two years. "During that time," he said, "we must work together to determine what should be done after 1954."

In its clarion call for decentralization and economy in government, there are a couple of ideas that farmers should ponder. One asks that the Farm Credit Administration be administered by a board reporting directly to Congress. It will be remembered that FCA was reduced from an independent agency to its present status of bureau in the Department of Agriculture, where it may be used to serve departmental policies.

Farm Bureau directors are to study the idea of long-term low-interest loans to replace ACP payments for carrying out certain soil-improving practices.

Hawley Heads Delegation

A surprisingly large delegation, considering the distance, represented New York. Warren W. Hawley, state president, flew out a week early to join the resolutions committee. He said that only the government's commitment to 90-per cent price supports during the next two years headed off a determined effort in the convention to obtain lower-level flexible supports.

At the various commodity conferences there were considerable complaints that agriculture does not get its proper breaks under tariff laws and demands that something be done about it. Kline said the federation would dedicate itself to an expanding foreign trade, but he reminded that 90 per cent of farm production is consumed in the domestic market. He said he was more interested in building up demand in the home market. As an illustration, he said that if consumers averaged just a few pounds more meat grain surpluses would disappear, whereas "if people ate corn meal mush we would have enough corn to feed 500 million people."



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UNION CITY School bus bodies available on popular type chassis at all times. Transit Sales & Service, Inc., 23 South Street, Danbury, Conn. Tel. 8-5645.

NEW McCulloch 2 man saw chains \$21.00. Mail \$20.00. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE or trade, Mercury chain saw, half price, to settle an estate. Used one season. Inquire Dunn & Harwood, Schenharie, N. Y. Tel. 65.

CASELLINI-VENABLE CORPORATION — Your caterpillar dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" 22 gasoline tractor with bulldozer reconditioned \$2,500.00, "Caterpillar" diesel 40 tractor, good condition \$1,700.00, "Caterpillar" D7 tractor, 7M series with hydraulic angledozer, good condition, with new track links \$7,000.00, "Caterpillar" D4-44" tractor 7J series with hydraulic bulldozer, fair condition. Cletrac AG tractor, good condition, \$950.00, Allis-Chalmers HD10W tractor with Gar-Wood hydraulic bulldozer, manufactured 1947, good condition. "Caterpillar" No. 12 Motor Grader with cab and scarifier 9K series, very good condition. Adams diesel Model M511 Tandem Drive Motor Grader, good condition, HD7 Allis-Chalmers, wide gauge bare machine, fair condition. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

MANY folks are asking why does meat continue to sell so high while livestock of all kinds is selling lower than it has in the last year or two? This is a fair question but a tough one to answer because there are so many factors that go into price making. We found that out with the failure of price and wage controls.

Livestock is too low and has caught too many in a squeeze that is really hurting. Here are some of the contributing causes:

① About half of our country was hit by a drought this past summer which either forced livestock off pastures or shortened up winter feed enough to force some liquidation of young stock, breeding stock, and many meat animals. This has caused a very large available supply of all livestock.

② Most winter feeders of livestock took a licking last year and were therefore determined this fall to break down their initial costs or not feed. Thus feeding support to the fall market was lost except at prices averaging around 10 cents a pound lower than a year ago.

③ There has been some liquidation of hogs and they have also been marketed earlier than usual this fall. With very low lard and fat prices, hogs continue to sell below 20 cents, and yet they cannot be produced to sell that low.

④ Labor has also been an important factor with many chain stores and retailers, and packers have not been able to get the help to increase the volume of their meat sales. Thus they were not able to force increased sales through price reduction to the public; in fact, in many cases this allowed them to maintain prices.

⑤ Last but not least, the price control program increased prices by set-

ting "fair prices" too high in the first place and then by not being flexible enough, or by administrators too dumb to follow their ceiling prices down on meat with the downward trend of live animal price. At least this gave them an excuse for continuing high meat prices.

There are many more smaller things like increased taxes, increased wages, increased costs of doing business all along the line that have also made high meat prices sound reasonable.

Looking Ahead

When live animals sell below their cost of production or sell lower than the general economy warrants (which seems to happen about every seven years) there is always a day of reckoning. We farmers and businessmen tend to overemphasize a breaking market or a rising market. When a market price continues down we rush to market with anything we may have, and when it shows strength we hold. One of the best marketing slogans I know is:

"Sell when the people want what you have; hold when they do not."

Much too often we reverse that order which is natural and understandable but which is bad marketing.

Again it seems to me we have over-marketed our livestock, just as we undermarketed it two years ago. If I am right we can begin to look for better livestock prices soon after the first of the year, or at least by late winter or early spring.

With continued full employment there is no good reason why livestock should continue to sell so low as compared to everything else. Animal by-products are beginning to show improvement. The retailer has spread enough now between his costs and his sales prices to absorb a sizable live animal raise without his raising retail meat prices.

There is no world oversupply of meat. The Argentine is short and that is England's supply. And even if Canada's embargo is lifted March 1st as reported, the opinion seems to be that they can export some dairy cattle but not many meat animals. The flush from Mexico is over. The wheat fields of Kansas and the West that usually winter around 4,000,000 head of cattle, sheep, and lambs, are carrying few this winter because of the drought. "Throw-out" dairy cows have been quite largely culled out, and dairy heifers are not as much in evidence as they were a year or even two years ago. Hogs have been marketed early this year. Last but not least, there was a large grain crop, principally corn, and when livestock finally gets into the corn country with plenty of corn to feed it, there is no disposition to rush it to market.

Well, I have built up quite an optimistic picture for better livestock prices. Perhaps I have built it up too much, who knows? Under the new and, I trust, better government administration, we can at least hope to discard the upheavals and bungling affecting farm animals and anticipate the normal price changes of supply and demand. That will help too.

May the New Year be a happy one, anyway!

— A. A. —

From July 1, '51 to January 1, '52 the percentage of reactors to official brucellosis tests dropped from 3.1% to 2.6%. In the nation 326,315 herds were tested and 1,332,778 calves were vaccinated. Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, says that interest in the eventual eradication of the disease (commonly called Bang's disease) is picking up tremendously, partly because many cities are requiring closer supervision of the methods used to control the disease in dairy herds.

Your SENTRY in the Dairy Barn

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Guard against lost production caused by teat and udder injuries. Heal-promoting BAG BALM is the time-tested antiseptic ointment for Cuts, Chaps, Wire Snags, Sunburn, Windburn, and in the beneficial massage of Caked Bag. Insist on genuine BAG BALM at your farm store. . . . Look for the familiar big 10-oz. can.

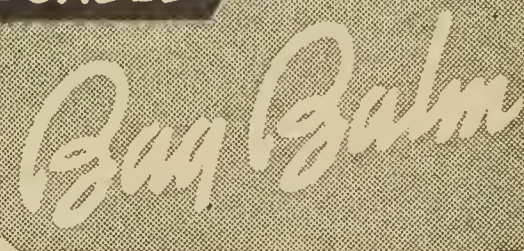


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24 pages, written by an expert, crammed with helpful advice for dairymen. . . . Write today!

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7

160 Registered Holstein Cattle

T.B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfood vaccinated, mastitis tested, treated against shipping fever, many Bang Certified, and eligible for Penna., and all other states.

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y. 40 miles south of Syracuse, on Route 12-B, in heated Pavilion, starts at 10:00 A.M.

125 Strictly Fresh and Close Springers; 20 Heifers of all ages; 15 Service Age Bulls. All from very high record dams, yet they will sell very, very reasonable.

HEAD YOUR HERD WITH AN OUTSTANDING BULL AT THIS SALE.

40 prominent breeders consign from New York State and 4 nearby states.

Sale features dispersal of Herkimer County herd of MILLARD LINK, Poland, N. Y. These cattle are—all fresh and close springers, many milking from 50 to 75 lb.

YOU CAN BUY PROFITABLE ANIMALS, RELIABLY REPRESENTED AT EARLVILLE. A NATIONALLY KNOWN SALE CENTER.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

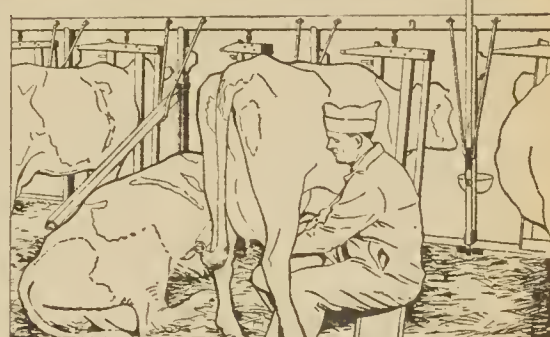
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK

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Send for **FREE Information**—yours on request—data-packed 28-page "Liquid Gold" booklet about Guernseys and GOLDEN GUERNSEY Milk—also National Guernsey Directory. Buy Guernseys now!

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
310 Main St., Peterborough, N. H.

PROTECT Your Cows' Teats With UNADILLA PARTITIONS

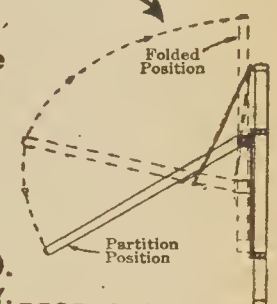


Here's what it does: keeps cows from stepping on neighbors' udders; makes milking easier by folding up out of the way in safe position—never in way when bedding or cleaning stalls; keeps cleaner—no iron pipe to gather manure, to rust, or break off.

Here's how it works
—and here's how you Save

reduces cow injuries; fits any stallion frame; fits in low-ceiling barns; saves work—easy to install—no outside help required—low first cost. Write for free folder on low-priced folding partitions and stallions.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box B-113 UNADILLA, N.Y.



BUTTERFLY FARMS, Mexico, N.Y. --- OFFER YOU

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A YOUNG BULL closely related to the new National Champion who averaged 90 lb. of 4% milk daily for one year.

Bulls from one week to one year old on hand. Prices surprisingly reasonable. Send TODAY for pedigrees and details, stating age desired. Herd Bang Certified.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,

Box E,

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EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!
Florets Vigorous growth Fragrance

All these extras are yours when you plant the new Multiflora Sweet Peas. Sturdy, long stems bear 5 or 6 large waved florets of beautiful colors and delightful fragrance. The sturdy plants are resistant to the various ills that have plagued sweet peas in recent years.

Mixed colors are only 35c a packet.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG
In it you'll find a lot of new flowers and vegetables as well as improved strains of older varieties.

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' catalog.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

22 Moreton Farm

Rochester 11, N. Y.

— 1953 CATALOG now ready —



MULTIFLORA—
An exciting new sweet pea.

ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

GIGANTIC Government Surplus Sale. 70% savings. engines, power plants, compressors, pumps, chain saws, weed sprayers, binoculars, tools. Large illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 "O" St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime—Seed—Sizes 3 to 14 foot. Factory to you price saves \$100.00. Free booklet—Mooreven—3-A—Swedesboro, New Jersey.

1953 BRIGGS-STRATTON or Clinton powered garden tractors, only \$99.50. Write today to: Stanley Wooden, Canandaigua, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOIN Worldwide Amateur Gardeners Society. Receive free seeds, magazines directly from abroad. 200,000 members. Floricultura, Box 71, Boston, Mass.

GOLDEN Popcorn postpaid. Mailing daily. 4½ lbs. \$1.00. Popping guaranteed. Russell Luce, Groton, N. Y.

POPCORN—Thompson's Bear Paw. Tenderest corn you ever ate. 35c per lb. postpaid, 4th zone. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

STONE Ground Corn and wholewheat meal. No preservatives. Unbolted. Guaranteed fresh. Ground from our farm. Trial offer—3 pounds of either—\$1.00. North-nod Farm, West Rutland, RFD, Vermont.

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Safe, easy, economical to use. Double waste digesting action. Saves digging, pumping. Satisfaction guaranteed by 150,000 customers. Postcard brings free sample. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

A.D.D.'s LINIMENT — (formerly sold as "Save The Cow"). Relieves congestion from Garget (swollen udder). Pouls, minor cuts, bruises. Send \$1.25 to A. D. Driscoll, Whitney Point, N. Y.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

100 FINEST double edge blades \$1.00, guaranteed. Aldrich, Groton, Vt.

You and Your Home

No. 1—THE KITCHEN

By DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS

Have You Ever Thought of:

A wide pull-out board in your kitchen cabinet on which to eat lunches?
A card table kept in the kitchen for cooling cookies, arranging cold plates or eating lunch?
A small stepladder that converts into a high stool? A small table on castors?
Trays for lap meals or larger ones for carrying things from here to there?
A definite place for picnic equipment? For carpenter tools that won't get carried off to barn or car?
A place for paper and twine near a table for wrapping packages?
A medicine chest in the kitchen or nearby? A small sewing kit?
A double-deck island unit in the center of a very large kitchen, such as are used in hotels and department stores? The top deck should be narrow, and you hang your most-used utensils from it. Both sides should be equally useful as cabinet space.
An electric outlet on the back porch for toaster, radio, or floodlight?
A telephone in the kitchen? A radio may be a boon or nuisance; but at least you could hear the newscasts without hurrying or delaying meals.
A place to arrange flowers? This IS important.
Making a pantry into a trunk room, or a storeroom into a pantry or breakfast nook? Cutting a new window or door? Or eliminating an old one?

IF SOMEONE were to ask you if the interior of your home was livable, you would probably laugh and say, "It must be. We live in it!" That, of course, isn't what I mean. Is the interior of your home arranged to give you and your family the maximum of comfort, convenience and agreement with your personalities and way of life that is possible with the material you have?

The New York State College of Home Economics has been showing an exhibit for the Akron Art Institute entitled "Interiors to Live With," wherein they say that if your home is not planned for the activities of your day-to-day life, living in it creates greater disorder than is necessary. Makes sense, doesn't it? If you have things handy and suited to your needs, you have a better chance for an orderly house without slaving to keep it that way.

A good arrangement is a pleasing combination of shapes, colors and textures, but functionally it is the grouping of furnishings according to the way you do things. For instance, do you have a good place for your child to do his homework, or is he shunted from here to there, trailing papers and losing pencils and erasers as he goes? Do you have a place to sew, to plan, and to pay bills? Does your house always seem cluttered, or is there adequate space for your activities, whatever they may be? To have a comfortable, easy-to-look-at arrangement means that you will also relax more easily, and that is one of the things a home is for.

Get A Fresh Start

If you are building or furnishing new, study current literature and ask your public library for illustrated material — with an eye not to copying something exactly as you find it, but for ideas that can be adapted to your needs. For instance, you may find a grouping idea, a color scheme, a window or cupboard treatment that you can use even though your furnishings or floor plan are not identical. Your home must be individually, definitely, personally yours and your family's.

If your home and furnishings are old (and most people's are), then try to look at them with a new eye. Imagine that you are starting from scratch and that all the furnishings, fixin's and keepsakes are back in stores and trunks, and then plan.

Balance your arrangements both as to shape and color. Avoid stair-step effects that lead the eye drastically up and down. Don't be afraid to change something if, when you get it arranged, you discover it creates an effect that is unpleasant. A new arrangement may be more stimulating than a vacation trip!

You could make a floor plan to scale on paper, if you cared to, of a certain room and cut out bits of paper of contrasting color to represent the major pieces, and then move them around to see what can be done. A scale of one inch to a foot is a good reduction to work with. The new approach is not to arrange things around or alongside walls, but to group them according to how you use them and how they look together. One or more pieces may end up in the middle of the floor or form a partial partition across a very large room.

The Work Center Plus

Begin with the kitchen. Do you eat in the kitchen as well as prepare meals there? What else is your kitchen used for? You may want to add a function

or subtract one, such as eating or laundry. If you have a very large kitchen, you may want to make it also a living center for the family, the really biggest and most-used room in the house. This idea isn't new but it is coming back in style. Do you eat in a cheery spot near a window? If you have small children under foot, is there a spot where they can play without getting their little fingers stepped on?

You can have anything you want in your kitchen provided the room is large enough and what you put there serves your needs. Near Ithaca, New York, is a home that was remodeled from an old school building. The cooking and food preparation area is at one end of the kitchen, and at the other is an open fireplace. Along the sidewall that flanks the house is a glider, and across from it a huge picture window that looks out on a rolling meadow and big trees. The family use this room more than the living room. There are built-in storage spaces on each side of the fireplace where the ten-year-old keeps her crayons, scissors, games and papers. Near the big window is a drop leaf table for eating and also a nest of small tables and a comfortable chair. Mother can shell peas in comfort while daddy reads the evening paper and daughter pets the cat or colors — all while the pot boils. The color scheme is bright and cheery and the room has a linoleum tile floor covering that is easily cleaned.

In a farmhouse in Tioga County where I once stopped to use the phone, a partition had been moved about two feet to make room for a long dining table, electric stove, refrigerator and other modern equipment. They had a secondary room, as so many old farmhouses do, in which there was a sink where the men could wash when they came from the fields. A long, bright cotton cloth covered the huge table and transparent cellophane mats at the ten places protected it from direct onslaught of soiled elbows.

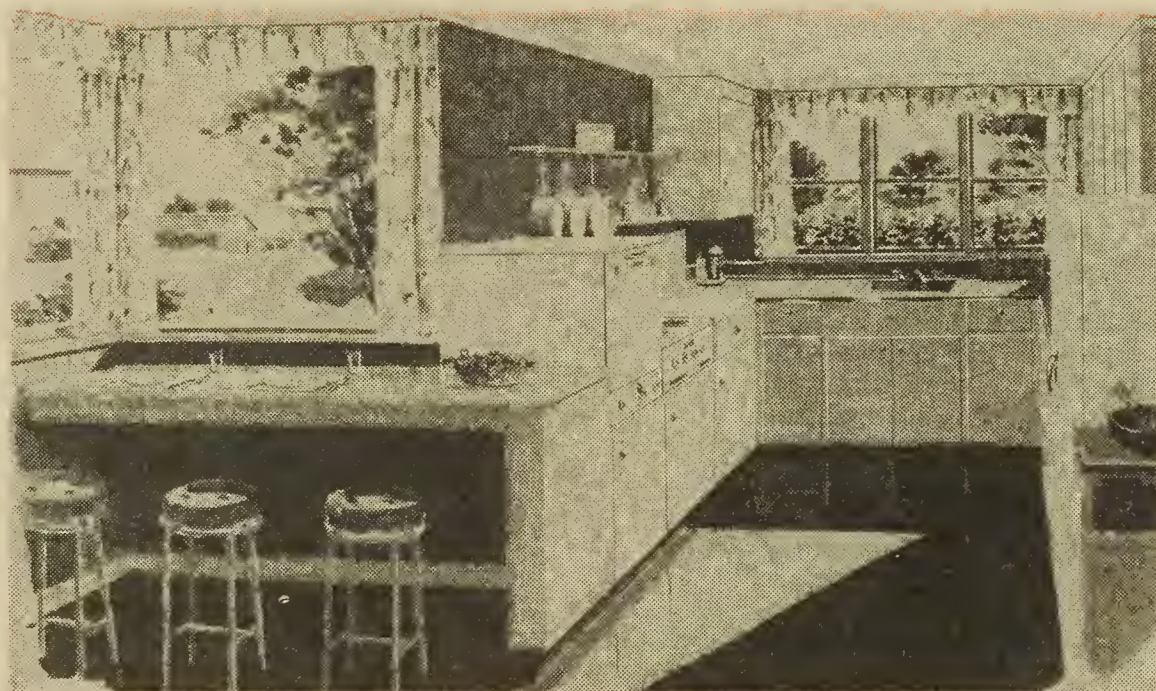
I have even seen in a large kitchen an old piano painted a pastel color to match the breakfast set. History has taken us through several stages in the kitchen's function and location in the American home. In colonial times it was often a separate building with sleeping quarters over it for slaves. Then came the long wood-shed type of farmhouse with kitchen attached, followed by a series of service rooms of various sorts. Many of these are still in use today, though in many cases the original use has become obsolete.

We owned one of these woodshed-wing farmhouses at one time and found it an improvement to move up one in the long chain-like series of rooms. Our dining room became the kitchen, and the kitchen the washroom. The built-in cupboards of the old kitchen were used to store empty fruit jars and all the miscellaneous junk that accumulates in the first stop between house and barn. Beyond that we had still another room which had at one time been a dairy with a big built-in ice chest. Modern methods of cooling milk and a fluid market for it cancelled its usefulness as a dairy, so we made it into a bedroom for extra help at harvest time. The ice chest made a good clothes closet.

Color Adds Pleasure

Color schemes can echo your way of life and needs as well as heighten the pleasantness of living in a room. Contrasting colors attract attention and add interest (but avoid contrast if you want to conceal an ugly feature). Plain

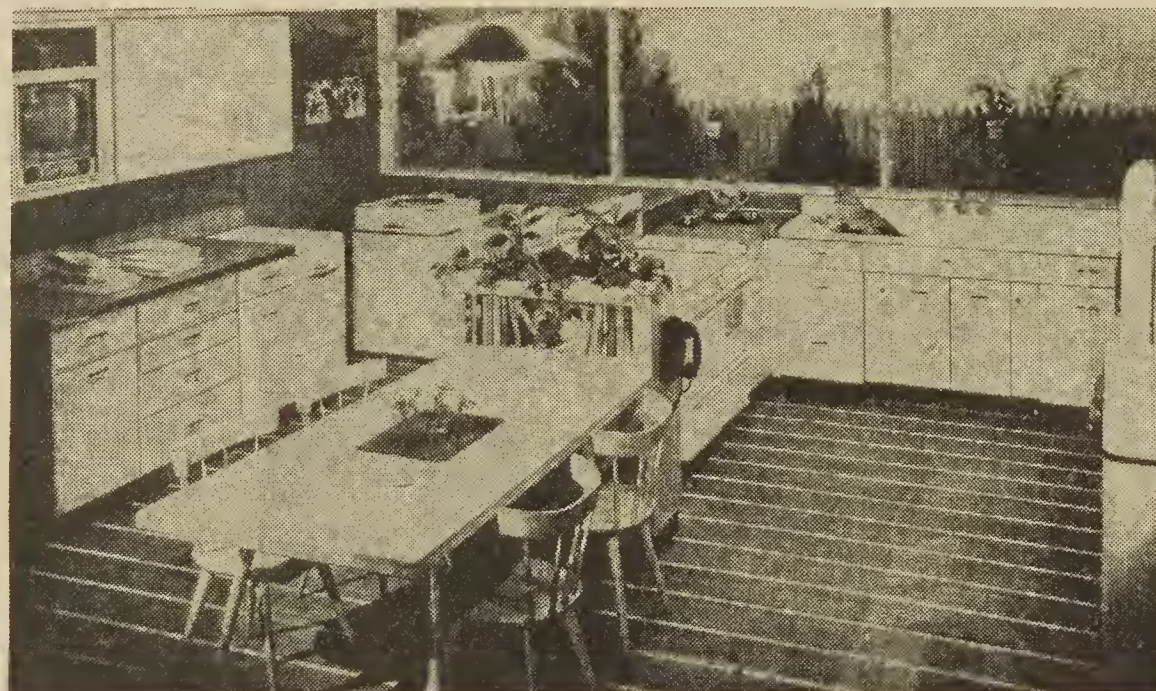
(Continued on Opposite Page)



The window ledge fitted with high stools in this kitchen is the correct height for work while standing. It can be used for many things—sewing, writing letters, accounting, or school work, as well as a snack bar.

—Photos: Crane Co.

There's space between the stove and bookcase in this kitchen for easy circulation between food preparation area at right and laundry center at left. Comfortable chairs and a spacious table provide a place for sitdown activities between meals. Telephone, books, and television set are handy. Photo is of an exhibition kitchen, but a real one could have more eye-level cupboards.



Along the South Hill Road

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

Income Tax Time

JANUARY used to be a sort of recess for farmers—a stopping place between the fall work and the preparations for spring. There was time to drowse in front of the fire with a bowl of red apples fresh from the cellar, or some plump hickory nuts from the grove in the pasture. Most of the cows were dry; chores were at a low ebb—just an excuse to get outdoors for a little exercise.

Nowadays we are likely to be milking a full herd in January. No one dreams of stockpiling the manure. Out it goes on the meadows even on the bitterest days.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has invaded my leisure hours that may be left over with Form 1040F. January has become a time for balancing the books and taking stock for farmers who used to keep books in their heads.

We are no exceptions. Around January 15 you will find us cozily absorbed in the year's records instead of catching up on the year's reading. Linda Anne has managed to scramble the feed bills and she has written a "letter" on the sheet where I have been figuring up the machinery repairs. This is one of the times when I would like to take my pencil and figures and hide out in the attic away from the radio and Linda Anne's helping hands.

We are so far from Washington it is hard sometimes to realize that our part is very important. Our small contribution in taxes seems big to us but infinitesimal when we read of "billions

for defense" or "billions for flood control." Sometimes I feel tempted to write a letter to be enclosed with Form 1040F to help bridge the gap.

Dear Uncle Sam:

The work has slacked off now and we have finished filling out the income tax report. We are writing to remind you at budget time that the money you will use comes from millions of people like us.

The early hay crop was good, but the drought hit us in late summer. We lost one of our best cows this year.

We haven't been able to afford a television set or a freezer yet.

We are proud to be helping pay your expenses, but money doesn't come easily, so we want you to be very careful in spending it. We know you have a lot of people working for you around the capitol and the pentagon and it may be hard to keep track of all of them, but we hope you won't use our money to help pay for an extra clerk with nothing to do. Please do not use any of it for stacks of bulletins and reports that no one reads. We would hate to work all year and have our money go for scrap paper.

We are proud to help pay to keep our country strong and safe.

We are very glad to hear that you finally fixed up the White House. We are all very proud of it, and we were sorry to hear it was in such bad shape. We put a new sill in the barn ourselves and repaired the roof on the shed.

Sincerely,
Inez George Gridley

tion O, New York 11, N. Y., and enclose 25 cents (in coin). Write name and address plainly.

— A.A. —

YOU AND YOUR HOME

(Continued from Opposite Page)

matching colors can make a small room look larger. And too much pattern is irritating.

Warm reds, orange, and tans are friendly; they come out to greet you. Blues, greens, and cool grays are more recessive but restful. One woman painted the high ceiling of her Victorian kitchen American Beauty rose color to "bring it down" and make it more friendly and modern. Her daughter-in-law had come from a smaller, cozier type house and she wanted to make her feel at home.

And don't forget the still younger set, those who can use pint-sized tables and low-placed coat hooks. Plan for them before you place stove and refrigerator and spread your paint.

A screened-in back porch makes a wonderful summer dining room and leaves more room in the kitchen for canning. Whether you eat in the kitchen or dining room in winter, plan to eat out some of the time during the summer, whether it be on the porch or at a picnic table. A spot like this does wonders to break the monotony of three meals a day for everyone concerned.

— A.A. —

CORRECTION

Cinnamon Rolls Contest Recipe

We are sorry to say that a misprint occurred in the Cinnamon Rolls recipe printed on page 26 of our December 6 issue. The amount of yeast should read "2 cakes of yeast." Also, directions omitted to state that rolls should be allowed to rise again in pans before baking until double in bulk. The amounts of sugar, cinnamon, and butter in the filling may be increased if your family's taste calls for it.



Has prize-winning record at five different fairs

Wins 87 Cooking Awards at Sandy Creek Fair

Mrs. Simeon Fanning (left) of Russell, New York, shows a neighbor some of the ribbons and tags she has won in her long career of cooking competition. She has been exhibiting at state and county fairs for 18 years now and has always taken an impressive array of ribbons. Just last fall she won 87 awards at the Sandy Creek Fair—including 67 first prizes!

Like most prize winners, Mrs. Fanning loves to cook—and like most prize winners, she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

"It's the easiest ever," she says. "I just dissolve it in warm water and go ahead with my recipe."

Out of 5000 prize-winning cooks surveyed, 97% depend on Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's so much more convenient than old-style perishable cake yeast—needs no special care, stays fresh for months on your pantry shelf. Now when you bake at home, it's easy to use yeast. Why not buy a supply at your grocer's! Look for the label and be sure you get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.



THE NEW Fashion World is here! This beautiful book, illustrated in color will be your smartest style guide from the first signs of Spring 'til the last day of summer! It presents scores of patterns — styled with originality, designed to fit, detailed for perfection, and, most important, simple to sew! It features:

Ideas to go with your new Easter bonnet.

Two-piece summer successes, and date dresses.

Brand new around-the-clock skirt tips.

Little-money blouses with a wealth of good taste.

Seashore favorites; vacation clothes for children, too.

A wardrobe to make and take on your summer travels.

Little toss-on coats and accessory plans.

Clean, crisp home frocks and aprons; lingerie and pajamas.

Newest fabric trends, too, in addition to other exciting and practical style hints. In short, perfect patterns for all ages, all occasions, all sizes!

This book is only 25 cents. TO ORDER: Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Pattern Service, Box 42, Sta-

OPPORTUNITY FOR A SALESMAN



These American Agriculturist field men have made a steady annual income in excess of \$5,000.00.

Shown in the picture are: Charles Catlin, Mass.; Francis Davis, N. Y.; Elige Ennis, N. Y.; Harry Ennis, N. Y.; George Ellingham, N. J.; Harold Fohlin, Maine; Rod Guichard, N. Y.; Earl King, N. Y.; Ed Melby, Vt.; Ed Melnik, Mass.; Ben Moon, N. Y.; Eston Reed, N. Y.; Ellis Smith, N. Y.; Jerry Taylor, Pa.; Roy Thompson, N. H.; Ben Turner, N. Y.; Syd Willson, N. Y.; Floyd Wyman, N. Y.

If you have had successful selling experience and would like to join this group of salesmen we may have a place for you. This is a year round job with a guaranteed income while in training. For a chance to get details first hand write:

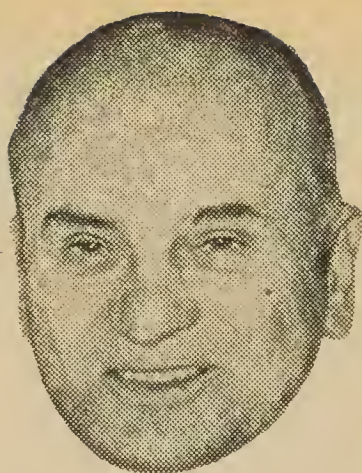
Harry L. Ennis, New York Field Manager

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

ITHACA, N. Y.

"GOING TO CALIFORNIA?"

Here's how to add extra pleasure to your trip..."



VERNE BeDELL
NP Travel Counselor



GO NORTH COAST LIMITED—our new streamlined schedule is 12 hours faster from Chicago to Portland! From your train you'll see spectacular scenery—the Rockies, Pacific Northwest forests, the great farms and ranches along our "Main Street of the Northwest."



YOU'LL TRAVEL in complete comfort on Northern Pacific's fine streamliner. Faster North Coast Limited makes direct connections at Portland with California trains.



YOU'LL ARRIVE on the Coast well rested and ready for fun in the land of sunshine. Verne BeDell will help plan your trip—help you make it the vacation trip of a lifetime.

SEND COUPON NOW FOR FREE INFORMATION...

Mr. V. L. BeDell, Northern Pacific Railway
Room 534, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

Please send me more information about California trips through the Pacific Northwest on the faster North Coast Limited.

Name _____

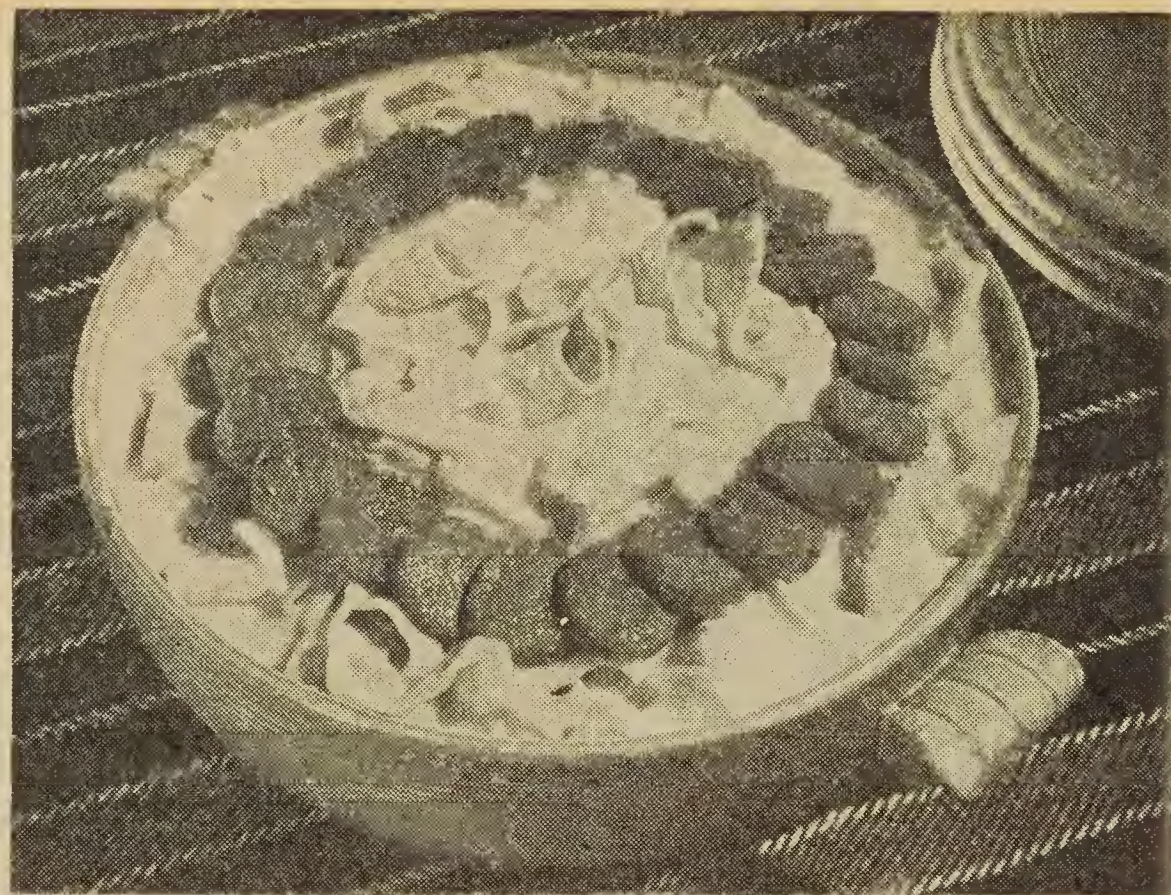
Address _____

City _____

State _____



NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Main Street of the Northwest



A Frankfurter Crown Casserole is one of those tasty, inexpensive and nourishing main dishes that quickly become a family favorite. —Photo: National Dairy Council

Hot Casseroles For Cold Days

By KATHLEEN BERRESFORD

I LIKE a casserole supper now and then, don't you? It is easy to fix, and everything gets done at the same time. Better still, if it's a main dish recipe, there aren't a lot of pots and pans to do up after dinner. Saves time on wash day, too. Or you can fix it ahead of time when you're getting home late in the afternoon.

If you are like I am, you sometimes wish someone would invent a new vegetable so you could serve the family something different. Well, I think a vegetable casserole is another way to give everyday foods a different taste. The flavors get blended into new ones.

I'm going to tell you here about some of my favorite low-cost casserole dishes. But you'll find it's fun to let your imagination run wild and dream up some combinations yourself. Try it and see!

SPANISH HAMBURG

- ½ cup brown rice
- ½ pound hamburger
- 2 tablespoons butter
- ¾ cup green pepper, chopped
- ½ cup onion, chopped
- 1 cup canned tomatoes
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 2 tablespoons molasses
- ¼ teaspoon pepper

Partially cook rice just until it is swelled. Brown the hamburger in the butter. Mix all ingredients and place in greased baking dish. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F. for 1 hour. Serves 4-6.

FRANKFURTER CROWN CASSEROLE

- 3 cups broad egg noodles
- 6 tablespoons butter
- 6 tablespoons flour
- 2 cups milk
- 1 cup grated sharp cheese
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1½ pounds frankfurters

Cook noodles; drain and rinse with hot water. Melt butter in saucepan, blend in flour and add milk. Stir until sauce thickens. Remove from heat and add seasoning and cheese. Stir until smooth. Arrange alternate layers of noodles and cheese sauce in a greased casserole, making cheese sauce the top layer. Place sliced frankfurters in a ring around the top. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F. for 30 minutes. Serves 6.

LIMA BEAN AND TOMATO CASSEROLE

- 2 medium onions, chopped
- 2½ cups canned tomatoes
- 2 cups cooked dried lima beans
- 2½ tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons dry bread crumbs
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper

Lightly brown onion in 2 tablespoons

of butter. Add tomatoes, salt, and pepper and cook until slightly thickened. Place the cooked lima beans in a greased baking dish. (It takes one cup of dried lima beans to measure 2 cups when cooked.) Pour the tomatoes and onions over the lima beans. Sprinkle bread crumbs on top and dot with remaining butter. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F. for 30 minutes. Serves 4-5.

EGGPLANT AND TOMATO CASSEROLE

- 1 medium eggplant
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1 medium onion, diced
- 2½ cups canned tomatoes
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup bread crumbs

Slice and peel eggplant. Cut into cubes and cook 10 minutes in a small amount of boiling salted water. Drain. Melt 2 tablespoons of the butter, add onion, and cook until yellow. Add tomatoes, salt, and eggplant. Place in a baking pan, sprinkle with crumbs, and dot with remaining butter. Bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven, 350° F. Serves 4-5.

CORNEBEEF HASH WITH CORN

- 2 tablespoons chopped onion
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 1½ cups chopped, cooked corned beef
- 1½ cups chopped, cooked potatoes
- 1¼ cups milk
- ¾ cup cream
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 2 cups whole kernel corn
- 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
- ½ cup grated mild cheese

Fry onion in 2 tablespoons butter until yellow. Mix with chopped corned beef, chopped potatoes, ½ cup milk, ¼ cup cream, pepper and salt. Press into buttered round baking dish to form a nest. Make a cream sauce from the remaining butter, flour, milk, cream and a dash of seasoning. Add corn and pour into the nest of potatoes and corned beef. Sprinkle cheese over top and bake in a moderate oven, 350° F. for 30 minutes. Serves 4-5.

HAM AND KIDNEY BEAN CASSEROLE

- 2 cups cooked or canned kidney beans
- ½ cup cooked ham, ground
- 2 tablespoons minced onion
- 1 cup canned tomatoes
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 1 tablespoon fat
- ¾ cup dry bread crumbs
- ½ teaspoon salt

After you have mashed the beans, mix all the ingredients and put into a greased baking dish. Sprinkle the top with grated cheese, if desired. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F. for 30 minutes. Serves 6.

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E. R. EASTMAN
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Cut dough into pieces the size of walnuts. Form into balls.

Roll balls in a mixture of:

1/2 cup melted butter
3/4 cup sugar
1 tsp. cinnamon

Place one layer of balls so they barely touch in a well greased 9 or 10-in. tube pan. Sprinkle with a few raisins and chopped nuts, if desired. Add another layer of balls

and sprinkle with raisins (about 1/2 cup in all). Cover and let rise at 85° until impression remains when dough is touched gently with finger... 1 to 1 1/2 hours. Bake 40 to 50 minutes in quick moderate oven (375°). Loosen baked rolls, invert pan so butter-sugar mixture runs down over coffee cake. Serve warm.

SUCCESS TIP: Allow ample rising time as well as baking time, for lighter rolls. Cover with brown paper if top browns too quickly.

HELPFUL HINT: If you have a tube pan with removable bottom, be sure to line bottom with waxed paper to keep butter-sugar mixture from leaking through.

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NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Sergeant Jeremiah Eastman and his friend, Ebenezer Webster, stalwart New Hampshiremen and members of the famous Rogers Rangers, were with the army of 15,000 British Regulars, American Provincials, and Rangers that left Fort William Henry at the head of Lake George on July 4, 1758, to take Fort Ticonderoga at the foot of the lake from the French. The capture of Ticonderoga would be a big step toward driving the French out of America and making the settlements safe from the Indians.

But Lord George Augustus Howe, the only British officer in whom the Americans had any confidence, was killed in a skirmish early in the attack. His loss, and the contradictory orders given by General Abercrombie and the other British officers, ended in the defeat of the seemingly invincible British-American army.

While the main body of the army rested after their return to Fort William Henry, the Rangers were kept on the move guarding the supply lines. Jerry's decision to go home to New Hampshire now that his enlistment term was up made Ebenezer Webster decide to accompany him. But when Jerry talked with his brother, Captain Joe Eastman, he was persuaded to wait a little longer, when Captain Joe hoped to be able to accompany them. But in a sudden Indian attack on a supply train near Halfway Brook Captain Joe was killed.

Jerry and Eb were accompanied by Red Holt and his Indian squaw when they started their trip to New Hampshire. Becoming over-confident, they failed to set a watch and were captured and carried toward Canada by a small band of Indians. The squaw, who had managed to elude capture, engineered their escape, and all returned again to the fort. Now read on.

CHAPTER IV

After a day's rest they were ready to start off again, and this time there was no argument about whether or not the Indian girl should accompany them. The three men would almost have been willing to carry her.

It was a relief to get away from the constant ribbing and raw jokes of their comrades. They reached Albany without further adventures, and as they approached the town they curiously observed the high palisade fence that guarded it, and were glad to get through the square gate before it was closed down for the night. The weakened palisades which had stood for many years were reinforced by heavy new tree trunks, and the creaking gate through which they passed was covered with bull hides, to make it more difficult for an enemy to set it afire. Inside the gate timbers lay handy at each side of the road, ready for use in bracing the gate and locking it into position.

As the little party sauntered along, relaxed now that they had successfully completed the first stage of their journey, they looked around at the curious sights of the Dutch town and its people. The large homes and meeting houses and the Dutch architecture seemed strange to Jerry and Eb, who were familiar only with the simple lines of their own New England homes and churches. Some of the houses were built of small red bricks that had come the long way across the ocean to New York City and then up the Hudson to Albany. Many of the houses had stoops and came out to the edge of the streets. Their steep gable roofs were stepped at the edges.

At this time of the evening the cows were coming back from their pasture at the end of the town, tinkling bells at their necks. Each cow went to her accustomed sheltering tree for milking, and while some of the burghers of the town sat on their stoops enjoying their long pipes their fraus gathered in groups or flitted from house to house to exchange the gossip of the day. The young children played around or loitered near the cows as they were being milked, waiting for the chief part of their frugal suppers.

The people as well as the town were a picturesque sight to the New Hampshire men. The men wore wide boots and trousers, coats trimmed with many buttons, and broad-brimmed hats decorated with feathers and buckles. The women wore many petticoats, and looked as broad as their husbands, while the children were small miniatures of their parents.

"To look at those Dutchmen," Jerry remarked, "you'd never think that a war was goin' on almost up to the edge of their town."

Down on the broad Hudson were dozens of sloops and smaller boats working themselves into the wharves for the night to unload all kinds of supplies for the army and for the Dutch to use in their trading with the Indians, and in their homes and business. Other boats were loading, mostly with furs, grain and other farm products for the markets of New York, the big town at the mouth of the Hudson.

Jerry and Eb had grown up among the mountains, but even they mar-

velled at the steep hills of Albany. The main street ran directly from the Hudson River straight up the hill to the fort at the top.

Hungry and weary, the men looked about for a tavern where they could get some supper. Suddenly the squaw, who had temporarily disappeared, rejoined them, carrying a long willow wand on which were several big fish, smoked and dried and speared through the gills. She said something in Mohawk to Red, and he told the other two that she could get them a better supper than they could get at a tavern. After some argument they agreed, and as they were looking around for a convenient place, they came upon a Dutchman milking his cow. Jerry approached him and tried to buy some milk, but the Dutchman kept shaking his head obstinately.

Red winked at the others and motioned to Jerry and Eb to go away, so they walked on down the street. In a few moments they were rejoined by Red and the squaw carrying the Dutchman's bucket two-thirds full of milk. When pressed to explain how this had come about Red was a little hesitant. He finally admitted that he had "persuaded" the Dutchman. Further questioning brought out the fact that the persuasion had consisted of the squaw scaring the cow while she was still being milked, whereupon the cow kicked her master over. Then Red saved the milk from disaster, and all of them, including the cow, went away fast, leaving the Dutchman howling for the Watch.

Rather hastily the party made their way to a secluded part of the town, built a little fire and soon were enjoying the best meal that they had eaten in days.

That night they found a place to sleep in a tavern, and spent the evening in the big barroom, where a fire in the fireplace that occupied almost one end of the room took the chill off the fall air. Gathered in the room were sailors from the boats in the Hudson and teamsters who freighted supplies westward along the Mohawk and north to the army at Fort Edward. A few Dutch burghers were having a friendly smoke together in one corner, and, apart in another corner, five or

six Indians were with a big jolly-looking man whose brown hair showed glints of red. At sight of him Red's squaw whispered something to him and he leaned across the table to say to Jerry:

"Those Indians are Mohawk chiefs—an' the white man is Sir William Johnson."

This made them all sit up, for Johnson's fame had spread over the countryside. Jerry knew that Sir William had been at Ticonderoga with a force of Iroquois, but after the battle he and his Indians had melted away and neither Jerry nor Eb had had an opportunity to see him. Now they noticed that Sir William kept looking their way, and finally he left his companions and came over to their table.

"I see by your garb that you are Rangers," he said. "Were you at Ticonderoga?"

A little flustered by having attracted the attention of the famous leader, Jerry could only nod, and Johnson continued:

"May I join you?"

This time Eb managed to say, "We'll be honored."

Johnson slid into a chair and, after exchanging experiences about the Battle of Ticonderoga, questioned the men in detail about what had happened since. In particular, he wanted their opinion as to whether the victorious French would take the initiative and assault Fort William Henry or Fort Edward. Jerry was emphatic in his view that the French wouldn't dare to do this, because the situation would then be reversed, with the British and Provincials well entrenched in the forts and outnumbering the French three to one.

"What is more likely to happen," Jerry continued, "is that the Indians will continue to harass the supply lines an' attack an' burn the cabins, an' massacre every settler who doesn't come into the large settlements for protection."

Johnson brought his huge fist down on the crude table with a resounding whack.

"That's right," he shouted. "And it's worse than that. The danger isn't only with the isolated cabins. They are mostly gone now anyway. But there's not a single English settlement along the Mohawk nor on the northern borders of all New England that's not in grave danger of being wiped out."

"And," he added bitterly, "it's all due to the cursed politicians who bottom their chairs here at Albany, in New York City, or in your own New England towns, and who never lifted a gun in their lives. They've no understanding of the danger. So we're likely to lose all these colonies to the French."

He paused and smiled a little apologetically at his vehemence, took a long draught from the huge beer mug that he had carried over from his own table, and then added:

"It does me good to talk to men like yourselves who do understand the situation."

Jerry nodded and said:

"We all know, sir, why we lost Ticonderoga. Every man jack of us knows. We lacked leadership, particularly after Lord Howe was killed."

"Of course that's so," agreed Johnson. "Never saw such a mess in my whole life. But that's not all there is to it. For years, even before this war broke out, I've been trying to tell the Governor and the Assembly about the determination of the French to drive out the English. And you know how much trouble we've had from the Canadian Indians."

"Indeed we do, sir," broke in Eb Webster. "For years they've burned settlements an' massacred our people in New England."

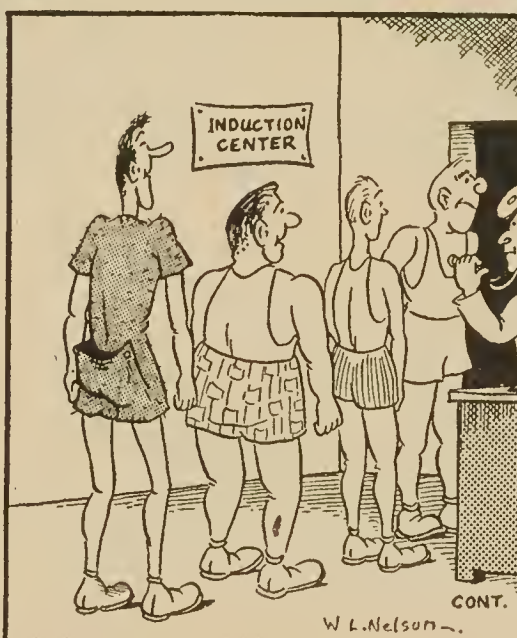
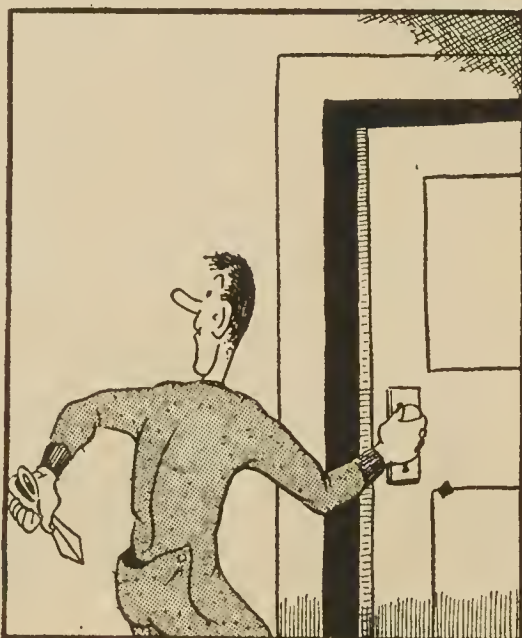
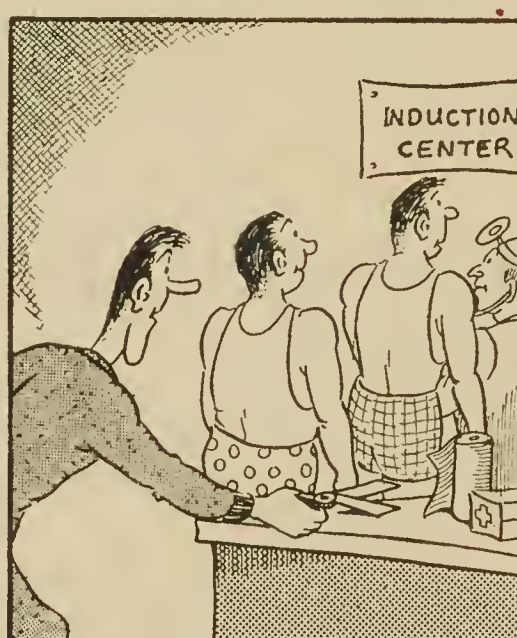
"Not all of the Indians have been with the French," said Jerry.

"No—and why not?" asked Johnson. "Why not, I ask you?" He threw back his shoulders and again pounded the

SLIM and SPUD



The Long and Short in Underwear



W. L. NELSON

table. "For just one reason. I've kept the Iroquois in line. On my say-so the chiefs came down here to Albany to meet with the Governor and representatives of the Assembly. Once we had a great pow-wow with all of your colonies represented." Again the great fist crashed on the table. "But we didn't keep our side of the agreement. These Dutchmen—yes, and some of you Yankees, too—cheat and rob the Indians at every turn. And then the Indians look at me sadly and shake their heads, ready to give ear to the persuasive lying dogs of the French. And even I," he said, "cannot keep them in line, because my own friends here won't stand by their promises."

The pewter mug danced as the table was pounded.

"We're losing our Indian friends—and I don't blame them! Why can't we ever get any action out of the politi-

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cians? Your New England leaders have been even worse than they've been in New York, and God knows that's bad enough."

Johnson lapsed into silence, staring gloomily at his beer, while Jerry sat recalling some of the stories he had heard about this famous Irishman who controlled a big tract of land at Johnstown, up the Mohawk beyond Schenectady, who had founded his settlement and built a fortune, dealing so honestly and fairly with the Indians that they had adopted him as a blood brother. In spite of the French, and the oftentimes failure of the British authorities to support him, most of the Iroquois, and especially the Mohawks, still respected Johnson and followed his counsel and leadership.

Looking at the splendid figure of the man before him, radiating vigor and personality, Jerry thought of the gossip he had heard around the campfires about Johnson's relationship with women, and his common law wives. The third of these, Molly Brandt, with whom Johnson was now living, was the daughter of a Mohawk chief.

Later Jerry told Eb Webster about the day when both the Indians and white settlers were having a celebration at Johnstown, with all kinds of victuals and drink available. In the afternoon, when the games began to get wild and rough, one of the officers began racing a little horse. A beautiful Indian girl stopped him and demanded that she be allowed to ride. When the officer refused, with one leap the girl landed on the horse behind the rider, and the startled animal went down across the lot at a hard gallop, the girl's raven hair streaming out behind her as she held on for dear life. The watching crowd cheered. That was Molly Brandt, and the performance so delighted Johnson that he made it a point to meet the girl, took her into his home, and later married her according to the custom of her tribe.

Deep in his own thoughts, Jerry was startled when Johnson spoke again:

"Should be home now instead of here, but I came to try to get a company of soldiers to help us guard the Mohawk Valley. Did I get any help? Not a soldier! I reminded them of the burning and massacre at Schenectady. I told them that the French and their allies are feeling mighty cocky right now. But it did no good. Do you know what? I almost wish the French would get close enough at least to throw a scare into these Dutchmen. The British politicians and some of your Provincials need it, too. Maybe then they'd wake up, get out of their lazy, indifferent attitude and realize what's going on. If they don't, I'm telling you, boys, we're all going to be sorry."

Jerry said mildly:

"Some of the officers at Fort Edward were telling me that Abercrombie has been relieved of his command and that General Amherst is coming this fall—he may be here now—to take over the army and try again for Ticonderoga."

Johnson nodded.

"Yes, I've met Amherst. It's the first good news I've heard in a long time. But it's too late for him to go back to Ticonderoga this fall, and in the meantime it's going to be terrible living anywhere outside of this stockade along the whole frontier this fall and winter."

Then his face lighted up with a friendly smile as he asked:

"But what are you doing here, boys? And who's the Indian girl? She's not Iroquois."

Jerry looked sheepish, but answered the first question.

"We're going home to New Hampshire, sir," adding a little apologetically, "it's been a long time since we saw the home folks and our terms are up. Prob'ly we'll be back in again when the fightin' starts in the spring."

Johnson laughed.

"Fighting starts! It's the first I've

had any idea that it ever ended, especially for you Rangers. But I don't blame you for going home. I sure wouldn't want to stay away from home as long as you have had to.

Again Jerry thought of Molly Brandt and of his own wife.

Noticing that Johnson kept glancing curiously at the squaw and Red Holt, who sat a little apart from the others, Eb briefly explained how the squaw happened to be in their party. Johnson laughed with great glee at the story of how three tough Rangers had allowed themselves to be captured, and owed their deliverance to an Indian girl.

Soon afterwards Sir William left them to join his Indian friends, and before Jerry and Eb climbed the steep, narrow stairs that led from the tap-room to a sleeping loft above they suggested to Red that he ought to get some rest and be ready to start off bright and early in the morning. But Red only shook his head obstinately. His face was redder than ever, and the squaw's bright eyes were watching his every move.

So they left them and went wearily upstairs. But they found it difficult to get to sleep in the unusual surroundings and with the constantly increasing tempo of the carousel below. Just as they were at last growing a little drowsy, an indefinable change in the sounds below reached their consciousness and brought them both to their feet with a prickling of the skin and a sixth sense that the generally friendly tone of the noise below had changed to a tone of menace and danger.

Quickly yet softly they made their way to the bottom of the stairs. Red Holt was backed up in a corner, his squaw behind him, both of them ringed around by five or six drunken teamsters, led by a thick-necked bully with arms so long that he resembled an ape, and ears so big that they seemed to stand out almost over the top of his head. Goaded by the gang behind him, the bully was slowly inching toward Red, a knife in hand, muttering drunkenly:

"Get outa the way. All I want is that woman!"

While Jerry and Eb hesitated, uncertain how best to help, a quick glance around the room showed Jerry that Colonel Johnson had gone but that the Indian chiefs were on their feet, impassively watching the row with little apparent interest. Then, before either Jerry or Eb could move, there came a flash, something whirled in the murky, smoky atmosphere, a scream tore through the air, and the bully dropped to his knees and then pitched forward at full length. Almost before Jerry and Eb could catch their breath and jump forward, the other teamsters turned and fled, leaving their companion stretch on the floor gasping out his life. A tomahawk had struck him squarely in the back of the neck, severing the spinal cord. When Jerry looked around the Indian chiefs had disappeared—an so had everyone else in the room except the tavern keeper, who, white-faced, stood wringing his hands, moaning incoherently in his own language.

Eb Webster shouted:

"What happened? What happened?"

Still shaken by the experience, Red Holt was unable to answer, but with the first grin that the boys had ever seen on her face the squaw said:

"Sachem throw hatchet!"

Then Red yelled:

"Better get out of here!"

Suiting action to words, Jerry and Eb tore up the stairs and grabbed their few belongings. When they all got outside they headed down the steep hill that led to the river, forgetting that they wouldn't be able to get through the gate until it opened in the morning, when it might be too late to escape the Dutch law.

(To be continued)

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

At Hayfields

By TOM MILLIMAN

IT WOULD be amazing to find complete agreement on the following list of what seem to me to be northeastern farm needs. Those who do not agree are invited to write about it. Perhaps such a barrage will come that I shall need one or two supporting letters as a means of keeping up my own spirits. The intent is to stimulate thought and discussion, and then action for a better Tomorrow.

* * *

D.H.I.A. NEEDS PRUNING

MANY measurements have shown that D.H.I.A. monthly weights and tests come well within 5% of absolute accuracy when the latter is determined by twice-a-day weights and weekly or more frequent tests. Cow testing by a competent traveling tester is therefore a reliable and extremely valuable service.

Not so when it comes to calculating feed costs, profit above feed, etc. These calculations can never be accurate. Estimating the hay consumed, the silage consumed, or even the grain consumed by any one cow, is a reckless undertaking. The tester must depend upon the figures given by the dairyman, who doesn't weigh the silage or the hay and has little means of determining the quantity or dollar value of pasture. It is only with grain feeding that some approximation can be reached. Here the figure is spoiled by the act of one cow stealing grain from another. Very few farmers have divided mangers. Even if they did, grain is $\frac{1}{2}$ or less of the total ration.

The whole mass of feed figures in the D.H.I.A. book are "guesstimates". Suppose for a moment they were accurate. Would a dairyman do differently than to eliminate the poor cows as measured by low production of milk and fat? The milk and fat records are

sufficient for that. Would they influence him to do anything different than he can do by judging his progress by the size of the milk check?

The D.H.I.A. book itself is now a monstrosity. The tester requires the whole of the dining room table when he has the book open for calculating and entering. The extremely long, limp book when opened measures 33 inches in length. In the cow stable, two persons are required to hold opposite ends as the book is carried down the milking line when cows are being compared on the spot.

Cow testers are scarce. Not all of them are competent. Many of them are underpaid. All of them are overworked on the unreliable part of the records pertaining to feed.

Would anything be lost by pruning away about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the book and thus the needless calculations by the tester? Isn't D.H.I.A. really a cow testing association? Was it ever anything more than that? Isn't the D.H.I.A. supervisor, as he is now called, better known as cow tester? He was never a supervisor in fact.

Perhaps in some instances the cow tester with his load lightened, can do two small herds in a day and thus serve more farmers, do more good, and increase his own income. Freed up, the tester might find time to help identify heifer calves, preserve sire's identity and keep breeding and calving dates up to date.

ALL AROUND CONVEYOR

AT Hayfields we have no portable conveyor for baled hay and ear corn. We've been waiting for an extension conveyor good enough to elevate chopped grass or corn into a silo. As it is we have to tie up a strong 3-plow tractor when filling silo. Such a tractor needs all its power to throw silage 40 to 50 feet up a pipe, over and into a tower silo. Use of a windstream to convey heavy material upward is the most inefficient application of power.

According to Prof. H. N. Stapleton, Head of Agr. Engineering at the University of Massachusetts, the silage blower wastes 95% of the power delivered by the tractor. With a large blower (any other is too slow) sometimes the tractor lacks the "oomph" to force heavy slugs of silage through and up rapidly enough to clear, and the pipe plugs up. One look at the faces of the men when this happens tells its own story, as does their lan-

guage. Cleaning out a stopped-up silage pipe is tedious, exhausting, untidy and wholly non-productive.

I've seen an experimental extended conveyor filling silo at an extremely rapid rate, faster I believe than any blower. It was powered by a $2\frac{1}{2}$ horse electric motor. Although it then had some "bugs" to be worked out, the thing operated without stopping.

The same conveyor to fill silo, elevate baled hay and straw and put ear corn in the crib when shortened up by removing sections, should also be tight enough to convey loose wheat and oats into the granary. Most present day conveyors won't do either a complete or non-spilling job on grain.

Offering farmers an all-around conveyor will solve several problems, not the least of which is release of the tractor, badly needed for field work at silo filling time.

MILKING CATTLE AT AUCTION

SUPPOSE you wanted to buy two heifers in some other state as I did in Massachusetts last winter, out of a herd 100% clean of Bang's and T. B., so certified, and the heifers themselves tested, but not within 30 days.

The State of New York will not accept the word of the State of Massachusetts on the herd or the heifers. The heifers or cows must be specially tested by the assigned Veterinarian in Mass., the papers sent to the Dept. of Agriculture in Mass. and by it to the New York Dept. of Agriculture in Albany and in leisurely turn to you, after which you can go get the heifers.

I have no objection to such inflexible and extreme measures of protection to our New York dairymen, until I think of the inconsistency of the Empire State in its other licensing provisions on the sale of milking cattle within the State.

At Home, Anything Goes

In upstate New York some 85 or more livestock consignment auctions hold State licenses for the consignment sale of livestock on commission. At first only slaughter livestock were handled at the weekly auctions. Few provisions for protection of buyers were needed at first because slaughter immediately followed.

Gradually, however, dairy replacements came in and were offered in annually increasing volume. In 1952 cows and heifers were sold at regular consignment auctions to the tune of more

than 20 million dollars in New York State. This is an official figure.

The amazing thing about it is that no distinctions are drawn in consignment sales between cattle for meat and cattle for milk. Both kinds can be and mostly are sold without veterinary inspection. Practically all are offered without revealing the name of the consignor!

Imagine, if it is possible to do so, the effects upon farmers of paying more than 20 million dollars for milking cattle from secret consignors, and trying to make a living from such cattle! Many of these animals are first bought by dealers at the auctions and then sold to farmers. Even the dealer doesn't know whose cattle he bought, or anything about them except what his eyes and hands can reveal. The insides of a cow are very dark! It is a grab-bag with farmers on the paying end.

Going Backward—Time to Change

Before consignment auctions became important, exchange of title on milking cattle was farmer to farmer or farmer to dealer to farmer, or by dispersal. In any case the buyer knew the identity of the seller. This was important because every man who sells cattle establishes his own reputation, and buyers learn to judge the man as well as the cow. Consignment auctions, by concealing identity of consignors, have degraded the overall situation.

The legal business opportunities of unethical dealers, formerly on the wane, have in very recent years been greatly increased. Such dealers operate both sides of the street, as consignors and buyers, practically always in secret when consigning, and frequently also when buying by pre-arranged signal.

The situation has crept upon us, and it is an appallingly bad one. It can be cleaned up by legislation or by private initiative. I prefer the latter but will take either.

SCREENINGS AND CHAFF

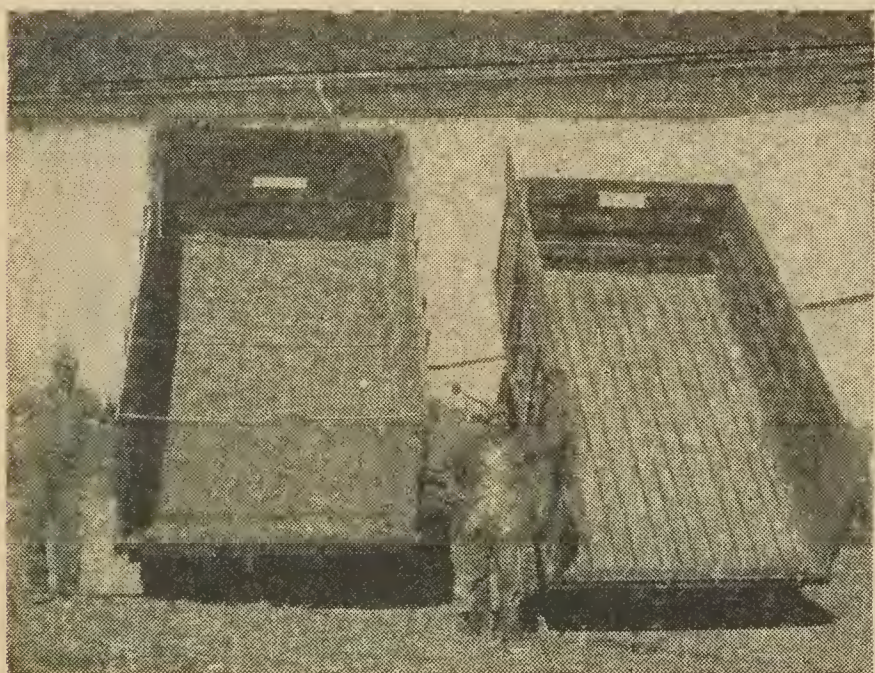
It deserves larger space, but in making up the field seed order, care should be taken about Birdfoot Trefoil. European Birdfoot, the earlier, more erect kind with quicker comeback after cutting, but no greater annual yield, is priced 75 cents a lb. under the Certified Empire variety. That's a saving of \$4 an acre. However, the Empire has proved its persistence under adverse conditions, and is the kind of seed for pastures we hope never to tear up again. Extreme doubt exists on the European for permanent pastures, yet it is safe for hay and aftermath.

* * *

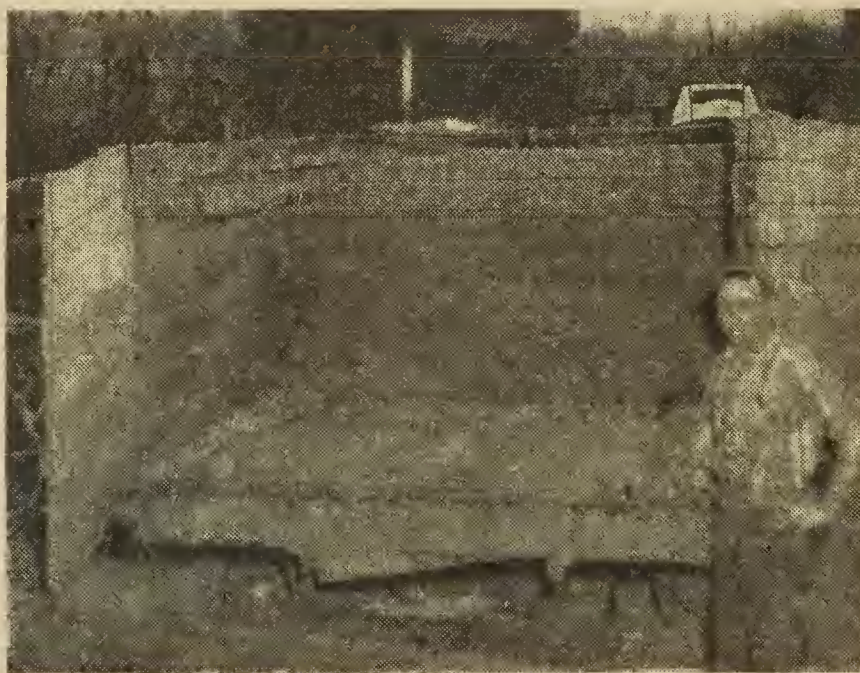
In writing an open letter to the next Secretary of Agriculture for the December 6 issue, I knew only that Ezra Taft Benson's name was in the hat. After he was chosen I sent him the page and a little letter. He replied: "Dear Tom: Your timely remarks in 'Kernels, Screenings and Chaff' are very much appreciated. I have read them with no little interest and appreciate the comment in your letter that 'no reply to my open letter is expected. With you as secretary, none is needed.' Thank you for the confidence - - - - -"

* * *

It was reported here that the Nobles, the Grattans and the Lakins were expecting babies. The outstanding record of the farm for producing boys was given, and, relying on the record, it was said that the chances were good for three boys. The Grattans had a boy; the Nobles and the Lakins, girls. On this record of only one out of three, I've retired from prognosticating sex of offspring, at least of the human species. It is saddening to report the loss of the Nobles' girl child at birth.



Our method of bringing chopped silage and straw to the blower. L to R, Ken Lakin, (20) and Chuck Nobles (18). Hoist trucks have a great many other uses. Truck on the left is a 1946 Ford bought secondhand in 1952 and licensed at \$1. On the right is 1948 G.M.C., bought new and now licensed at the outrageous cost of \$90. Purpose of the picture is to suggest that for silo filling hoist trucks are too dangerous, too laborious, and slow, and having two of them is really expensive. Danger is present when men have to reach across the vicious mechanism of the conveyor and pull the load down with grab hooks. (Should missing shingles be replaced on roof shown when roof doesn't leak?)



One of the self-unloading silage wagons of neighbor Ethan Clarke, as it appeared in November after discharging a load of ear corn. The wagon with cable-attached movable front for silage is far safer than the hoist truck, requires less labor, is faster and costs much less. Power comes from an easily connected small electric motor to the left. Note cables on floor. Augie Maginis, foreman, at the right and Harvestore (glass silo) in the background. After deciding against the canvas apron wagon, as I would again, we bought a second hoist truck too hastily.

SERVICE BUREAU

By D. M. SPAULDING

BAD EYESIGHT

I AM a farmer in Greene County, N. Y. During the past deer season I stayed with my herd of cows almost constantly when they were out of the barn for water. Because of water shortage, I had to turn them out to a small stream each day. On the first Sunday of the season I did not go with them. Hearing shots, I rushed to the animals. A three-year-old heifer had been shot in the shoulder and killed immediately. A purebred Jersey, 14 months old, had to be killed because of a smashed bone in his leg. A third animal, a heifer, was also injured. In the resulting stampede to the barn, another cow was injured and is lame.

I did not see the hunters, but I did find four empty 12-gauge shells which are in the hands of the B.C.I. Some hunters were staying in the area, but denied shooting the cattle. Their guns were taken by the police for analysis.

Something has to be done about this hunting business. About ten miles from my place, hunters took a deer from a man at the point of a gun. The man was putting his tag on the deer when he felt something in his back. He asked the fellow with the gun if he would shoot a man for a deer. The answer was "Yes," so he let them take it.

Hunters use our lands and the roads as a dumping place for beer cans, bottles, etc. I am sure liquor and a high-powered rifle do not mix any better than liquor and gasoline. The \$64 question is what can be done about it? —P.W., Greene Co., N. Y.

— A.A. —

NOT ORDERED

Every year we are flooded with things we haven't ordered. We now get seals from six organizations, several boxes of Christmas cards, and neckties. In previous years, I have always sent such things back; but this year is different. Since I didn't order them, I don't see why I should have to spend the time and money to send them back.

If more people would adopt the attitude you have, this nuisance of unordered merchandise would soon be eliminated. You do not have to return such things even though return postage may be included. Of course, there are a few worthy organizations that solicit money through seals. If you want to help, by all means send in your money; but never send money because you feel you have to do so.

— A.A. —

APPRECIATIVE

I wish to thank you for your very prompt reply to my letter. The service you render subscribers must be highly valued by all. I for one am very glad to be able to call on you for advice and information. Thanks again!

Being human, we like a little praise now and then; and we get a real thrill when the mailman brings us a letter such as this one. Our subscriber had written us about an insurance company, and we were able to assure him that the company was licensed to do business through agents in his state.

— A.A. —

BAD EGG:

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mulligan of Richfield Springs, N. Y., are lucky to have an alert neighbor by the name of Russell LeFever. Thurman Fikes of Richfield Springs isn't quite so lucky. He is serving six months in the Otsego County Jail at Cooperstown, N. Y., because Mr. LeFever caught him leaving the Mulligan henhouse at 1:30 a.m. on November 16.

The police were notified and arrived in time to arrest Fikes with the evidence in his arms. Sentence was handed down by Justice of the Peace

Income Tax

THE FIRST YEAR of its collection (1913) the Federal income tax netted the Treasury \$28,000,000.

The Treasury's take in 1950 was \$28,000,000,000.

What began as a "soak-the-rich" tax has become a "soak everybody" tax.

The present tax exacts an average of \$25 each from more than 1,500,000 persons in this Country with annual incomes of less than \$1,000.—Detroit Free Press.

Murray Ames of Richfield Springs. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has a standing reward offer of \$25.00 which is given to anyone furnishing information leading to the arrest and conviction of a poultry thief or thieves who steal chickens valued at \$25.00 or more. Unfortunately, Mr. LeFever is not eligible in this case since only three fowls were taken, but we do want to offer our most sincere congratulations for a good job well done. Doubtless he has saved many farmers from heavy losses as a result of Fikes' activities in the poultry yards near Richfield Springs.

— A.A. —

KNOW WHAT YOU BUY

I subscribed to a combination of two magazines with which I was to get an encyclopedia free. They did not give me any special rate on the subscriptions, so I figure the encyclopedia cost me at least \$2.00. I asked them to cancel my order, but they would not do so.

Since this subscriber actually got what was specified on the contract she signed, there is no way to force cancellation of the order. It is the privilege of the company to make special offers of various combinations; and evidently in this case they charged a straight rate on the subscriptions and gave the book as a premium rather than offering a saving for a longer subscription. Be sure you know what you are getting before you agree to buy!

— A.A. —

FRAUDULENT

I answered an ad about addressing envelopes at home. I was told I would have to subscribe to their magazine before I could start working. I sent \$3.75 to the Bir Publishers, 741 Wright St., Huntington, Ind. After a couple of months, I wrote them again since I didn't get any magazines or work to do. My letter was returned marked: "Fraudulent. Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General."

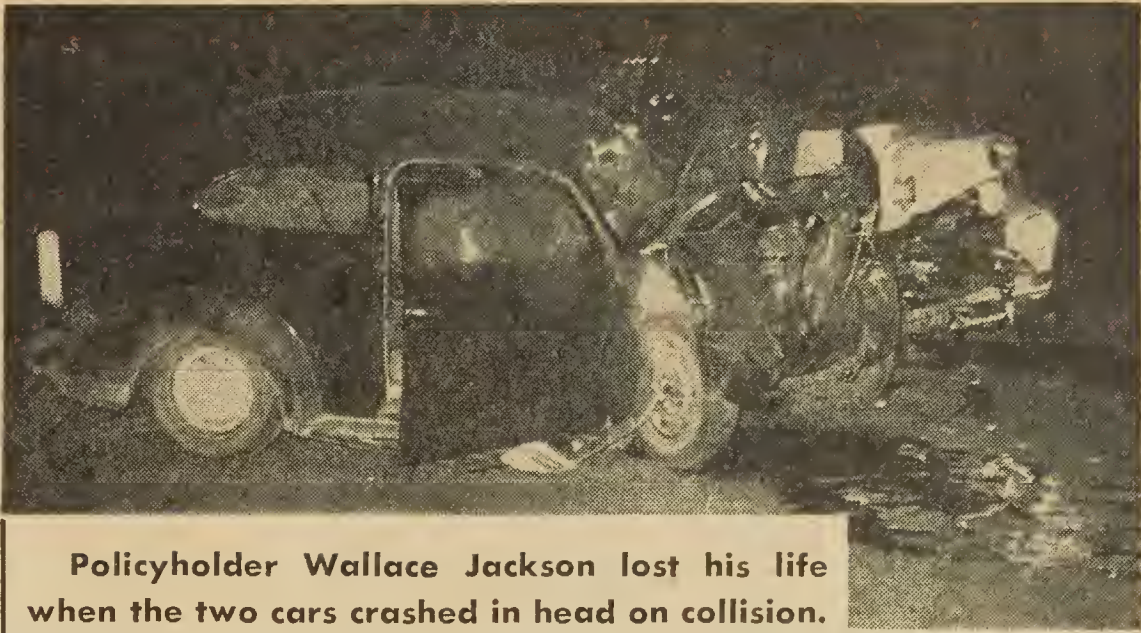
Most of these homework outfits manage to stay within the letter of the law. Evidently this one slipped and the Post Office Department took action. This, however, will not result in the return of our subscriber's money.

We constantly warn readers against having any dealings with firms which demand some sort of an advance fee, deposit, etc. We have never found anyone who profited from dealings with such concerns, and most people lose all the money they invest.

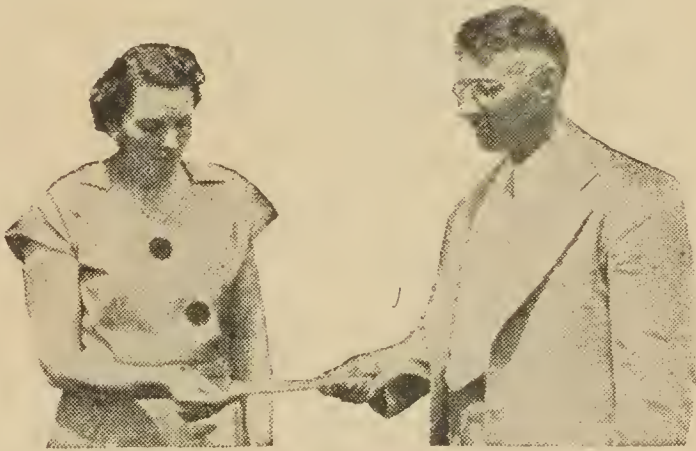
— A.A. —

SURPRISED

You have gained a lifetime subscriber for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. When I wrote you about the trouble I was having with the nursery outfit, it was meant as a warning to others. I had no thought that I would ever get my money back. Imagine my surprise when I returned from my vacation to find a refund check and profuse apologies for shipping dead stock.—Mrs. O. W., New York.



Policyholder Wallace Jackson lost his life when the two cars crashed in head on collision.



Mrs. Jackson who was named beneficiary under Mr. Jackson's policy received the North American check from Kirby Lewis, Agent. She wrote us saying - - - -

"I appreciate the check for \$1,000.00 because of the help it will be to me and my family of three children.

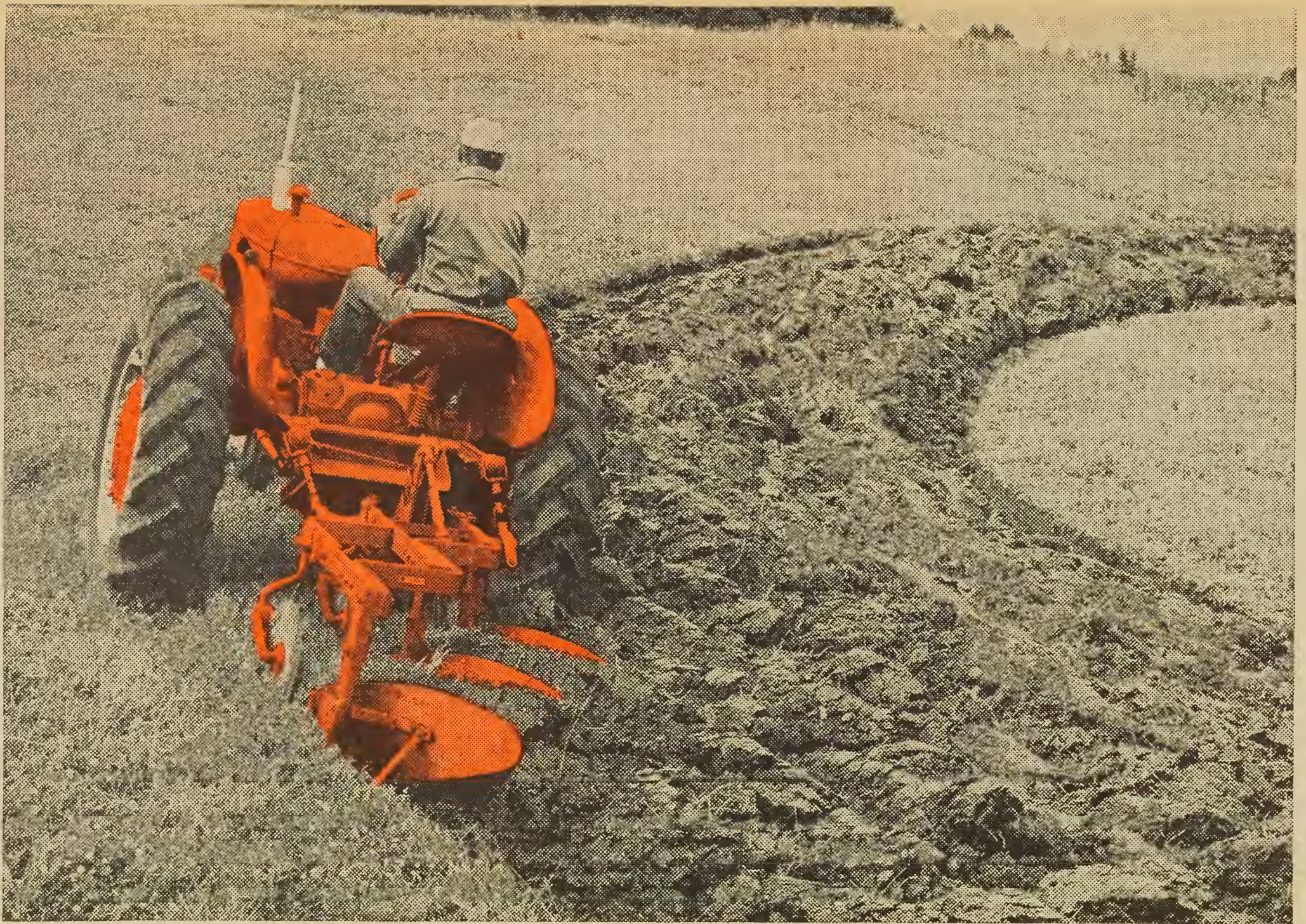
"My husband carried the policy for 14 years and never had an accident to use it. We are now thankful that he carried the protection and kept it in force.

"I thank the company for their promptness and courtesy. I'd recommend this insurance for other folks because for its low cost, you receive a lot of protection."

A Friend's Name May Be in This List

Dorothea E. Harris, RD1, Wellsville, N. Y. \$	25.00	Robert Bernhard, Bay Shore, New York	22.86
Auto accident—bruised jaw, leg, cut nose		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Mabel Arwin, Franklinville, New York	25.00	Nathan Corwin, Calverton, New York	2000.00
Auto accident—fractured chest, face & head		Truck accident—death benefits (2 pols)	
Joseph Kanalley, RD1, Scipio Center, N. Y.	61.70	Ralph Fanning, Calverton, New York	38.57
Auto accident—cut forehead, scalp		Auto accident—cuts & bruises	
Irene Grist, Breesport, New York	20.71	Blazey Jackewicz, Calverton, New York	47.14
Auto accident—bruises and cuts		Auto accident—fractured chest, knee, ankle	
James Race, R.D. 3, Oxford, New York	153.34	Edmond Bokina, Mattituck, New York	35.00
Auto accident—cut thigh, concussion		Auto accident—fractured nose, cut lip	
Myrtle Carley, Bainbridge, New York	28.57	Joseph Bokina, Mattituck, New York	36.43
Auto accident—bruises		Auto accident—concussion, cut face & knees	
Richard Schuster, RD1, Afton, New York	142.86	Claude Hulse, Riverhead, New York	22.86
Hit by car—fractured left arm		Auto accident—cut face and scalp	
Barbara Sykora, RD1, Greene, New York	20.00	Elizabeth Stewart, Mattituck, New York	87.14
Auto accident—fractured shoulder		Auto accident—broke shoulder, cuts	
Beatrice Scott, Downsville, New York	21.43	Anthony Spada, RD1, Brooktondale, N. Y.	
Auto accident—fractured back		(2 pols)	125.72
Joseph Caza, North Hudson, New York	50.71	Auto accident—fractured nose, cuts & bruises	
Auto accident—cut knee, wrist, scalp		Andrew S. Lehtonen, Hurley, New York	92.86
Charlotte Mraha, RFD, Byron, New York	37.14	Auto accident—fractured skull, cut head	
Auto accident—fractured rib, injured head		Helen Lehtonen, Hurley, New York	92.86
Myrtle Youker, RD1, Dolgeville, N. Y.	60.00	Auto accident—fractured skull, concussion	
Auto accident—fractured rib, concussion		Viola L. Chandler, East Williamson, N. Y.	40.00
Florence Duerbaum, Union Hill, New York	30.00	Auto accident—fractured ribs, cuts & bruises	
Auto accident—bruised arm, leg		Patricia Michand, Soldier Pond, Maine	111.43
Ruth Foster, Union Hill, New York	20.00	Auto accident—fractured knee	
Auto accident—cut head		Cyrille Chretien, Monmouth, Maine	22.86
Joseph Golden, Syracuse, New York	24.28	Auto accident—severe bruises	
Auto accident—bruised back		Pauline Chretien, Monmouth, Maine	57.15
Daniel Bowen, Walden, New York	114.29	Auto accident—fractured jaw, cuts & bruises	
Auto accident—fractured rib, cuts and bruises		Estella Peck, Springfield, Mass.	20.00
Rosemary Bowen, Walden, New York	105.72	Auto accident—cut scalp, bruises	
Auto accident—cerebral concussion		Morris Goldberg, Great Barrington, Mass.	25.00
Robert Runnalls, RD2, Port Jervis, N. Y.	141.41	Truck accident—fractured chest and side	
Auto accident—fractured knee		Adelcor Cyr, Route 1, Bristol, Vermont	35.71
Dewey Barnes, RD4, Albion, N. Y.	77.86	Auto accident—fractured shoulder	
Auto accident—cut face, bruised knees		Lena L. Sargent, RFD 1, Windsor, Vt.	237.14
Willard Caldwell, RD1, Waterport, N. Y.	73.33	Auto accident—fractured elbow (2 pols)	
Auto accident—fractured leg		Alfred Wood, Woodstock, Vermont	51.43
Samuel Lamie, RD2, Hannibal, N. Y.	55.71	Auto accident—cut knee	
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Will Fish, Knoxville, Pa.	35.70
Charles G. Moore, RD3, Oneonta, N. Y.		Auto accident—cut tongue, injured head	
(2 pols)	260.00	Elizabeth Hitley, RD1, Stockton, N. J.	25.00
Auto accident—fractured breast-bone and knee		Auto accident—multiple body bruises	
Edna Dibble, RD1, Hyndsville, N. Y.	25.71	Alfred B. Grasso, Clarksboro, N. J.	40.00
Auto accident—fractured neck, bruises		Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruised thigh	
Esther Gillson, Scotia, New York	150.00	S. Marjorie Tindall, Princeton Jct., N. J.	80.00
Auto accident—fractured chest, thigh & ankle		Auto accident—broke wrist, bruised head	

Keep Your Policies Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



More than a Tractor...

it's a new Work-Saving way of farming

Now you can be in the field quicker, and home earlier, with a greater feeling of accomplishment. Engine power of the Allis-Chalmers WD is harnessed in *seven* work-saving ways... more than in any other farm tractor.

Seven ways, it lightens your farming load.

Engine power does it all:

1. Spaces drive wheels. 2. Boosts traction automatically. 3. Lifts and controls mounted implements. 4. Powers harvesting machines stop-or-go with Two-Clutch Control. 5. Controls pulled implements hydraulically. 6. Drives belt-powered machines. 7. Gives you 3-plow pull, with 35.80 engine horsepower.

Take the word of power-wise farmers who know. The WD actually does the work of heavier tractors... saves time, fuel and effort at every turn.

Jobs melt away with this seven-way work-saver. It takes the armwork out of farmwork!

IMPORTANT NEW FEATURES — 4-speed helical gear transmission, with a lower low and higher high! Speeds are 2 1/3, 3.5, 4 3/4, and 10 3/4 mph. Quieter! Smoother! Longer wearing! New easier-riding hydraulic seat.



ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

... do it with Engine Power

POWER SHIFT DRIVE WHEELS change wheel spacing instantly for every tool and row width. Faster hitching! Easier plowing! Higher yields!

TRACTION BOOSTER automatically adds weight on drive wheels to increase traction. Permits mounted hydraulic implements to hold level depth.

TWO-CLUTCH CONTROL — Hand clutch stops tractor without interrupting power flow to PTO machines. Like having an extra engine!



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Left—Lime is being spread so as to throw most of it beneath the apple trees where acidity is greater than in the row-middles. Only the hole and whirl-plate nearest the tree row are in use. When demanded, some custom lime-spreaders use devices to put most of the lime beneath the trees.

1927, the yield of the nitrated trees was about 4 times that of the checks, while in 1928 it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great, and the effects on tree growth were similar. Thus, the benefits from a single application of this easily-leached nitrate extended into the third year.

Growers who saw the nitrogen experiments at Everetts' and elsewhere, promptly began applying nitrogen, or used more, and by 1931 the average yield of apples in the area had doubled. While increase in the size of the trees contributed to this, it was largely due to greater use of nitrogen supplemented by more adequate provision for cross-pollination of McIntosh.

However, with the crowding of trees as they grew older, and a tendency to be too liberal with nitrogen, the enviable reputation of Champlain Valley apples for color weakened somewhat. Having once led growers into a more extensive use of nitrogen, I then found myself much more commonly cautioning against using too much.

Boron Comes Into Picture

Another effect of heavy nitrogen fertilization eventually showed up in the Everett orchard. The trees that had been forced into heavy growth and yields by nitrogen developed severe internal cork, later found to be due to boron deficiency, while the nitrogen-starved trees were free from it.

The first response to boron treatments came several years later and was very exciting. Putting boric acid in holes at the base of the trunk of little apple trees that were stunted and sickly in spite of liberal nitrogen fertilization and cultivation, caused them to push new growth at the rate of 3 inches a week!

This injection procedure caused dead streaks in the tree trunks, but soon it was found that borax spread (Continued on Page 14)

What We Learned About FERTILIZING APPLES

IN THE SPRING of 1919, Jay Gelder rushed home from a County Agents' conference to tell the late Fred Porter of Crown Point, New York, how a horticulturist had shown conclusively that apple trees do not benefit from fertilizers. Having seen the benefits of nitrogen in his McIntosh orchard growing in sod, Mr. Porter quietly announced that he would use 5 tons of nitrate of soda, anyhow. Evidently, the fact that the negative experimental results had been obtained in cultivated orchards had been overlooked.

Despite Mr. Porter's reputation for producing heavy crops of apples, his liberal use of nitrogen and manure had not influenced most Clinton County growers, and when I went there in 1926, the typical orchard showed yellowish leaves, light production, and slow growth. The only reason most growers could make money was that McIntosh were scarce enough to be high priced, and with nitrogen starvation, apples developed brilliant color.

Though not greatly dissatisfied with their results, growers were very willing to have "the young fellow from Cornell," try whatever he wanted to. The remainder of this article is based largely on Cornell fertilizer experiments in the Champlain Valley.

In the most exciting of the early tests, alternate trees in a row of 18 McIntosh at the Everett orchard, Peru, N. Y., received 10 pounds of nitrate of soda on July 16, 1926. Within 2 weeks, darker leaf-color told which trees had received nitrogen, and within a month, the color difference was so pronounced that the fertilized trees could be picked out from as far away as you could see them.

Luckily, no late growth was stimulated; heavy midsummer nitrogen treatments are risky.

In the Everett experiment, no further fertilizer was applied for the next 2 years, but in

By A. B. Burrell

Diffused browning of flesh, developing shortly before harvest is the commonest symptom of boron deficiency of apple.





Well Begun Is Half Done

A common event this time of year is the arrival of new chicks at the farm. The 1953 chicks will be better than ever. By careful breeding and selection, Northeast hatcherymen have steadily developed chicks that reach broiler weight faster and become heavier egg producers.

When you start with chicks like that, the job is half done. The second half is growing them. For the next few weeks they'll eat and grow, eat and grow. By the time they're 8 weeks old, they should have increased their weight at least 16 times.

All that growth has got to come from the feed they eat—mostly the starter mash.

To perfect its Chick Starter formula for this important job, G.L.F. has combined the experience of thousands of poultrymen—plus the scientific knowledge of poultry nutritionists.

In the actual preparation of G.L.F. Chick Starter, the carefully selected ingredients are checked for quality by trained chemists. The feed is accurately mixed by modern machinery, so that the right amount of every vitamin and mineral is in every pound. Then it is shipped daily to more than 600 community services in G.L.F. territory.

This cooperative system of feed procurement is the most practical means yet devised for poultrymen

to secure fresh feed of proven quality at the lowest possible handling costs.

Some 90 million chicks have been raised on G.L.F. Chick Starter during the past five years. Poultrymen have learned that this high energy, high efficiency feed—with an antibiotic and Vitamin B₁₂ supplement—will give them the most chick growth for the money. A fast, healthy start, . . . uniform flock growth and feathering . . . lower chick mortality . . . fewer digestive troubles . . . all these can be expected with a top performance feed like G.L.F. Chick Starter.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.

G.L.F. Chick Starter



Desirable plants bear many well-branched fruiting stems. Three such stems, with large well-shaped fruits, are shown here in Dr. Blasberg's hands.

Breeding New Varieties

LIKE many colleges and experiment stations the Vermont State Agricultural College is continually breeding new varieties of crops and fruits. The work on strawberries is done by Dr. Charles Blasberg and his helpers. Here's how it is done:

In the fall, plants are selected from the beds and seeds are collected from choice varieties. The plants are set out in the greenhouse in January and because they blossom indoors they are hand-pollinated.

Where seeds are used, they are collected in the fall and put in cold, moist storage. In the spring they are planted

in experimental beds and examined during the summer to study plant vigor, the number of runners, the size and color of foliage, and susceptibility to disease and insects. Every year between 5,000 and 7,500 plants are grown and 10 or 15 of the best are selected for further trials. Already they have about 120 selections and 40 named varieties.

Dr. Blasberg suggests that strawberry growers replant their beds with seedlings occasionally. The reason is that virus diseases are transmitted through runner plants, a fact which is largely responsible for so-called "running out" of varieties or strains.



Two things are largely responsible for the amazing increase in corn for grain. They are hybrid varieties and the mechanical corn picker.

1100 Bushels of Corn

DURING A recent trip to western New York, mainly in Ontario, Genesee, Orleans, and Monroe Counties, I was impressed by the large number of corn cribs, most of which seemed to be full to overflowing.

I found the one pictured here on the farm of R. W. Metcalf near LeRoy. In response to my questions, Manager Carl Latham gave me the following information:

The crib is 60 feet long and each of the bins at the side is 10 feet wide at the bottom and 12 feet at the top. Height is 10 feet to the eaves. Carl figures that the crib will hold 1,100 bushels of corn.

"Some folks would tell you," I com-

mented, "that corn will mold if it is put in cribs that wide."

"I know it," he replied, "but it has been our experience that it will not mold if it is dry when it is put in. We grow several varieties and the goal is to have corn mature in 90 days. We didn't have the slightest mold last year and we haven't had any so far this year."

There are 72 milkers on the farm and they will eat the corn in this crib before spring. The corn is taken to the mill where it is ground, cob and all. In addition to the corn shown here there are 12 silos to fill from 105 acres of corn, but due to dry weather they aren't all full.—H.L.C.

stave tight

THE UNADILLA SILO

storm defiant

FEATURING —

1. **WOOD** ... nature's own insulator — from sturdy, double-battened roof to walls of
2. **FULL-THICKNESS** ... tongue-in-groove wood staves knitted together by exclusive steel Lock Dowelling and —
3. **HEAVY** steel hoops with cold pressed threads ... easily adjustable from safe, built-in "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder.
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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

A SPIRITUAL REVIVAL

A SHORT time ago I went to New York City to visit with Mr. Ezra Benson, the new Secretary of Agriculture. The first thing he said to me was that he had known President-elect Eisenhower only two or three days when the General asked him to become his Secretary of Agriculture.

"I told the General," said Ezra, "that I couldn't possibly take the appointment, that all of my interests—business, personal and spiritual—were in Salt Lake City. He gave me a keen glance and said:

"Mr. Benson, I believe that Americans are undergoing a spiritual change. They are asking and need spiritual leadership. You have been recommended to me not only because of your education and technical experience but also because you are a spiritual leader. That's the kind of leader that I think America wants."

Then Mr. Benson said to me:

"There was only one answer to that."

Never in all of the world's history has mankind enjoyed the material blessings that are available today, particularly in America. Almost every family enjoys comforts beyond the dreams or imagination of kings of old. I think of this almost every time I go to a meeting or into the city and see the thousands of automobiles parked or in motion around me, one for almost every American family.

But in spite of all the material blessings we are not a happy people. The reason, I am sure, is that we haven't kept our spiritual progress in line with our materialism. Our forefathers in this country didn't depend upon "things" and material gadgets for their welfare and happiness. Instead, they emphasized the high qualities of the spirit, the eternal verities of personal initiative, thrift, courage, truth and liberty.

So I am convinced that unless there can be a turning back to those truths, to the things of the spirit, and to religion, our superficial civilization is doomed.

But I am optimistic. Of late there are many signs of a spiritual revival in America. We have become highly indignant at the criminals and racketeers in government and out, and are resolved to do something about them. We are emphasizing our American heritage of the things of the spirit more than ever in our schools. More and more people are going to church, and what is more important, more people than ever before are actually practicing the ancient truths of love of God and of their fellow men.

TO INCREASE EGG CONSUMPTION

THIS IS the time of year when hens begin to increase production, thereby lowering egg prices, so January has been designated as "Egg Month," with special efforts being made to increase egg consumption.

However, I do not believe in concentrating all of our efforts in special weeks or months. There are some steps to improve markets that poultrymen can take at any time and frequently throughout the year. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Visit with your regular groceryman about the egg situation.
2. Ask him to emphasize eggs in his advertisements in the local newspaper.

By E. R. Eastman

3. Ask him to put up signs and have window displays calling attention to the good quality eggs he has for sale.

4. Write to the Institute of American Poultry Industries, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, for information about egg promotional and display material which this Institute has for sale at reasonable prices. When you get the information, buy some of the material and get your groceryman to put it up. Or get him to buy it.

TRY SOMETHING NEW

WE ARE having fun at home studying seed catalogs. In addition to the regular tested varieties of vegetables and flowers we will try a few new varieties this year.

For example, I have never had any luck with either cantaloupes or watermelons. I think I don't have the right varieties. This year, by gum, I am going to grow some of both—and they'll be good ones—or bust a gallus!

Come on and try some new things with me, and report your successes and failures later.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT

NEW YORK farmers, and in fact all farmers, should be congratulated on the appointment by President-elect Eisenhower of W. I. Myers, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, as chairman of a 14-man bipartisan committee to aid in the formation of a new farm administration program. Other members of the committee represent both parties, are agricultural leaders, and come from other states.

With the ability and experience of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson and an outstanding advisory committee headed by our own Bill Myers, we can be sure of down-to-earth practical farm policies which will benefit not only farmers but everyone else.

YOU CAN GROW IT

FOR YEARS they told us that we never could compete with the West in growing corn for grain. But the new hybrid varieties, chemical weed control, and better use of fertilizers, have proved that corn for grain can be well and profitably grown on most northeastern farms. Try it. If successful it will cut down on your heaviest expense, the cost of grain.

OUTLOOK FOR DAIRYMEN

MR. R. W. BARTLETT, agricultural economist at the University of Illinois, writing in The Prairie Farmer says that in seven years—by 1960—consumption of fluid milk and cream will be up 34% over what it was in 1950; cheese will be up 45%; dried whole milk up 117%. On the other hand, butter consumption will be down 38%; evaporated, condensed milk down 16%; and ice cream down 30%. The total change in the consumption of all dairy products will be up 9.2%.

Other economists and dairy experts agree that

there is a good future for the dairy industry in spite of the increasing use of substitutes. One reason for the optimistic outlook is the rapid increase in population.

But good times ahead in the dairy industry rest mainly on the fact of whether or not dairy-men are willing to meet the cost of advertising and publicity campaigns in support of their products in the same way that other producers advertise and publicize their commodities.

TIME TO ORDER

IT IS reported that supplies of baling wire, nails, and fencing materials may fall short of demand in 1953. It may well be that similar shortages will occur in other farm supplies.

Your answer to this problem is to make your plans now and get your orders in right away. Early orders give the manufacturer information on what the demand is going to be and insure your own supply.

THEY CAN TAKE IT

OLD PEOPLE naturally dread surgery, but surgeons now are successfully performing difficult operations on old people which they never could have done even ten years ago.

When properly prepared and carefully managed, aged people can withstand almost any surgical procedure, and such operations add years to their lives. According to statistics, people 80 years old have a life expectancy of almost 6 years after an operation, and even those at 90 have an expectancy of more than 3 years. Therefore, an elderly patient 80 years or more should not be permitted to die because he is thought too old to withstand surgery.

LOOK THEM OVER

DID you know that nearly top of the list of causes of fires in farm homes are defective chimneys and stove pipes? This is the time of year when we are running our stoves and furnaces at full blast. Therefore, a careful inspection of all chimneys and stove pipes may save you from tragedy.

WHAT DO WOMEN THINK ABOUT MEN?

DOWN through the ages men have been taking half humorous, half serious shots at women's faults and foibles. For example, George Meredith said that "women will be the last thing civilized by man." Noel Coward thinks they "should be beaten once a day like a gong." Alexandre Dumas complained that "women inspire us with the great things they prevent us from accomplishing," and John Barrymore wrapped the subject up by warning, "The only way to fight a woman is with your hat. Grab it and run!"

Now, that's what men—or at least some of them—think. What do you women think about men? For the best short letter on "What Women Think About Men," AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$5. The second best letter will receive \$3, and for each of the other letters that we print we will pay \$1. Don't get too serious about it. Address your letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department W T M, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, and have them in our offices not later than January 30.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: Northeastern dairymen are culling fewer cows. Big reason is drastic drop in price of beef. If you have feed, chances are that border-line cow will make you more money in a stanchion which otherwise would be empty. Good goal is minimum of 25 dairy cows per man. Milk production must be increased if consumption per person is to be maintained. Look over your herd now and see what cows can be bred for fall freshening.

Net returns for milk in 1953 may be a little below '52 but will not drop nearly as much as returns from meat animals and probably some other farm enterprises. One economist says that dairying in 1953 will be the most profitable livestock enterprise for the good manager.

POULTRY: Eggs average to bring the best prices from July through December. Professor Harry Whelden of Vermont puts the average increase over other months at 13 cents a dozen. Only once in 13 years has the average difference been less than 10 cents.

Figures show that poultrymen who produce less than 50% of the year's eggs from July through December made average returns of 69 cents an hour. Those who averaged to get more than 50% of the year's eggs in those months had a return of 96 cents an hour. It's worth thinking about as you plan to buy chicks, even though it's necessary to brood chicks in cold weather. Many poultrymen are doing that with excellent success. Also when buying chicks, the extra price for quality chicks is a good investment.

Potential U. S. layers were estimated about 4% below last year on December 1. On same date, pullets under laying age were 24% below year ago. Demand for eggs relative to supply is expected to be good for first 6 months of 1953. Egg prices should be above last year. Around Jan. 1, it took 8.1 dozen eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed; last year it took 9.7 dozen.

EXPORTS: As population grows, Americans are eating a larger part of the food they grow. However, foreign markets are still important for rice, wheat, tobacco, lard, cotton, and some other products.

There is a drive on to trade more and aid foreign nations less. Plans include lower tariffs, which may be good in the long run, but watch legislation and do your part to see that industry takes tariff cuts in proportion to agriculture. All tariff cuts should be relatively slow to allow adjustment to new conditions.

CABBAGE: Holdings of cabbage in western New York are high. Buyers know this and you should take it into consideration when you sell. December holdings of Danish were estimated at 54,000 tons compared to 30,000 a year ago and 44,000 in 1950.

Production of winter cabbage in Florida and Texas is estimated at 292,500 tons, 12% more than last year. In Texas, estimate is 39% higher than last year's small crop.

BEANS: New York edible bean crop was 1,650,000 bags (100-lb.) 8% more than 1951. Red kidney's lead with 1,151,000 bags (12% above 1951).

APPLES: December report showed 4,714,000 bushels of apples in storage, 20% less than a year earlier.

Commercial apple crop now estimated at 92,696,000 bushels, 16% below last year and the 10-year average; Eastern crop about 28% below last year. (New England 52% below.)

MEAT ANIMALS: When selling meat animals, watch Jewish holidays. Avoid selling so they will hit the market during the following dates: March 31, April 1, 6, 7; May 20, 21.

SLUMP: There is a general idea that a slump in farm prices precedes a depression. Dean W. I. Myers of Cornell disagrees, saying that depressions come, not from farm surpluses, but from general economic conditions both in this country and in others.

While surpluses do not cause depressions, hard times do cause apparent farm surpluses because of under-consumption. —Hugh Cosline

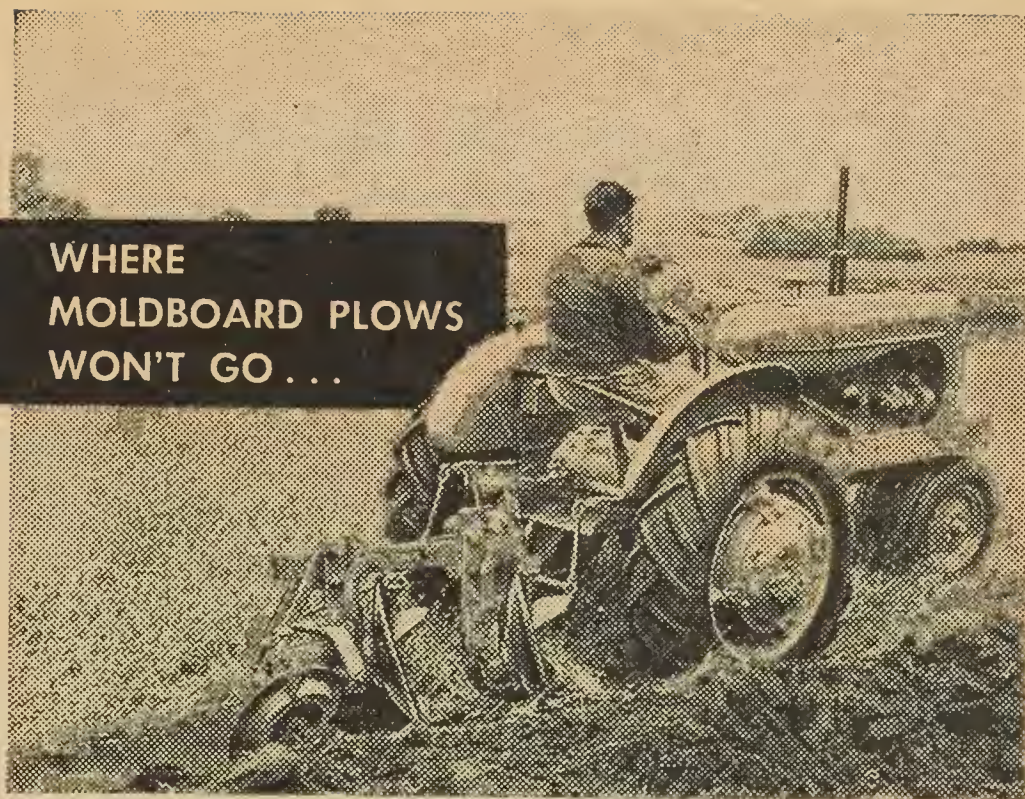
The Song of the Lazy Farmer

TO PUT a strain upon your heart, you ought to watch Mirandy start for town a-drivin' our old car; you'd swear she'd not get very far. Although I've screamed and begged and cried, no system I have ever tried has made her see that she can't drive and ought to quit while still alive. She grinds the gears and burns the brakes, she goes too fast and always takes a corner on just half the wheels, then giggles when the rubber squeals. She seems to feel just like a queen when she takes charge of that machine; she's absolutely sure that she is just about the best there be.

When'er she's gone I pace the floor and wait for her returning roar; as soon's that old bus comes in sight, I wave and laugh in sheer delight. But ev'ry trip adds more gray hair and multiplies the lines of care; when it is over I'm too spent to raise my voice 'bout each new dent. There's nothing I can do or say except to hope and maybe pray; I can't ride with my hot-rod wife 'cause that would take years off my life; I get nowhere by arguing that I should do the chauffeuring; and even if I did, by gee, she'd keep on driving verbally.



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MOLDBOARD PLOWS
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This One WILL

Whether soil is stony, hard, mucky, trashy, full of stumps, or just ordinary loam, the Allis-Chalmers WD Tractor and its 2-Disc Mounted Plow can give you the kind of plowing job you want.

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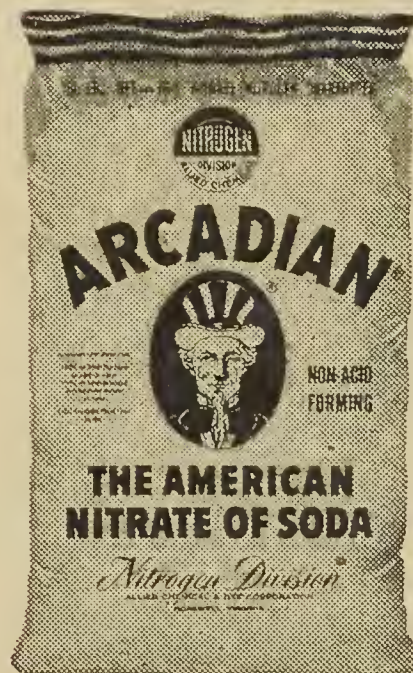
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ARCADIAN, the American Nitrate of Soda, contains 16% or more nitrogen, all-soluble, quick-acting and immediately available.

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Top-dress your orchard early with ARCADIAN Nitrate of Soda. Buy it now where you buy fertilizer and request prompt delivery.



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Calves: CALF SCOURS—PNEUMONIA. **Cattle:** FOOT ROT—SHIPPING FEVER—PNEUMONIA COMPLEX—SEPTIC MASTITIS — METRITIS — EARLY TREATMENT of BLACKLEG. **Swine:** ENTERITIS, INCLUDING VIBRIO DYSENTERY—COC-
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Aureomycin is available in the following forms: AUROFAC* Vitamin B₁₂ — Antibiotic (Aureomycin) Feed Supplement obtainable only in manufactured feeds and supplements; and AUREOMYCIN-T.F. Therapeutic Formula Aureomycin and B₁₂; Veterinary AUREOMYCIN Crystalline CAPSULES; ** Veterinary AUREOMYCIN Crystalline INTRAVENOUS; ** and Veterinary AUREOMYCIN Hydrochloride Crystalline OBLETS* Aureomycin Tablets at your druggist, feed store or through your veterinarian. Free literature gladly sent upon request.

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What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

- Herd Size On Increase
- Corn Storage Profitable

IF WHAT I've heard lately from a dozen or so farmers represents what others are planning, then we are going to have quite a few more milking cows in the Northeast this year and we are going to grow even more corn for grain.

Last year, in New York alone, more than 12 million bushels of corn for grain was harvested. The long, dry fall was perfect for field drying and moisture content at harvest was lower than it's been in years.

But many men didn't have on-the-farm storage facilities and had to turn their corn into cash as they harvested it. The result of all that corn being dumped on the market at harvest time was that it sold at the very lowest price. Men with storage space were being offered 30 cents more per bushel on December 31 than they could have gotten if they'd had to sell at harvest time. That means \$24 more per acre if they had a good 80-bushel yield.

Corn for Cash

Most area men who grow corn feel that it makes a good cash crop. I've also noticed that those who say so have good storage space. Of course, most fellows growing ear corn use it for their own herd or flock and that's really profitable. Here again, though, good storage facilities are important if you want to avoid spoilage.

Last fall, John A. Mott of Hartwick in Otsego County, New York, harvested 1500 shelled bushels for his herd of 45 Holsteins and flock of 500 hens and will plant 15 acres this year of Wisconsin 275 and 335, and DeKalb.

Now that his son, Kenneth, is in the business with him, Gordon Dixon of Tunkhannock in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, plans to increase his herd of 22 Holstein milkers and is looking for some land to rent to grow more grain for his herd and hens than the 600 bushels of corn harvested last year.

Another man who plans to increase his Holstein herd is Reginald Osterhoudt of the Four-O-Farm at Philmont in Columbia County, N. Y. He says, "According to most 1953 farm outlook reports, milk will be in demand and therefore the price should stay reasonably high." He harvested 1,000 bushels of corn for his herd in 1952 and plans to plant 50 acres of Pioneer this year.

Henry C. Wetzel of Union Mill Road at Moorestown, New Jersey, goes along with Mr. Osterhoudt's idea giving this reason for increasing his small herd of Jerseys: "Government statistics show cow population has been decreasing and consumer population increasing. How can one err despite butter and ice cream reductions?" He also thinks corn a good crop and will plant 10 acres of Funk G-99.

Mr. Wetzel points out that the Northeast consumes far more grain than it produces for its stock and has a transportation advantage over the Midwest. We can produce similar yields if we fertilize, care for and plant the right hybrids. He also points out the way to better profit when he says, "One should attempt to store on farm and market orderly to prevent a glut on the market at harvest time."

At Moretown, Vermont, Everett C. Maynard, is also increasing his herd of 35 black and white cows. He says, "With our improved roughage program

the last six years, we now have more than we can feed out with the present size herd. We also can handle more cows with the same amount of labor so it seems good business to increase because the price of dairy products probably will run about the same as '51"

The Maynards had some real nice young heifers coming on when I was on their farm and were ripping up and improving more old "permanent" pastures.

Milton Moore at New Berlin, N. Y., is keeping his herd the same as last year—40 head of Holsteins — because that's the maximum capacity of his barn. He plans to raise 1,500 bushels of ear corn this year, using G.L.F. Hiland variety. Another New Yorker, George D. Wells of Canandaigua, is increasing his milking herd because he is not at full capacity, and also upping his ear corn acreage from 9 to 12 acres. He'll plant DeKalb and Pioneer which he plans to feed out to his larger herd and to 1,500 hens. He figures his cost per hundredweight of milk will be down with a larger herd.

Will Keep Barn Full

Another herd on the up-swing is that of Stanley Pulver at Millerton, N. Y. He says, "I have plenty of help and raise my own heifers. I expect to milk as many cows as we have room for."

Persus Monteith who keeps 36 head of registered Jerseys on his 89 acres at Enosburg Falls, Vt., figures "a one-man farm should have 25 milkers to be efficient" so will up his milking herd from 19 to 24 this year. He figures that where he is in Northern Vermont corn for silage is okay but not ear corn.

Down in Flanders, N. J., Hubert Ashley thinks corn a good crop and will plant 5 acres of Ohio C-12 to help feed 1,000 White Holland and Bronze turkeys this year. Another poultryman, Fletcher A. Whitney of Salisbury, Vt., plans to try 10 acres of hybrid ear corn to help feed his 1,150 hens.

Jesse Gifford of Gasport, N. Y. says corn for a cash crop is good business but he's one of the men with storage and hadn't sold up to the first of the year. He'll plant around 17 acres of DeKalb 62 and some Funk G-10 or Iroquois. He had an 88 shelled-bushel yield in 1952.

Has anyone information on a good homemade grain drier? Paul Sladon, Freehold, N. J., who grew 67 acres of ear corn last year and plans about the same amount this year, would like information on homemade grain driers. Paul has 3,000 single comb white leghorns. They get some of his New Jersey Hybrid No. 7 corn and the rest is a cash crop. Paul also is holding to sell in the spring.

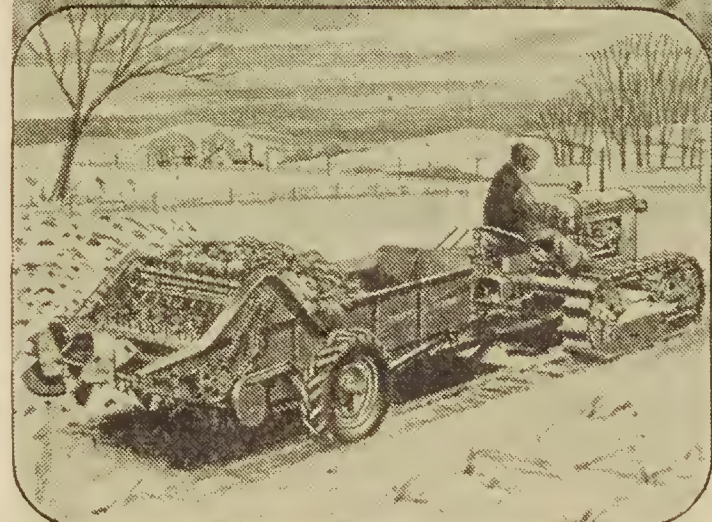
Goefrey A. Lackance of Brunswick, Maine, hasn't been growing corn for his 1,000 hens but is going to try 4 acres of some kind of hybrid this year.

I'd like to remind those of you who are going to plant corn for stock or cash this year that Cornell recently got out a new bulletin on corn storage. I'd be glad to send you one if you'll drop me a card at Ithaca because it seems to me kind of crazy to grow a good crop of corn and then have to sell it when it's a glut on the market or store it where it's bound to develop a lot of spoilage. What do you think?

Nothing saves on so many jobs as your

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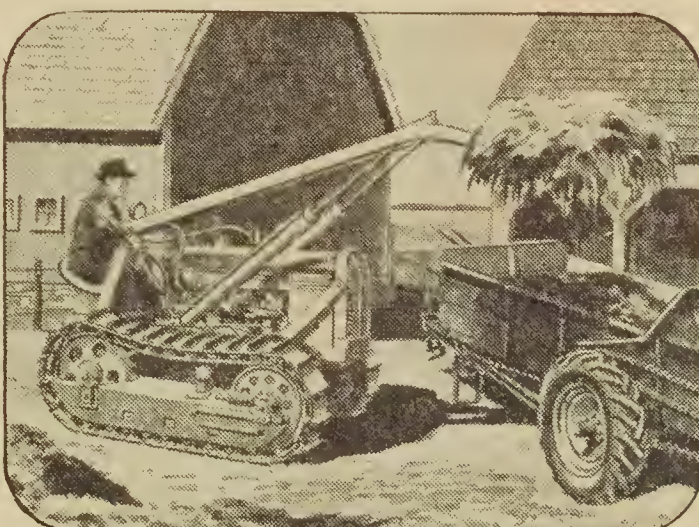
It's so all-around useful—and at times when nothing else moves. Let the weather do its worst, conditions are *always* good for working your "OC-3"!



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Your choice of 31, 42, 60 or 68-in. tread for row crops, orchards, gardens. Won't mire down, won't pack your soil. This 68-in. model takes many mounted implements.



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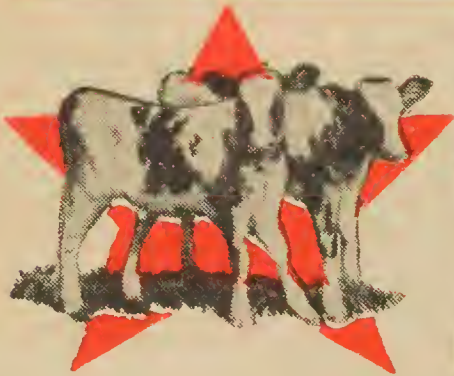
Yes, even sawing. And how the "OC-3" snakes those logs out of the woods! Better give this cost-saver a try—ask your Oliver Dealer about a free work-test.



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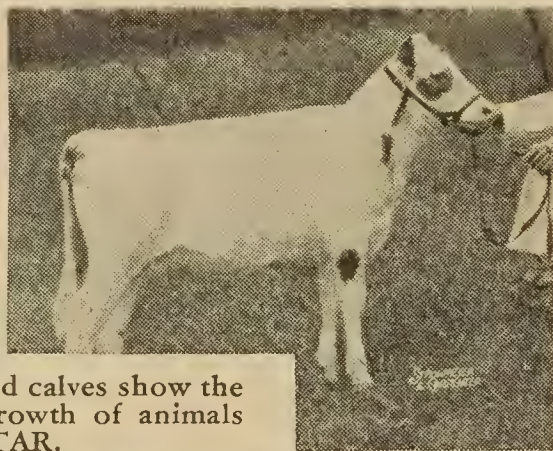
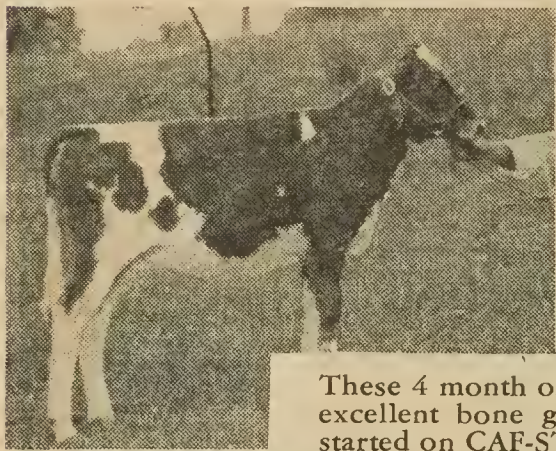
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Candy and Sandy, above, 2 weeks old...right, 11 months old.

These famous identical twin heifers were born at Dawnwood Farms, and used in an amazing feed test. Candy, on milk, gained 103 lbs. in 3 months... cost \$57.33. Sandy, on CAF-STAR, gained 112 lbs. in 3 months, cost \$14.95.

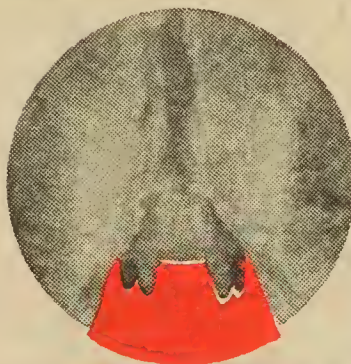


These 4 month old calves show the excellent bone growth of animals started on CAF-STAR.



Notice the depth on these yearling heifers raised at Dawnwood Farms. All were started on CAF-STAR liquid feeding, followed by CAF-STAR fed dry and sprinkled on the grain ration.

Note the fine udder development of a 6 month old heifer at Dawnwood Farms. This udder is typical of calves started on CAF-STAR.



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when you buy the 100 lb. bag of CAF-STAR. (It's packed right inside the bag.) When cows freshen, use Udderole to massage badly swollen, caked udders. This Udderole treatment may get cows in production much sooner. Offer Limited. FREE \$1.00 UDDEROLE packed in 100 lb. CAF-STAR bags only until March 1st.

Check your milk replacement. Is it freshly mixed? Check the smell and taste. Is it sour?

CAF-STAR is made and sold in the East. Your dealer gets it fresh every few days. It stays fresh and sweet because it's made from sweet powdered milk (not whey or buttermilk) plus vitamins, antibiotic aureomycin and the best feed elements.

Note CAF-STAR has more body when you mix it—proof it's jam-packed with more food value for your money.



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Dear Sir: Send me absolutely FREE:

1. Special chart for keeping my records of Calf Weight increases.
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3. How to prevent Scours and raise fine calves (booklet).
4. Facts on the use of Aureomycin Antibiotic in calf raising.

My Name and Address.....

My Feed Dealer's Name and Address.....

The Question Box

I have heard that sheep will be poisoned if they eat bean pods from a crop that has been sprayed or dusted to control insects. Is this true?

This is misinformation based on a grain of truth. Most material used to kill insects is poisonous but the poison does not remain on the plants unless they are sprayed or dusted within a short time of the harvest.

The recommendations are that you shouldn't use Parathion within 15 days of harvest; DDT within 21 days, or Dilan within 10 days.—P. J. McManus.

* * *

If a pig weighing 200 pounds sells for \$22 cwt.—total \$44 wholesale, what would that total pig sell for retail? In other words, I have just started in the raising of farm animals, and I have 2 pigs to sell. They look so good that the neighbors want to buy them, and I would like to know how much is a fair price to charge.

Roughly, the retail price averages about three times the live weight price, or two times the dressed weight price. Some cuts sell for more; others for less.—E.M.

* * *

We have small snails in our well from which we get our drinking water. Is there any way that they can be removed?

Place one to two ounces of copper sulphate which can be purchased at any drug store in a small muslin bag and suspend the bag in the water about midway between the surface and the bottom. Allow the copper sulphate to remain in the water until it has dissolved or until the snails have been killed. Killing the snails may be a process of starvation since the copper sulphate is put into the well to kill the algae on which the snails feed. If the snails are still present after the copper sulphate has been dissolved and the green color has disappeared from the water, it may be necessary to repeat the treatment.

During this time I suggest that you do not use the water from the well for human consumption or at least for drinking. Small concentrations of copper sulphate usually are not harmful to persons but in order to be on the safe side, I suggest that you do not drink the water while it is undergoing treatment.

After the snails have been killed, of course, they will still be present in the well and, I suggest that you disinfect the well by the following procedure. Prepare a thin paste by mixing 6 to 12 ounces of chloride of lime which can be purchased at any drug store and at most grocery stores. The chloride of lime should come from a freshly opened can and mix it with a small quantity of lukewarm water. Mix this paste with about a gallon of water and pour it into the well, allow it to stand for 24 hours, then pump out the well until water free from the chlorine odor is secured.—Paul Hoff, State College of Agriculture.

* * *

Last spring, through plain ignorance of quantities required, I ordered enough seeds for 2 or 3 years' supply. Now the question is — will those seeds be good to plant, or should I discard them and purchase new seeds? I have sweet corn, peas, squash, cucumber, beets, turnips, beans, melons, radishes, and broccoli. Will be most grateful for your suggestions.

Your seeds will probably be all right, but you ought to test them and maybe plant more than with fresh seed. Mark 10 squares on a blotter; wet it; lay a seed on each square; cover with another blotter; keep it wet and warm. Count the per cent that germinate, and plant accordingly.—E.M.

* * *

We plan to install a septic tank. Is it important to install a grease trap to catch the grease and soap? Are these traps hard to keep clean?

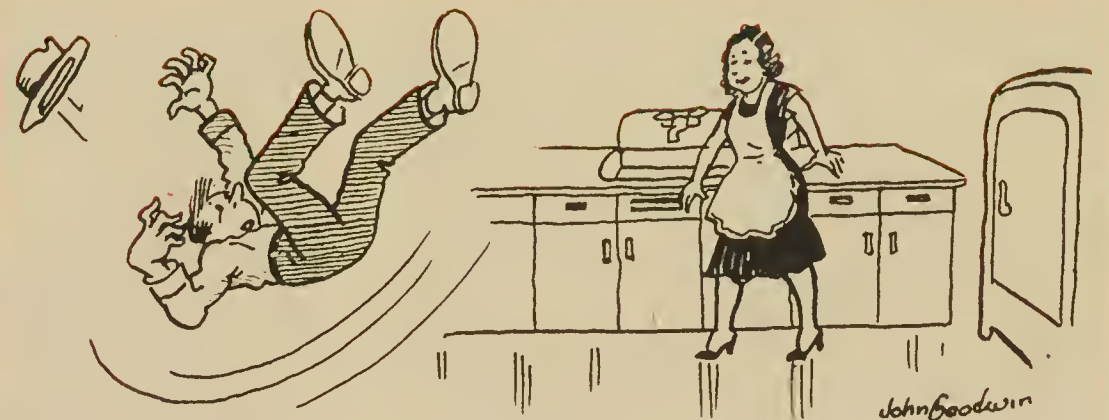
A grease trap is not considered a necessity with a septic tank with the average farm sewage disposal system. It is often a convenience, however, especially if much butchering is done on the farm. Cleaning is needed only once or twice a year and the scum is usually plowed under or thrown on a spreader load of stable manure.

—I. W. Dickerson

* * *

Can you tell us what is wrong with pine trees which have spots on the needles?

Probably this is pine leaf scale which can be controlled by using 1 part of lime and sulphur and 9 parts of water sometime between late fall and early spring.



SOME wives are happiest when they are waxing the floors. I don't know why any woman wants the linoleum as slippery as a greased griddle; but if she's the waxing type, she does.

Now, a floor can be perfection itself, but if a week passes that the feet of at least one member of the family haven't shot ceilingward, Mother looks anxiously at the linoleum. Gravely she rubs a hand over the surface. "I must ask Susan Walters what kind of wax she puts on her floors. My, what lovely, slick floors Susan has! Only yesterday a brush salesman skidded across her kitchen floor and broke three ribs when he hit the refrigerator."

Picture a happy husband stepping into the house. Quick as scat his feet shoot out from under him and his head crashes down on the door sill. The little woman leans over him and says, "Aren't the floors nice, dear? I waxed them today—just for you. I wanted to surprise you."



Mrs. Carl Young of Riverhead, Long Island, uses this large bay window for her indoor garden. She finds that its western exposure affords good light for blooming houseplants as well as for non-blooming ones.

Keep House Plants Happy

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

KEEPING pot plants happy comes easily to some people—with greater difficulty to others. Usually care of plants has to fall into the household routine without being too demanding of time, effort or growing conditions; otherwise the plants are apt to get skimpy or irregular attention.

So most of us choose plants that can take a little neglect or that meet household conditions halfway, for it's an accepted fact that most living rooms are too dry, too hot and in some cases, too dark for plants to thrive in.

The dryness can be overcome by having water-filled saucers or a metal trough under the plants or on radiators. This also tends to offset the too high temperatures, which cannot be controlled always.

Sun for Some

As to amount of light, that depends upon exposure of windows and whether they are shaded. If blooming plants are what you crave, then 6 hours of sunlight daily are said to be the minimum. However, after being brought into flower, many blooms last better if set out of the direct sunlight. Forced bulbs or amaryllis are good examples.

If flowering is continuous, as with some begonias and the annuals, they have to get steady sunlight. The colored foliage plants such as coleus and iresine (bloodleaf begonia, so-called) also require sunlight to yield best colors and to prevent "legginess."

The present fad of growing foliage plants for accent and placing them in new and strange positions in the house is successful only when certain requirements are met:

1. When the plant is of a kind which will fight bitterly for its existence, such as sanseveria (snake plant), plain or variegated; aspidistra (cast-iron plant); or, to a lesser extent, philodendron in its many forms and which in nature grows in the gloom of the jungle.

2. Artificial lighting partially recompenses for lack of strong natural light—tests show that this can be done even with flowering plants.

On the other hand some plants cannot stand too strong light. African violets, for instance, get yellow leaves if too near the window, and the leaves of ever-blooming begonias burn around the edges if they do not have enough space between them and the glass. Therefore, some of the most successful home gardeners like to mass their violets on a stand which they can shift about according to the light, whereas

the begonias will perform satisfactorily if kept in a pan or saucer a few inches back from the window.

It is not safe to water all plants alike—some would die of wet feet while others perish from lack of water. The umbrella plant needs to stand in water, but the African violet's soil should feel a little dry on top before getting more water. One has to observe and learn just how much water is needed.

The soil mixture for most plants is 4 parts loam, 2 parts sand, 1½ parts dried cow manure, 2 parts leafmold with ½ cup bonemeal to each peck of mixture. For plants requiring more humus (African violets, begonias, ferns, etc.), increase the amount of leafmold to 4 parts instead of the 2 parts given in the above mixture. For acid-loving plants (azaleas, camellias, gardenias, etc.), use 4 parts loam, 3 parts sand, 3 parts peatmoss, 1 part leafmold, 1 part thoroughly rotted manure. Any of these mixtures need thorough mixing and sifting. I use a wire-mesh-bottomed flat for the sifting.

Avoid Crowding

Nothing is sadder than a window crowded with oversized plants contending for light and space. It is far better to root new cuttings and keep thriftily growing plants than to hang on to the old ones which have grown leggy and unattractive. If a plant stops growing because it needs a rest—many of them do—a cool cellar during cold weather and a sheltered outside spot in summer take them through this stage. Another device is to bring plants into flower in another spot in the house, such as an upstairs bedroom which has a sunny window, and then bring the plant into the livingroom while at its best.

A sort of guide as to temperature is to remember that most growing plants should not be subjected to less than 45 degrees F., nor to too high temperatures. The 70 to 75 degrees of many living rooms is a real strain on them; they like 60 to 65 much better, but the humans don't! So we have to do the best we can to give them the other growing conditions they like—water, space, clean leaves, the right light and just enough food.

In bitter weather the plants need to be protected from cold radiating from the windows; several thicknesses of newspaper act as a good insulator. If the spell is prolonged the plants may even need to be moved to a warmer spot.

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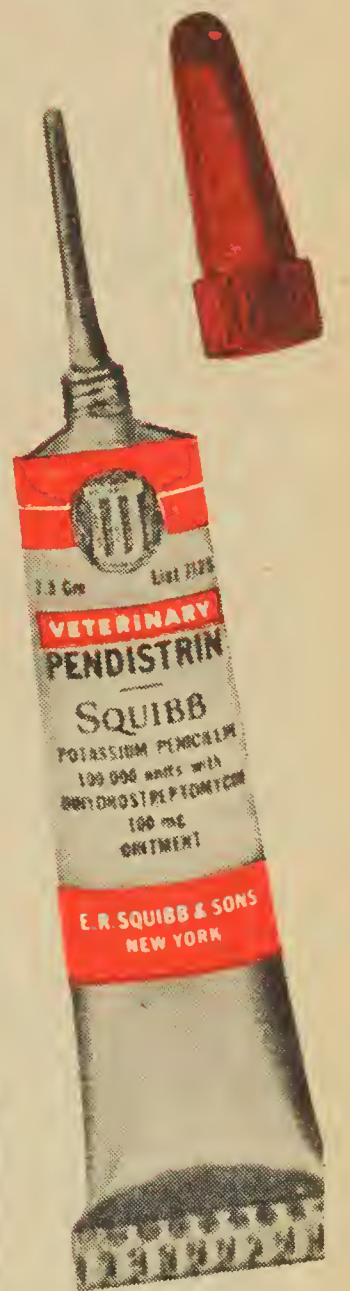
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Educational Television

What It Can Do for You and Your Children

DO YOU REMEMBER the story of Robert Fulton's steamboat, how the crowds lined the banks of the Hudson River in 1807 to jeer at the idea that steam could propel a clumsy boat upstream? The jeers changed to cheers and to shouts of "She moves! She moves!" when the experiment succeeded.

When Samuel Morse tried to get an appropriation from Congress to build the first telegraph line, in 1844, a congressman said:

"Morse is a fool. He might just as well think of sending a message to the moon as one over a wire."

All down through the ages progress has been blocked for years, not by insincere or bad-intentioned people but because most of us lack vision and hate change.

This attitude of resistance to change has been particularly true in all educational progress. It took long years to convince the people that girls had as much right to an education as did boys. Our common schools were not established until after more than a half century of opposition, and for many long years high school education was not available to most boys and girls because only the few could afford to attend the academies.

In our own time, it has taken more than twenty-five years to establish central schools in New York State, and even yet there are communities that do not have them.

Now or Never

WE ARE face to face with another great opportunity in educational progress for boys and girls and for men and women, both in the schools and in the homes. In the next few months, during this very winter, Governor Dewey, the State Legislature, the educators, and the people of New York State must make a decision in educational policy almost as important to education as was the invention of the printing press, the telegraph, or the other modern means of communication. A similar decision is also being made or will have to be made in other states.

But in other great decisions that led to new opportunities in education there was time to think them over. The question before the State and the people is whether or not we shall accept and use for education the ten new television channels which the Federal Communications Commission has set aside for us in New York State. This decision must be made now, for there will never be another opportunity to have educational television on a state-wide basis.

If we do not accept these channels in the next few months the opportunity will be lost for educational purposes because the stations will be assigned permanently for commercial operation.

What Is Educational Television?

LET US START by defining E-TV. What is it? As planned by the New York State Board of Regents, it is the operation in New York State of ten strictly non-commercial television stations which will give regularly scheduled courses to children and adults in country and city.

The laws impose upon the Board of Regents, as the head of the entire educational system of the State, the duty "to extend to the people at large increased educational opportunities and facilities, and to stimulate interest therein."

In line with this duty, when the Board of Regents realized that the Federal Communications Commission might assign 242 high-frequency television channels throughout the country for educational purposes, the Board formed a committee, headed by Regent Jacob L. Holtzmann, which im-

mediately went to work to convince the FCC that it should set aside some of these ultra high-frequency channels in New York State for strictly educational non-commercial purposes.

Editor of American Agriculturist

The channels were finally assigned, and so located that when in operation they will blanket the whole State with the exception of part of Long Island.

Then last winter the Legislature authorized a commission of 15 members to study the Regents' plan for E-TV and to report back this winter to the Governor, and to the Legislature. This commission has held several meetings and is holding hearings in the different parts of the State to get the views of the people.

Plan of Operation

IF APPROVED and financed, here is how E-TV would work in New York State.

The plan contemplates that the State will pay the cost of maintaining and operating each of the local stations. The State will provide the requisite engineering and technical staff for the maintenance and operation of each station. And the State will also provide a skeleton programming and broadcasting staff to work with participating education and cultural agencies and to correlate their programming activities.

Local Control

IN THE localities served by each station there will be created a board that will represent the educational and other interests of the area, and will include leading local citizens. The board will be responsible for the planning and development of programs in its local area, and for the policies which will govern such programs, subject to the rules of the FCC and to such regulations as may be approved by the Legislature and the Board of Regents. The colleges, the libraries, museums, the public and private schools will provide the programs for the local television stations.

Programs of statewide interest will be made available through films or kinescopes (recorded television pictures) supplied through the State Education Department or through network facilities.

The Role of the State

IT IS PROPOSED, also, that the Regents will appoint a state-wide council, composed of representatives of state departments and other statewide agencies, that will have a contribution to make to educational television, thus making available to the educational system and to the public generally the vast resources in such fields as health, conservation, commerce, labor, agriculture, and mental hygiene.

Cost of E-TV

THERE WILL BE objections from some sources, particularly from those who do not understand the great possibilities of educational television, that it will increase taxes. Let us look at the facts:

It is estimated that the total installation cost of all the stations would be \$3,600,000. This is less than the cost of building only three or four miles of parkway. The State was also asked to appropriate \$150,000 per station per year for the technical operation. That means only ten cents per person per year as the State's obligation in making

these programs and stations available to all the people.

I yield to no one in my long-time fight to keep taxes down. I have written dozens of editorials on this subject, and time and again I have discussed the matter with government officials. But there are taxes which are an expense, and taxes which are an investment. Through E-TV we now have the opportunity to make a relatively small investment in the future of our boys and girls and in the general education of all of our people. Almost all of America's success and progress depends on right education and religion.

What about the cost of arranging programs for E-TV? There are resources in the 8,000 educational and cultural institutions of New York State both in materials and manpower which can be used in marvellous educational programs, rivaling or excelling even the best commercially sponsored programs. These need not be expensive.

Possibilities for Programs

ON THE possibilities for programs, Lewis A. Wilson, Commissioner of Education, points out that there are 136 institutions of higher education, including agriculture, medicine, architecture, law, engineering, nursing, dentistry, business administration, veterinary medicine, art and music, as well as nationally known liberal arts colleges, all ready and willing to organize, develop and put on great educational television programs. "These institutions," said Dr. Wilson, "have faculties that include men and women who are internationally known for their contributions in literature, science, mathematics, art, music and engineering."

Dr. Wilson also points out that in the State of New York there are 60 museums, 640 libraries and 140 historical societies, all rich in material, all enthusiastic about working with television technicians to make this material available through educational television both in the schools and in the homes.

As to actual program material for E-TV, just let your imagination loose for a moment. Think what could be done to lift the teaching of American history in the classroom from a dry and difficult subject—which it is to most students—to one that could be made so interesting that a student, or a man or woman, who once saw a good television picture, supplemented by the teacher's comments and class discussions, would never forget it.

Remember how difficult it was for you to do all of the literature reading you had to study when you were in school? Now think what it would mean both in the schoolroom and to adult education classes to see Scott's "Lady of the Lake" dramatized on TV, or "Rip Van Winkle," "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," or a dozen scenes from Shakespeare's plays!

I had forgotten about the tremendous pressure the atmosphere exerts on every inch of our bodies until the other night on television I saw a Rochester University professor pump the air out of a tin can, making it a vacuum. The pressure of the atmosphere on the outside immediately crushed that can. I'll never again forget that physical law.

The possibilities of teaching by scientific demonstrations on E-TV are beyond our imagination. The use of the eye in education increases the rapidity of learning 75%.

Those of you who watched the political conventions last fall on television have some idea of the tremendous educational possibilities of TV. To the 2 million children in our schoolrooms and to millions of adults, educational TV can open a new world in bringing to them great events and personalities of both the past and present.

There is, of course, no thought that E-TV will take the place of the classroom teacher or the extension courses in colleges. It will instead vastly supplement and help the

(Continued on Page 20)

Work and More Work Is Good for Your Tractor

The machine shed is NOT the best place for your tractor. The best place for it is out in the weather with its engine running and its wheels turning.

Your tractor will rust out standing idle faster than it'll wear out on the go. If you want to keep your tractor in the best condition a long time and get maximum return on the investment in it, *keep it moving.*

This applies, of course, to all farm machinery — the more they work the more they're worth. But you can do more about getting extra work out of your tractor than any other implement. That means hunt jobs for it after the growing and harvesting season is over. Let it save you hiring extra hands and help you get more done yourself.

Hunt jobs for your tractor

Here are a few things tractors are doing besides field work. They're hauling stock to and from pasture, hauling feed to stock, taking milk to loading platform, cleaning barns, scooping manure, lifting baled hay to loft, sawing wood, skidding logs, powering corn elevator, running the corn sheller and feed grinder, plowing snow, digging post holes, or providing (along with power scoop) a handy platform to stand on when painting or repairing buildings.

This is just a quick list. There are hundreds more around-the-barn and feedlot uses tractors are being put to. Many farmers are inventing their own equipment to go with the tractor and make it more useful. Like making an extension platform to fit right on the tractor for hauling feed or water.



Keep that tractor on the go

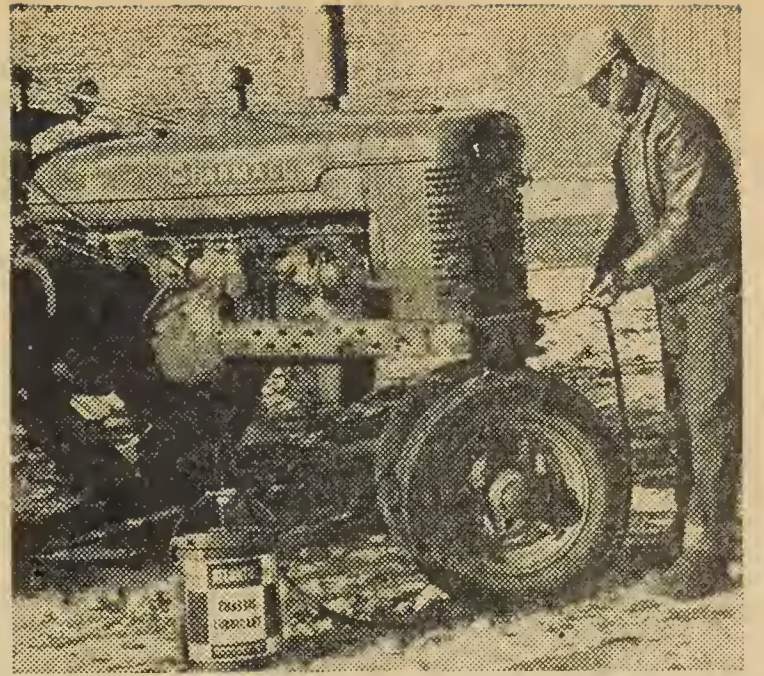


Doesn't take long with a tractor and power scoop

A tractor that's working hard does need extra attention. Many farmers are finding it pays to give it a going over at regular intervals. They oil and lubricate and check up right on schedule. Some farmers check the oil in the crankcase every morning before they start out. A little time spent oiling and adjusting saves breakdowns and expense of repairs.

LET ATLANTIC HELP YOU KEEP YOUR TRACTOR ON THE GO

The Atlantic Refining Company can be a big help to you in taking care of your tractor. They have just the right lubricants for every piece of metal that moves and every wheel that turns! In next column are Atlantic's oils and lubricants that can help you keep your tractor on the go.



Let Atlantic Chassis Lubricant help minimize wear

Atlantic Aviation Motor Oil — the very best. It's a heavy-duty oil that reduces engine wear and reduces oil consumption. It can add hours to an engine's life.

Atlantic Ultragear Oil — a fluid lubricant for transmissions and differentials.

Atlantic Chassis Lubricant — this is a soft, smooth adhesive grease for many, many places. Keep your grease gun handy and keep it loaded with this lubricant.

Atlantic Lubricant A — this is a short fiber wheel bearing grease. It can be applied either through lubrication fittings or by dismounting wheels and packing bearings by hand.

In the fuel tank use either Atlantic or Atlantic HI-ARC (there are no finer gasolines to be had anywhere), Atlantic Rayolight Kerosene, or Atlantic Diesel Fuel, depending on the fuel requirements of your tractor.

Atlantic delivers right to your farm. With a storage tank and a supply of Atlantic products you have your own service station. We'll place you on an automatic supply basis for all petroleum products, or you can telephone in your order when you're ready. Why not phone or write the nearest Atlantic office listed below? We'll have one of our route salesmen or distributors call on you promptly.



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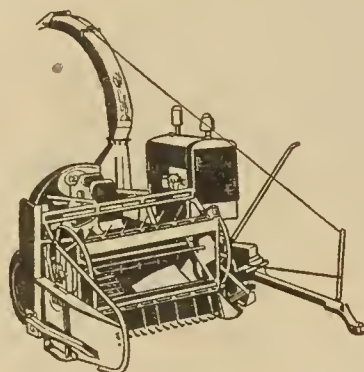
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Half the GRAIN and Half the HAY

WILL YOU have half your grain and half your hay on Candlemas Day (February 14)? The only way to know is to take inventory and set down some figures.

Hay varies in weight. The first thing to do is to take pencil and paper and figure the number of cubic feet, multiply length and breadth of each mow, and then multiply by the height, or in case the top is not level, by the average depth.

The next question is how many cubic feet make a ton. Hay at the bottom of a mow weighs more than at the top and some kinds of hay are heavier than others. Also any good livestock feeder knows that in some years, hay just seems to disappear faster than in others. An average figure commonly used is 500 cubic feet per ton. In the bottom of a well-settled mow, 450 cubic feet may hold a ton. For example, a mow 20 x 40 x 15 contains 12,000 cubic feet. Divide by 500 cubic feet per ton and you find the mow holds 24 tons. If it is the bottom of a mow, divide by 450 cubic feet and the answer will be 26 2/3 tons. Straw takes more than double the space, 1200 cubic feet.

If you have baled hay, weigh a few bales, take an average weight and estimate the number of bales or figure the cubic feet per bale and divide into the cubic feet of the pile of bales. If the bales were dumped without piling, you will have a problem unless you know how many went into the mow and how many have been taken out.

In the case of grain, a bushel holds about 1 1/4 cubic feet. Figure the number of cubic feet in the bin by multiplying width by length by average depth and multiply the product by four-fifths to get the number of bushels.

For example, a bin 10 x 5 x 3 feet contains 150 cubic feet. Multiply by 4/5 and you find the bin holds 120 bushels. It takes 2 bushels of ear corn to make one bushel of shelled corn.

It's more difficult to figure silage because a cubic foot at the bottom is



Will your roughage last until pasture?

much heavier than at the top. No doubt you know how much your silo holds when full. For example, a 30 x 14 silo holds about 90 tons and a 40 x 16 holds about 180 tons. But the weight of a cubic foot of silage at the top may be 20 pounds while at the bottom it may be 40 pounds.

The easiest way to estimate silage is to refer to a table which shows weights at various depths. If you do not have such a table and would like to have one, drop a post card to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box S, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. and we will send you a copy of the table.

If you live in New York State and would like a copy of a 5-year Farm Inventory Book containing such a table as well as other valuable information, send a dime and we will see that you get a copy of the one put out by the State College of Agriculture.

Most other northeastern states have similar books. Ask your County Agent or drop a post card to your State College of Agriculture. Here are addresses: Maine, Orono; Vermont, Burlington; New Hampshire, Durham; Massachusetts, Amherst; Connecticut, Storrs; Rhode Island, Kingston; New Jersey, New Brunswick; Delaware, Newark; Maryland, College Park; Pennsylvania, State College.

— A.A. —

MARYLAND OFFERS HERDSMAN'S COURSE

The second annual Herdsman's Short Course will be held at the University of Maryland, College Park, January 26, 27, 28. The three-day school for farmers, herdsmen and breeders is planned to meet the needs of people who haven't time to take the regular college program, but who want a short period of intensified training to supplement their own experience.

When We Breed Holstein Heifers

AS A RAISER of replacements for local dairies, the problem of choosing the best age for each heifer to be bred is influenced by several factors.

First: Calves cannot all be obtained at a date to bring them to 18-20 months of age in November-February so as to freshen for winter production if bred at this ideal date. Unless they freshen for winter production, they may bring \$25.00-\$50.00 less.

Second: Since most dairy cows are bred to calve within the last 4 months of the year, their calves must be bred at 16 to 18 months to freshen at the ideal time or be kept till 24-27 months before breeding so as to come in on time.

Third: It costs perhaps \$8.00 per month on fine pasture or \$15.00 per month in stable to raise large heifers. They must, therefore, bring upwards of \$100.00 more if kept the extra part year. And there is said to be a tendency towards difficulty in breeding as they age.

We, therefore, hold some heifers to 18-22 months if breeding then will

bring them in in the fall and winter.

Such heifers as weigh 800 pounds or more and are growing rapidly we breed from 16 months on so that they may freshen on time.

Such calves as may have entered our production line out of season, we expect to have reach 18 months or 900 pounds before breeding, expecting them to come in out of season and to sell for less than at the ideal time. The return per month of keeping them may be the same as for keeping them longer for a higher price.

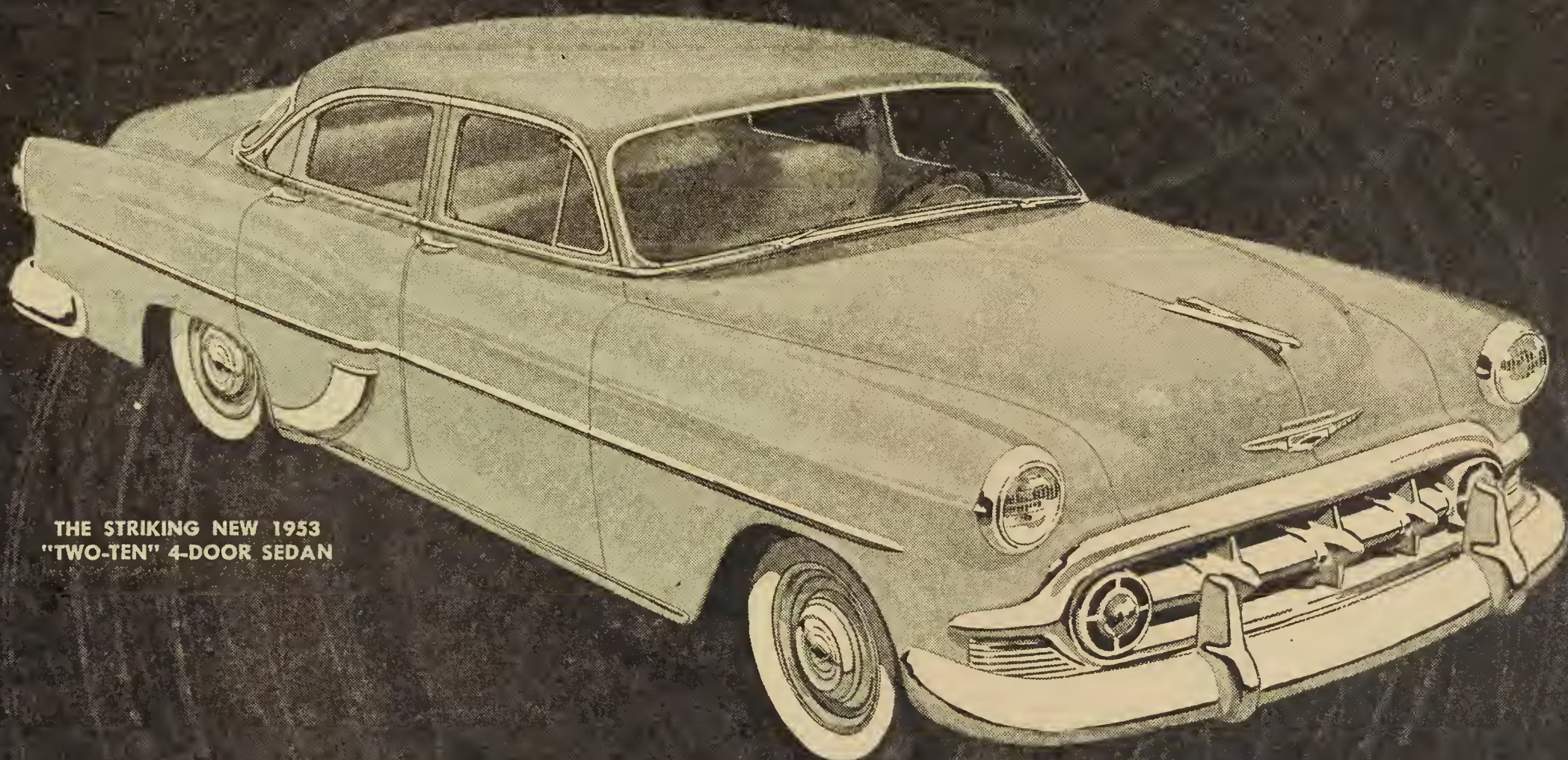
Very large first calf heifers are always in demand at top prices.

There are dairymen who prefer a well grown, fine type of heifer of medium size, preferably, at a little less cost, figuring that as three year olds, they will be large enough for their stalls.

Institutional herds, where less attention is paid to fall and winter freshening, can plan for a uniform age or weight at which to breed their heifers. Under such circumstances 18-20 months should produce a big cow if good pasture and top quality roughage have been fed.—E. Stuart Hubbard

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*So startlingly new!
So wonderfully different!*



THE STRIKING NEW 1953
"TWO-TEN" 4-DOOR SEDAN

CHEVROLET FOR '53

*Entirely NEW
through and through!*



**MORE PEOPLE BUY CHEVROLETS
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Chevrolet's lower in height, with long, flowing, smoothly rounded lines to give you the newest look in cars! Beautiful new interiors are richer, roomier—color-matched to the exterior finish.

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New 115-h.p. high-compression "Blue-Flame" valve-in-head engine with Powerglide* models. Advanced 108-h.p. high-compression valve-in-head "Thrifty-King" engine with gearshift models.

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You go much farther on every gallon of gasoline! You save with greater over-all economy of operation and upkeep! And, again in 1953, Chevrolet is the lowest-priced line in the low-price field.

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Beneath the brilliant new beauty is heavier, stronger, more rigid construction. This means even longer life for a car always famous for durability and dependability!

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You park and steer with finger-tip ease, yet you retain the familiar feel of the road. Optional at extra cost, it's exclusive to Chevrolet in its field.

*Combination of Powerglide automatic transmission and 115-h.p. "Blue-Flame" engine optional on "Two-Ten" and Bel Air models at extra cost. (Continuation of standard equipment and trim illustrated is dependent on availability of material.) Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



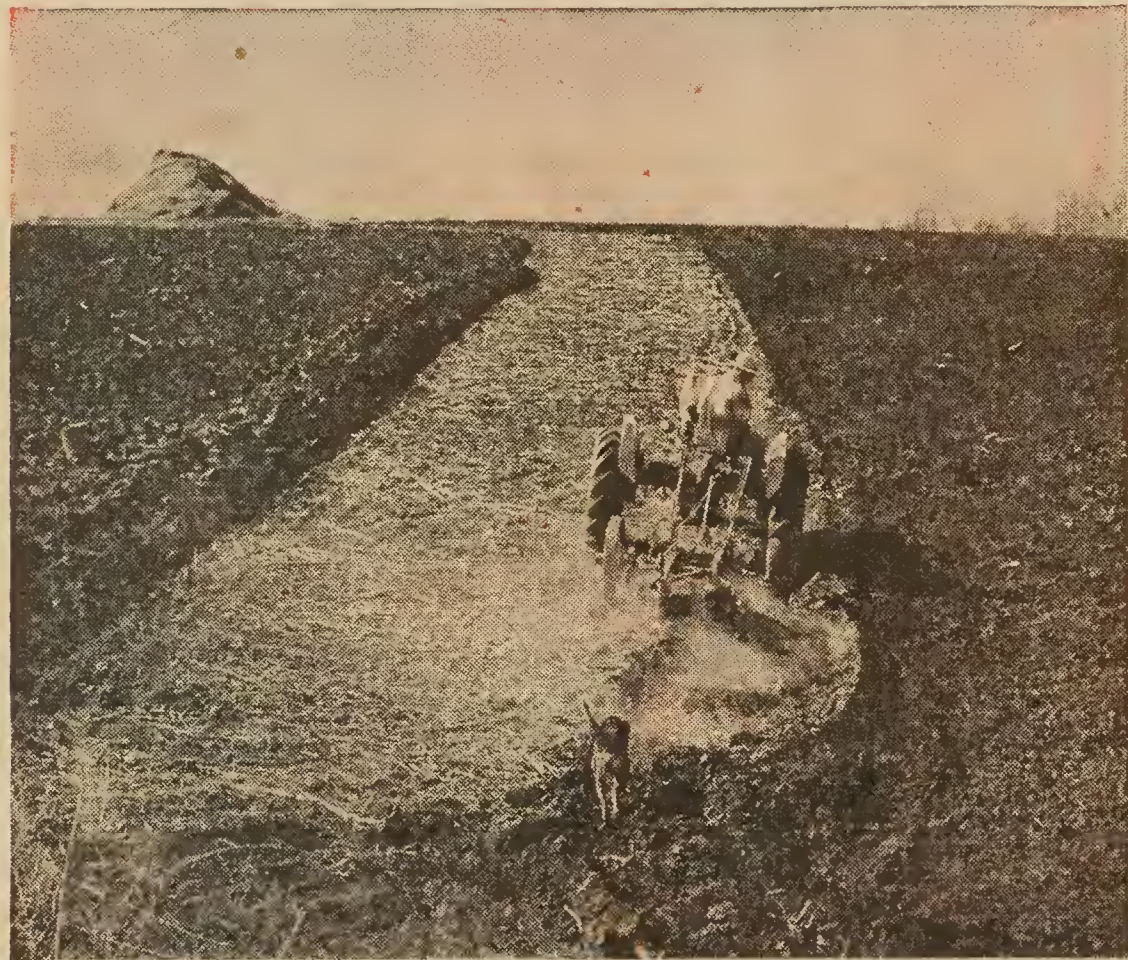
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GET 150-HOUR VEEDOL—AND SAVE MONEY, TIME AND TROUBLE. GASOLINE-POWERED TRACTOR ENGINES ARE SAFE FOR A FULL 150 HOURS WITH 150-HOUR VEEDOL ... A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK.

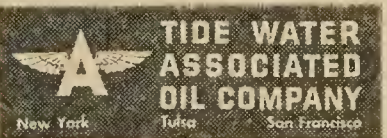
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- SAVES YOUR TRACTOR**—by protecting engine parts.



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Get TYDOL Flying-A-Gasoline, or new Jet-Action Tydol Ethyl... the great full-powered premium gasoline!



VEEDOL Tractor Oil Dealers sell safe FEDERAL TIRES ...for Passenger Cars, Trucks, and Tractors.

What We Learned About Fertilizing Apples

(Continued from Page 1)

in a ring on the soil was just as effective. Immediately, it became a standard practice to apply borax every 3 years. Once this was started in the late thirties, cork disappeared as a commercial problem. Sometimes, boron-containing sprays are used to supplement, but not to replace, the soil applications.

Potash Needed Unless Trees Mulched

Learning a little about the use of nitrogen and boron did not mean the end of our nutritional problems. Some trees, after the boron deficiency symptoms had been overcome, showed a marginal leaf scorch. Trees with this leaf-scorch often had weak limbs bearing slim twigs and under-size leaves and fruits. This condition was commonly attributed to winter-injury, as all apple trees in this northern area had dead heart-wood in the trunk and older branches. Once the boron deficiency had been removed from the complex, the symptoms strongly suggested potassium deficiency.

To our delight, the trees responded to applications of potash to the soil and to sulfate of potash applied as a spray. Earlier potash experiments had given conclusive results because the trees had been too low in nitrogen, or, in other cases, the symptoms had been mingled with those of boron deficiency.

At about this stage, Dr. Damon Boynton became a partner in the nutritional studies. His laboratory showed that soil applications increased the potassium content from less than three-fourths of one per cent to well over two per cent of the dry weight of mid-terminal leaves by the 2nd year of such treatment. First-year benefits were pronounced but it often was the second summer before all leaf-scorch disappeared.

A marked condition of uniform vigor returned to trees that we thought doomed to permanent weakness in some limbs from winter injury. Leaf analysis proved to be a suitable method of determining whether or not the trees are close to the danger-point of potassium starvation. Like boron deficiency, the tendency toward potassium deficiency was increased by liberal use of nitrogen. However, if potassium and boron were supplied, nitrogen could be used as needed.

Potassium deficiency was completely prevented by liberal use of manure or mulches of hay or straw for a period of years. These mulching materials were effective only when used at the rate of several hundred pounds per large tree every two or three years. Not many fruit growers used enough to totally prevent potassium deficiency.

Enthusiastic about the potassium benefits, we made several liberal annual applications of muriate of potash at Burrell Orchards. We over-did a good thing. The next development was a new malady on a hundred or more trees; leaves on certain branches developed yellow and dead patches between the veins in August, and in September, many leaves and apples from these branches dropped to the ground before the normal harvest date. It was the first time that magnesium deficiency had made its appearance in Champlain Valley apple trees. Magnesium deficiency symptoms appeared only where potash had been liberally used; potash had induced magnesium deficiency!

This time, we were dealing with a fairly well-recognized ailment, so we proceeded to attack it in several ways at once. We applied Epsom salts (magnesium sulfate) in sprays and to the soil beneath the branches; we also substituted high magnesium or dolomitic limestone for the regular limestone we had begun to apply sparingly, and increased the amount. The material was broadcast so that far more went beneath the trees where the soil was more acid, than in the row middles.

Due chiefly to the accumulation of sulfur from spray, the surface soil a few feet from the tree-trunk had attained a pH of 3.6-4.0 while that in the row middles was about pH 5. This acidity beneath the trees evidently had resulted in the leaching out of most of the calcium and magnesium, and the application of potassium had further reduced the absorption of magnesium—hence the deficiency symptoms had developed.

It is impossible to tell how much good each of these methods of applying magnesium may have done, but the combination was effective. Symptoms now have been absent from the trees for several years, and grass has come back beneath the branches. When the soil was very acid, the ground was almost bare.

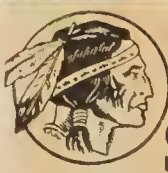
Interestingly, every one of these nutritional deficiencies except nitrogen, has, at some time, been serious in the

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Twig on right shows leaf-scorch and other symptoms of extreme potassium deficiency. Twig on left is from a potash-treated tree that formerly looked just as bad.

introductory OFFER



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HYBRID YELLOW SWEET CORN

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Sweet 'n' tender. it's the best tasting sweet corn ever! Best for freezing too! Deep kernel, small cob. Holds in eating condition on stalk longer than any other variety. . . . lb. \$1.10

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SPECIAL FRUIT COLLECTION

1 Cortland Apple	\$1.00
1 Bartlett Pear	1.00
1 Montmorency Cherry	1.00
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The above collection for \$4.50

2 yr. trees, 4 to 5 ft.

None Better Grown

SPECIAL GARDEN COLLECTION

25 Asparagus, 2 yr. roots	\$1.25
25 Sparkle Strawberry Plants	1.25
10 Blackberry Plants	1.00
10 Red, 10 Black Raspberry	2.00

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FLOWERING SHRUBS. A succession of bloom all summer. Forsythia, Syringa Cor, Weigela Rosea, Hydrangea, P. G. 4 for \$2.25.

ROSES. Six Choice 2 yr. Everblooming, from June until frost. \$5.00. Our selection.

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Beginners' Violin. Yours with Instructions, for selling 2 (50 packet) orders of Garden Spot Seeds at 10c per packet and remitting per catalog. GRAND PRIZES - Bicycle given to the Boy and to the Girl who sells the most seeds. Send for 50 pkts. seeds TODAY. Send no money. A postal card will do.

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FOREIGN AID VS. FARM WEALTH

THE \$72 billion which the U. S. has spent for foreign aid since 1940 is almost four times the \$19 billion net income from farming in the U. S. last year. It is half as much as the \$143 billion total value of all U. S. farm assets. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States recommends that the rate of foreign aid spending, which has been running at the rate of \$6 billion a year for 12 years, be reduced to \$5 billion a year. The federal budget calls for spending \$10.5 billion next fiscal year.

FERTILIZING APPLES

(Continued from Opposite Page)

104-acre commercial orchard which I own and operate. In succession, at Burrell Orchards, we have found it necessary and possible to overcome deficiencies of boron, potassium and magnesium and to adopt a program that would prevent the recurrence of each.

In general our fertilizer program includes annual application of about 2½ pounds of ammonium nitrate per tree in a ring beneath the branches, application of ½ pound of borax per tree once in 3 years, application of a ring of about 200 pounds of hay or straw mulch once in two years, broadcasting of about 400 pounds of 0-19-19 with borax for growth of cover crop once in 3 years, broadcasting of about 100 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate annually for growth of grass, and broadcasting two tons per acre of high magnesium limestone once in 4 years for growth of grass and preventing magnesium deficiency. In the future, the amount of lime will be determined by testing the soil acidity under the trees.

During their first 5 years in the orchard, young replants get a ring application of manure every two years when we can buy it from dairymen in the neighborhood. We did not think we could afford to buy manure for the 6,700 trees when we were growing the orchard and were heavily in debt. We hope the mulch will prevent necessity of further potash applications beneath the trees but in drouth years we cannot buy much mulch, so we may need to apply potash.

Can the expense of this fertilizer and mulch be justified? Our accounts at Burrell Orchards show the cost of fertilizer materials to have averaged about \$1,800 per year in 1949, 1950 and 1951. This amounts to about \$17 per acre per year or about 4 cents per bushel of apples.

This is far above the usual expenditure for fertilizer in New York apple orchards, but we believe that judicious fertilization, avoidance of injurious sprays and ample provision for cross pollination of McIntosh blossoms have been responsible for high yields; thus the expenditures for fertilizer and mulch have actually reduced the cost per bushel of apples.

Needs Different in Every Orchard

But every orchard is different and many do not need the extensive fertilizer program that seems essential in ours, and most others in the northern part of the Champlain Valley. Many still seem to be doing pretty well on straight nitrogen in some areas. County agricultural agents can aid in identifying abnormal foliage symptoms, and in laying out an effective and economical fertilizer program.

— A.A. —

The big 1952 wheat crop may tie up \$1,000,000,000 in Federal price-support purchases and loans, say commodity experts for the WALL STREET JOURNAL.



Large Pkg. (45 Dilators) \$1.00
Trial Pkg. (16 Dilators) 50c
At drug and farm stores or by mail postpaid.
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**Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED
Teat Dilators**

To maintain unrestricted milk flow through the canal of injured teats, use Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators. They provide gentle, non-irritating support to delicate lining of teat canal and keep end of teat open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

ANTISEPTIC. Dr. Naylor Dilators perform the same function in teat canal as sterilized, absorbent dressings applied to external wounds. Contain SULFATHIAZOLE—the medication is IN the Dilators and is released slowly for prolonged antiseptic action.

Due to their soft, absorbent construction, Dr. Naylor Dilators fit either large or small teats—are easy to insert and stay in the teat.

EASY TO USE—Simply keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand.

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Locally proved for bigger yields
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You get more bushels of solid, deep-kernel ears with Funk G Hybrids... because they're proved right for your soil, your climate, your needs, by Hoffman's local proving program.

Funk G Hybrids give you 5-Star features:
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For husking or silage—get Hoffman-proved Funk G Hybrids, *especially adapted* to your farm. See your local Hoffman agent—or write us direct—for all your farm seed needs.

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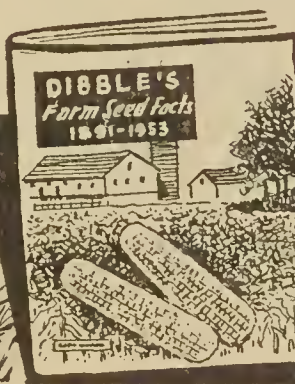
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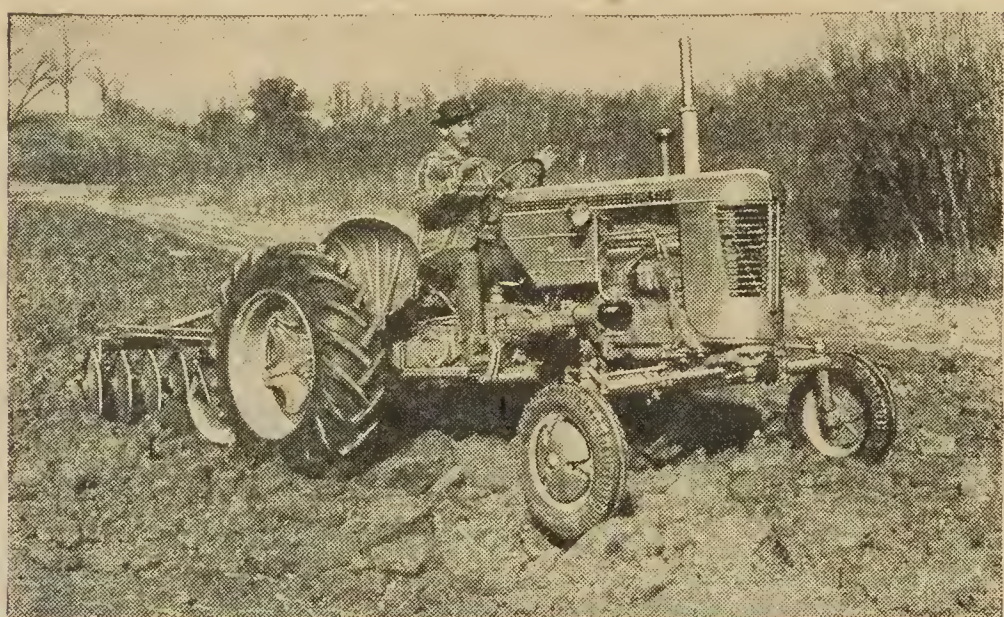
CASE PRESENTS Newest of Modern Tractors

MORE COMFORT • MORE CONVENIENCE • MORE UTILITY THAN EVER BEFORE

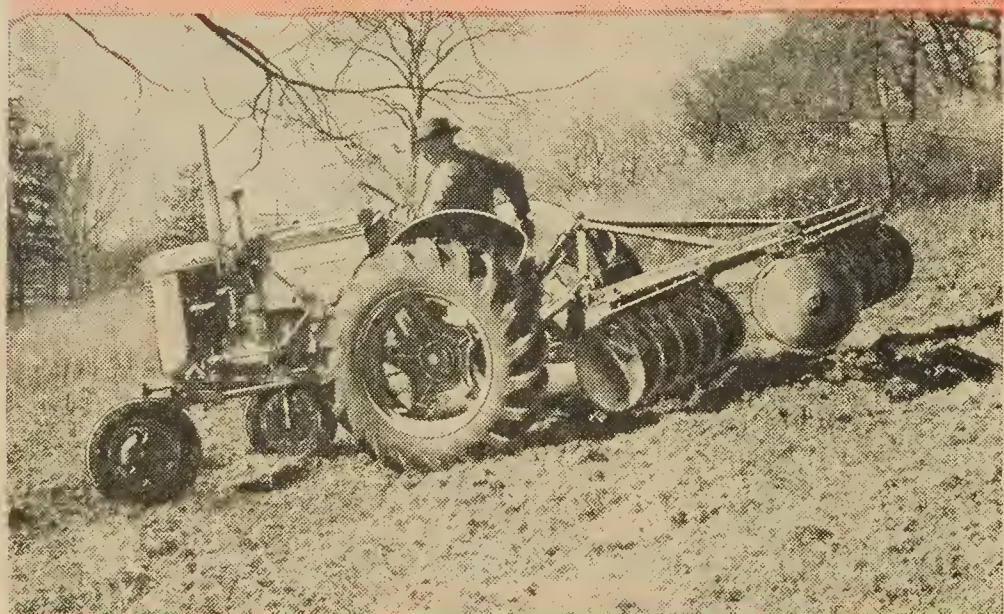


HOOK UP FROM TRACTOR SEAT

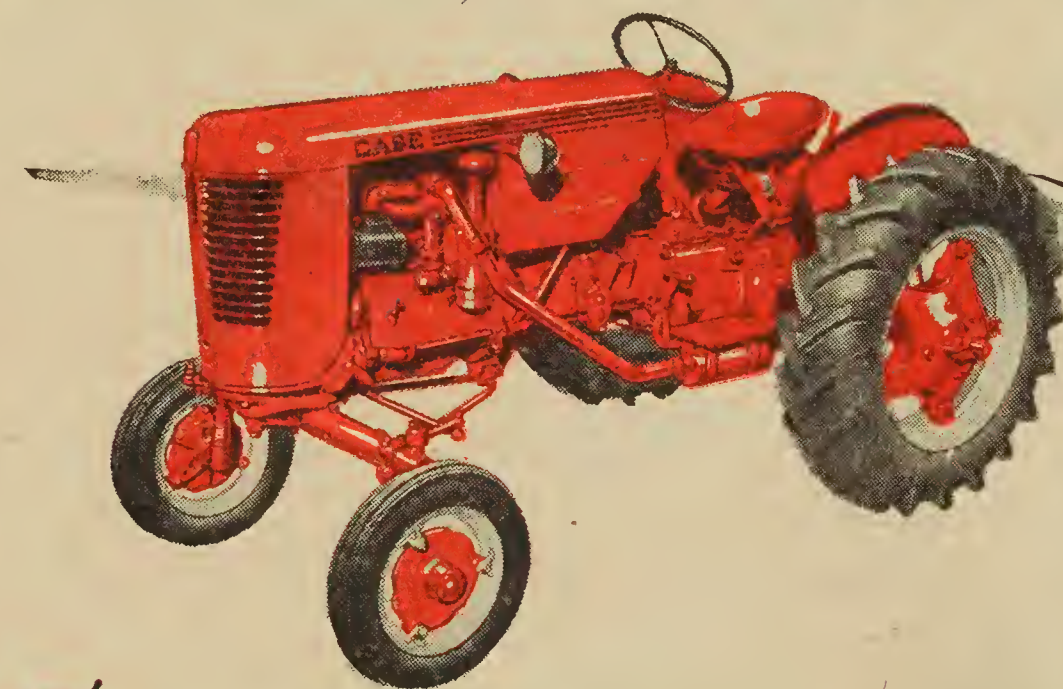
Stay in the driver's seat...let Eagle Hitch claws take hold of rear-mounted plow, disk harrow, roller-packer...slip a pin into depth-control link, raise implement by hydraulic control...and GO! Usually takes only a minute or so.



Shock-free steering stops jolts from rough ground, prevents bruised hands and aching wrists. Notice how operator drives over big bumps without hands on the wheel.



Constant hydraulic control acts instantly any time when engine is running, independent of clutch and gears. Moving or standing, you can raise, lower, and adjust implements.



✓ Low "body-guard" seat—easy-riding, easy to get on, handy to controls, easy to watch your work.

✓ Low platform. Just a step from the ground. Yet full crop clearance for cultivating. Operator can sit or stand.

✓ Side entrance—ahead of fender. Handy to step in—no need to climb over rear-mounted implements.

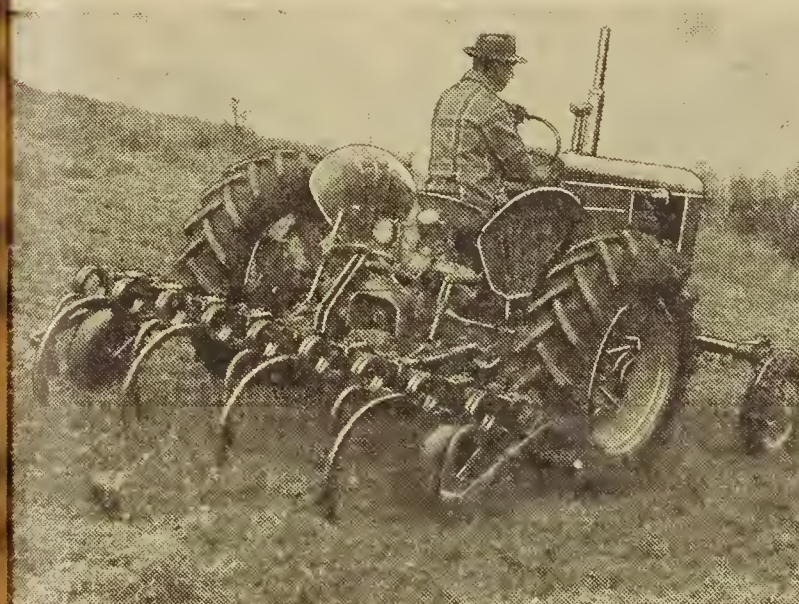
✓ Low profile—tail-pipe exhaust and low air-intake, as shown above, available as optional equipment.

✓ Low center of gravity and 4-wheel design give unusual stability in side-by-side operations.

✓ Cultivate up-front with "look ahead" cultivator—or behind with Eagle Hitch mounting of sweeps, shovels and teeth.

✓ Adjustable tread, front and rear. Provides a wide range of standard and narrow row spacing.

✓ High-torque heavy-duty engine. Eager 2-plow power with lugging ability for hard pulls at reduced speed.



All kinds of Eagle Hitch Implements work with this new low-seat tractor—tool-bar tillers, tandem and offset disk harrows, lift-type spike-tooth and spring-tooth harrows, planters, mowers and utility carrier.

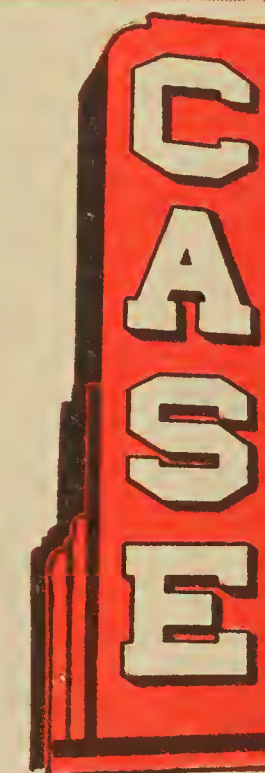
Constant-depth principle of Eagle Hitch permits more uniform work than ever before possible with rear-mounted plows. Break-Away plows uncouple on striking stone, recouple by backing tractor, protect shares and beams.



You never before saw a tractor so easy to get on and off as this new low-profile model in the Case 2-plow "VA" Series. You just step on the roomy platform and settle into the low "body-guard" seat, suspended on torsional rubber springs for comfortable all-day riding.

You never before saw a tractor so well-suited to every farm, every crop and every job. Low, to work under trees... full clearance for cultivating... 4-wheel stability with wide range of tread width... powerful brakes for short turning... plus all the exclusive advantages of Eagle Hitch Farming.

Like all Eagle Hitch Tractors... three sizes and 15 models... this new low-seater saves hundreds of motions every day, takes less time to hook up and get to the job, gives you more productive time in the field. You simply must see it to know how convenient a tractor can be, how it can help you increase production, lessen your costs, and give you larger returns.



Make a date with your Case dealer for a personal demonstration of Eagle Hitch Farming. See this new tractor on his display floor; arrange to see it in action on your own farm when weather permits. See the great variety of Eagle Hitch implements to fit your soil and crop system. Also use the coupon below.

Learn the Latest in Eagle Hitch Farming

For catalog or pictorial folders, mark here or write in margin any size tractor, any farm machine you may need. J. I. Case Co., Dept. A-11, Racine, Wis.

Eagle Hitch Tractors—
☐ Low-seat 2-plow Tractor
☐ Big 2-plow "SC" Tractor
☐ 3-plow "DC" Tractor

☐ Eagle Hitch Implements
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HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRE

Gather more eggs, day after day—make more profits—with Hubbard's New Hampshire! Get excellent combining qualities for superior Crossbred meat, too.

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NEW 1952 U. S. CHAMPIONS & HANSON WORLD EGG RECORD 353 EGGS

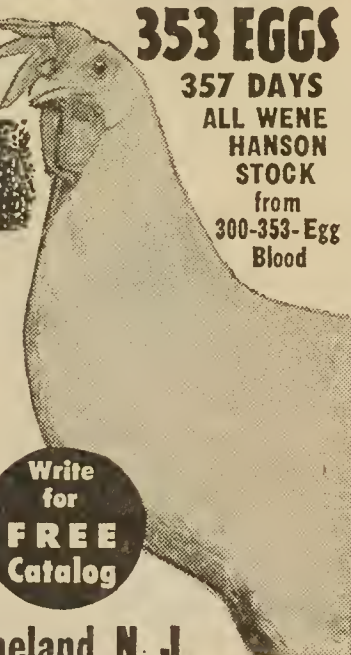
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FAMOUS FOR MEAT AND BIG EGGS

Backed by years of careful breeding for 7 important profit factors. Barred Rocks make fast growing broilers, horned fryers or heavy-laying pullets. Red-Rocks are in great demand for commercial egg production. Either will prove mighty profitable on your farm. Chicks straight-run or sexed. Circular free—write today.

CHAMBERLIN POULTRY FARMS
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Approved
THINK NOW about your 1953 needs. Ask for our LITERATURE which shows our DISCOUNT and management practices in these Breeds: R.O.P., White Leghorns, New Hampshire, Bar. or Wh. Rocks, Rock-Red or Red-Rock (Sex Line) Crosses. We give year around service. Full information furnished Free. U. S. Pullorum Passed.
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SHELLENBERGER'S WHITE LEGHORNS

Our 27th year breeding Leghorns. They're bred for production of large chalky white eggs. Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Wed. of each week. Write for Catalog & prices on day old registered Chicks, Pullets & Cock-erels. Also 3 to 6 week Old Started Pullets.
C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

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Since 1911 more RICHQUALITY Chicks have gone on farms each year. High production, large egg size, good livability, are the reasons—our customers say. Leghorns and R. I. Reds.

Write for information and prices.

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WEBSTER'S REDS

N.Y.-U.S. Approved, Pullorum Clean
We have had no reactors since 1937.
EXCELLENT LAYING TEST RECORDS
During 1949, 1950 and 1951, Webster Reds at the Western New York Laying Test averaged 262.5 eggs and 278.6 points per hen, with an average of 25.22 ounces per dozen in egg weight. We had 100% Livability during 1950 and 1951 and tied for first among all Red breeders at all tests with only 2.6% mortality during the three-year period.
Write today for price list
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How We Brood Baby Chicks

By **OLIVER HUBBARD**

Walpole, New Hampshire, Poultryman

OUR brooding systems today are centrally heated hot water. The pipe coils are made up of 10 lengths of 1½" pipe, spaced about 3½ inches on centers, about 14 inches from the floor. They average about 80' in length, and we put asphalt felt roofing on top of the pipes, bringing it down to 3 or 4 inches on the sides for the early chicks during cold weather. We carry a temperature of from 90 to 95 degrees, 3 or 4 inches above the litter under these coils.

A corrugated paper chick guard, one foot high, is placed around the entire coil, about 24 inches from the edge of the pipes. This is left up for 4 or 5 days, until the chicks have become accustomed to where the heat is.

Feed and Water

We think the greatest mistake most poultrymen make today, other than improper heat is too little feeding and watering space, especially water. This can easily make the difference between no mortality during the brooding period, and 4% or 5% or even more when the watering space is inadequate for the number of chicks started. We use and recommend one of the common types of gallon size glass waterers to each 100 chickens. This means we have 40 of these chick waterers to 4000 chickens.

For feeding equipment to start with, we use regular egg case cup fillers. A continuous line of these is put down each side of the pipe coils with the fillers partly under the coils. All-mash starter is used and this is spread along on top of the cup fillers, and a plentiful supply is kept before the chicks continually. Starting the second day we put in the small chick mash hoppers, and these are well filled with all-mash. Along with these, we do continue to feed on the cup fillers through the second day. After that they are discontinued, the chicks eat entirely from the hoppers.

With central heating systems and complete all-mash rations, such as are available today, brooding chicks is a relatively simple operation. We feel that the first 6 weeks of the chicks' life is really the easiest of the entire poultry cycle. Diseases, as a rule, do not usually occur to a serious extent under this age, and it is just a matter of giving them correct heat and plenty of feed and water, and good results just automatically seem to follow.

Avoid Cold Chicks

Our observation has been that a good many chicks are brooded at too cool a temperature for the first week or two. It is not very practical to state here temperatures that should be held, as these vary considerably with the type of equipment being used. It is much better to watch the chickens. They should be well spread out and

comfortable. If they are crying or peeping loudly and huddled, they are too cold. You cannot expect good livability or a thrifty, fast-growing flock of chickens if they are not given the proper amount of heat during their early life.

The usual practice is to operate small light bulbs, 10 or 15 watts, about every 10 or 12 feet under these hot water pipe hovers. The chicks tend to spread out evenly from one end to the other, and there has never been a problem of crowding or tending to bunch together in our experience with the hot water coils.

— A. A. —

SHOULD CHICKENS BE PERMITTED TO EAT FROM THE LITTER?

Those who misunderstand the fundamental nature of the domestic fowl sometimes state that chickens should not be fed scratch or any other kind of feed in the litter. This opinion might arise from an observation or observations of excessive mortality in laying flocks which happened to receive part of their feed by eating scratch from the litter. Other pertinent facts such as (1) many successful poultrymen have never used any other system of feeding and (2) excessive mortality is sometimes observed in hopper-fed flocks or even flocks housed in cages, apparently do not register with the bacteria-free mind.

A review of the literature shows an annual mortality rate of 24.1% in flocks fed scratch in hoppers as compared with 24.1% in flocks fed scratch in the litter. As a matter of fact the chicken will scratch and eat from the litter even though all feed is offered in hoppers.

Purists have no right to deny the hen all simple pleasures. I can think of nothing more satisfying to watch than a hen, with no competition from her neighbors, working on a good sized piece of ham fat. She leisurely tears the fat to mouthfuls suitable for swallowing and with each swish of her beak the remaining fat becomes blacker and heavier laden with bacteria and parasite eggs. The final bite is made up of equal portions of (1) ham fat, (2) broken up litter, and (3) dried fecal material. The old hen not only enjoys this but will continue to lay and live to a ripe old age if kept on such a regimen.—F. P. Jeffrey

— A. A. —

The 45 per cent higher level of crop yields per acre today over 1930 is due in a substantial measure to a greatly expanded use of fertilizer and lime, the Department of Agriculture states. Other factors in the increased yields include more and better machines, hybrid seed corn, improved varieties in other crops, closer planting, and insecticides.

This...



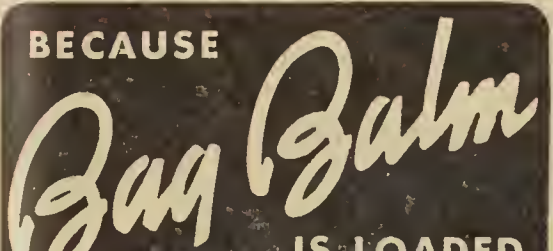
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Heal-promoting BAG BALM has been famous for over 40 years as the safe, quick-acting medication for injured teats and udders. Antiseptic on contact, it *stays on, steps up* healing action. Don't gamble — insist on genuine BAG BALM in the big 10-oz. can at your farm store.

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If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65-R 13, Adams, N. Y., to get **FREE**, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn. **TRY THIS**, and send your Post Card today.

EAR NOISES?



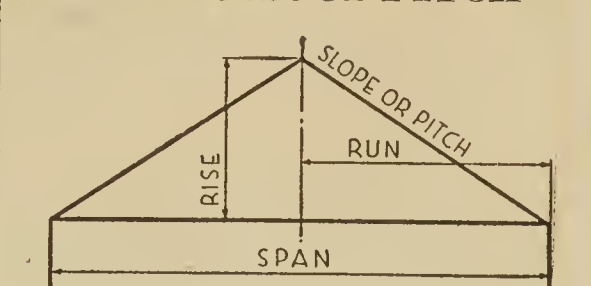
If you suffer from those miserable ear noises and are Hard-of-Hearing due to catarrh of the head, write us **NOW** for proof of the wonderful, palliative relief many people have reported after using our simple home treatment. **NOTHING TO WEAR.** Many past 70 reported such relief in hearing and ear noises. **SEND NOW FOR PROOF AND 30 DAYS TRIAL OFFER.**

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It's Handy

FIGURING ROOF PITCH



Roof pitch is expressed as a fraction or as a certain number of inches of "rise" for each foot of "run." These terms and others that are relevant are defined in the sketch shown here.

If a roof rises 8 feet and has a 24-foot span, the pitch is 8/24 or 1/3. This same roof would have a rise of 8 inches for each foot of run. The pitch of the roof could be expressed in either manner.

* * *

REMOVE MILDEW

Before mildewed surfaces are painted, they should be washed with an alkaline solution and rinsed with clean water.

* * *

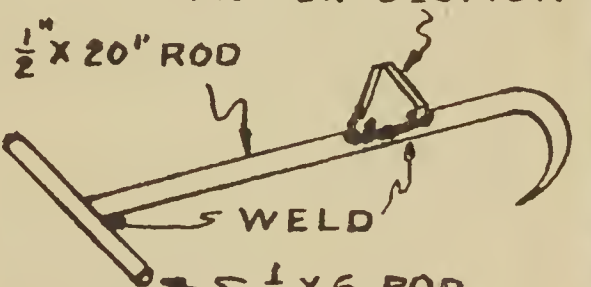
WASHING HINT

When washing in winter with a lot of socks, stockings, and handkerchiefs, I find it a good way to fasten about two pair of each small item together with safety pins, then put them over the line. No clothespins needed, no freezing to the line, and a very handy idea in every way.—I. W. D.

* * *

BETTER HAY HOOK

MOWER SECTION



Here is a bale hook that I made on my farm. I welded a one-half inch by six-inch rod and bent it around to form a bale hook. I then welded a mower section to the back and use it to cut the bale ties. This is very convenient to handle the bales and cut the ties when feeding, and saves fumbling for your jack-knife.—C.M.

* * *

OLD TOOTHBRUSH

An old toothbrush comes in handy for sewing sacks. Saw off the brush end and file it to a flat point. Enlarge the hole so the binder twine can be pulled through. — Mrs. Ernest Miller, 820 Smith Ave., Lansing 10, Michigan — A.A. —

A NEW BOOK

THE BUILDER, a biography of Ezra Cornell by Philip Dorf, published by the MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y. \$5.

No Cornellian should fail to read Philip Dorf's book. In addition to giving a picture of the times before, during, and after the Civil War, Mr. Cornell's life was a living example of the opportunities and advantage of free enterprise. It is a history of the founding of Cornell. More than that, it is a fascinating story of 459 pages which I found difficult to put aside.

Cornellians should read it, but its interests will not be confined to Cornellians. We recommend it for all. It would make a fitting present for a Cornell student or Cornell graduate, or a young man who is entering Cornell.

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costs less to feed than other milk replacers...



and Raises Better Calves than whole milk! "

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"Practically every animal in our herd of 50 registered Guernseys was raised on Kaff-A. Once my wife brought home another calf starter by mistake. Fed according to the condition of the calves it took so much that it cost far more than Kaff-A.

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1952 CONTEST RECORDS

NEW YORK STATE—High Pen, 1st Rhode Island Red Pen, 2nd Rhode Island Red Pen. MAINE—1st Rhode Island Red Pen, High Hen. TARLETON, Texas—High Cross Pen, High Cross Hen, 2nd Rhode Island Red Pen. HUNTERDON, N. J.—1st Rhode Island Red Pen. PENNSYLVANIA — 2nd Rhode Island Red Pen.

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NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASS.

BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News



HOW TO WASH EGGS

Here are the recommendations of poultry scientists plus alterations by Johnny Huttar, President of the Poultry & Egg National Board. (1) It is best, although not absolutely essential, to separate the dirty eggs from the clean and wash only the dirties. (2) Eggs should be washed within 24 hours of the time they are laid. (3) The wash water must be clean. In the machines where eggs are dipped, not more than 2 baskets of eggs should be cleaned in each batch of water. (4) The eggs should be immersed no longer than 3 minutes. Any surplus detergent should be rinsed off the shells with warm water. (5) The bactericidal detergent (the kind that kills bacteria) should be added to each fresh batch of water at the rate of 1 teaspoonful per gallon. (6) The water should be warmer than the eggs—110 to 120° is about right. (7) The washing equipment must be thoroughly cleaned every day. A hot water solution of bactericidal detergent should be used. (8) The eggs should be quickly dried after washing. (9) The eggs should be packed when cool and dry.

White Leghorns Exclusively: We now hatch only White Leghorns. It looks like poultry feed will continue to be high and White Leghorns, we believe, will continue to be the most profitable commercial egg producers. This year we won the New Jersey Test, also the New Jersey Flock Sample Old Hen Test, and we won the Georgia Random Sample Test by an eyelash—all with our White Leghorns.

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We Buy No Eggs. Write For Low Prices
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Box A Richfield, Pa.

Educational Television

(Continued from Page 10)

teacher's work. For example, in an agricultural class in the high school, imagine how fast facts about plant or animal growth or soil conditions will be absorbed by the students when illustrated on TV. Such showings would be followed by organized discussions led by the teacher.

E-TV Important to Adults

WHILE the first and most important use of educational television would be in schools, the possibilities for adult education are also tremendously important. With E-TV it would be possible to televise home bureau programs of interest to the woman in the home and to farmers. Such programs would include art, music, literature, and the more practical programs that would help women in such fields as nutrition, child care, household decoration, parent education, child psychology, and many other subjects. In farming, E-TV would be of untold aid to the schools and colleges and in extension work. For children, the stories such as Kipling's "Just So Stories," "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," "Hans Brinker" and "Robin Hood" could be televised, with other programs that would appeal to young people of all ages.

In the proposed plan the New York State Board of Regents would act only as a trustee or representative of all the educational interests of the state. The Board has already been assured of the full and complete cooperation of the colleges and universities, public and private schools, art galleries, libraries and museums. Colleges and universities, teachers' organizations, parent-teacher associations, political leaders and business men, including those especially who have given E-TV a fair study, have enthusiastically endorsed the idea for the maintenance and operation of these stations in New York State and throughout the country. Charles E. Wilson, former President of the General Electric Company, in a published statement said:

"Not since the invention of the printing press has a new means of communication been created that offers the opportunities for advancing education that the educational television holds forth. The future growth of America, of our economy and of our security is directly dependent upon our ability to continue to increase the record of education in the United States."

In speaking on the subject of E-TV, John P. Myers, Chancellor of the Board of Regents, said:

"Better communications may be the key to better citizenship. With the advent of television, science and technology have presented us with a new and powerful medium of communication of tremendous significance for narrowing the gap between the 'knowledge of the few and the understanding of the many.' An opportunity has been given us to resolve at least in part some of the major problems with which education is faced."

The question may well be asked, "Why not arrange with the regular commercial TV operators for educational programs? The answer to that is the fact that commercial time and programs are naturally dictated by advertising.

It could be pointed out that although television has now been in use for several years, very few of the unlimited resources in education mentioned in this article have been used commercially on TV programs. With the commercial stations, education would always have to take a secondary place, if it got much of a place at all. And, personally, I don't think much of the educational value of a program, no matter how good, sponsored by cigarette or beer advertising.

On the other hand, there should be no competition between E-TV and commercial TV, for the simple reason that E-TV will not take advertising. There is a place in the scheme of things for both kinds of television. Why give either a monopoly?

It may be argued that educational television, under State control, could be dangerous politically. The answer to that is that the New York State Board of Regents was organized in 1784, and in all of those 169 years under its leadership there has never been any politics in the schools of New York State. If the Regents are permitted to act as trustees of E-TV, partisan political programs and discussions will not be permitted.

The Board of Regents has measured up to its legal and moral responsibility by securing the allocation of these ten E-TV stations for the people of the State of New York. So far as the limited time available permitted, the Regents have secured and are presenting the facts to the Governor, to the State Legislature, to the educational authorities, and to the people of the State. The final responsibility as to whether or not we make use of these facilities rests with you, the people, with the Legislature, and with the Governor.

— A. A. —

IN USE OR IN STORAGE— YOUR TRACTOR NEEDS CARE

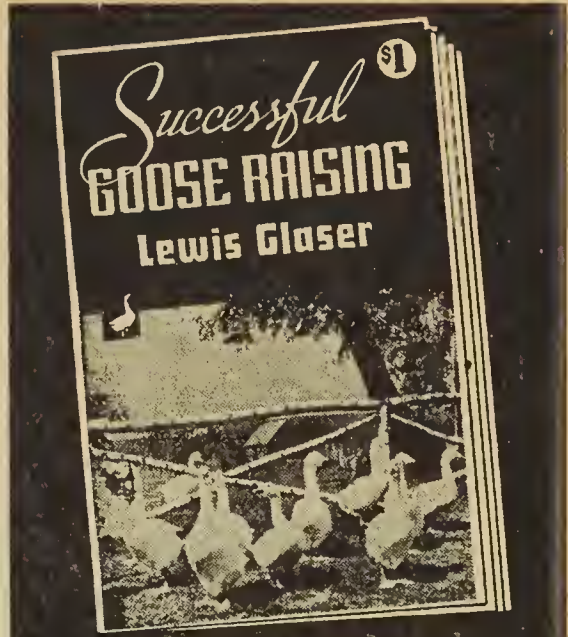
DO YOU use your tractor every day in winter or put it in storage? No matter which you do, it must be properly serviced if you want to avoid trouble and get the most out of it for your money, according to Mardis R. Warner, agricultural engineer at the University of Maine. The following are his service suggestions:

If using tractor during winter:

1. You probably have anti-freeze in radiator—but don't forget to protect water in tires.
2. Use all lubricants of winter grade, including crankcase, transmission, differential, and any other final drive system.
3. Service air cleaner with light oil.
4. Check and replace—if necessary—points, spark plugs, condenser and coil.
5. Keep battery fully charged.
6. Make sure engine is warmed up before putting tractor under load.
7. Keep gas tank full to prevent condensation and freezing in fuel lines.

For Tractors to be Stored:

1. Thoroughly clean and inspect for any worn parts that should be replaced.
2. Drain and refill crankcase with fresh oil. Change oil filter.
3. Operate tractor a few minutes to circulate new oil throughout engine.
4. In storage, jack up tractor on rubber or put plank under steel wheels.
5. Service air cleaner.
6. Drain and flush radiator. Leave open all drain plugs from cooling system.
7. Remove spark plugs and put two tablespoonfuls of heavy oil into each cylinder. Turn engine over by hand to coat pistons and inside of cylinders.
8. Charge battery fully and store in cool place. (Check once a month to be sure it retains charge.)
9. Cover exhaust pipe. (A tin can is good for this.)
10. Important. Drain all fuel from tank, sediment bulb and carburetor, and leave drain plugs open. Fuel left in tractor evaporates, creating a fire hazard; and also leaves a deposit which is apt to plug up the jets.




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High Flock Averages, Resistance to disease, large pullet body size, and large egg size—that's what customers get with Chapman White Leghorns. All matings headed by Mount Hope pedigreed cockerels. Plan ahead—with extra profits in mind. Order Chapman Farms White Leghorn Chicks early. New Hampshire and Sex-Links on advance order. Free folder tells full story. Write

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Are 100% of the strain that won the 1952 N. Y. Random Sample Test which is based upon profits over feed and chick costs. We changed to Brender's strain in 1947. High grade cockerels purchased from him ever since besides our own progeny testing to screen out the best. Pullorum clean.

VERNON M. FORD, R.D. 6, Lockport, N. Y.



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The NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, accredited with building the first successful manure spreader 54 years ago, is announcing a new power take-off spreader. This new model uses the long-lasting wooden box construction on a steel frame which has always been a feature of New Idea spreaders. It is meant for large farms, large feedlot operations or where soft slippery ground conditions make the use of ground-driven spreaders impractical.

The OLIVER CORPORATION has announced a new 3-Point Hitch for its "66" Tractors and a specially designed 2-bottom 14 inch plow for use with it. The new hitch, designed to accommodate many rear mounted implements, will operate with Oliver's fast-acting Hydraulic control system or the manually operated hydraulic system. A new type floating linkage assures uniform depth for the rear mounted tools when the tractor rolls over bumps or into holes.

Kao-Strep, a new product for treatment of calf scours and other intestinal diseases in farm animals, is on the market, according to WYETH INCORPORATED, Philadelphia, manufacturers of the product. In its announcement Wyeth cautioned that the product should not be given to ruminating animals except under constant supervision of a veterinarian because the normal population of bacteria necessary to digestion may be disturbed.

ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Milwaukee, Wis., has a new booklet entitled "It's Time We Fit Our Roads to Our Needs." You will find the booklet interesting and thought-provoking.

"Know Your Carburetor" is the title of a little booklet and the title explains just what it is all about. It is published by the PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY, 2695 Lisbon Rd., Cleveland 4, Ohio.

If you are interested in building a farm pond, send to J. I. CASE COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin, for a well-illustrated bulletin called "Build A Pond." This gives detailed directions and pictures showing exactly how to proceed using your own equipment.

A new form of aureomycin for use in the manufacture of milk replacements for pigs and calves is now being made by LEDERLE LABORATORIES of Pearl River, N. Y. It is called Aurofac-D. It can be mixed with feed for calves or baby pigs or a product containing Aurofac-D can be added directly to drinking water for livestock and poultry. Aurofac-D is available only to feed manufacturers.



More years of service are assured by using wood where wood is best, and steel where steel is best, in constructing newly announced JOHN DEERE spreaders—the two-wheeled, tractor-drawn Model "L" and the four-wheeled, tractor- or horse-drawn Model "M." See them at your local John Deere dealer or write to JOHN DEERE, Moline, Ill., for a descriptive folder.

What To Do When Clothing Takes Fire

BY ARTHUR W. GIBBS

ONE DAY about thirteen years ago, while going quietly about my daily tasks, I was near the back of our house, when suddenly I heard a shriek that will haunt me to my dying day. On looking up I saw my wife just outside the door, waving frantically and screaming, while flames from her clothing were pouring above her head. On the instant I shouted, "Lie down," and she dropped as she might if a rifle bullet had struck her and, as quickly, the flames were gone.

Her apron had caught fire from a gas heater in the bath room and had spread almost in a flash to other clothing. For over five miserable weeks of torture she lay in a hospital and was finally mercifully relieved by death.

She might have jumped into the bath tub and turned on the water. She might have seized a quilt from a bed in the next room and wrapped it about herself or she might simply have dropped to the floor and rolled. Probably this would have extinguished the flames. At least it would have kept them from her nose, mouth and eyes.

Rug Smothers Flames

A short time afterward my son was working in a repair shop and filling station, when the proprietor went out to wait on a customer and got some gasoline on his mittens. On coming in, the gasoline in some way caught fire and instinctively he began slapping himself instead of removing the mittens, and so in no time his clothing was in flames. My son got him down on the floor and, seizing a rug from a nearby car, wrapped him in it and put out the flames. He suffered severely for a long time but his life was saved.

How often on picking up a newspaper we see the heading, "Mother is Burned to Death while Trying to Save Her Three Children." I remember seeing an account reading like this, "The neighbors succeeded in putting out the fire but not until every stitch of clothing had been burned from the child's body."

Teach Them Early

Most children nowadays are taught that, when the alarm sounds, they should drop everything and quietly pass out of the building in an orderly manner; but how many are instructed at home what to do in case they do actually catch fire? It is a selfish idea that prompts the average parent to avoid thought of anything so harrowing and to accept confidence "It will never happen to my child."

When a person either young or old finds his clothing in flames, he is pretty sure to be in a frenzy; but, if properly schooled as a child (don't wait any later), he will have confidence enough in this knowledge to overcome this feeling of frenzy and, instead of running around and screaming, he will lie down and roll.

If parents will not teach children how to save themselves, then why is the subject avoided in school. When a building catches fire, it often is the first few minutes that count; but, with a human being, it is the first few seconds that may mean the difference between life and death or perhaps permanent disfigurement or disability.

Isn't this matter worthy of serious consideration and effort on the part of school authorities? But it would be much better still if the child is taught at home, before his school years, so that it will be second nature to him to use one or more of the methods already mentioned.

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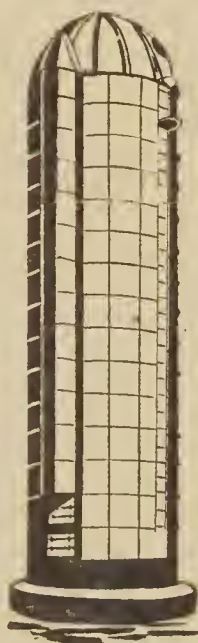
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BEAT THE WEATHER

with FRESH plants of Sweet Spanish Onions

They produce the mildest, sweetest, largest onions you have ever eaten. Use the "thinners" for green onions. Those allowed to mature often weigh a pound and will keep for months in cool dry storage.

Harris' plants are fresh because they are shipped by overnight, refrigerated plane from our Texas grower the same day they are "pulled." For details, see our new catalog.

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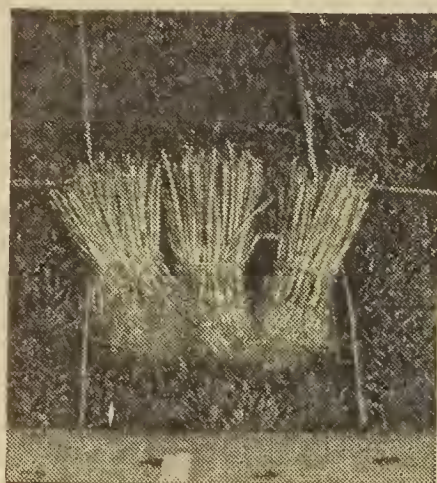
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JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

26 Moreton Farm

Rochester 11, N. Y.

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CANADIAN Cattle, all breeds, write for information. C. M. Platt, Route 2, Hamilton, Canada.

HOLSTEIN

FOR SALE—Five large reg. Holstein heifers fresh. December. Heifer calves from dams with records. Accredited. Bangs certified. Lonerang Bros., Homer, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN Bull, Born Dec. 1951. Straight — nicely marked. Others younger. Best Rag Apples. Come and see them or write, C. S. Harvey, Cincinnati, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

TWO PUREBRED Brown Swiss heifers three years old, one bull calf. T.B. accredited and certified Bangs free herd. Edward Seefeld, Bridgewater, New York.

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FOR SALE — Milking Shorthorn Bull calves, from classified stock. \$100.00 and up. Jas. D. Gibson and Son, Dundee, New York.

HEREFORDS

A SELECT cow herd headed by a top son of Wilt Star Duke. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Meadowhill Farms, Saxtons River, Vt. Tel. Saxtons River 3794.

REGISTERED Hereford Bulls—2—0 months old. 2—10 months old. 1—5 yr. old cow, with 5-months old calf at foot. Her-Lou Farm, Wolcott, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS For Sale—6 to 10 weeks old. Chester White, Poland China and Hampshire. Free transportation for orders of 50 to 100 pigs! Samuel Ruggiero, P. O. Box 104, West Concord, Mass. Tel. Concord 1585-M.

HORSES

FOR SALE: 20 eight months old Belgian colts, 15 one and a half year old Belgian colts, 10 four year old mules, 6 matched pairs of Sorrell mules, 3 good pairs well broken work mares, 1 Sorrell registered Belgian stallion. Telephone Stanley 513Y23, Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, N. Y.

DOGS

BOXERS—best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849

GENUINE RAT TERRIERS: Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines. friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

PEDIGREED COLLIES. Beautiful, intelligent. Championship breeding. Unexcelled farm dogs. Adorable puppies \$30.00; \$35.00;—Brood matrons \$35.00 up. Yearling male \$100.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pennsylvania.

GERMAN Police pups the best protection, clear greys, 2 litters ready January 20, registered and pedigreed. Vet certificate with all registered pups. E. A. Foote, Unionville, New York.

COLLIES, regd. & pedigreed. Large bred white female, also Golden Honey, daughter of Champion Parader Image. Son of Champion at Stud. 2 mos. old Golden Honey, few have pretty white faces. We ship as soon as we receive your order. Self addressed stamped envelope please. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, N. Y.

AIREDALE pups, litter registered. Males \$25.00, females \$15.00. Stanley Smith, Monmouth, Maine.

POULTRY

MCGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 7,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S Poultry Farm Dryden Leghorns, also 100% pure Mt. Hope Leghorns, Parmenter Reds, Red Rock Cross. Pullorum clean. They live, lay, pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS are the ideal farm chicken. Our birds are good layers. Fine for broilers and fryers because they are fast feathering and fast growing. They supply the present demand for quality meat with white feathers. Write for prices and hatching dates. Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, New York.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers. We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

LAFAYETTE Farm White Leghorn and R. I. Red Chicks. U. S. approved-pullorum clean, certified R.O.P. males used. John Honner, Red Hook, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

POULTRY

MARSHALL'S Chicks mean poultry profits — that's why our hatchery has made record growth. Marshall's Red-Rock crosses and White Leghorns produce lots of large eggs, our Rock-Reds, White Rocks and Cornish-White Rock crosses make meat in a hurry for quick broiler profits. Write or call today. Marshall Brothers, RD 5-a, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

RICH-QUALITY Leghorns, 40 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalogs. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y.

FOR HIGH Egg Production: White Rocks and Red Rock Cross. For Quick Broiler Profits: Nichols New Hampshires and Arbor Acres White Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. NY-US approved pullorum clean. Springbrook Poultry Farm, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Phone 82042.

BALL Red Rocks and Babcock strain leghorns have a reputation for high egg production and low mortality on Northeastern farms. You'll like the fine livability of Ball chicks which are now being hatched in our new hatchery building, one of New York's cleanest and best equipped hatcheries. Send for interesting folder describing our farm and hatchery. Ball Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Rt. Z, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

WEIDNER White Leghorns. Our 34th year breeding White Leghorns exclusively. Trapped continuously since 1921. Only Leghorns among ten high pens at New York Random Sample Test two successive years. Large birds. Large eggs. The White Leghorns you can depend upon every year for profits. Charles H. Weidner and Son, Box 2 West Shokan, N. Y. Phone Shokan 2727.

TOPS for Egg and meat profits—Ebenwood Farm's pullorum clean "Business Hamps." Hatching every week. Free catalog Ebenwood Farm, Pox B-50, West Bridgewater Mass.

GIANT Toulouse, Chinese, African, Embden, Buff Geese, Pekin, Rouen, Wild Mallard, Muscovy, Buff Ducks. 20 varieties Bantams. Over 1,000 birds to pick from. Murra-McMurray, Box A70, Webster City, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS \$6.85—100 C.O.D. New Hampshires, White Rocks & heavy assorted. As hatched. Price at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 15, Pa.

N.Y.-U.S. Certified, N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Clean. Sun View Leghorn Farm high record leghorn hen housed average—242 eggs N.Y.S. all time high ROP still stands: Highest hen housed average in N.Y.S. R.O.P. in 1948-49. Highest qualified average in N.Y.S. R.O.P. in 1949-50. Highest per cent qualified birds laying over 300 eggs in N.Y.S. R.O.P. 8th highest per cent qualified birds laying over 300 eggs in U.S. R.O.P. (364 flocks). Highest per cent qualified N.Y.S. R.O.M. males 1949-50. Highest 3 years hen house average N.Y.S. R.O.P. 232 eggs per bird. No culling at any time. Owned and operated by Sam DeLucia, MacFarlane Road, Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Tel. Wappingers Falls 65.

FOR Better poultry profits raise some of our production bred White Leghorns. Large bodied birds laying lots of large white eggs. This is a hatcher-breeding farm, no supply flocks. Because of our low overhead we can sell very top quality stock at a reasonable price. All chicks guaranteed against pullorum or anything else traceable to parents or incubation. Send for folder. Jacobs Poultry Breeding Farm, Aurora, New York. Tel. Poplar Ridge 2491

SPECIAL prices for 15 days. Baby Chicks: Rocks, Reds, Crosses. Guaranteed all heavies. No Leghorns. \$5.95-100; \$11.00 per 200. Order from this advt. COD. Kline's Chickery, Strausstown 2, Pa.

SPECIAL OFFER. 10 Free Chicks. Day old broiler chicks. Table assortment or hatchery surplus. These chicks are No. 1 AAA. No culls or cripples. All chicks come from reliable hatcheries. Rocks, Leghorns, Reds, Crosses or assorted. Guaranteed all good chicks. Our choice sex and breed. Only \$2.95 per 10, \$5.00 per 20, plus all shipping charges. Order from this ad COD. Will ship at once. Kline's Chickery. Strausstown 10, Pa.

HOBART Poultry Farm, Leghorns exclusively performance proven on the farms of our customers. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

McINTYRE White Rocks. Every chick sired by an R.O.P. male with dams official records of 250-321 eggs. N.Y.-U.S. certified and pullorum clean. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

CARSON'S Leghorn and Red-Rock Cross chicks are bred to make you money. Our Leghorns at Western N. Y. laying test averaged 262 eggs with 271.96 points, 1951-1952. Two pullets laid over 300 eggs each. This is the same grade you buy from us. Send for circular. For larger, healthier, more vigorous pullets at a reasonable price order Carson's Quality Chicks, R2A, Stanley, Ontario Co., New York.

RELIABLE AAA Chicks hatched from blood-tested supervised breeders. New Hampshires; R. I. Reds; Barred; White Rocks; Unsexed 14c each; Pullets 20c; Cockerels 14c. Big type White Leghorns, Unsexed 14c each; Pullets 28c. Shipped prepaid if cash with order. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Literature Free. California Hatchery, California 10, Mo.

BABY CHICKS and Hatching Eggs—White Leghorns—hatching eggs for immediate shipment and some available incubator space left for late January and February hatches. U. S. approved pullorum clean stock capable of sustaining high production and livability. Call or write Rice Brothers Egg and Apple Farm, Trumansburg, New York. Phone 81F4.

CLEMONS Farms Chicks live and lay well, means more profits for 1953. We can supply you with Babcock strain leghorns or our fast feathering New Hampshires for high egg production. First generation Arbor Acres White Rocks or our Rock-Red Cross for a better broad-breasted meat bird. 100% pullorum clean, hatched in new Robins machines. For prices and information phone or write Clemons Farms, Holland Patent, New York.

OUR BEST Recommendation—Satisfied Customers. Write or call J. S. Earl & Son, Unadilla, N. Y. 2199 for S. C. White Leghorns, New Hampshire Reds, Red-Rock Crosses, Dominant Whites. Own breeding flock, strict supervision. Find out about our high quality chicks at low cost.

TURKEYS

TURKEY POULTS—New sensational Nebraskans, best for market at any age. Also White Hollands, Bronze, and Beltsville Whites. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y. Ph. C.M. 3-0427.

GET BETTER Turkey poultis this year for less money. Genuine broad breasted Bronze, Nebraskans. Improved White Hollands and Beltsville. Write: Kline's Turkey Plant, Box G, Middlebrook, Pa.

GEESE

GOOSE BOOKLET, Twelve Chapters 10c. Four varieties Geese also Ducks, Guinea, Pheasant, Quail. Guaranteed hatching eggs. Small incubators wonderful hatching records. Large illustrated folder free. Goshen Poultry Farm, G-14, Goshen, Indiana.

EMBEN Geese. The big whites. Ganders, \$10.00 \$15.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer Pa.

BABY GEESE—Easy to raise, rapid growing. White China or Embden. Latest goose booklet—10c. Northside Farm, RFD, West Rutland, Vermont.

DUCKS

BABY DUCKS—The famous L.I. White Pekin ducklings. \$30.00 per 100 in lots of 200 or more. Send for circular. Lukert's Hatchery East Moriches, L. I., N. Y. Ph. C.M. 3-0427.

DUCKLINGS—Giant Pekins \$30.00-100. Superior strain white or ayn runners. \$28.00, hens \$35.00. Giant Rouens 50c each. Blue Swedish 75c. Black Swedish 75c. Giant Buff's 50c. Toulouse and China Goslings. Cirenlar. Zettis Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

RABBITS

NEW ZEALAND Whites, free literature. Hartman, New City, N. Y.

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits. Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

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RAW FURS — Muskrat, mink, coon, otter. Mail your weasel skins. Price list free. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

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WANTED—Modern dairy farm—stocked with Reg. Holsteins. Will buy or if do not wish to sell farm, will rent or lease for 5 years and buy cattle and machinery. Box 514-KN, e/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

STROUT Farm Catalog. Farms, Homes, Businesses, etc. 346 bargains described, 31 states. World's largest. 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gas station, diner, home, cameras, novelties, books, etc. Reasonable, reason health, owner. P. O. Box 62, Norwich, N. Y.

ACRES 240. Modern house, large drive, dairy barns, milk house, market silos, other buildings. 51 cows, your cattle, modern tools, fine location. Show farm, \$36,000.00, terms, others. Home Agency, 191 Virginia Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED dairyman desires equipped dairy farm to operate on shares or salary. No liquor. Good reference. Prefer Central New York State. Box 514-SL e/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

HAY

STRAW and top quality hay delivered subject to your inspection on arrival J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R. O 4. N. Y. Tel. 4-8282

HAY WANTED, any quantity first and second cut dairy hay, delivered or can pick up. Describe to Fred Messling, R. D., Hampton, New Jersey. Phone Clinton, N. J. 327-J-3.

TOP quality hay & straw of all types. Delivered or at farm. H. F. Grover, Afton, N. Y. Ph. 7-2174.

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GINSENG WANTED. Wild, dry root only. Price lists free. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

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TOP QUALITY Nursery Stock—Fruit trees (dwarf and standard), blueberries, raspberries, strawberries, roses, shrubs, shade, nut and ornamental trees. Big free Spring Catalog in full color. Kelly Brothers Nurseries, Inc., 216 Maple Street, Dansville, New York.

PLANTS

ONION PLANTS—Choice select yellow or white sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermudas, 300-\$1.35; 500-\$1.85; 1,000-\$2.95; 3,000-\$5.50, postpaid; 6,000 (crate) -\$8.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 34 varieties. Free 1953 catalog. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Penna.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. Premier, Catskill, Robinson, Temple, 100-\$2.00, 500-\$7.00, 1,000-\$12.75. Gem, Gemzeta Everbearing 100-\$2.50 prepaid. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pa.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Mar. 21 Issue.....Closes Mar. 6
Feb. 7 Issue.....Closes Jan. 23
Feb. 21 Issue.....Closes Feb. 6
Mar. 7 Issue.....Closes Feb. 20

SCHOOLS

STAMMERING corrected. Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada

FRUIT

FLORIDA Tree Ripened citrus: Bushels: Oranges \$2.25, grapefruit \$1.75, mixed \$2.00. Half bushels: Oranges \$1.50, grapefruit \$1.00, mixed \$1.25. F.O.B. Largo, Ramsey Groves, Largo, Fla.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice Clover, New York's finest. 5 lbs. \$1.35; 6 5-lb. \$7.38. Delicious Buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.30; 6 5-lb. \$6.90. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. Clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. Buckwheat \$7.80 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

OLD fashioned tender new clover comb honey chunks. 5 lb. tin \$1.85, plain \$1.50 prepaid. Charles Peet, Marathon, New York.

CANDIES

CREAMED maple nut fudge or maple pecan pralines. Gift wrapped if desired. \$1.50 lb. insured, postpaid. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

PECANS

PECAN MEATS: One pound, \$1.25; three pounds, \$3.00. Pecans in shell, mixed varieties; five pounds, \$2.50; 12 pounds \$5.00. Postpaid through fourth zone. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED — bronze moulds for pewter spoons. State price and condition, Brainerd Mears, 71 South Street, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

HELP WANTED

HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey

SINGLE men for general farm work, must know how to drive tractors and operate farm equipment, to work with Aberdeen-Angus cattle, no milking. Good wages year round job for reliable men. Write Mr. Taylor Hideaway Farm, Chester, N. J. or phone Chester 43R

MARRIED man to help on dairy and fruit farm. House with conveniences and privileges furnished. Good wages. Experience necessary. List references. Roger Bentley, Lyndonville, N. Y.

EXTRA independent own lifetime income selling exclusive cushioned shoes that repeat. Commissions to \$4.00 pair. Dress, sport, work. Giant bonus. No investment or experience. Samples. Free outfit Paragon Shoe, 754 Columbus, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Two men. One man to operate a modern dairy farm with 20 purebred Holsteins. Must be in position to furnish some machinery. One man to care for milking herd and raise purebred Holsteins. Both are attractive offers for a single or family man. Write Gilton Farms, Millville, Pa.

SELL DRESSES From New York, Fifth Avenue New York firm desires women to sell dresses, suits, lingerie. Seen "Vogue," "Mademoiselle." Good commissions. Modern Manner, 260 DB Fifth Avenue, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

YARN: Free Samples and Directions. All wool knitting and rug yarns. Patterns and frame. Lowest prices. Buy direct. Bartlett Yarn Mills, Box TM, Harmony, Me

RUC STRIPS—100% wool, lightweight, assorted shades long strips, 5 lbs. \$3.25. Paste assortment 4 lbs. \$3.23. Quiltmakers—Best assortment of large flowered prints color-fast, latest patterns, 7 lbs. \$2.25. Extra large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island

SHOULDER Straps cannot slip with our Neverslip Lingerie Clasps. 35c per pair, 3 pairs \$1.00 postpaid. Quantity prices. Discount to fund-raising groups. Dorewell Co., Sheffield, Mass.

AMAZING Clothing Bargains **Free Catalog** Save 50% —Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.09, shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99c, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.99 mackinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets, etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

MAKE your old chrome dinette set new with modern plastic seats and backs direct from factory—write for folders giving prices and styles. A. E. Gauthier Woodworking, Box E, East Brookfield, Mass.

RIBBONS—3 bargain bunches, only \$1.00 postpaid, 90-100 feet each bunch. Assorted colors, widths, qualities. All good lengths. Wonderful for gift tying, hairbows, dressmaking, lingerie. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Massachusetts.

CLUBS—Individuals — Big profits selling popular informal, name imprinted note stationery. Hillcrest, Greensboro, Vermont.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Free 28-page catalog! Merrilee, Dept. 922, 22 West 21st St., New York 10, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The confidence folks have placed in you is truly a great compliment. This confidence has tremendous implications for good, and apparently the

ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

CEDAR POSTS and poles, all sizes. Smaller posts are pointed for driving. Write for prices. Murray Snell, Marcellus, N. Y. Telephone 206F11.

LOOKING For A Silo? For the kind of silage that will produce the most profits buy a Silver Shield Steel Silo with performance guarantee. Be prepared for next year's crop and receive an early order discount by ordering your silo now. Universal Steel Silo Company, Box 361-A, Red Creek, N. Y.

UNION CITY School bus bodies available on popular type chassis at all times. Transit Sales & Service, Inc., 23 South Street, Danbury, Conn. Tel. 8-5645.

NEW McCulloch 2 man saw chains \$21.00. Mall \$20.00. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

BUY CEDAR posts, poles reliable source. Ten years in business. Fletcher Farms, Norwood, N. Y.

WIRE WINDER — Avoid barbed wire entanglements, use a tractor powered wire winder. Low Cost—Free Literature. Midwest Wire, South St. Paul, Minn. Dept. 85.

MOTORIST, Truck Owners, Hot Rod & Sport Car Enthusiasts—Here's what you've been looking for... largest and most complete automotive parts & accessories catalog in America. 1953 edition — 132 pages (illustrated) shows all parts, from a cotter pin to a complete motor, and accessories for all makes, all years, all models cars & trucks. Pages and pages for Hot Rod & Sport Car enthusiast. Hollywood accessories to give your car individual styling. 50,000 items listed at savings up to 50%. Don't miss it! Send 25c now (refundable). J. C. Whitney & Co., 1919-HA Archer, Chicago 16.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime—Seed—Factory to you. Price saves \$100.00. Sizes 3 to 14 foot. Has sturdy long-lasting construction—special hitch—no clog agitator—gives exact spreading — 50 to 8000 lbs. per acre. Iron clad guarantee—12000 working in 28 states. Send for free booklet. Mooreven, Swedesboro 3, N. J.

INCUBATOR and Hatcher—17,000 capacity, Humidair, automatic turner and switches, automatic water. Excellent condition, installing larger equipment, will sell at fraction of cost. Also 1,500 egg incubator, good as new. John Perry, Holland Patent, N. Y.

GIGANTIC Government Surplus Sale. 70% savings, engines, power plants, compressors, pumps, chain saws, weed sprayers, binoculars, tools. Large illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 "O" St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

1953 BRIGGS-STRAITON or Clinton powered garden tractors, only \$99.50. Write today to: Stanley Wooden, Canandaigua, New York.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation — Your caterpillar dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" 22 tractor, standard gauge with LPC hydraulic straight dozer, Serial No. 2F9008SP, reconditioned, "Caterpillar D4-44" tractor Ser. No. 7J5335SP with Balderson hydraulic bulldozer, fair condition, as is. "Caterpillar" D7 tractor Ser. No. 3T290M with La Plant Choate B75 hydraulic bulldozer, manufactured in 1946, very good condition. Allis-Chalmers HD10W tractor with Gar Wood straight dozer, Ser. No. 5514, good condition. Adams Diesel model M511 Ser. No. TDFM8334 Tandem Drive Motor Grader, good condition. "Caterpillar" No. 212 Motor Grader Serial No. 9T2351, Tandem Drive with cab, heater, large front tires, rebuilt Lorain Model L-75B Crawler Crane, rebuilt Waukesha gasoline engine, general condition good, very reasonable. GM Diesel Power Unit model 4029A Serial No. 4-6591, approximately 86 H. P. @ 1600 RPM, outboard bearing, about 1,000 hours, good condition. "Caterpillar" D4-60 tractor Serial No. 7U6597 with "Caterpillar" 4A blade & Hyster Winch, excellent condition. Cletrac Model BG tractor, wide gauge with Hell straight bulldozer. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

MISCELLANEOUS

GOLDEN Popcorn postpaid, Mailing daily, 4½ lbs. \$1.00. Popping guaranteed. Russell Luce, Groton, N. Y.

STONE Ground Corn and wholewheat meal. No preservatives. Unbolted. Guaranteed fresh. Ground from our farm. Trial offer—3 pounds of either—\$1.00. North-nod Farm, West Rutland, RFD, Vermont.

OUTDOOR Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Safe, easy, economical to use. Double waste digesting action. Saves digging, pumping. Satisfaction guaranteed by 150,000 customers. Postcard brings free sample. Burson Laboratories, Dept. C-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

A.D.D.'s LINIMENT — (formerly sold as "Save The Cow"). Relieves congestion from Garget (swollen udder). Fouls, minor cuts, bruises. Send \$1.25 to A. D. Driscoll, Whitney Point, N. Y.

SIMULATED Engraved business cards: Free samples. \$5.00 1,000 postpaid. Keith's Press, Elizabethtown, New York.

BUSINESS CARDS, \$3.50 1,000, Letterheads, \$7.25 1,000. Blue fast drying writing ink, \$.50 pint. Nu-Co-Ink, Dept. F, 612 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 18, Mass.

whole world and its leaders share in the belief of your good will, integrity, and clear thinking.

Farmers, in general, are apt to stand back and await developments before making definite commitments. They do this, not because they are any different from other groups, but because through the years they have learned the hard way that all too often food for which they have worked so hard to produce, is used as the handle of the political axe.

Presently, farmers' ears are turned sharply toward the new slogan, "Replace aid with trade." They recognize that foreign countries must have dollars to buy from us; that too much has already been given away, and that "trade" means imports as well as exports. They are now apprehensive, wondering if their food is again going to be made this medium of exchange and not include the production of other groups.

More Cattle Imports

Already we have seen the Mexican border open to cattle and on March 1, the Canadian border opens with more cattle coming on to our cattle market which is already depressed to a point that is really hurting the industry as well as individuals. Did you know, Mr. President, that our mature cattle are even now bringing around a hundred dollars a head less than a year ago; that our hogs are selling below the cost of production; that our sheep breeding stock is not bringing half what it did a year ago?

Animal by-products are also at the lowest point in years. Tallow and fats are selling at one-third, and in many cases at less than the live animal cost per pound. Hides are not bringing the average cost per pound of the average live animal. Wool production is now only one-third of the amount we use, therefore two-thirds is already being imported. The price of all by-products from our animals is completely out of line with prices industry is receiving for its production.

It sounds impossible that under these conditions imports of beef are also heavy, and government procurement agencies are buying a great deal of their beef from foreign countries. At the present time there are more than four million pounds of Australian-New Zealand beef in Buffalo cold storage plants alone. Irish beef, Polish hams, South American corned beef, etc., are obtainable now in most any of our American cities. All of these meats, and particularly beef products, are probably helping our dollar exchange but I am afraid these meat dollars which go to other countries are not being spent to buy other farm products in this country.

Small But Important

Of course we realize you are going to be told that four million pounds are not a drop in the bucket as compared to the four hundred twenty-five million pounds of meat produced under government inspection last month in this country alone. But, four million pounds can be and are a powerful price-depressant on a great many million pounds of our home-grown meat.

The point, Mr. President, is not meat or livestock alone; it is food. For years now, when "trade" with foreign countries came up in Washington, everyone seemed to turn immediately to one thing—farm products.

Yours sincerely,
J. F. "Doc" Roberts
— A.A. —

There are only a couple of hundred of Ed Eastman's novel, *THE SETTLERS*, left and then they'll be out of print. Don't be disappointed like so many were when *THE DESTROYERS* sold out — order your copy now. It's \$3 a copy, postpaid, or you can order it with a copy of Ed's latest book, *NO DRUMS* and get both for \$5, postpaid. Just drop a note to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-ND, Ithaca, N. Y.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN!"

HORACE GREELEY'S historic advice just doesn't ring true anymore for the young man—and wife—planning to start in farming for themselves. Today the best opportunities are often right in their own localities.

In many cases, as with dairy cattle artificial breeding, the more modern and effective operations for average farmers actually cost less, and return more profits, than old-fashioned methods. Often, too, modern methods involve less capital investment, even though the extra returns would justify more.

If you're planning to start farming for yourself or to expand or improve your present operations, be sure to breed your dairy herd artificially to the great dairy sires of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. There's nearby service through 166 skilled technicians in every dairy area of New York and Western Vermont. Great sires of all five dairy breeds are ready to serve your herd's needs. Best of all you'll be using the service owned by its members.

There are plenty of facts—actual experiences of your neighbors—to prove to you it'll pay to use this service. Get all the facts by writing today to NYABC, Box 528-A, Ithaca, New York.

Interested In a New Vocation?

A new school for dairy cattle artificial breeding technicians will be held March 30th through April 11th. Deadline for application is March 2. For all the facts, write today to:



Box 528-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

HERKIMER COUNTY DISPERSAL**SATURDAY, JANUARY 31****53 HOLSTEIN CATTLE 53**

(43 Registered — 10 Grades)

PUTNAM BROS. selling their high producing, nearly all home-raised milking herd at their farm near FRANKFORT, N. Y. on Reese Road, 10 miles east of UTICA, 2 miles west of Ilion. Negative on blood test, nearly all calfhood vaccinated, T.B. Accredited, treated against shipping fever.

—Many Fall Cows, bred back,
—Many Fresh and Due at sale time

ALL DAUGHTERS OF PERSONALLY SELECTED HIGH BRED SIRE!!

Held in heated tent. Starts 12:00 Noon.
PUTNAM BROS., Owners, Frankfort, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

286TH EARLVILLE SALE**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4****150 Registered Holstein Cattle**

Heated Pavilion, EARLVILLE, Madison County, New York.

Healthy on ai. tests. Many eligible for any state.

110 Fresh and Close Springers; 15 Bred and Open Heifers, 25 Service Age Bulls.

50 LEADING BREEDERS CONSIGN. MANY WILL SELL AT LITTLE MORE THAN TOP GRADE PRICES. All sell to be as represented in this — AMERICA'S OLDEST ESTABLISHED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CONSIGNMENT SALE.

Starts prompt 10:00 A.M. For more details write —

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

ROTO-HOE
America's Most Useful Garden Tool

2 h. p. (as shown) only \$134.

Useful All Year Around Complete Interchangeability

Here's the complete garden tool—Tills, Cultivates, Composts—portable power unit. Powerful Lauson 2 h.p. gasoline engine drives 15 hardened teeth at high speed fine-mixing soil 6" deep; makes gardening EASY; many low cost attachments do EXTRA jobs — mow, trim lawn; mulch, edge, spray, move snow. FREE folder in colors gives full details. Write today; see dealer for demonstration. ROTO-HOE & Sprayer Co., Box 63, Newbury, Ohio

ORIGINATORS of:

1. Tiller on front for easiest maneuverability.
2. "Soil-O-Matic" Drive — power on rotors only — easy operating.
3. Interchangeable Roto-Cutter.
4. Bolt-on weed clips for varying soil conditions.
5. Complete machine for \$134. — no increase in 7 years!

Two famous Silos

HARDER SILOS

Write for literature • Cobleskill, N.Y.

CORONA OINTMENT

Heal all small udder-teat wounds, chaps, cracks with the speedy help of Corona, the Lanolin-rich ointment, with odorless antiseptic. So softening-soothing. Many home uses, too! TRIAL SAMPLE 10c Write "CORONA" today. Box 6411 Kenton, Ohio

Big Eastern New York Sale, Sat., Jan. 24. 70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Cattle

Fair Grounds, RHINEBECK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y. on Route 9, 17 miles north of Poughkeepsie, 27 miles east of Lakeville, Conn., easy to reach from New England, as well as Eastern New York.

T.B. Accredited, Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, many Bang Certified, and eligible for shipment anywhere. Milkers mastitis tested, all carefully treated against shipping fever.

SELECTED FROM 20 PROMINENT EASTERN NEW YORK HERDS.

55 Fresh and Close Springers, many nice First Calf Heifers, majority of the cows have good production records; 10 Heifers, bred and open of very choice breeding; 5 Service Age Bulls, from leading herds, out of high record cows.

SAVE MONEY BY ATTENDING THIS SALE where the cattle sell for very reasonable prices. REMEMBER: IT'S A SELECTED OFFERING FROM GOOD HERDS with every animal sold to be exactly as represented and pledged to absolute sale. Buyers at previous Rainbow sales report highly satisfactory results from their purchases. THE 4TH IN THIS POPULAR SERIES.

THESE CATTLE WILL POSITIVELY MAKE MONEY FOR YOU, AND YOU ALWAYS GET MORE VALUE AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.

Held in heated building, cattle on display in good, comfortable stables. Starts promptly at 11:00 A.M., lunch available, catalogs at ringside.

SPECIAL NOTE: Many richly bred calves will sell separately after the dams at very reasonable prices. R. AUSTIN BACKUS Sales Manager & Auctioneer MEXICO, N. Y.

Prizes for Molasses Cookies!



THOUSANDS and thousands of New York State Grangers will soon be getting out their mixing bowls and rolling pins to make a batch of old-fashioned, soft-rolled molasses cookies for entry in Subordinate Grange molasses cookie contests, starting this month. These local contests will be the first lap in the race to reach the contest finals next fall at State Grange, where a slew of valuable prizes will await the ten top winners.

It's all part of the big annual state-wide baking contests which the New York State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have been putting on together since 1933. If you're not a Granger, why don't you join now so that you can take part in the molasses cookie contest? You'll have fun, and you may turn out to be one of the top state winners.

Mrs. Charles Arnold of Bergen, N. Y., chairman of State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST'S Home Editor Mabel Hebel will direct the contest. They'll be assisted by the other members of the state committee, Mrs. Floyd Wilmot of Poolville and Mrs. Guy Haviland of Middleburg, and by more than one thousand chairmen of Subordinate and Pomona Grange S. & H. committees.

Score cards like the one on this page are being printed by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and will be sent to the State S. & H. committee members, who in turn will send them to all Pomona and Subordinate Granges in the state. Every contestant will be given one of these score cards. The contest rules are simple. Here they are:

Contest Rules

1. Each contestant must be a member of a New York State Subordinate Grange. All Grange members (men as well as women) are eligible, except those who are professional bakers.
2. Each contestant is to enter 6 soft-rolled molasses cookies, not over 4 inches in diameter. See score card on this page.
3. Subordinate Grange winners will

compete in the Pomona contests, and county winners will compete in the finals at State Grange annual session next fall.

Prizes

There'll be prizes for contestants all along the way, but the most thrilling ones will come at the end. The New

the prizes will be worth working for! Just to give you an idea of what they will be, here is what last year's top winner of the Cinnamon Rolls Contest, Mrs. Eleanor Chapman of Mexico, N. Y., took home with her:

A combination electric and coal range from the Majestic Manufacturing Co.

highest scores also got cash and merchandise prizes, and the five highest of these contestants each received one of the grand prizes mentioned above. There was plenty of excitement that day at State Grange when winners' names were announced—and the most crowded exhibit was the one that showed all of these prizes!

A Word to Chairmen

The following suggestions are for Service and Hospitality committee chairmen who will have charge of the Subordinate Grange cookie contests: First, announce the date of your contest and give a score card to each contestant. (You will receive your supply of score cards from your Pomona chairman; also, a reprint of this article, which you can put up in your Grange hall). Don't forget to send a news item about your contest to the local newspaper, giving the date of it, so all your members will have that information.

Arrange with local merchants for prizes, and choose your judges. Have the judges score entries according to the standards of the contest score card. On contest night, after members have had a chance to admire the winning cookies, you might auction the cookies off to the highest bidders and add the money to your Service and Hospitality fund. Or serve them as refreshments. They'll be popular!

Join the Fun

And now we invite every single New York State Granger (and all other AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers who join the Grange in time to enter this exciting contest) to bake some molasses cookies and aim at being a state winner. You don't have to be an experienced cook. Many of the No. 1 winners in former years were inexperienced and were just as surprised as anybody could be when they turned out to be the state champion! Decide now to join the fun and see if you can be the 1953 state winner. You'll never know unless you try!

SCORE CARD			
		Perfect Score	Judge's Score
GENERAL APPEARANCE		10
Size	5		
Shape	5		
CRUST		15
Color	3		
Smooth	3		
Thin	3		
Crisp	3		
Tender	3		
CRUMB		40
Color	10		
Lightness	10		
Texture	20		
a. fine	5		
b. tender	5		
c. moist	5		
d. elastic	5		
FLAVOR (odor and taste)		35
Total		100

Standards For Scoring

ENTRIES: Will be limited to soft rolled molasses cookies, six to each contestant.

SIZE: Not over 4 inches in diameter.

SHAPE: Round. No icing.

CRUST:

- a. Color — delicately browned. All 6 cookies equally browned both sides. No flour streaks from rolling.
- b. Smoothness—crust not bubbly nor lumpy.
- c. Thinness—outer crust of cookie as thin as possible.
- d. Crispness—crust crisp, not steamy.
- e. Tender—crust not tough.

CRUMB: Color—uniform. Not streaked. Texture — fine grained, tender, moist, elastic (springy not doughy).

FLAVOR: Well blended, even throughout, well-mixed. Flavor should not be too strong. No taste or odor left by soda, if soda is used.

York State Grange will award \$159.00 in entry prizes to the 53 county winners taking part in the finals next fall, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will award \$100.00 to State winners, as follows:

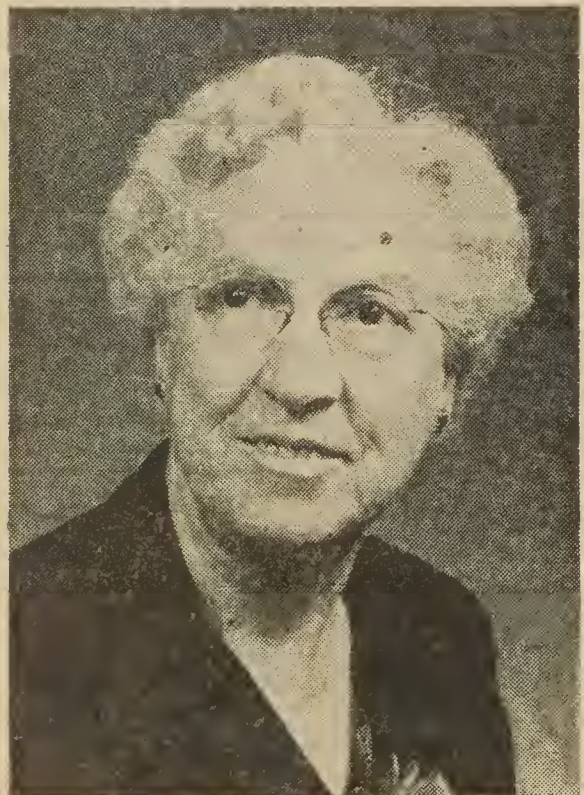
First	\$25.00
Second	20.00
Third	15.00
Fourth	10.00
Fifth	5.00
Sixth	3.00
Seventh	2.00
Eighth to 27th, \$1.00 each	20.00

Besides these cash prizes, valuable merchandise prizes will be awarded to both state and county winners by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers. Watch for the announcement and pictures of these prizes in a May or June number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST — but don't wait until then to enter your Subordinate Grange contest. Now is the time to find out all about it and to plan to take part. We can promise you that

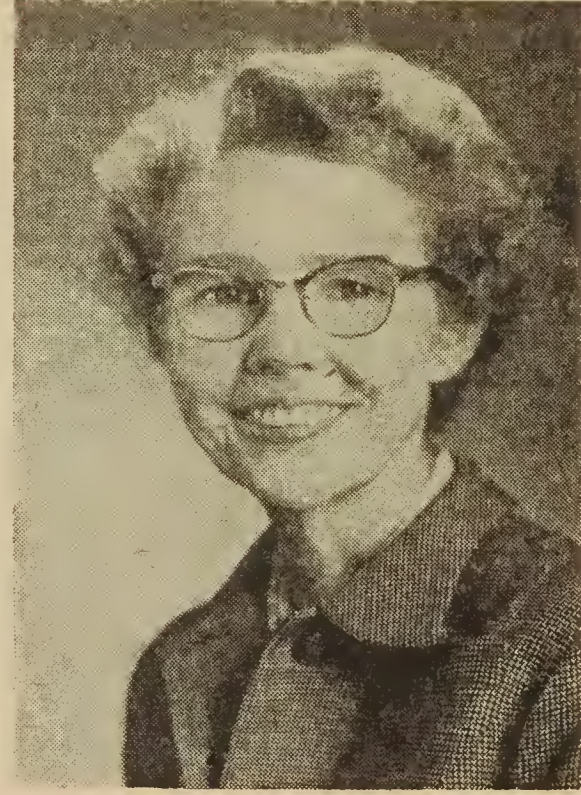
(Mrs. Chapman had first choice of one of six grand prizes—the Majestic range, a Crosley refrigerator with freezer compartment; a G.L.F. hot water heater; an International Harvester home freezer; and a Speed Queen washer and deluxe ironer). She also received:

A flower basket containing ten different packages of Domino sugar from American Sugar Refining Co.; a dozen pint freezer jars from Ball Bros. Co.; five sacks of flour from Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; Davis baking powder, cocomalt, Swel, a cookbook and baking charts from R. B. Davis Co.; \$2 from Certo division of General Foods Sales Co.; a silver-plated cake plate and a sack of Gold Medal flour from General Mills; a case of quart canning jars from Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.; six packages of Sterling salt from International Salt Co., and a 25-lb. sack of flour from Robin Hood Flour Co.

The nine contestants having the next



Mrs. Charles Arnold



Mrs. Mabel Hebel

At left, Mrs. Charles Arnold of Bergen, N. Y., chairman of State Grange service and hospitality committee, and (at right) Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Together they will have the big job of directing this eighteenth annual baking competition for New York State Grangers.

GAME MAKES GOOD EATING

By LOIS O'CONNOR

THE rapturous yapping of a beagle hound on a frosty morning is the signal that a rabbit chase is on! And what's sport for the beagle also brings game time for the family—not only rabbit but the season to savor squirrel, pheasant and venison, shot during the open season and stowed away in your freezer or locker plant.

Rabbit-in-a-Crock is what Ed and Mollie Hile of Ithaca, N. Y., call their hasseppfeffer (sweet-sour rabbit). "Probably because we always put the ingredients in a stone crock to marinate," Mollie says. But, by whatever name, the recipe turns out an appetizing dish:

RABBIT-IN-A-CROCK

1 large rabbit
4 cups vinegar
2 large onions, sliced
1 tablespoon salt
2 teaspoons dry mustard
1 teaspoon pepper
1 whole clove
5 or 6 bay leaves
½ teaspoon thyme
Flour
½ cup fat
1 cup hot water
2 tablespoons brown sugar

Skin, clean, wipe, and cut up rabbit in serving portions. Place in a crock or deep bowl with vinegar, onion and seasonings. The Hiles let it marinate for three days in a cool spot, turning the pieces several times each day. Some cooks who like a milder flavor allow it to soak only two days or less.

After marinating, drain, dry and dredge pieces with flour. Brown in fat. Add the hot water, brown sugar and a cup of the marinating liquid. Simmer for about 2 hours or until tender. Thicken the juice for gravy.

The Hiles serve potato dumplings with their hasseppfeffer, but the gravy is also good served over noodles. As one hasseppfeffer fan says, "Big, broad noodles are what I like with it. Heaped in a serving bowl and crowned with golden bits of buttered crumbs."

With rabbit season in full swing, thyme should come to the fore from your herb shelf. Fried rabbit that has been dusted with thyme has a tantalizing flavor.

Rabbit prepared in a casserole is another tasty dish:

RABBIT EN CASSEROLE

1 rabbit
3 tablespoons fat
4 tablespoons flour
2 cups hot water
1 teaspoon salt
A dash of pepper
A sprinkle of thyme

Skin, clean, wipe, and cut up the rabbit in serving portions and brown in a frying pan with the fat. Remove meat from pan. Stir flour into the remaining fat, add hot water, salt and pepper. Let it come to a boil, stirring constantly. Place rabbit in a baking dish, add a sprinkle of thyme, pour on the gravy, cover closely and bake at 350° F. until tender. When ready to serve, garnish with parsley.

BROILED VENISON STEAK

Venison is prepared and cooked much the same as mutton, according to instructions given in the old Delineator Cookbook written by Flora Rose and the late Martha Van Rensselaer, founders of the College of Home Economics at Cornell. They also stated that broiled venison steak requires about three minutes more time for broiling than beefsteak.

The venison steak may be brushed with salad oil and lemon juice and broiled. If the meat is strong, allow to marinate for two hours in the oil and lemon juice before broiling. For the

average steak, broil 7 to 10 minutes on each side.

Dr. A. L. LaCelle, who also lives in Ithaca, makes a venison stew that is guaranteed to "win friends and influence people." Here is his recipe, cut down to serve 8 to 10 people—"preferably men," he says (but I can vouch for its appeal to the ladies, too!):

VENISON STEW

4 pounds venison
Fat—lard, bacon drippings or other shortening
4 large onions
1 teaspoon dried parsley
¼ teaspoon thyme
¼ teaspoon sage
2 bay leaves
1 clove garlic
3 pounds potatoes
1 bunch celery
1 bunch carrots
1 can tomatoes
1 medium cabbage (if desired)
Salt and pepper
Flour

Cut venison into half-inch cubes. Dice all vegetables and keep onion separate. Put some fat in a large iron skillet and heat very hot. Add a handful of chopped onions and cook until partly done. Then add a handful of venison cubes and cook, stirring until cubes separate and become brown on all sides. Turn into a stewing kettle with plenty of room.

Heat some more fat in the skillet, add onions and cook, and continue searing process until all of the meat is seared and transferred to stewing kettle.

Tie the seasonings in a cloth bag and add to meat. Cover with water and simmer over a slow fire until meat is tender (perhaps four hours). Add 1 teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon pepper after meat starts to simmer.

Add the vegetables, salt and pepper to taste, and continue to cook until vegetables are tender—about half an hour. Mix a smooth paste of flour and water and add enough to stew to thicken the liquid to a light gravy.

Dr. LaCelle recommends serving the stew in bowls and eating it with dessert-size spoons. Crusty Italian bread goes well with it and is handy for "mopping up" that last trickle of gravy. Another good companion piece for this delicious venison stew is a bowl of green salad, made with lettuce or escarole, celery, grapefruit sections and, of course, French dressing.

Be sure to make enough stew for a left-over dish the next day, as its savory quality heightens with standing!



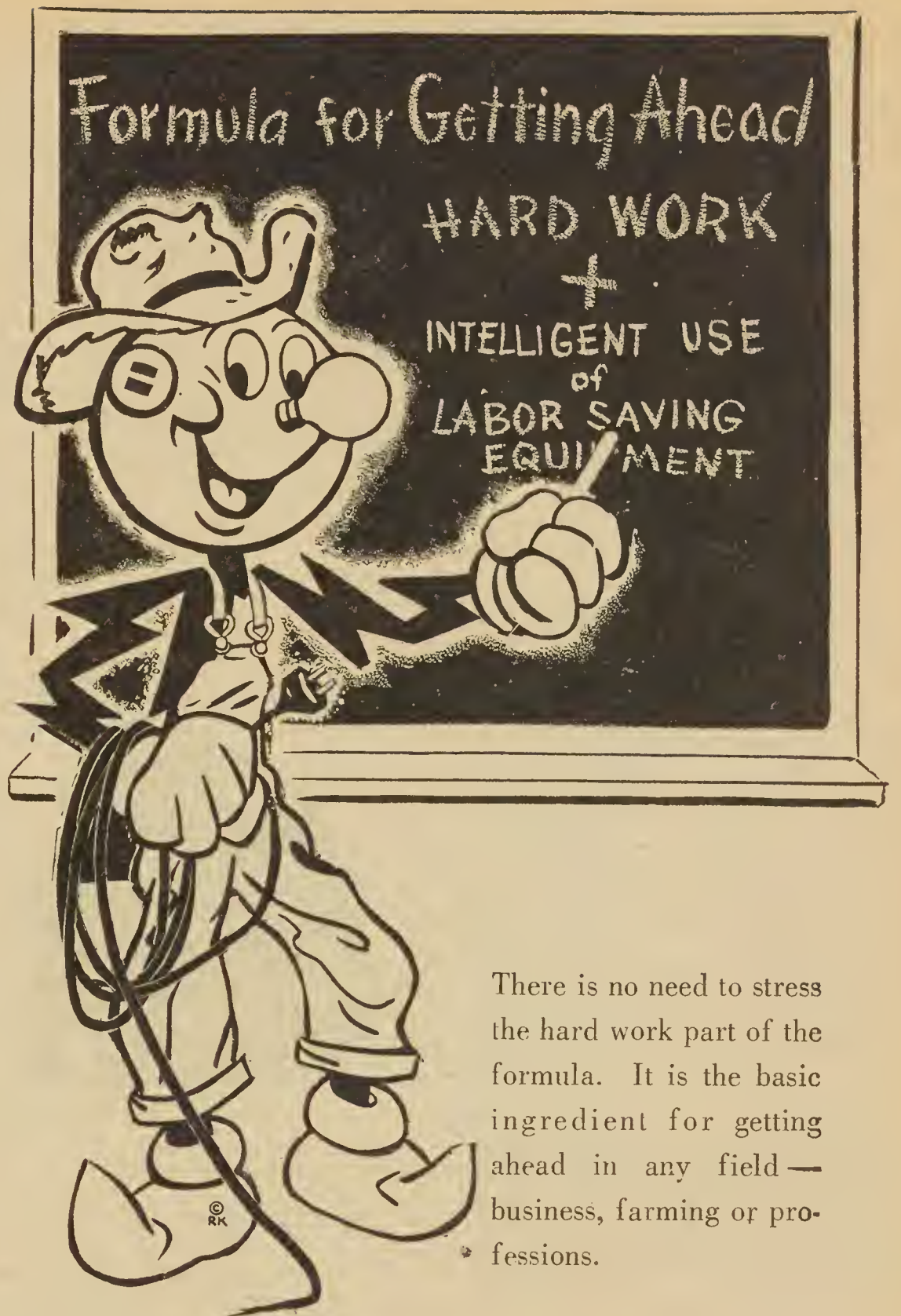
EVERY INCH A COWBOY

By Helen Maring

You're a dear little cowboy
With a big hat a-tip,
Yelling Bang! Bang!
With a gun on your hip.

In levis and chaps
You're a picture. The horse?
That stick with a string on;
You ride him, of course.

Don't mind those bigger boys.
Wipe off that tear.
When you're but three, you must
Bring up the rear!



There is no need to stress the hard work part of the formula. It is the basic ingredient for getting ahead in any field—business, farming or professions.

But—"the intelligent use of labor-saving equipment" is fully as important, and more often neglected. With power and machines, the farmer can increase many-fold the amount of work he can accomplish in one day.

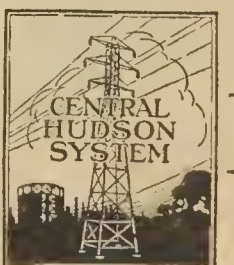
Here is the secret of farm profits—and electricity is the key!

Electricity makes available unlimited power to perform with ease the back-breaking, time-consuming tasks. It lights. It cooks. It cools. It draws water and pumps it wherever needed. It saws wood. It incubates eggs and broods chicks. It milks cows and cools the milk. It hoists hay and cures it in the barn. It grades fruit. It cleans dairy stable gutters. Electricity does these things—and many more—not only better but quicker than any other method.

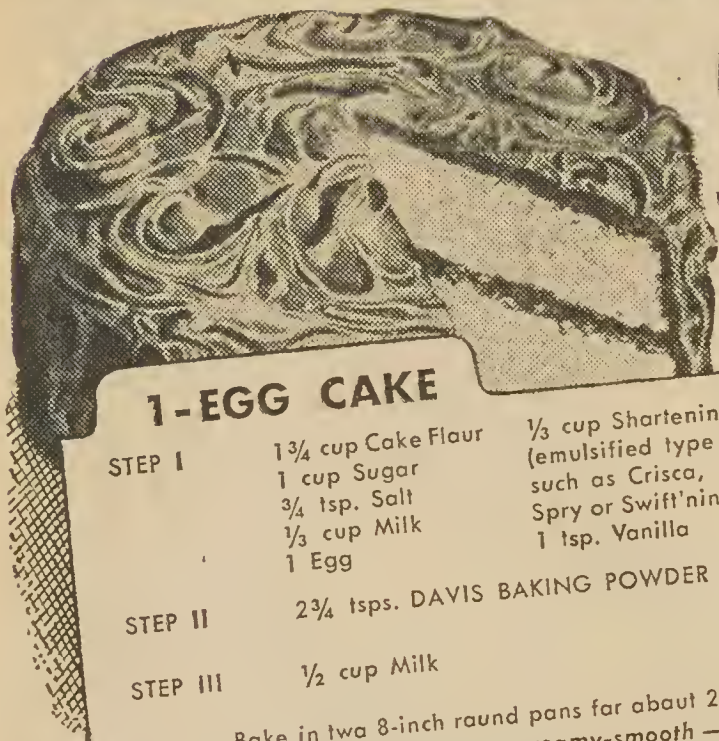
To help solve your farm problems, Central Hudson maintains a Farm Service Department available to you for counsel and advice in putting electricity to work on your farm.

CENTRAL HUDSON GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION

"Serving the Mid-Hudson Valley"



It Calls for Compliments!



It's made with
DAVIS
"double action"

1-EGG CAKE

- STEP I** 1 3/4 cup Cake Flour
1 cup Sugar
3/4 tsp. Salt
1/3 cup Milk
1 Egg
- STEP II** 2 3/4 tsps. DAVIS BAKING POWDER
- STEP III** 1/2 cup Milk

Combine and
beat smooth
(2-3 minutes)

Stir in quickly
Blend gradually
into batter; then
beat for 1 minute

Bake in two 8-inch round pans for about 25 minutes at 365° F.
Frost with Swel — chocolaty, creamy-smooth — another Davis product.

Try this quick-mix 1-egg cake. It's so easy! And Davis Double Acting Baking Powder gives it lightness and texture you'll be proud to sponsor! Double action means: the batter rises twice—first in the mixing bowl and again in the oven. That means super-lightness—even when you're delayed getting it in the oven. Try it! Send for set of "Quick-Mix" Charts: R. B. Davis Co., Dept. AA-17, Hoboken, N. J.



Davis
DOUBLE ACTING
BAKING POWDER

GIVES A **LIFT** TO YOUR BAKING

EASY to MAKE



2544. Smart slenderizer: princess style home frock with waistline gussets and new width to the skirt. Just as simple to cut and sew in its sleeveless version, too. Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16, 4 1/2 yds. 35-in.

2720. Make this dress in a single day! No collar to make—no sleeves to set in—no waistline seam—no zipper to put into place. All you do is close center front seam and top-stitch all the way down. Sizes 10-20. Size 16, 4 1/2 yds. 35-in.

2899. Important bolero suit — ideal basic because it has its own blouse — make it now in wool or faille, later use short sleeve version for sun-season fabric! Sizes 12-20, 36-42. Size 18, bolero

and skirt, 3 yds. 54-in. Blouse, 1 1/2 yds. 35-in. or 39-in.

2817. Whether you decide to sew this in its short sleeve or sleeveless version—with V-neck or square neck styling—the shoulder flanges guarantee smartness at home! Sizes 12-20, 36-44. Size 18, V-neck and short sleeves, 4 3/4 yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly! Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our new **SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK** which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes, occasions! Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE**, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Along The South Hill Road

Walking in the Winter Woods

By Inez George Gridley

Red ilex and brown fire cherry,
Purple twigs of huckleberry,
Hardhack bouquets, bright bittersweet,
Sumac bobs for the deer to eat;
Woodlands wear a kind of cheer
At this quiet time of year . . .

LINDA ANNE looks like a stuffed, green teddy bear with red boots in her snowsuit, and I am bundled up in one of Dad's heavy coats. We have no sensible reason for a walk in the cold winter woods. There is no calf to hunt and not even the excuse of looking for Christmas greens.

Princess pine and rock fern seem greener than they did in summer, and the clumps of dead fern and hardhack now look warm and brown against the snow. Even the bark on the trees has color, unnoticed in summer. The red of sassafras, the yellowish gray of poplar and the birches' black and white contrast with the snow.

We find plenty of signs of life in the "lifeless" woods. The delicate

tracery of bird tracks around seed-bearing weeds, chains of field mice tracks, the hieroglyphics of rabbits and partridges, and even the clean, sharp prints of a loping deer, are in evidence.

Linda Anne is fascinated by the bluejays. She is already acquainted with them because they often make forays into the yard to steal suet from the chickadees and downy woodpeckers. They seem even noisier here. There are some bright grosbeaks in the evergreens, looking for all the world like fat sparrows dipped in raspberry juice. As we cross the open meadow, a swirl of snow buntings drifts across in front of us.

This time of year the outlines of mountains appear through the leafless branches, and I feel a sense of the vastness and roundness of the earth itself pressing back the horizon.

I wonder if Linda Anne will remember walking in the winter woods with me when she is a grown woman?

HOTEL ROOSEVELT

A good address in the Nation's Capital, combining comfort and convenience. Transient and residential.



We make reservations for Hotel Lincoln in New York—another Maria Kramer Hotel.

\$**4**
from

WASHINGTON
D.C.

Save \$2.00 On This Home Mixed Cough Syrup

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Mix 2 cups of granulated sugar with 1 cup of water. No cooking! Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get from your druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This gives you a full pint of wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving because it gives you about four times as much for your money. Never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough medicine. Swiftly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens phlegm, soothes irritated membranes, makes breathing easy.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable, soothing agent for throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

FOR EXTRA CONVENIENCE GET NEW READY-MIXED, READY-TO-USE PINEX!

HARRIS SEEDS

WE KEEP ON TALKING
About "HARRIS" Butternut Squash

Because a lot of people haven't discovered how superior our strain is. Intelligent breeding and selection has produced attractive tan fruits with long, straight, thick necks of solid meat which is unexcelled in quality and appearance.

Butternut squash succeeds on poorer soil and the vines are resistant to borers. Ripens early but keeps well into the winter. HARRIS' SPECIAL STRAINS of vegetables and flowers are the choice of gardeners who want fine quality.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' catalog.

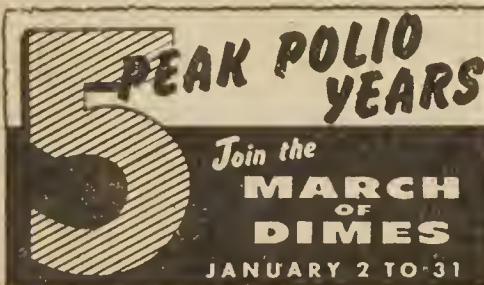
JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

27 Moreton Farm Rochester 11, N. Y.

1953 CATALOG now ready



Harris Butternut Squash



Winter Evening Busy-Work



E-530. Here is a two-in-one rag doll to delight any youngster. It takes very little material to make this doll with both a "sound asleep" and a "wide awake" face. Cutting and sewing directions for the doll and clothing are given in leaflet.



C-118. This Colonial Charm afghan is made of hexagon motifs in vivid shades of yarn. It measures approximately 44 by 64 inches. Warm and cozy to doze under for that afternoon nap, it is also perfect for a gift that can grow into an heirloom.

TO ORDER: Write to Needlework Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and enclose 3 cents for each instruction leaflet wanted. Be sure to write plainly your name and address, and number and name of each item wanted.

Please Tell Me...

By Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist

My mother, father, and my brothers are all fat like I am. Doesn't this mean that my overweight is inherited?

I am sorry to have to tell you that the condition of weighing more than you should is probably caused by eating more food than your body needs. You and your brothers have followed the eating habits of your parents. I am sure you know how the weight of animals is controlled by their feed. Some are deliberately fattened and others, such as race horses, are kept slim. It is up to your doctor to decide how much you should weigh, and then it is up to you alone to eat as he suggests. This is an individual problem

which has nothing to do with the weight of anyone else in your family.

* * *

How important is it to have a salad every day?

This depends some on what kind of salad it is. Raw vegetables give us more vitamins and minerals than cooked ones because none of these valuable nutrients are lost by heat or in the cooking water. If iceberg lettuce is what you are thinking about, this green has very little to contribute to the diet except that it gives some bulk and makes an appetizing setting for other foods used in the salad. A good diet should include a variety of foods. Plan to serve one or more raw vegetables or fruits in some form every day. Then other foods can be included in a salad, or not, as you choose.



Last Call For California!



IN JUST a few weeks, from now our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST California tour party, headed by our popular tour escort, Mr. Verne BeDell, will climb aboard our special train and roll westward to the Pacific Coast. February 18 is the date of the commencement of a fairytale winter vacation that these lucky folks will remember.

Now how about you? If you are thinking of taking this trip, don't delay any longer in making your reservation. We still have space for a few more, but the time is getting short for making arrangements.

This tour will run from Feb. 18 to March 14—more than 3 weeks. It is one of the most delightful trips we

have ever planned, for it includes both the Grand Canyon and Yosemite National Park, as well as all the fascinating things you've heard of on the West Coast. We'll stay at famous hotels like the Coronado Beach Hotel and Mission Inn and enjoy that relaxing southern California sunshine and the most delicious meals you ever ate!

The "all expense" ticket for this wonderful tour is very reasonable; for example, the cost per person from Syracuse, N. Y., is just \$757.27—and that price includes everything, even tips!

Write today for a copy of the printed, illustrated itinerary. Address Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Can you count up to two million?



Here's how we know about that figure, young lady.

We've added over two million telephones in Bell System rural areas in the seven years since the end of the second World War.

That's a lot of telephones, and more and more are going in every day.

And while we've been adding all these tele-

phones, service has been getting better too. Recent years have seen a reduction in the number of parties on many rural telephone lines and a number of improvements in party line ringing systems.

Fast progress continues, for many experienced telephone men are on the job, adding telephones and improving service.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Sergeant Jeremiah Eastman and his friend, Ebenezer Webster, stalwart New Hampshiremen and members of the famous Rogers Rangers, were with the army of 15,000 British Regulars, American Provincials, and Rangers that left Fort William Henry at the head of Lake George on July 4, 1758, to take Fort Ticonderoga from the French. The capture of Ticonderoga would be a big step toward driving the French out of America and making the settlements safe from the Indians.

But the seemingly invincible British-American army was defeated, and Lord George Howe, the only British officer in whom the Americans had any confidence, was killed in a skirmish early in the attack. The army returned to Fort William Henry, where Jerry announced to his brother, Captain Joe Eastman, his intention of leaving for home as soon as his term expired. Joe persuaded him to wait a little longer so he could accompany him, but Joe was killed in an Indian attack.

Jerry and Eb, accompanied by Red Holt, another Ranger, and Red's Indian squaw, set off on their trip to New Hampshire. After an incident with a band of Indians in which they were captured and escaped, they reached the Dutch town of Albany, and had a visit with the famous Sir William Johnson at a tavern there. Later that evening after Jerry and Eb had gone to bed, Red got into trouble with some teamsters, in which one of the teamsters was tomahawked. The three men and the Indian girl left the tavern hurriedly to escape the Dutch law. Now read on.

CHAPTER V

ALBANY was constantly full of drunken, brawling rivermen, teamsters and Indians. As long as their frequent rows did not involve the lives or profits of the Dutch or English citizens, the authorities let the brawlers settle their differences among themselves. So after the Rangers ran from the tavern they spent what remained of the night unmolested in their blankets under a tree on the edge of the town.

In the early morning when Jerry and Eb awoke, Red and the Indian girl were absent. But before the two men had rolled their packs and eaten their rations, Red and the girl came waddling toward them out of the heavy morning fog. Eb took one look at them and sat down to laugh, but Jerry looked worried. Both Red and the squaw were staggering under all they could carry of seemingly everything that the Dutch burghers ate. There was another string of dried fish, quantities of vegetables of all descriptions, a dead rooster dangled from each belt, and Red was lopsided from the weight of a big ham which flapped at his side on a string tied to his belt. To top it all, the squaw carried another bucket of milk.

"What have you two been up to?" Jerry demanded.

Red's big mouth spread in a snaggle-toothed grin.

"Jes after a little vittles for our trip home."

"You stole 'em," Jerry accused him.

"Naw. Not really. This is war. We're jes livin' off the country. Besides, these Dutchmen're too fat anyway. They eat too much. Doin' 'em a favor to take some of it away from 'em."

Eb collapsed into laughter again.

"Last night," he chortled, "Colonel

Johnson said it would maybe be a good thing for these Dutchmen if the French took 'em. The French haven't taken 'em, but, by jingoos, it looks to me as if Red an' his squaw have. Somebody sure has been taken."

But Jerry took the matter more seriously.

"You'll never get through the gate with all that truck."

This time it was the squaw who answered him:

"Me fix him all right."

And she did. When they were ready she gave most of the big stuff she was carrying to the men and then flirted so outrageously with the guard at the gate that he paid little or no attention to the men as they slipped through.

After searching up and down the river's edge under cover of the fog, watching carefully for their opportunity, they found and stole a leaky old rowboat and pushed out into the broad Hudson. It kept them busy trying to keep the unwieldy boat headed toward the eastern shore and avoiding being run down by some of the large craft that loomed suddenly out of the mist. The river smell carried Eb's thoughts back to the few times when as a young boy he had been able to sneak away from his hard old taskmaster and go fishing. Most always he had gotten a licking when he got back, but it had been worth it.

He thought, too, of those waters under them which had come down out of the north and had rolled and would continue to roll the long miles to the sea more years than man could count. There was something elemental, he thought, something irresistible, about a

river, which flowed forever on and on with complete indifference to the little affairs of man.

Once across the river and on the open road that led over the mountains to the east, they fell into the Ranger and Indian single file formation and the half-walk, half-trot gait that ate up the miles. Soon they were in the hills and paused briefly to rest and to look back over the country they had just crossed. The fog had lifted now, and the bright warm rays of the sun were softened by the blue haze that hung over the distant horizon. Below them and to the west over the tops of the trees they caught glimpses of the shining Hudson and the indistinct blur of buildings on the other side which they knew was Albany.

Pressing on, they didn't stop again until the overhead sun and their own empty stomachs told them it was time to eat. With unerring instinct the squaw steered them to a spring bubbling its cold water out of the earth. There they built a little fire, and the squaw prepared one of the best meals they had had, made especially delicious not only by the variety and quality of the good Dutch victuals, but by their own appetites, the feeling of security, and the knowledge that they were that much nearer home.

Stretched out contented and relaxed after their dinner, watching the squaw as she cleared away the remains of the meal, Eb got to thinking, as he had frequently of late, about the young Indian woman, and wondered how many of his own race were as competent and willing, as friendly to those she trusted and as completely loyal and devoted to the man she loved. He looked at her now, curled up nearly asleep, her black hair woven neatly in two long plaits, her comely face with its high cheek bones and smooth skin tinted with light copper.

Then Eb recalled the story that he had heard in camp and retold last night by Jerry, about Colonel Johnson's Indian wife. Maybe, he thought, Johnson and Red Holt have the right idea after all. Maybe an Indian girl like this one or Molly Brandt would make a more satisfactory and devoted wife than some of the white girls he had known.

Then he sat up on his blanket and shook his head. Must get such thoughts out of his mind. Many of the Indian women were undoubtedly just as disloyal as he thought some of the white ones were. What really was bothering him, he concluded, was the carking worry as to whether or not Hetty Smith was waiting for him to come back or whether she had married someone else. Well, he'd soon know.

Disturbed by his movement, the Indian girl roused herself and sat up. She looked across at him and as if conscious of his thoughts, grinned her infrequent and unusual smile. Perhaps it was his present mood, but Eb wondered with a little quickened heartbeat if the Indian girl was really as loyal to Red Holt as they all had thought she was. Maybe she had quite a bit of the devil in her, too.

After a long look she turned her gaze away, then suddenly glanced back at him and pointed to a log on which someone had sat while eating. Following the direction of her pointing finger, Eb saw that there were three or four bees, apparently attracted by some of the honey from the loot that Red and the squaw had stolen in Albany. After a moment the bees flew away. The girl followed. Curious to see what she was going to do, Eb started on the run after her, wondering a bit whether she had expected him to do so. Aroused by the noise, Red was soon pounding back of them.

After a few moments the girl stopped.

"Lost him," she grunted.

She placed on a log some of the honey that she had snatched up just as she took off, and sat down to wait. Realizing now what she was doing, the men squatted on their haunches. In the meantime Jerry came running up to join them, looking worried until Eb explained the situation. They didn't have long to wait. Already bees were lighting on the log, and in a moment the girl was off again, stopping a few minutes later to bait the bees once more. Finally they reached a tall old tree with a hole partway up, where dozens of bees were busily coming and going. Snatching her hatchet from her belt, the girl quickly began chopping at the trunk and, with the assistance of the men, it soon came down with a crash. The rotten trunk split open as it fell. Out of it swarmed thousands of the bees.

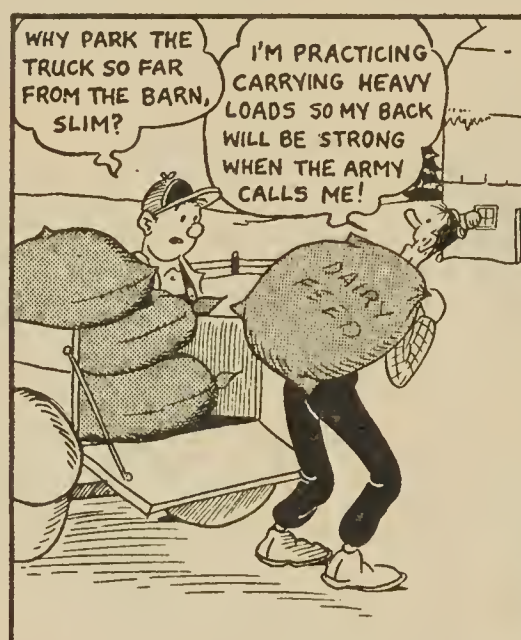
Fearlessly the girl ran up and sank her hands into the comb and honey, while the bees swarmed around her but apparently did not try to sting. Jerry and Eb kept to a safe distance, but Red, anxious to help and emboldened by his woman's indifference to the bees, ran forward, stuck his hand into the sweet mess, then came pelting away with a great yell, a hundred bees buzzing angrily around him, lighting on his face and hands. As each shot its red-hot stinger into him, Red let out a scared and anguished yell and went leaping down through the forest, beating frantically at his face and neck with his green cap.

Indifferent to the troubles of her man, the girl ran back to where they had left their supplies, got the bucket that had held the milk, returned to the tree and began scooping out the honey, well mixed with twigs and leaves.

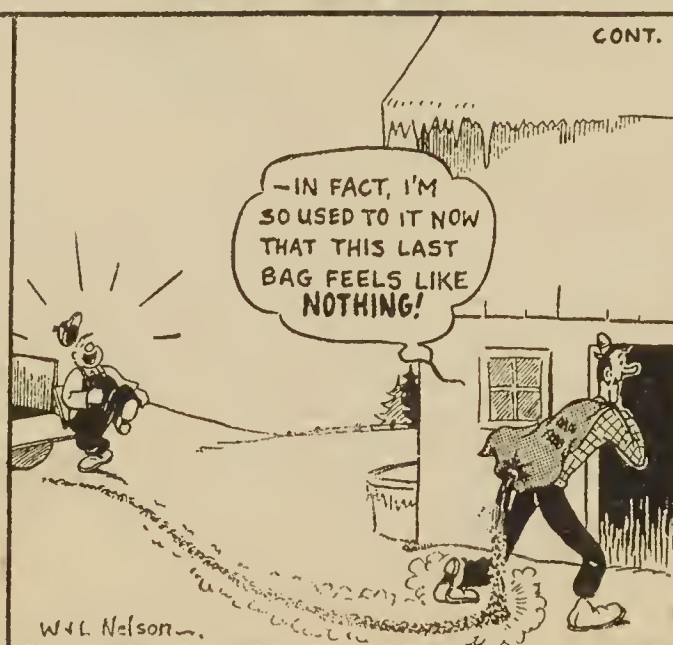
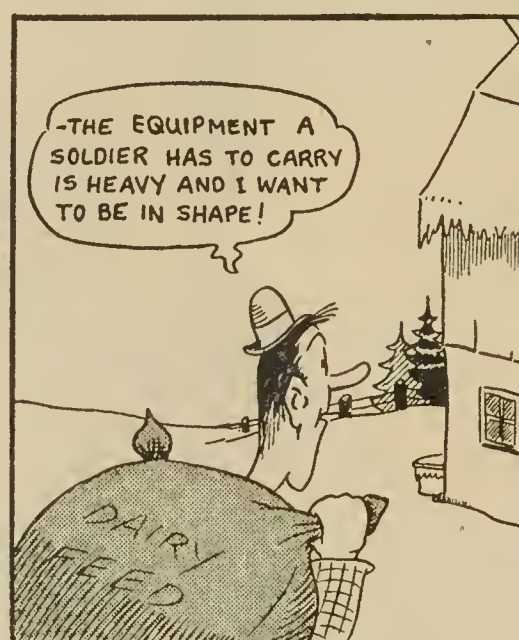
While the others waited at their noonday camp, Red finally came dragging back. In spite of their sympathy, Jerry and Eb couldn't help laughing, for he was a different Red than they had ever seen. His own mother wouldn't have known him. The squaw daubed his face and hands with some sticky mud, washed it off, and then applied a plant which eased the pain and reduced the swelling. But in spite of her treatment, Eb Webster noticed that the experience seemed to have cooled Red's ardor for his woman. As far as Eb could see, he kept just as far from her as he could for days

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM and SPUD



Slim Gets in Shape



W. L. Nelson

Rural Radio Network

Sponsored in the interests of Northeast agriculture by the ten leading farm organizations of New York State.

Weather Roundup

6:25 a. m. 7:15 a. m.
12:15 p. m. 6:15 p. m.

Heard on These RRN Stations

WHLD-FM Niagara Falls	98
WFNF-FM Wethersfield	108
WHDL-FM Olean	96
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WVCN-FM DeRuyter	105
WWNY-FM Watertown	100
WMSA-FM Massena	105
WRUN-FM Utica-Rome	106
WVCV-FM Cherry Valley	102
WFLY-FM Troy	92
WHVA-FM Poughkeepsie	105
WQAN-FM Scranton	92

Most of These Roundups are Heard on These AM Stations:

WHLD Niagara Falls	1270
WJTN Jamestown	1240
WHAM Rochester	1180
WHCU Ithaca	870
WAGE Syracuse	620
WWNY Watertown	790
WMSA Massena	1340
WRUN Utica-Rome	1150
WGY Schenectady	810
WKIP Poughkeepsie	1450
WQAN Scranton, Pa.	630
WHDL Olean	1450
WDLA Walton	1270
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A Roundup of Highway
Conditions similar to
The Weather Roundup
Broadcast Every Week
Day
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afterwards. No more bee trees for him.

It took them three days to reach the settlements on the Connecticut, three days of hard travel over mountains and down into valleys that lay between. Occasionally they came to a clearing rapidly being reconquered by the woods and brush, with a lonesome cabin and little log barn, now deserted, its owners gone to the protection of the stockaded towns. Occasionally, too, they found only the blackened ruins of what had once been a home, telling all too plainly of the stark tragedy that had occurred there.

In one of the deserted clearings after

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

GLORY

By Edith Horton

There are no people whom I love
Like those with whom I walked a way,
When glory from the sky above
Touched earth awhile, but did not stay.

Whose feet have known what mine have
known,
Who watched the hills, the lake in storm,
Who knew each tree, each tilted stone,
And lived in houses snug and warm.

These are the people whom I love,
And when we meet infrequently,
A glory from the sky above
Surrounds us like a silver sea.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

supper one night, Jerry stretched out on his blanket, his feet to the fire, and said, with some emphasis:

"Trees! trees! trees! I'm darn sick of 'em. Wonder why God ever grew so many."

"I'd rather have 'em than the mountains," said Eb. "I wonder why God ever turned so much land up on edge. A feller can get rid of the trees, but he can't do nothin' 'bout the mountains."

"Yeah! but he can't do much about the trees, either, that is, nothin' that'll last. Look at the hard work that went into this clearin' to get the trees down an' burned when some feller an' his wife settled here. Now, judgin' by the brush, it'll only be a few years 'fore no one will ever know there was a clearin' here. All that work wasted."

"Wouldn't have been," commented Eb, "if it hadn't been for the French. Get 'em an' their red devils outa the way an' you'll see the settlers come pourin' back in here an' clearin' off the woods again."

"Never will make much headway with all this spruce an' pine. There's just too much of it," Jerry argued.

"I dunno," answered Eb. "You know how hard it is for big families to keep body an' soul together on our small rocky farms. As the families increase they'll have to go somewhere. Maybe they won't clear the woods on these mountains. But didn't Colonel Johnson say somethin' the other night about the rich, rollin' flat lands up the Mohawk an' on farther west? That's where a lot of us Yankees will go when it is safe. When a feller's got a family to work for an' to help him, an' the land is good, it won't take long—an' he won't mind—cuttin' an' burnin' off the trees. That's what I aim to do some time, maybe. Git out of Kingston an' find a new country."

"Well, we ain't in Kingston yet, an' won't be if ye gab all night."

A night or two later the three men lay on their blankets. It was cool, with a hint of frost in the air, so the fire felt good. Watching the twinkling stars through half-closed eyes for a while, Eb Webster finally spoke his thoughts aloud:

"Wonder if anybody lives on them?"

Jerry raised himself and turned to look at Eb.

"What're you mutterin' about?"

Red broke in.

"Eb wants to know if there are any folks up on them stars. I've wondered 'bout it myself."

"I don't believe it," Jerry answered.

"Why not?" Eb objected. "Our minister said that there could be folks on some of the stars; that God probably made a good many different worlds."

"Yeah!" Jerry snorted. "I've heard that. But maybe it's like some of the other things ministers tell us, like the story of the whale swallowing Jonah. For myself, I don't believe it."

"Well, the minister says it's so," Eb repeated.

"Says a lot of other things too, that I can't swallow," retorted Jerry.

"Me neither," agreed Red.

"Well," concluded Eb, "a feller's got to believe somethin'."

"Sure he has," agreed Jerry. "And I'll tell ye what I believe an' don't believe. Ever since I was a little boy I was scared bein' told all the time that God would punish me if I did wrong an' made any mistakes, an' if I wasn't a goody-goody little boy I'd go to hell. Well, I don't believe that. I think God is a good God, a kind God like a good father. An' I jest don't believe he's goin' to punish me through all eternity if I make a few mistakes here."

Red nodded agreement to this. After a moment's silence, Eb said:

"Well, that's what you don't believe. What do ye believe?"

"Jest bein' as decent as a feller can to the other feller."

Again Red nodded in vigorous assent to this statement, and in one of his surprising flashes, he quoted:

"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. . ."

Then this strange little man pushed himself down into his blanket without another word and soon was sound asleep.

Jerry followed Red's example, but Eb lay for a long time pondering the many-sided personality of a man like Red Holt. Which was the real man? He could scalp an Indian without a qualm, chose to live with an Indian woman, swore and drank, and yet his mind seemed stored with gems of wisdom and spiritual beauty, and an understanding beyond that of most men Eb knew. Had his background and experiences warped his character on the surface, leaving the nut of the kernel of his soul intact?

Eb's thoughts wandered to his own dual nature, where his natural desire to do the right thing was often offset by the temptation to do wrong. He thought of his quarrel with Hetty Smith. Maybe that was the devil working in him then. With a feeling of shame he recalled that just a day or two before he had wondered if Red's Indian girl might not have some personal interest in him. Maybe all men were like that, he thought, all had many-sided natures, part evil, part good, in which the struggle goes on for ever.

Sleepily he concluded that it was beyond him, except that he knew he must continue to try to be good, particularly, as the Golden Rule says, to the other fellow.

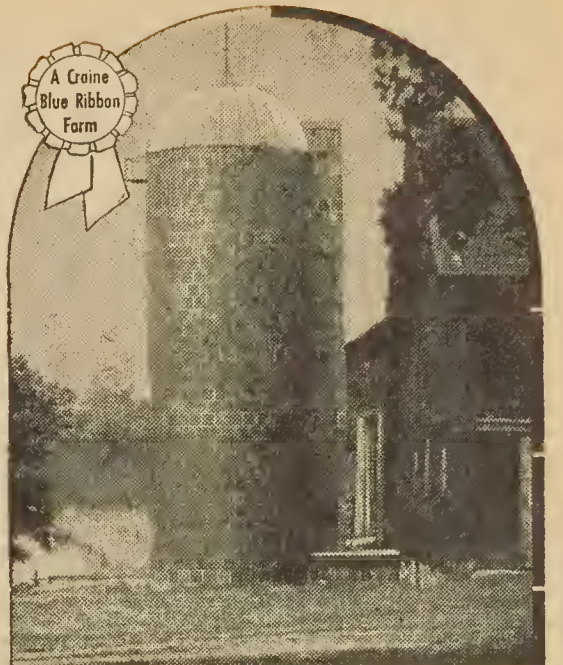
(To be Continued)

— A. A. —

SOME PEOPLE DON'T LIKE ANYTHING

If you don't like good clean novels; and don't like good love stories; and don't like hair-raising adventure; and don't give a hang about how our ancestors fought for and settled this Northeast of ours, then you had better not read Ed Eastman's two latest novels, *The Settlers* and *No Drums*.

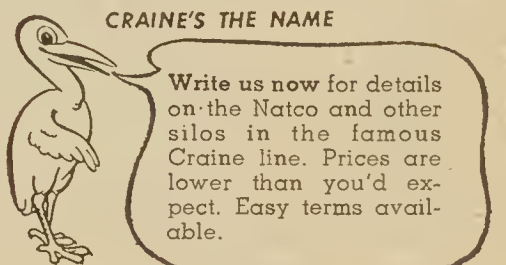
However, if you do like lots of romance, action and historical accuracy, then you'll not want to miss these novels from the pen of the man who gave you *Tough Sod*, *The Destroyers* and other books about our own section of the country. You can get *The Settlers* or *No Drums* for \$3 a copy, postpaid; or both books for \$5, postpaid, by dropping a card to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-ND, Ithaca, N. Y.



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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John B. Babcock

WITH THE guidance President Eisenhower has accepted in agricultural affairs, we can all feel encouraged that the Department of Agriculture will be conducted in a manner that is sound and that strives for full understanding of the Northeast and our problems. Mr. Benson knows our area, knows cooperatives, and has chosen Dean William I. Myers of Cornell to help him with his problems. His fairness and good judgment is further borne out by the selection of top farm people across the country to work with Dean Myers.

The administration of the agricultural interests in Washington is in good hands. They cannot, however, write our economic destiny, nor do much to shape it. Attempts at such intervention have proved this point to us during the past administration.

Forecasts point to another year of decline for farm net income. The forecast is five per cent less than in 1952. We may get, on the whole, 47 cents of the consumer's dollar. This compares with the 54 cent high during the war and the 32 cent low in depression times. Granting that we have had some good years, it is still hard to take a cut from 54 cents to 47. Most of us don't operate on fat margins in the first place.

We are constantly urged to adopt modern practices, to mechanize and increase our operations, to select and keep only the best and most productive livestock, and to employ labor-saving devices where we can. Sometimes it seems like we get to the bottom of the bucket on cutting corners. There seems to be no place further to economize.

I think one area that needs more exploration in setting up profitable farm operations is in farm buildings themselves. Most of us are already set up with our present farm buildings and have to make the best of them. Often, though, by laying them out differently, or by altering them somewhat, we can operate more efficiently. Certainly few of us would duplicate the buildings we now have in case of loss, by fire or some other cause. I have even heard men who have been forced to rebuild, say that they would have been better off to have abandoned their old buildings a long time ago.

As carefully as we watch for new practices in regards to our crops, livestock or machinery, we would all do well to keep up to date on new trends in farm buildings. Not that we can adopt them right away—but some of the new building ideas can be incorporated in the present building layout. And others, because some modern buildings tend to be much more expensive, might well be added to step up efficiency and increase income during the income shrink ahead.

REFORESTATION

SINCE trimming back the dairy operation at the lower farm near Newfield Station, N. Y., part of the acreage has fallen into disuse, or at best has yielded only nominal rental return. Most of this land is cleared and in natural grass, but is too hilly to farm.

We once considered tearing this land up with a crawler tractor in an effort to establish a good permanent birdsfoot trefoil pasture, but never got around to the job. Part of our reluctance in starting the renovation was the large cost. The rest was the problem of clipping or fertilizing land where a wheel tractor can scarcely get around. It is no fun to have a loaded manure spreader chase the tractor down one of these steeper slopes.

Trees the Answer

On one of his visits from New Mexico, where the farm land is either level and irrigated, or too steep for a goat, and hence not cultivated, my brother Howard suggested putting our hillier land into trees. Since we needed all the available acreage for pasture, the idea did not catch at the time. Now I'm beginning to wonder. We are removing some mature timber from the farm, and at today's prices, lumber on the skidway is a valuable crop.

I think the factor that bothers us, as well as others who consider large plantings of trees, is the long term aspect of the deal. Somehow the work and expense of planting wheat, corn, or grass that will start bringing a return in months is not as hard to undertake as establishing a "seeding" that will not bear fruit for years.

Perhaps the shortest term deal would be fence posts or Christmas trees (the latter idea occurred after reading a few city price tags on small, and sometimes pretty scraggly trees, just before the holiday season). I once speculated on this page about raising locust for posts. Replies were pro and con, the most disturbing reaction being that disease often spoils the crop.

I'm wondering now, without having checked thoroughly, how much work and investment per acre is required to establish an acre of potential Christmas trees. How long before they are ready for market? Is there much management required as they grow, such as thinning or trimming? What are the fertility requirements? And is such a crop profitable in the Northeast on land not particularly suited to crops or top quality pasture?

I intend to check with Cornell before launching any such project, but I am interested in any practical experience notes from farmers who have tried Christmas trees as a sideline income proposition.

TRENCH SILO EMPTY

AS MENTIONED last month, our trench silo was by no means filled enough to carry Jack's herd all winter. We realized this and filled a tower silo, too, but even at that we did not judge closely enough the capacity of the open silo. As he did last year, Jack started to cover the trench to protect it against rain and snow, but saw that he was feeding so fast that he would be through before the worst of winter arrived.

The long grass silage we did have, however, was excellent. There was little spoilage on top, and the further back we went, the better the feed be-

came. Jack reports that the last bit was green, palatable, and real milk-producing feed as indicated by the milk check. It gives us just one more hint about filling.

Fill End to End

Jack started dumping grass at one end, and when the soil was full enough to drive down over the pile, he went on to fill the rest of the silo. As the end that was filled first settled, more grass was added. There is possibly fifty per cent more tonnage in this originally filled end because of the additional packing and the immature grass.

By starting to feed from the end filled last, Jack left the material put in first, and hence packed better for longer keeping, for later feeding. As winter wears on, better feed is needed. As you feed back into the trench, better silage is found. Although it happens as a coinci-

Times were tough at the Conner household this winter. Jean wasn't up to her usual bustling capacity, and Jack spent a good part of the winter treating a bad eye that required hospitalization at one point. With chores still to be done, Johnnie Conner, Jr., tried to act as many years old as he actually had months to his age by helping with the milking. Here, he's trying to remember whether the can filler nut screws left or right. Jack reports that he's quite handy around the barn (at times) though his absolute fearlessness of animals sometimes gives Mom and Pop quite a start!

dence, finding this better silage made of the younger grass, near the end of the feeding period, works out just fine.

Our only mistake was not to have the silo last on into Spring. I for one am convinced that our long grass is better than the tower silage we will end up feeding before pasture next Spring.

HORSES GONE

RECENTLY our local paper reported that the day of the horse is definitely over at Cornell. The New York State College of Agriculture once boasted one of the finest Belgian herds in the country. The horse barn at Cornell was a familiar and popular gathering place for visiting farmers. Even we younger fellows can remember when the horse pulling contests had the place at the fair now held by the dare devil drivers. Now, Cornell has sold its herd and closed the horse department.

Every so often I get a letter from a farmer who still uses horses extensively. As Professor John Willman reminisced as the herd sale at Cornell was reported, "We had two teams handling 140 acres out on the Waite Farm and they surely did a nice job." Depending on the type of farm and terrain, a horse still cannot be beat at some jobs. There are a few used profitably around the hills of the Northeast today. The teams of the nation used to cover some pretty fair acreages, too.

What Pushed the Horse Out?

The tractor, of course, is the number one replacement for the horse. Stacking gas and oil against hay and oats proved by competition that the tractor had to come. Despite some interest

in draft horses, Cornell sold its herd to devote the funds to subjects needing more study. Similarly, though the horse was still good for a lot of jobs, farmers were forced by economics to let them go, and concentrate on tractors.

There were a good many jobs, though, that were left too small for a tractor and too big for a man. I think the machine that has come closest to filling that void is the hydraulic tractor loader and its attachments. It takes care of more back work and muscle jobs that were once handled by the horse than any other machine or attachment. Dozer and angle blades, snow and manure buckets, grapple forks, buck rakes and stackers have filled about every job the tractor didn't handle.

We've all recognized the decline of



the horse over the years. There was a note of finality, though, in Cornell's official move to get out of the draft horse business.

DRESS FOR WINTER

IT USUALLY takes me quite some time to get used to cold weather. We used to call it "getting our blood changed over to cold weather." Along about Christmas time, the job seems to be about completed, and the remaining cold days aren't nearly as uncomfortable. I'm not too sure, though, that my blood has thickened as imagination leads me to believe. I am inclined to think the job is merely learning how to dress.

One of the very, very few good things that have come out of wars in recent years has been the development of better work and cold weather clothing. A good army field jacket, navy pea jacket or parka is better than a heavy coat of twice the weight. And we all have seen the younger fellows wearing combat boots for farm work.

The heavy rubber boots worn by the dairyman are particularly tiring to drag around, and not too good for the feet if worn for long periods of time. Maybe one of these days we will be able to take a hint from the Korean infantryman and adopt for civilian wear the new shoe, or boot, that has made his lot just a little easier during bleak winter fighting days. Worn with thin socks, this boot gets its protection from a vacuum layer between the outside layer of rubber and that next to the foot. Because of this development, frostbite and trenchfoot cases have been greatly reduced.

My Secret for More Milk... Better Calves

AT THE CATTLE AUCTION

THOSE ARE SLUGGISH COWS, ED. .
A BAD BUY FOR YOUR HERD

I'VE LEARNED
A TRICK TO MAKE
POOR COWS MILK
WELL... AND RAISE
FINE CALVES, TOO

WEEKS LATER...

I'D NEVER BELIEVE
THOSE ARE THE SAME
COWS YOU BOUGHT.
WHAT'S YOUR SECRET?

SAM, COWS ARE
LIKE PEOPLE...
GO SLUGGISH ON
TOO HIGH FEEDING.

I SIMPLY USE **KOW-KARE**
TO BUILD UP DIGESTION
FOR GREATER YIELD

NEXT DAY

DO YOU
SELL
KOW-KARE?

SURE DO! LOTS OF IT
MY CUSTOMERS SAY ITS
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FRESHENING COWS AND
COWS ON WINTER FEED



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Take BELSAW Portable Sawmill right to the trees—turn out valuable lumber for local yards—do "custom sawing" for neighbors. BELSAW lasts a lifetime. No crew needed. Power with old auto engine. Beginners get excellent results. Send postcard for Free Book, "How To Make Lumber."

BELSAW MACHINERY CO.
8154 Field Bldg., Kansas City 11, Mo.

SERVICE BUREAU

DISPUTED TAX RETURNS

WHAT should a farmer do if his income tax return is questioned? The Maryland College of Agriculture makes the following suggestions:

If your return is questioned, and at a conference with a local representative of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, payment of additional tax is required, there are several recourses which you may wish to follow.

First, you may ask for an informal conference to discuss the proposed adjustments.

Second, if it is clear to you that you owe the amount requested, you may sign a waiver and pay the additional tax.

If you are not satisfied with the explanation furnished by the Internal Revenue man; you should not sign a waiver and you will receive a 30-day letter. The receipt of the 30-day letter gives you 30 days in which to decide whether or not the additional tax is owed and to choose one of the following three courses of action:

1. You may file a formal protest, under oath, and request that the case be transferred to the Appellate Division of the District.

2. You can, by request, or by simply failing to respond during the 30-day period, secure the issuance of the statutory notice from which an appeal may be taken to the Tax Court of the United States.

3. You may sign the waiver form enclosed with the 30-day letter and pay the tax.

— A.A. —

GLAD TO HELP!

I am writing to thank you for your kind cooperation in helping me to get my food mixer. I received it a few weeks ago, but have neglected to write you before. They sent the whole new mixer free of charge.

Our subscriber returned an unsatisfactory mixer and insured it. The Post Office reported delivery but the company said the carton was empty. We pointed out that an employee would be unlikely to sign for an empty carton and the concern evidently agreed because they sent a new mixer.

— A.A. —

WORKS BOTH WAYS

Is your rural carrier treating you right? Or are you expecting too much of him?

Here are some of the things you should and should not expect of your postman.

Postal regulations require rural carriers to drive off their routes, up to ½ mile, to deliver c.o.d. packages, registered mail, special delivery letters, and packages insured for more than \$5. If you live less than ½ mile from your mail box and your carrier refuses to deliver the above-mentioned articles, he is not doing his duty and you should report him to the local postmaster. However, he does not have to make these extra drives if the road to your house is impassable or if there is a gate between your house and mail box. Rural carriers are not required to get out of their vehicles while serving their routes.

Postal regulations do not require rural carriers to drive to your house with parcels too big for the mail box, unless those parcels are insured for more than \$5. Some carriers leave notes for their patrons to meet them the next day for large parcels, and many deliver them.

You are requested by the Postal Department to buy a supply of stamps and stamp your own letters, but you are not required to do so. If your carrier flatly refuses to pick up coins out of your mailbox and stamp your letters in case of emergency he is violat-

ing postal regulations and should be reported.

If the postman does not have any mail for your box, he is not required to stop at your mailbox, if the signal is down. When you put letters in your mailbox, always raise the flag to signal the postman.

When your carrier leaves you a note to raise, lower, straighten, or move your mail box, do so at once. You are required to keep your box so it can be served with the least possible effort. If you don't make these repairs, the Postal Department can withhold mail service until you comply.

Any carrier whose character is not of the highest type, or any carrier who drinks while on duty should be reported.

If you think your carrier is not honest, or if you have just cause to think he is not giving you the service you deserve, talk with other patrons on his route. If the majority feel that the carrier is not efficient, a petition can be circulated to have him transferred. Present it to the local postmaster, who will send it through proper channels. — Reprinted from *The Progressive Farmer*.

— A.A. —

THEY STOPPED TRESPASSING

I READ your items "Let's Halt Trespassing" of June 21, and "Property Rights Ignored" in the August 16 issue. Let me tell you what happened in our district.

Outlaw hunters were the cause of broken fences, houses and barns pierced by stray bullets, gates left open, and the safety of cattle threatened. The farmers began to think very seriously of how to put a stop to such outlawry and still let law-abiding citizens and sportsmen have an opportunity to hunt.

This resulted in all property owners joining in. A club was organized, namely, the "Root District Gamé Club" of Norwich, Vermont. "No trespassing" signs were printed and posted. Each member had a membership card and guest card issued to him. These give permission to hunt on the restricted area. Each card has the member's name on it.

So far, the results have been very satisfactory. We meet at a district school which has been closed through consolidation. The families of the community have become acquainted through social gatherings. It is a fact that hunting is much more peaceful and lives are not at stake by carelessly fired bullets. Any hunter who wishes to hunt just asks one of the members for a card. This keeps out the outlaws, and prevents reckless driving, and shooting at everything that moves.

At first, some perhaps proud or stubborn outsiders were very much put out, and wouldn't ask permission to trespass. However, they kept out and the signs stayed put. They are beginning to realize the real cause of this club formation and think better of it.

— A Subscriber.

— A.A. —

LIFE INSURANCE

I am confused by the many kinds of life insurance. I am a young farmer. What type of policy do I need?

Life insurance is a mixture of protection to your family and investment. Usually young farmers need to invest available funds in the growing farm business. "Term insurance" gives greatest protection per dollar invested value. You insure your life for a definite period for a relatively small premium and when that period is over, the policy has no cash value. You pay merely for protection.

right now SAVE

with **GRANGE**
New Savings Plan



A Grange Silo — always a good investment — can

now be yours at a worthwhile saving. Grange's 9 exclusive construction features and top quality materials make it always your best silo buy. What's more, if you act at once, you will be in line for savings. Mail the coupon NOW for the complete story plus free Grange picture-folder. Easy payment plan if you wish.

write now

for full details and information . . .

Mail Coupon NOW!

SAVE • SAVE • SAVE •

Grange Silo Co.
Red Creek, N.Y.

Without obligation,
please rush me full details on the Grange Savings Plan.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

WHY LAND BANK LOANS ARE BEST for your pocketbook

- ✓ Interest rate is only 4½% and cannot be increased during the life of the loan.
- ✓ Up to 33 years to repay in small, regular principal installments.
- ✓ The loan may be paid in full or in part at any time without penalty.
- ✓ Future payment fund plan is available to help you save for a rainy day.
- ✓ No renewal fees — the first cost is the last cost.

For the Best
Farm Loans

see your local National Farm Loan Association or write: Dept. A-34, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

CANVAS COVERS DIRECT FROM FACTORY

Write for price list and samples

ATWOOD'S

92 Washington St.
Binghamton, N. Y.

AGAIN... in 1952 More Thousands of Dairy Farmers Switched to Surge Than Ever Before*

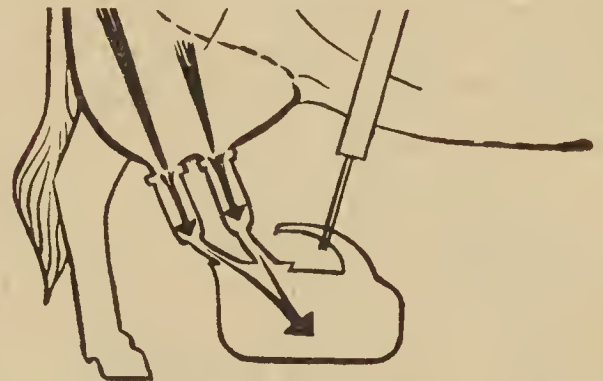
*More than in any previous year



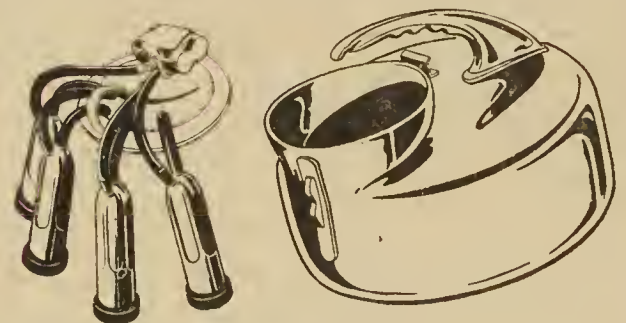
Copyright 1953, Babson Bros. Co.

Each year the switch to Surge continues to grow. And each year brings added proof that the Surge system of money-making milking gives farmers what they want.

FASTER MILKING—Tug & Pull gets more milk in less time, by holding teat cups at the natural angle of suspension, and by keeping them from creeping.



SAFER MILKING—Tug & Pull holds teat cups down where they belong, so they *don't* injure delicate udders.



CLEANER MILKING—with its *short* tubes and wide-mouthed pail, Surge is easily scrubbed clean and kept clean.

SO MANY THOUSANDS of dairymen are installing Surge that we are hard pressed to keep up with the demand. The material situation is critical. We fully appreciate that it may be costing you money to wait for your Surge, and we are struggling to make your wait as short as possible.

In 1953

It might pay you well to get in touch with your Surge Dealer and find out what he can do to Make YOUR milking SAFER, CLEANER, FASTER and MORE PROFITABLE—Your Surge Dealer will be glad to demonstrate on YOUR Farm.

BABSON BROS. CO. of NEW YORK

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

We're Going to EUROPE!

Five Glorious Weeks — August 26 to September 29



We'll spend four thrilling days in Paris, with excursions to Versailles and Fontainebleau. This view of the city and the Seine River was taken from the top of Notre Dame cathedral.

HAVE you wished all your life for a chance to go abroad and see some of the fascinating places and things you have always heard about — Paris, London, castles on the Rhine, the towering snow-crowned Swiss Alps, Shakespeare's birthplace, the Scottish highlands, and a hundred other famous sights? Well, here is your chance to go now with a friendly AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party.

In cooperation with the Travel Service Bureau of Brookline, Massachusetts, we have planned a trip which you will find hard to beat in the wonderful sights you will see, the quality of the accommodations, or the price. The "all expense" ticket covers everything, except two dinners in Paris (omitted so that tour members will have a chance to try out some Paris restaurants of their own choice); and we will be accompanied by an experienced tour escort who will take all the responsibility. You'll have absolutely nothing to do

but lean back and enjoy yourself! Our trip to Europe will start from New York City on August 26, and will last five weeks, bringing us home on September 29. We'll visit France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, England and Scotland, and we'll cross the ocean on two of the largest, fastest, and most beautiful boats in the world—the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth, cabin class. (If you prefer to travel by air, we'll arrange that too.)

For those who go by boat, August 26 will be the beginning of a five-day cruise aboard the famous Queen Mary, which can only be described as a floating palace. And as we glide down the Hudson River and through the harbor, past the Statue of Liberty, we will leave dull care behind and relax as we never have before. Every moment aboard ship will fly by, with days filled with enjoyment of the Queen Mary's luxurious reading rooms, spacious decks, theaters, and delicious meals.

On Monday, August 31, we will disembark at Cherbourg, France, and the boat train will whisk us off to Paris, the most glamorous city in the world. We'll spend four days there and see such famous sights as the Arc de Triomphe, the Champs-Elysees, the Eiffel Tower, Napoleon's tomb, the beautiful Seine river with its thirty bridges in the heart of Paris; the church of Notre Dame, the historic Louvre, and other fascinating sights—but most of all we'll enjoy the charm of Paris, its beautiful parks, statues, fountains; its ancient buildings, its restaurants and matchless cookery, and its



Our ships, the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth (above), are floating palaces. Small picture in upper left corner of page shows Westminster Abbey, where England's queen will be crowned.

—Photos from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

exciting foreign atmosphere.

While there, we will visit Versailles, the most renowned of all the palaces of France and the residence of Louis XIV;

(Continued on Page 35)

When we visit Marken in Holland, we'll see Dutch people in picturesque native costume and wooden shoes.



Experienced
Cowhands
Agree . . .



G.L.F. Calf Starter *Really* Grows those Calves

EVERY good cowman—young or old—keeps a close watch on his new calves. It's his natural desire to see his animals well-fed. But more than that, he knows the start a calf gets during her first four months can mean the difference in whether she becomes a high producing cow or a below average one.

That's why so many dairymen feed the new G.L.F. Calf Starter to their calves.

The new formula of G.L.F. Calf Starter gives a coarser texture and a higher protein level. Calves like it better than ever. The formula also has the proper balance of proteins, vitamins and minerals to give calves that all-important fast growing start. This fast, early growth helps build up the calf's resistance to disease; helps her grow a husky frame for later hay capacity.

In addition to having extremely high feeding value, G.L.F. Calf Starter is actually more eco-

nomical to feed than whole milk. That means there are two ways a farmer can save money over straight milk feeding. One is by using Calf Starter and milk; the other by replacing whole

MOLASSES—*Still a Good Buy*

Molasses still offers more feeding value for the money than any other dairy feed ingredient. Dairymen can continue to lower their feed costs by using molasses liberally—sprinkled on roughage, mixed with grists, or fed in hoppers and troughs in the barnyard or manger. G.L.F. Service Agencies will continue to make this excellent feed buy available to dairymen.

milk with a milk replacement feed like Calf-Kit.

Over 60,000 calves were raised on this Calf Starter last year; and this year—with an even better formula—that number may go still higher.

Yes, experienced cowhands agree—the surest way to grow strong, healthy replacements for the dairy herd is by raising calves the G.L.F. Calf Starter way.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York

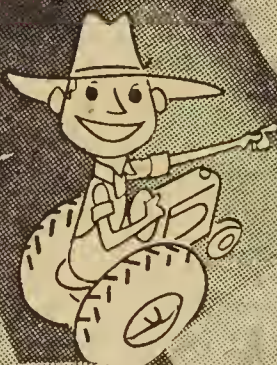
G.L.F.
Open Formula Feeds

Here's why farmers call it —

"The Greatest **PULL** on earth!"

1. RULER-STRAIGHT LUGS

come closer together at shoulders — and so take wedge-like bites that hold soil in place — to give Goodyear tires greater grip.



2. O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R

pioneered by Goodyear. Farm experience proves it bites deeper, sharper — pulls better — when combined with straight lugs!



3. LONG EVEN WEAR

— because Goodyear straight lugs work against the soil evenly, they wear evenly, roll smoothly on the road, wear longer.

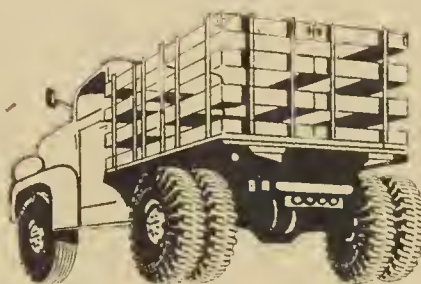
NOT just a few farmers—or a few hundred—but literally MILLIONS would rather work with Goodyear's time-proved Super-Sure-Grips than any other tractor tire!

They say so in survey after survey by giving Goodyears a larger first-choice vote than they give the next two makes combined!

Why? Simply because farm experience proves these great Goodyears are better P-U-L-L-E-R-S, better workers, yet they cost no more. Those are mighty good reasons for putting Super-Sure-Grips on your tractor, too!

Goodyear, Farm Tire Department, Akron 16, Ohio.

THERE'S A SPECIALLY DESIGNED GOODYEAR TIRE FOR EACH VEHICLE ON THE FARM!



You'll save money, get better service from your truck, family car and farm implements—if you tire them all with Goodyears. That's why more people buy Goodyears, for more uses, than any other tires on earth!

Super-Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

FIRST in Traction • FIRST in Long Wear • FIRST in Popularity!

GOODYEAR

Super-Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

We think you'll like "THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD"—every Sunday—ABC Radio Network—THE GOODYEAR TELEVISION PLAYHOUSE—every other Sunday—NBC TV Network



"America's strength is in the land—Support your Soil Conservation Program"

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

MOODY FEMALES

AT MILKING time, one time when I was working for a farmer, the cow kicked him and a full pail of milk into the drop. He grabbed his stool and nearly killed the animal. I'm sure that she never was much good afterwards, and I know that the rest of the dairy gave little milk that night.

Another time I was trying to drive an obstinate heifer into the stable. She would get up to the door and then turn and dash off somewhere else. After about the fifth time I got mad and threw a rock at her. I didn't hit her, but I did fall and crack a kneecap.

I then resolved that, while a cow can be the most exasperating, rage-provoking critter on earth, it doesn't pay to let your temper run away with you. On the contrary, through careful experimenting, we now know that gentle, quiet handling of a milch cow makes a big difference in her production. It even pays well to take the time to get the cow in the right mood for milking. For example, the extra care used in washing off the udder and drawing a little fore milk not only makes for clean milk but speeds milking and increases production. Cows are moody, temperamental females and respond to kindness.

TWO LIVES AT STAKE

DOCTORS say that 7% of all births are premature, and 65% of all deaths among newborn children occur with these premature babies.

That emphasizes the importance of good prenatal care. According to the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the expectant mother should realize that certain activities prior to birth should be curtailed, such as competitive sports, of course, and long auto trips. However, walking is safe and helpful.

Expectant mothers should not continue to work for hire beyond mid-term, and certainly heavy housework should be cut down during the last months. Rest in the afternoon is advisable.

Some of these rules are not easy for a busy housewife to follow, but two lives are at stake and that is more important than anything else.

A NASTY NUISANCE

FOR two years now in our farm home we have been bothered with flies in the winter. It's bad enough to have to contend with the pests during the summer, but then we have been successful in keeping them outside of the house. It seems impossible to keep the winter flies out.

We took the matter up with Professor H. H. Schwardt of Cornell University, and he tells us that the flies which infest houses at this time of year are parasitic on earthworms during the maggot stage. They leave the earthworms in late August and after a brief period as cocoons, they emerge as flies and get into the house around windows and eaves.

By the time most people begin to wonder how to get rid of them it is too late to do anything about it. They get into the attics and come down into the houses through any little opening. "I have controlled these flies," says Professor Schwardt, "by spraying the undersides of the eaves and down the walls three feet, early in

By E. R. Eastman

September with 2 per cent DDT. Where the flies are already in the house, spraying around the insides of the attic windows will help considerably."

These flies are not the common house fly and fortunately they do not carry any diseases. They're just a blamed nuisance. They give me the creeps when they fall clumsily on to my face, or especially when they get on the dinner table.

U. S. HOGS THE TAXES

IT TAKES so much money to run the Federal government that little enough is left to operate necessary state and local government services.

In 1932, only twenty years ago, the Federal tax bill was only 8 billion dollars. But it had multiplied almost ten times by 1952 to 79 billion dollars.

In this same period, the Federal government's share of total taxes rose from 22% to 76%. In 1932 local government was receiving 55% of all taxes collected and the state 23%. Now local and state governments take only 12% each and the Washington boys take the rest.

If we could send less of our income to Washington, we could afford to pay more for our most important enterprises, like schools, roads, local welfare, and all the other services that should be handled by state and local authorities.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

EASTERN markets are flooded with surplus milk which, of course, has a bearish effect on prices. In most parts of the Northeast we have had the warmest weather in many years, and most dairymen are blessed with exceptionally good quality hay. These two factors have helped greatly to increase milk production per dairy.

The rapid increase of milk substitutes is also having an indirect effect on fluid milk sales.

It should be emphasized that these conditions are temporary. I am not one of those who believe that the dairy business is going to the dogs. But I am sure that there is more need than ever for strong marketing associations and for large, consistent, emphatic advertising and publicity campaigns to convince consumers that milk is their best and most necessary food buy.

A DANGEROUS BUSINESS

THIS last fall a fifteen-year-old boy in Chango County was instantly killed by the flying blade of a buzz saw. The sawrig had rotted, and when the saw reached high speed it broke away from the wooden staff and hit the boy.

I have constantly been worried over the carelessness of my helpers when sawing my own wood. They often allow wood to accumulate under their feet, they get their arms and hands too close to the saw and seem to forget that just one single mistake or misstep could be fatal.

Farmers can rightly be accused of carelessness

around farm machinery. Proof of this is the fact that the national death rate from farm accidents is three times as high as in manufacturing plants where more safety precautions are observed. More farmers are killed in work accidents than in any other industry.

This is a mechanical age, and machines are dangerous. It does no good to say "whoa!" to a tractor out of control. With this beginning of a new season and with more farm machinery used than ever, let us resolve to be careful!

A MONEY MAKING SUGGESTION

THERE are many thousands of small farmers, part-time farmers, and city folks who have moved to the country, who are looking for ways to make a little extra money. The answer may be to raise small fruits, especially berries.

If you think you would like to try it, plan to start small. Begin now and read all you can find about soil conditions, the best varieties, growing methods, and marketing possibilities.

You won't get a crop of berries, until the second year, longer with grapes or small fruit trees. If you want to get tree fruits in a hurry you may want to consider dwarf trees.

Remember that it is impossible nowadays to grow good tree fruits without spraying or dusting.

You will have a labor problem at harvesting time. If you have a large family your labor problem is solved. If not, consider whether or not you could get neighbor women or young people who want to earn an extra dollar.

When the fruit is grown and harvested, how are you going to sell it? Maybe there is a nearby roadside stand operator who will take everything you can grow. Perhaps you could arrange with local grocers to handle your output. Or possibly you could retail it yourself in some way, but this would take time just when you will be required at home to pick your crop.

Of course there will be problems, but the growing of small fruits for local markets has possibilities for those who are willing to study and experiment.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

UNDER the title of "Litter and Lint" in the *Tompkins County Farm Bureau News*, my friend Bob Kenerson prints chestnuts, practically all of which he steals from me! Here is one about a farm wedding that he stole from someone else.

After the fatal words were said the couple climbed into the wagon and started for their farm home. Down the road a piece the horse stumbled.

"That's one!" shouted the groom.

After a while the horse stumbled again.

"That's two!" announced the bridegroom.

Then as they neared the farm the horse stumbled once more and nearly fell down.

"That's three!" the groom said fiercely, and grabbing his gun he shot the horse dead.

Mad clear through and through, the bride told the new husband in no uncertain terms what she thought of him. When she finally finished, he shouted:

"That's one!"

The couple lived happily for sixty years.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

WASHINGTON: Secretary of Agriculture Benson has been slow to tell Congress what he proposes to do about price supports. Looks reasonable to us but some congressmen resent it. The men Benson has picked to help him are believed to lean toward low level price supports, but some congressmen from the West and South will fight any attempt to lower supports. Already Senator Young of North Dakota has proposed legislation to continue supports at 90 per cent of parity on six so-called basic commodities for three years after the present law expires.

The aim of the USDA under new leadership appears to be to help farm organizations and cooperatives to do a marketing job for farmers. Government is expected to taper off running farmers' affairs; let them solve more of their own problems.

Secretary Benson quickly reorganized twenty department activities into four groups with one official responsible for each group and reporting directly to him.

WHEAT: International Wheat Agreement, soon to expire unless renewed, has cost taxpayers \$600,000,000 in four years. Under it, wheat exporting and importing nations agreed to sell and buy specified amounts of wheat at an agreed price. U. S. has been subsidizing wheat exports sold at agreed price at from 50 to 70 cents a bushel.

There is doubt that Congress will O.K. another agreement unless export price is higher so cost to taxpayers will be less. National Grange proposes a plan whereby wheat growers, rather than all taxpayers, would assume the tax necessary to pay the subsidy. Northeastern farmers have generally opposed wheat agreement because it increases taxes, also the cost of feed for cows and hens.

PRICES: In last four months of 1952, prices of farm products averaged to drop 8 per cent. For the entire year, decrease was 12 per cent. What's ahead? Many economists believe farm prices will level off soon and be steady until near harvest time. However, in some recent years, farm prices have slumped in February and they could do it again.

Prices at harvest will be affected as always by acreage and weather. Total U. S. crop acreage is likely to be high because, (1) farmers fearing low prices and trying to bolster income may plant more; (2) wheat growers anticipating possible acreage allotments may plant more so future acreage cuts will hurt less; (3) USDA has, in general, encouraged liberal planting of most crops.

MILK: Milk production has been high because of mild weather, less culling of cows due to cheaper beef, good hay, and heavy grain feeding.

Between November 28 and January 15 government bought 32,377,000 pounds of butter under price support program. 24,000,000 pounds of butter have been donated to the school lunch program. Present support level is about 90 per cent of parity until March 31. Secretary Benson can, under the law, set support level anywhere between 75 and 90 per cent.

If farmers and farm organizations are to have more to say about farm programs, what will they advise relative to level of price supports on butter? Judging from potato price support history, continued support of butter at 90 per cent of parity will do these things: (1) Encourage the production of more butter than will be consumed at present prices; (2) discourage butter consumption and encourage increased oil consumption; (3) increase government purchases, therefore, cost to the taxpayers; (4) increase consumer resentment against farmers.

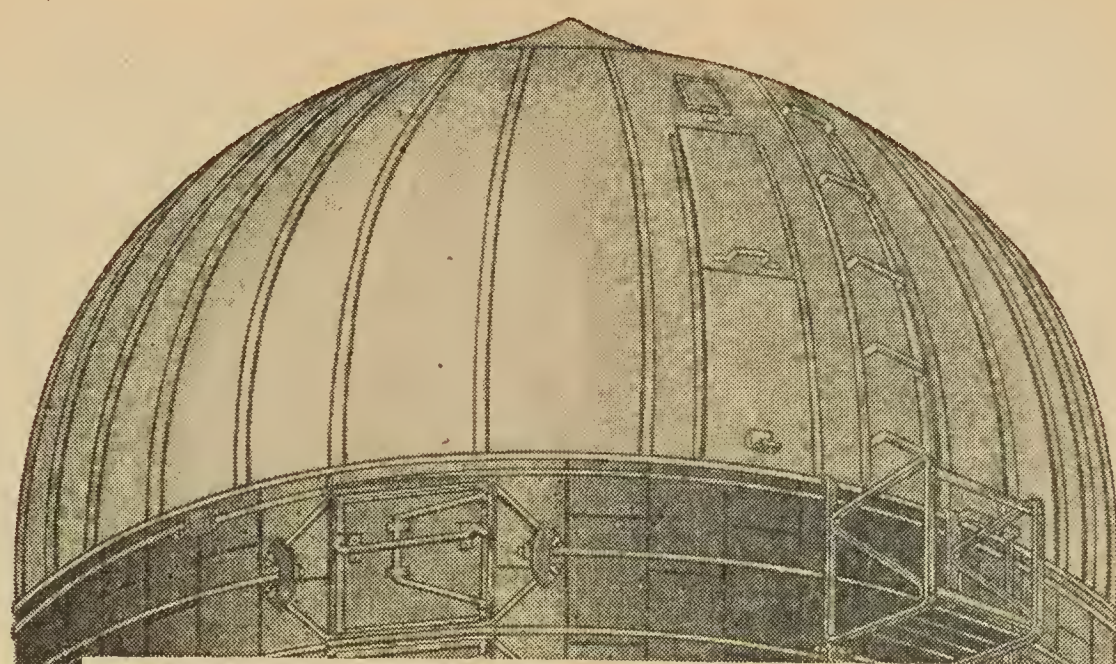
POTATOES: In storage, January 1, were an estimated 113.4 million bushels of potatoes, 21 per cent more than last year but 11 per cent smaller than average. USDA says growers indicate intention to increase potato acreage only slightly from 1,160,000 acres to 1,202,000. (less than 5 per cent). However some private estimates indicate figures are large for potatoes in storage; small for probable acreage increase.

Up to January 1, consumption of potatoes was 157,375,000 bushels, about ten and a third million more than last year. Opinion seems to be that present supply will meet consumer demand without big price increase. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR gives me dirty digs 'cause I still like to slop my pigs. Nobody but a first-class jerk, says he, would go to all the work of hauling what it takes to fill a barrel up for making swill and stirring it until his back feels like it might begin to crack, then reach and lift and groan to bail the slimy stuff out with a pail. But worst of all, he likes to state, the hogs will not cooperate; they fight and squeal and try their best to knock the bucket galley west; no trough beneath them can be found and half their dinner hits the ground.

Whatever neighbor might opine, I plan to keep on feeding swine the tried and true old-fashioned way that's worked since my grandpappy's day. There's no more work to mixing slop than filling feeders to the top and using all the time you save inventing brand new ways to slave. And anyhow it's nice to see, at least someone depends on me; there ain't no other place, by jing, where I get such a welcoming; and after list'nin' night and day to what Mirandy has to say, I find that there is great appeal in hearing hungry porkers squeal.



NEW

Craine Super-6-Cell Tile Stave Silo

Two Rows of Air Cells in every tile stave—2 rows of 3 cells each! Better insulation, fortified with triple seal, makes better silage.

Craine Tile Stave Silos are everlastingly acid proof! The tile is thoroughly vitrified and glazed for beauty and permanence.

New Design affords even greater strength. Famous Craine doors, and other exclusive features, assure convenience and safety.

THIS NEWEST CRAINE IS EVERYTHING YOU COULD HOPE FOR, IN YOUR NEW SILO.



**WRITE US NOW
FOR FULL DETAILS
WITHOUT OBLIGATION**

There's a type for every need and every budget... a silo that's your best buy for profitable feeding... in the farm-proven Craine line. Terms up to 3 years.

Craine Inc., 213 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE SILOS



Taken at the Orleans County meeting of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative the men from left to right are: Carl Heise of Kendall who has been a director for the past three years but who declined another term; Arthur Poelma of Albion, secretary of the Orleans Co-op and State Secretary from 1940 to 1950; John Kast of Albion, director-at-large and chairman of the Tomato Advisory Committee; Robert Kirby of Albion who conducted the Orleans meeting; J. S. Putnam, secretary of the Association with offices at Batavia; and George Strassenburg of Morton who was nominated at the meeting as director to succeed Carl Heise.

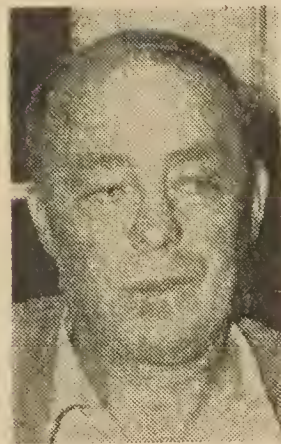
Canning Crop Growers Have Their Say

IN MOST business deals, perhaps all of them, both parties can benefit!

Certainly that's true with the growing and processing of vegetables. The grower must make a profit in order to continue in business; so must the canner, and the best profit in either case is the one that comes from good business management rather than from sharp dealing. That seems to be the feeling between the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative and most food processors.

For many years there was friction between growers and canners, and some still lingers. Contracts were written by processors, for processors. It was a common practice of some canners to contract more acreage than they could handle if crops should be good in order to insure full production in their plant in case of a bad year. Any loss at harvest was born by the grower. Crops were ordered delivered before they had reached full growth; loads were rejected; pay for produce was delayed, and when a canner failed, the grower was left holding the bag.

The New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative was actually started in 1946 by about 40 tomato growers in the Morton area, and was incorporated January 2, 1947. Early efforts were confined to gathering and giving members information about processing vegetable contracts in New York and other



John Martin

states.

Convinced that a tight bargaining agreement among the members was necessary and that

at least two-thirds of the tomato tonnage would have to be represented if the Cooperative was to be effective, the members carried on a sign-up campaign in 1950 and early 1951 and voted their bargaining agreement into effect at a meeting at Albion on February 7, 1951.

In January and February of 1952, sweet corn growers in Genesee, Livingston, Wyoming, and Monroe Counties carried on a whirl-wind campaign to sign up members to bargain for that crop. Sweet corn was included in the Cooperative's bargaining program following a meeting of the growers at the Pavilion Central School February 25, 1952. Bargaining together for their

mutual interest these growers were able to secure increases of \$2 to \$4 per ton over the original offer. The effect of their efforts was also felt in adjoining areas where more attractive contracts were later offered growers.

The officers of the association have proceeded slowly, realizing that there



From left to right: Charles Bush of Morton and Ora Lee of Albion, two of the men who signed the incorporation papers for the Association.

is little past experience available to guide them. Right now, there is considerable demand by growers to bargain on the price of peas. Doubtless it will be done soon if not this year. Eventually other crops will be included. The men guiding the policies of the association insist on the confident backing of members before they proceed. The present membership is 1,300, and growers of about 75% of the canning tomatoes in western New York belong.

When a grower joins the association he pays two dollars and agrees to a deduction from the price of the crop he delivers. The first year the deduction was 1½% and the past year, 1%. He also agrees that he will not sell his crop except to a buyer approved by the association. An approved buyer's contract bears the stamp of the cooperative.

The by-laws provide for an advisory committee of members to recommend the contracting policy for each crop. In the case of tomatoes, a committee of forty tomato growers proportionately representing all of the tomato growing sections met on February 26th, 1952 and set up their recommendations for minimum contract requirements. These recommendations were accepted the same day by the nine Directors representing tomato areas.

Sweet corn was off to a "shotgun" start as was the tomato deal in 1951. Twenty-six men were appointed to the sweet corn committee. This year they

will be elected, and perhaps the number will be changed.

Local area committees are selected by growers to bargain with the canners in that area. Then cannot accept terms below the minimum set by the Association, but they can bargain for a better price, and can agree on local procedures and discuss local grievances. The setup is democratic and has

By HUGH COSLINE

worked. "One of the big needs," says Secretary J. S. Putnam, "is more members. That is coming, having increased from 800 in 1951 to 1,300 in 1952."

In addition to the usual functions of such a cooperative, Mr. Putnam sends frequent letters to members from the office in the Agricultural Center in Batavia. Letters contain accurate, verified information from many sources on crop conditions, carryover of canned goods, etc. One of the minor gripes of growers has been that canners always have talked about being in the red, about tremendous carryovers, cheap competitive prices and low consumption. The aim was to get growers in the right frame of mind to accept the prices offered.

But all canners never did wear horns and a devil's tail, and all growers never wore halos. While canners complained about

Dan DeHeller

quality, some growers sold contracted vegetables to the fresh market when prices were low and delivered from uncontracted land when prices were high. One of the services which the association hopes to deliver is a better understanding between the two groups, something which can have real value for both.

I visited several officers and growers. Harold Shepard of Elba, who farms 500 acres, said:

"One of the big jobs of the association is to work for uniform contracts. In the past they have often been one-sided. So far as prices go, peas have been too low. The fact that acreage is dropping is proof enough."

John Martin, who has been president of the Cooperative since its beginning and who farms 1,000 acres near Brockport, made this comment:

"Usually people will reach the right decisions if they have all the facts and time to think them over. As we grow in strength, we must be sure that what we ask for is reasonable. The association can do good for processors as well as for growers."

Dan DeHeller of Medina, commented on grading and prices.

"In my opinion, there is too much spread between No. 1 and No. 2 tomatoes," he said. "Canners will kick about lack of color, but if we leave them in the field, mold develops in cracks and we are docked for culls."

"Then the buyer wants them picked sooner and 20 to 30% of a load is graded No. 2 at \$10 a ton discount. We need to know more about the real value of these 1's and 2's."

Inspection is one of the problems being studied by the Association. At best, a load of tomatoes never looks exactly the same to two individuals. Research at several experiment stations is progressing and inspection is sure to improve.

Harold Shepard

One grower even expressed some doubt about the value of grading. "Even when a flat price was paid," he said, "a buyer might reject or discount a load. Now with grading, results still are not entirely satisfactory to growers."

"Our New York State inspection service has shown every interest and willingness to work with us in improving the inspection program," said Secretary Putnam. "Ray Sweezy and Harry Duncan of the Rochester office are going all the way with us. We need more inspection to compete successfully with other sections of the country and to that end it is imperative that our inspection service have the complete confidence of our growers."

I attended a county meeting at Albion. It was capably run by chairman Bob Kirby who made sure the members were fully informed of their Organization's activities through reports of several committees. Art Poelma, formerly state secretary, Don Nesbitt, John Kast, Orleans director, and others all reported on local activities. Secretary Putnam answered questions and reported for the central office.

Most of the larger companies accept bargaining for prices with good grace; a few of the smaller concerns cause most of the trouble. Growers varied in their opinions about the future. Some felt that the processors would try to break the cooperative if conditions promised success. Others feel that canners like bargaining.

Sales of uncontracted tomatoes to brokers presents some problems. Naturally the price varies with supply and demand. Naturally some buyers are always trying to beat prices down. Growers are especially resentful when canners buy on the open market at prices above the contract price. But even here, some realize how costly it can be to shut down a plant for lack of tomatoes. Next season there will be an association committee to work with open market buyers. Here also the Co-op performs a real service to its members, gathering and sending out timely information on prices and conditions.

Here are a few personal observations. Among the things I liked were:

1. The cautious way progress has been made.
2. How local members handled the Albion meeting.
3. The expression by members that mutual problems must be recognized and settled by both groups.
4. The confidence expressed by members in the association.
5. The modesty and determination of Secretary Putnam.

If I were a grower of canning crops in Western New York and did not belong to the association, I would join before the sun set!



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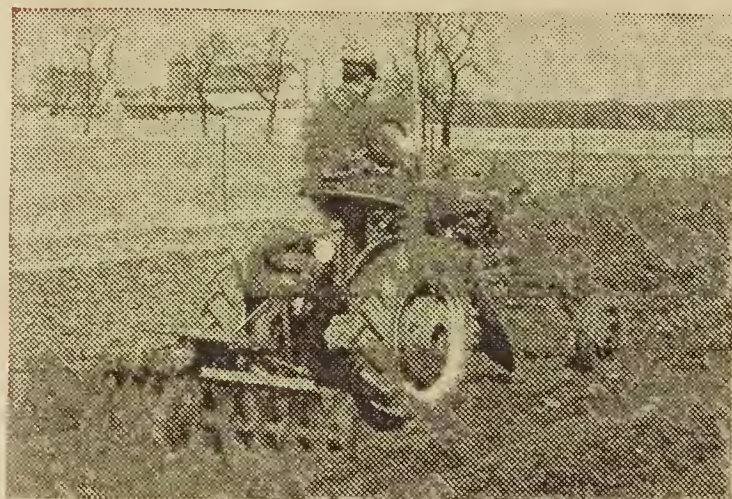
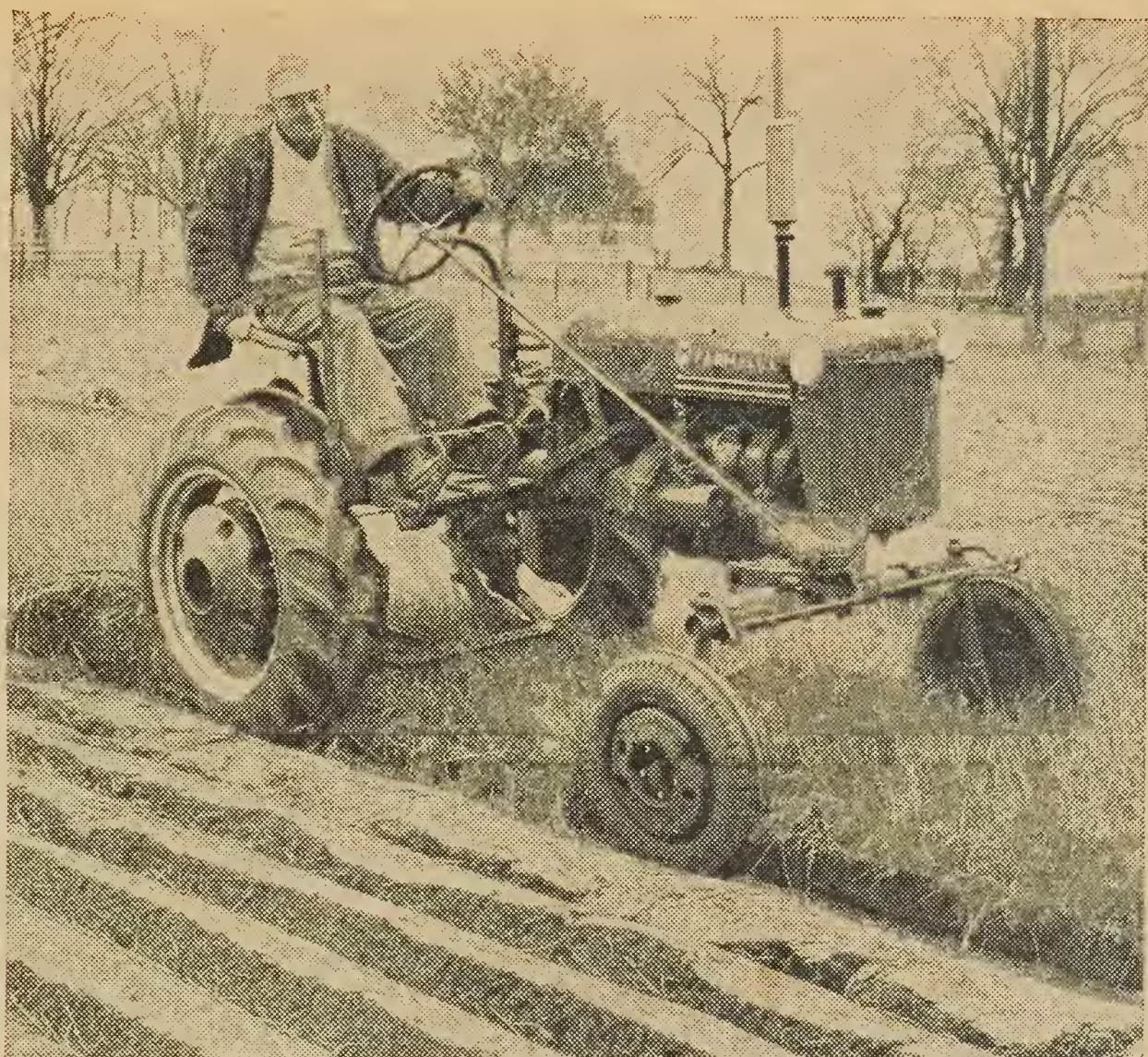
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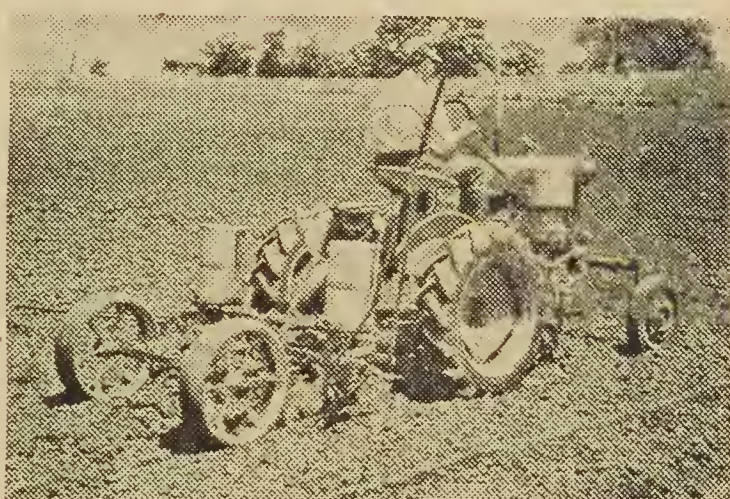
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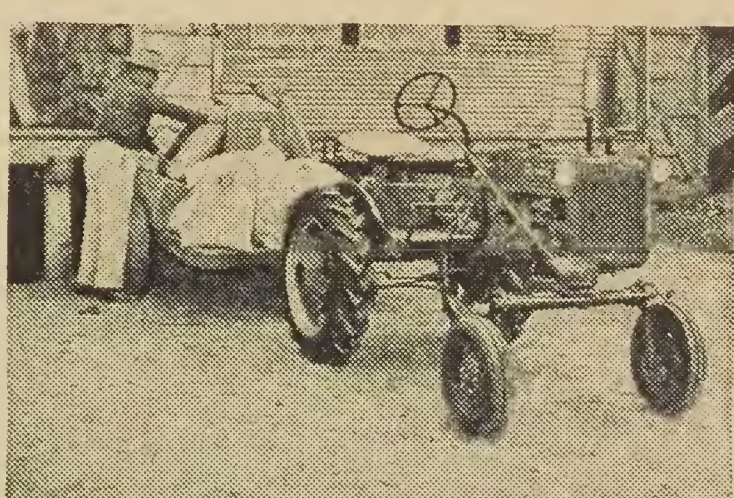
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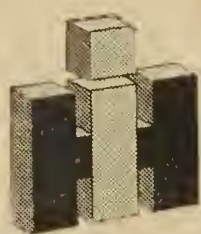
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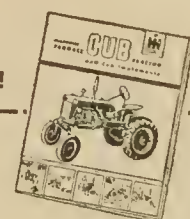
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The Smartest Animal I Ever Knew

EVERYTHING BUT TALK

First Prize

THE smartest animal I have ever known was my yellow cat, "Patsy Sunshine." I never heard him mew. If I was in the kitchen when he wished to go outside he rattled the door knob. If I was in another room he came to me and with his paw touched my skirt and then ran quickly to the door. He jumped in the bath tub, touched the cold water faucet just enough to drip and then he caught the drops in his mouth.



I own a parrot, "Pad-etta." I burn wood in the parlor stove. During cold nights in the winter toward morning the fire burns low. Patsy came to my room and patted my face with the ball of his foot until I got up and then he would quickly run into the parlor and look up at the stove. I asked Padetta, "Did you ask Patsy to come and get me?" and she replied, "Yes, I did. I am cold."

One night I was awake and I heard her say, "Patsy, you go get Nellie, Padetta cold," and Patsy came up the stairs two at a time.

Patsy also patted my face when he desired to go out during the night. I let him out a window on the porch roof and he went down a tree. When he wished to come in he patted the same window with his big 7-toed paws. The spring he was 12 years old, a car ran over him one night as he was crossing the road. — *Nellie Weeks, Upper Jay, New York.*

* * *

NO "B.O."

THIS is my ode to a little mahogany-colored piglet I brought home in my arms astride a wild broncho that stampeded with me when the pig squealed because I held her too tight. The horse mired down in an alkali flat, and I got off so the horse could struggle free of the quagmire.



I brought her into the little sod shack we called home and she captivated our hearts the very first day with her darling, loving and cunning ways, and slept on my husband's sheepskin coat. For genuine cleanliness she outshone any canary, cat, or dog, or even humans I know, and kept our floors as snowy white as I had scrubbed them.

I gave her an ivory soap bath and she smelled as sweet as a rose, as they have no body odor. She'd stand on her hind legs and beg for tidbits at the table and "squeal like a pig" if we'd hold it too high. When she grew older you couldn't coax her into the house.

We never penned or tied her, and I trained her to go through the garden without molesting a thing on her way to the oat field. She never soiled the long path to the stable, or anywhere near it. People were amazed at her intelligence and called her "The High School Hog."

If I'd sneak away on horseback she'd pick up the trail in the dry bunchgrass and swim streams to pick up the scent on the other side. She had the shortest neck and nose you ever saw and had hazel eyes and slept beside the pet bossy in winter for warmth. If I set milk for chickens in a dish and told Nooty (that was her name) to "stay out of it," she'd go away scolding and never touch it. The sheep dog, Sheppy, was very jealous at first but later protected her from the neighbor's dogs.

Nooty would ride on our stoneboat to the neighbor's or run behind it. She had 98 piglets in 7 litters, and the last

Readers Give Some - - - "Hard-to-Believe" Experiences

time had 16. I brought three into the house and raised them on a bottle. When weaned, we sold the 16, and Nooty was so mournful she coaxed a white pup, about 4 months old, to sleep with her, and this pup nursed her for weeks. — *Mrs. H. P. Thompson, Binghamton, N. Y.*

* * *

MUSHROOM HUNTER

AFTER reading John Babcock's story in the December 20 issue of the AGRICULTURIST, a couple of instances of many years ago occurred to me. We had a pasture, part of which was flat with some rushes and swamp-grass in it so that we could not see the ground at any distance. In going after the cows mornings in the fall, if the weather looked favorable I used to carry a market basket to gather mushrooms.



One old red cow seemed to be more inquisitive than the others and would sometimes sniff at the basket. One morning the cows were nearly up to the lane when I went for them. They all started for the barn except the one above mentioned, who drew a beeline for the flat, stopped and pointed with her nose. There in a space about the size of a box stall were enough mushrooms to more than fill the basket. (Editor's Note—"No kidding!")

Another instance was of a dog that followed a neighbor to town with his team and wagon. The dog came home and whined until members of the family followed him down the road. The team had run away, throwing the farmer out into the road. He was just "coming to" when they found him. That dog always had the best after that.

— *J. V. Hills, Gowanda, N. Y.*

* * *

HUNTER

SOME years ago, a friend of mine, Carroll Angier, had a red fox hitched in his yard. Among other things, he fed him bread and milk and supposed he ate it.

At the same time he kept losing hens, but as the fox was hitched he didn't suspect him. One day, his wife happened to see the fox chew his bread and milk, and then spread the bread around. When a hen came up to eat the bread, the fox caught her.

— *Arthur D. Brown, Molin, Vt.*

* * *

MAN'S BEST FRIEND

I AM an old man 85 years old. My life is now mostly looking backwards, but I want to tell you about some of the dogs I have owned. I was born on a large dairy farm in northern Vermont. When 15 years old I would jump onto our horse, Old John, and shout, "Cow Time, Mike" and start for the pasture about one mile away. This pasture was half woodland filled with small game but Mike was a "Cow Dog" and paid no attention to anything but the cows. After he had rounded them up I would let them out of the pasture and then I would hurry home on horseback while Mike brought them home along the main road running through a small country village.

Later still, on another dairy farm in Vermont, I had a different dog, but

still the same name, Mike. Here we had horses and cows running together in the same pasture. When I wanted the horses I would shout, "Come, Mollie," the name of one of the horses, and when I wanted the cows I would shout, "Come, boss." Of course there was a difference in the two calls, and I have seen people stand in the road hardly believing their eyes when they saw Mike bring whichever I called without looking at the other.



Once, with still another Mike, I had a bunch of cows in the woods which I wanted to drive farther away. Motioning with my cane I would shout, "Drive off" and he would take them away and then I would motion with my cane and shout, "Bring" and he would crawl under the fence and circle them and bring them back.

Now I have said good-bye to all the Mikes (of which I have had at least five) and am an old man living on a small farm in New Hampshire. Of course I still have a dog—this time named Bud—not a cow dog but a dog with brains. Once I had a load of wood on the wagon and was backing up to the shed door. I knew the dish in which we fed Bud was between the wheels where I would not run over it, but Bud was watching from the lawn and suddenly rushed under the wagon and picked up his dish and carried it out from under the wagon.

Another time Bud went up to the neighbor's and picked up a dish of dog food which had been set out for the neighbor's dog and down the road he came bringing dish and all. I thought at first he should have been punished, for it was a clear act of stealing, but when I think of the crimes of some of the men in Washington and of the crimes of some of the members of the underworld, I don't know. I didn't punish Bud. — *George E. Bartlett, Newburgh, N. Y.*

* * *

COMRADE CROW

I WAS stopping at a farm house with a friend one time, and the man of the house brought home a little crow that had an injured wing and couldn't fly. He began following me everywhere I went. If I was up digging in the flower bed he would come along and I gave him the worms as I would find them, and if I was down in the field picking strawberries he would soon be there. If I would hull one and give it to him he would eat it, but not otherwise.



One morning early he came to the door and cawed and cawed and I went up to the flower bed to see if he wanted a worm but he didn't, and I went down in the field and picked and hulled him a strawberry but he wasn't interested and he still cawed and I picked him up and said, "What do you want?"

He cawed and opened his mouth toward me and there was the biggest

black ant in the roof of his mouth, clinched right in, and I had to take pincers and pick it out and he was very grateful.

I went away for a few days and when I came back I had a dooryard caller, and the crow came and cawed so loudly that we couldn't talk, as that was the first time he knew I was back. I had to shut him in the barn in order to finish our visit. He came back several times with ants in his mouth for us to pick them out. — *Mrs. Ethel M. Flanders, Laconia, N. H.*

* * *

HIS OWN BOSS

MY FATHER raised this horse about 25 years ago. When my two brothers were "breaking" him he would walk to the barn. As months went by we left him loose a little farther from home. We had a hilly dirt road (1½ mis.) and no tractor on our 150-acre farm.

When we hauled peas, sweet corn, wheat, etc. to market we would use five horses till we got to the hard road, then turn this horse loose. He would go home (pass corn and grass fields and stay right on the road), slide the latch on the door and go in his stall.

One winter my sister rode him to school (2 miles) when her ankle was hurt, and he would come home. In the evening he would go to get her.

When this horse was 12 years old he broke his ankle stepping off the edge of the cement road. My brother who was riding him came home. When we went to see what was the matter with him, he had stripped his bridle and was coming home on three legs.

— *Woodrow W. Lepp, Westminster, Md.*

* * *

COULD FIGURE

THE smartest animal I have ever known was a raccoon which apparently figured everything out for himself unaided by human trainers.

I named him Scarback when I first made his acquaintance in the hen coop one dark afternoon. I was eager beaver after the eggs of the 160 pullets in which I had invested plenty. As I felt in an obscure nest my hand contacted something furry. It was a well behaved raccoon that didn't bite or scratch and who had a jagged scar on his back. Otherwise he was very handsome with his wise humorous face. I thought my loud shouts were effective, but on my next visit there he was in the same nest. I evicted him and stopped up exits and entrances, but the next day he was in possession again.

So it went on, with my husband threatening to shoot the robber. I knew he wouldn't because we'd been through this before with a skunk who had his supper in my shed so often that the sociability of my neighbors went into a decline. At last the man of the house set a small trap and caught the little fellow by the foot. We let him go way off in the pasture, but in a few days he was back to his happy hunting ground.

The egg profits dropped, so when my husband caught the creature again he took him five miles away by car and set him free by a big lake. Then the lord and master cobbled over the exits and entrances to the hen house inch by inch. Within the week Scarback returned to find himself deprived of house and home. — *Mrs. Lydia Swanson, Norton, Vermont.*



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ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS

The Railroads and Our Schools



By
JERROLD LAMB

IT WAS raining the day we went to Avoca, New York. Raining, and so foggy that highway traffic was cut to a dangerous crawl, and airplanes were grounded. But in Avoca, just a couple of blocks from the big attractive Central School Building, the whistles on the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the Rochester branch of the Erie, sounded through the Cohocton Valley north of Bath right on schedule.

That's an incidental approach to our story of the importance of the railroads to many of our New York state schools.

Years of Experience

Guyon J. Carter is a man who knows his rural school districts, and a man who knows his railroads, too. Forty-one years ago, on January 2, 1912, he battled a horse-and-sleigh 18 miles on an all-day trip through wind and snow and bitter cold from Canisteo to start his new job as Superintendent of what was then Supervisory School District VI in Steuben County.

There were more than 50 one to three-room common school houses in Mr. Carter's district when he started work there, and he has a long winter afternoon's stock of memories of the way youngsters walked to their unadorned and ill-equipped schoolrooms, and the transportation problems he had in keeping an eye on each school. Now the common schools are gone—replaced by four handsome Central Schools, with a fleet of buses bringing youngsters each day from as far as 10 or 11 miles away.

Mr. Carter is frank to say that "we'd be hard put to keep up the schools the way we do without the railroads." The veteran school superintendent declares that the railroads are the only form of carrier that can conveniently and efficiently deliver a great deal of the material the schools must have. But he places even greater em-



phasis on the fact that "The railroads are a very vital factor in the tax structure of my central schools."

Like most central school districts, Avoca is not overly-endowed with rich real estate assessments. The total valuation on which the district can raise the money to educate some 750 youngsters in the widespread area is \$3,025,924. And of that total, one-eighth is railroad property. The Lackawanna is assessed for \$298,311, and the Erie for \$80,478 in the Avoca school district alone.

Fair for One, Fair for All

It goes without saying that our railroad system has to be in a healthy condition if it is to continue to be a source of taxation. Actually, today, the railroads are a captive industry trying desperately to operate in a free, competitive economy. Their trouble is that government regulations won't allow them to be competitive!

An archaic system of providing for adjustments in railroad freight rates to meet increased costs of operation results in delays that often run into years. These delays alone have cost the railroads a billion and a third dollars since World War II. Yet, recently, a manufacturing company making more money than all the railroads combined got a price adjustment in five days.

Delays of this kind are no strangers to the farmer, particularly to the dairy farmer. As a matter of fact, not long ago in New York State dairy farmers were refused the right to a hearing to consider adjusting milk prices—being told there was sufficient milk, with the obvious inference that so long as milk supply is sufficient, the regulatory body can see no reason to even consider adjusting prices.

Thus, having been forced to continue producing milk, even at a loss, the farmer is left with only two possible courses. He can either go broke, or he can, when he is eventually allowed to adjust his prices, set them high enough to attempt to recoup some of the loss. If he follows the second course, however, he'll soon find out what the railroads found out long ago—you can never catch up.

Coupled with these delays is the situation. (Continued on Opposite Page)

TONSILLECTOMY



GETTING little Elmer in a suitable frame of mind for his tonsil operation entails a great deal of tact and persuasiveness on the part of the female members of the family.

First, Mother impresses on the kid how perfectly wonderful it will be for him to take a few whiffs of ether—then bing! The pesky tonsils and adenoids are gone, and he'll very shortly grow up to be another Superman.

Grandma begins to snifle. "We want you to be a brave boy, dear. We want you to be a brave boy."

Elmer starts to hedge. "Don't wanna have my tonsils out—don't wanna!"

"Listen, Elmer," Aunt Ellen coos, "I'll give you two dollars if you'll let Dr. Biffe have your tonsils."

Mother chirps: "And I'll buy you a nice pair of skates."

"Baw," Elmer squawks, "I wanna bicycle!"

Poor Elmer! It took three nurses and two doctors to hold him while administering the anesthetic. "Darling," Mother said to him, "when you wake up there will be a shiny new bicycle for you."

"Yow-eeek!" little Elmer yelled. "I wanna pony too!"

THE RAILROADS AND OUR SCHOOLS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

uation brought about by the so-called rule of rate-making. This rule says that the effect of proposed new rates on the movement of traffic must be considered in allowing new rates. This, in more than one instance, has been invoked to deny the railroads the right to reduce rates because lower rates might take traffic away from competing forms of transportation.

The absurdity of this situation is readily apparent if it is compared to a couple of farmers growing chickens and hogs. Suppose that the chicken farmer wants to reduce his prices, but is told he can't because if he does people might stop buying pork and buy chicken. That's exactly the position the railroads are in.

These antiquated regulations have an important bearing on the currently poor financial conditions of the railroads. They bulk large among the forces pushing the railroads ever closer to bankruptcy, and to the position where they will no longer be a valuable tax source.

Pay Tax Too

The railroads would like to discontinue many unprofitable trains and materially reduce their passenger losses, but are prevented from doing so by state regulatory bodies which, all too often, are influenced by local politics. Since these unprofitable operations add to the cost of running the railroad, the losses must be made up from freight revenues from interstate traffic.

Your railroads are one of the most important aids that the farmers of the nation have. Each year they move some two-and-a-half million carloads of grain to market. Just to move the Maine potato crop to market last year took 46,000 railroad cars.

Yet, even beyond their undeniable and indispensable value as the nation's primary transportation medium, they have an almost-equally indispensable value as a source of taxes for thousands of communities like Avoca, N. Y.

Today, though, this transportation medium and tax source is being pushed toward the brink of bankruptcy by the force of public apathy toward these very same antiquated regulations. And, if the railroads go bankrupt, there will be no other course but for the government to take them over.

We had a taste of government operation of the railroads in World War I. Then it cost the taxpayers two million dollars a day for the government to run them. On the other hand, in World War II the railroads operated as a private enterprise and paid three million dollars a day in taxes—making a net difference of five million dollars every day.

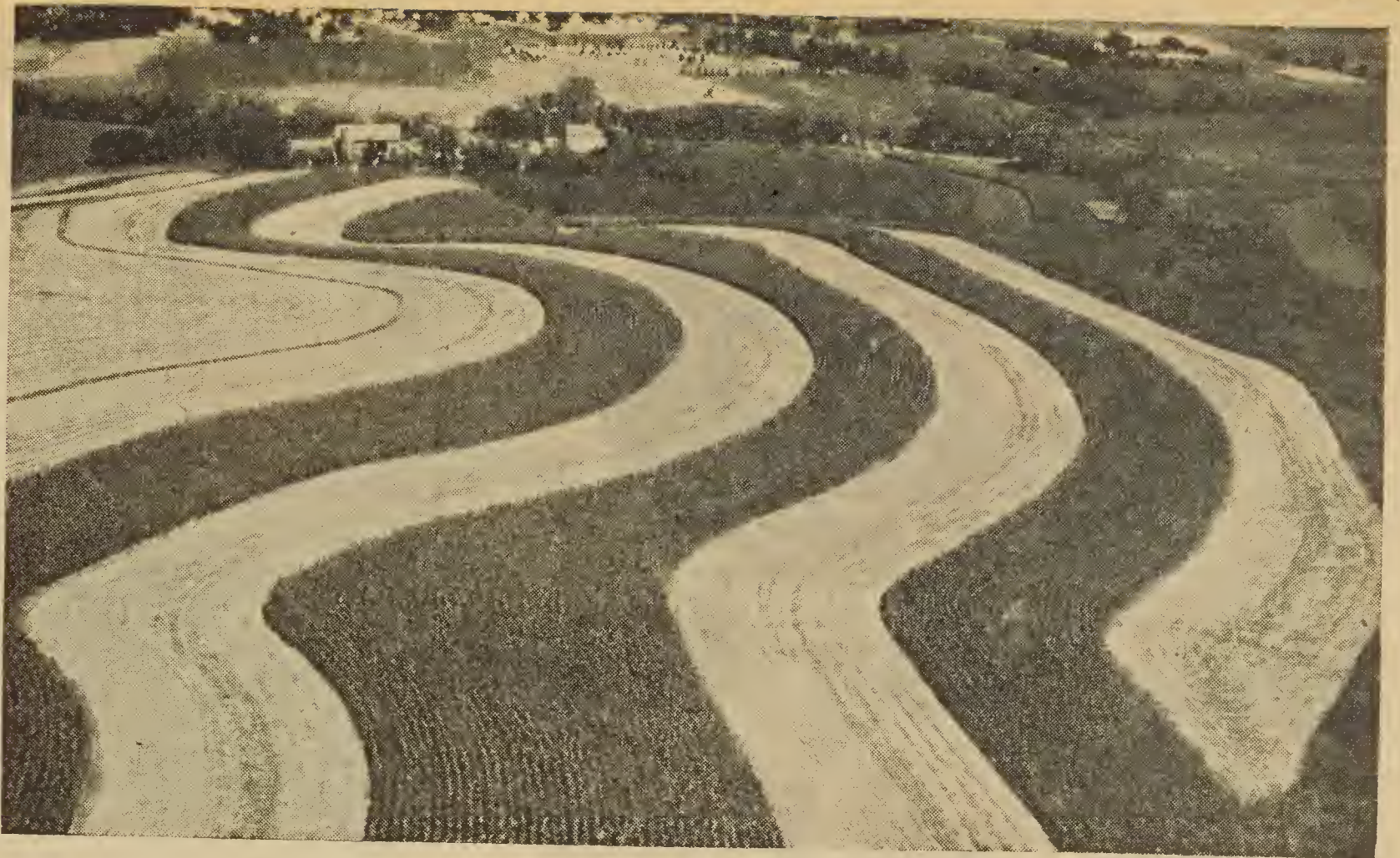
In today's economy, with taxes even higher and the cost of government ever on the rise, that difference could be, and probably would be, considerably more than five million dollars a day.

A Deficit to Pay

Last year the nation's railroads paid over one-and-a-quarter billion dollars in taxes. Just think of taking this amount away from local, state and national treasuries, and then adding an almost-equally staggering bill for government railroad operation to the burden already being carried by other taxpayers!

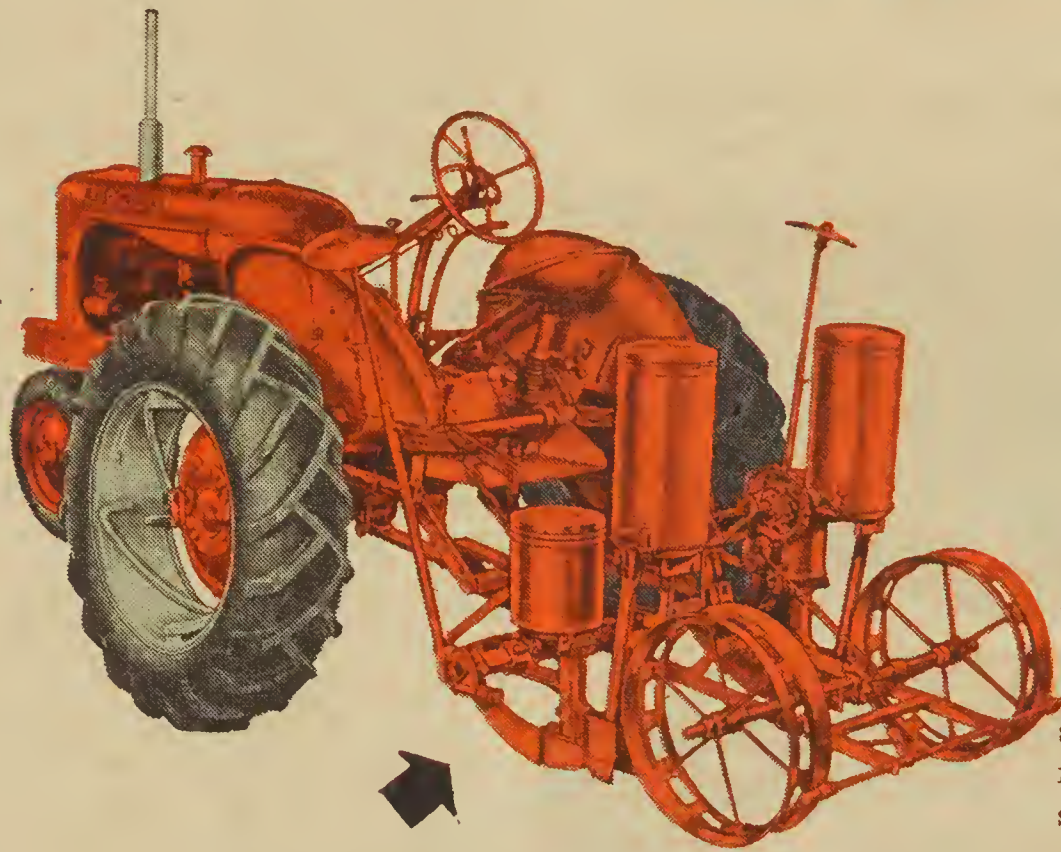
That's why it is to the interest of every one of us to give the railroads an even break so that they can regain their competitive position and remain solvent.

The issue is squarely up to the present Congress. If that Congress does not act, Guyon Carter, and lots of other Guyon Carters, will find themselves scraping and scratching to find the dollars and cents to keep those school systems going.



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SHORT BOOT
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Kernels travel only 14 inches from seed hopper to soil. They drop straight down . . . quickly . . . and without bounce or scattering.

That's how Allis-Chalmers 2-row and 4-row hydraulic-lift planters space seed in the row with new high-speed accuracy.

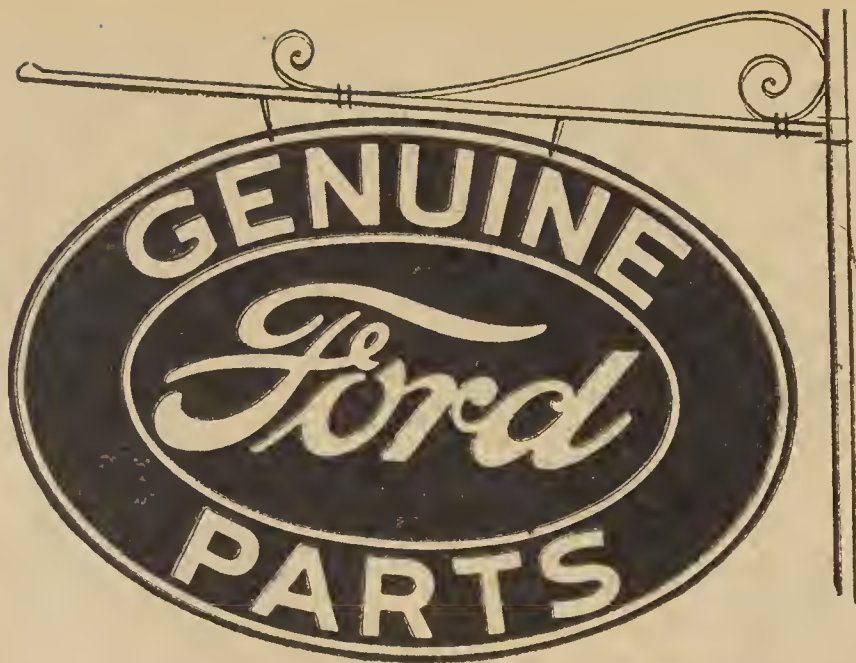
A-C Short-Drop planters can give you a higher stalk population without crowding. You can have more plants per acre, with fertilizer positioned exactly right.

They're Free-Swing . . . led from a single forward hitchpoint . . . free to follow the tractor on the contour or straightaway. Now you can follow this new short-drop planting system, hold moisture and soil, boost yields. Ask your A-C dealer how. He has the latest answer in modern tractor planters.



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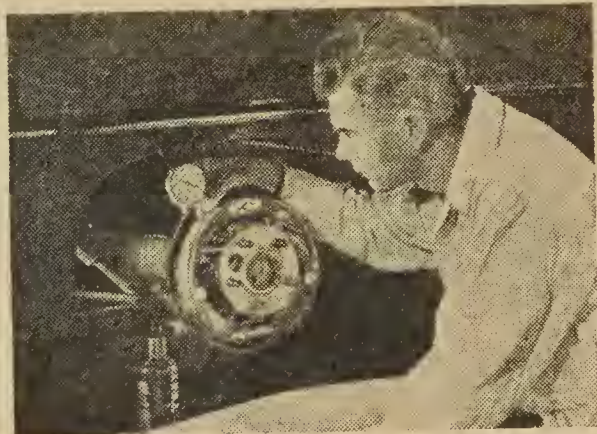
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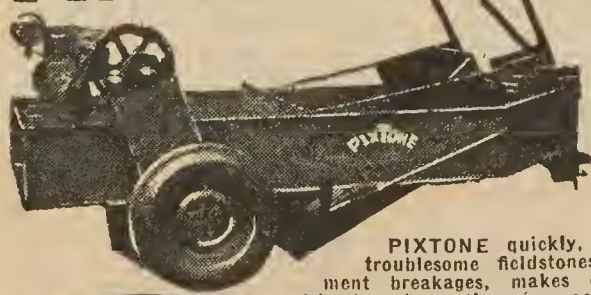
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Consumers Buy More Apples In Quality Packages

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

APPLE growers are profiting by the "revolution in retail marketing," they were told at the 98th annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society in Rochester.

Reuben Benz of Yakima, Wash., chairman of the board of the National Apple Institute, outlined what has happened in retail stores. "Last year the self-service stores handled 68 per cent of the retail food business," he explained. "This year it is predicted they will add another 10 per cent. As we tie in on this trend we can hope to sell more apples."

Dr. L. E. Davis, Cornell University economist, reported on how New York growers are "going along with the trend" by marketing apples in small consumer packages. A three-month survey in upstate cities showed that 70 per cent of apple sales were in pre-packaged consumer packages of six pounds or less.

A few years ago comparatively few apples were marketed in this way. Studies by Max Brunk of Cornell laid the foundation for the present trend. They showed that consumers preferred small packages they could pick up as they moved along the stores, but they also wanted to know about the quality. Where the packages were sold in conjunction with bulk displays, so that consumers could see what the apples looked like, sales took a big jump.

Mark Buckman, manager of the Sodas Fruit Farm, reported on two years' experience in prepacking for retail stores. He is convinced that sales will increase or decline, "depending almost entirely upon the quality of fruit that goes into those bags. Consumers want absolute assurance that when they open the bags they have not been fooled."

Goodrich New President

JOHAN G. GOODRICH of Burt is the new president of the "Hort" Society. Gerard Maier of Newburgh was elected vice president and Daniel M. Dalmryple of Lockport was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Marian Purdy, 17, of Canandaigua, was crowned state apple-pie queen and won a trip to New York.

James R. Clarke of Milton, retiring president, reported that during the year the society had been instrumental in setting up the Northeast Fruit Conference. "We hope to be able to review the needs of the industry and to present ideas to Washington that may avoid wasteful and ill-adjusted programs," he said.

Clarke referred to the Society as "the hard core of confirmed and dedicated fruit growers, who are streamlining their business and making important progress in such fields as marketing." He said major problems of the industry have shifted from year to year "and we are now in an era of big business when the small operator can be represented only through organization."

Fewer Trees

B. A. DOMINICK, Jr., of Cornell said that the state now has only five million apple trees, compared to about 15 million in 1920. At present only 14 per cent of the trees are of non-bearing age. He said the percentage of non-bearing trees should be 25 to maintain a given level of production, "assuming there is no increase in yield per tree." The statistics for New York are about in line with the national picture.

P. J. Chapman, Geneva Experiment Station entomologist, reported that a strain of European red mites is resist-

ant to parathion, and there was possibility that more orchards may be infested this year. He said that both parathion and malathion failed to give satisfactory kill of resistant mites, even when dosages were stepped up.

Costs, Prices Up

GENERALLY there was good feeling at the meeting and exhibitors were well patronized. After three lean years, the better prices for apples partly accounted for this. But Cameron G. Garman of Burt, president of the Western New York Apple Growers' Association, pointed out that "it takes 50 per cent more apples to pay costs than it did in the '30's."

The great lesson of the year, Garman said, "is that we have found we can sell more apples even at the higher prices. After several years of low prices we have seen our apples move freely at the higher prices and self-service stores handling more volume." He said that growers with big crops are making money, but growers with short crops are not doing so well. The important thing, he suggested, was to get the largest possible yield of high-quality fruit, because there was no sense in producing a lot of poor-quality fruit to move at lower prices.

A resolutions committee headed by Donald F. Green of Chazy recommended that the federal marketing agreement law be amended to include apples for processing. With this change, it was felt that producers in areas supplying processors would be in better bargaining position, and that processors would be protected from price-cutting competition within their own ranks. The law would be permissive and its application would have to be approved by referendum of growers in the marketing area.

Cherry Cooperation Pays

BECAUSE cherry growers and processors have cooperated to "sell" their product, 300-million-pound crops have been successfully moved to market, Horace M. Putnam of Lyons told the annual meeting of the New York Cherry Growers' Association. Putnam, president of the National Red Cherry Institute, said "crops of 400 million pounds are on the way and we can expect 500 million pounds."

Putnam said promotion, advertising and good merchandising have consistently increased the consumption of cherries. This is important to growers, he said, because when there are large carryover stocks growers may expect to receive lower prices. "We know that it costs processors about six cents a pound to move their pack," he explained. "If processed cherries sell at 11 cents that leaves five cents for the growers. This season we have seen some processors distribute an extra cent to growers."

E. Earl Harding of Albion, former state president, introduced Putnam as "the outstanding man in the cherry industry," because he pioneered in organizing the national institute which he heads, and which includes all branches of the industry.

Luther Jennejohn of Hilton was re-elected president. Cameron Nichols of Lewiston is the new vice president. F. Snow Wooster of Ontario was re-elected secretary and treasurer and Lloyd A. Putnam of Rochester executive secretary. William B. Powell of Chicago, executive secretary of the national institute, reported that, to date every state excepting Massachusetts and Iowa are entered in the national cherry pie-baking contest in Chicago this month.



Eastern hospitality for weary travelers...

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT with a large meat-packer, one of your eastern railroads operates an unusual "nursery" in Buffalo, N. Y., for baby calves en route to market. Here, pails are equipped with rubber nipples so that car-loads of weary travelers can be fed a carefully prepared formula.

THIS EXTRA SERVICE not only guards against weight loss but also reduces calf nervousness and irritability — factors which impair veal quality. In a peak month as many as 16,000 calves have taken advantage of this "eastern hospitality," which is typical of the effort made by your Eastern Railroads to meet your specific shipping requirements.

ANOTHER REASON WHY—for the transportation of your products from calves to crops — you can count on the railroads to do the job best. Because agriculture's best interests are given priority every mile of the way.

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In autumn, the northern prairie farmer hauls his "77" to the stack and bales his loose hay.

Try to overwork a "77"!

Hand feeding from the stack or picking up from the windrow—you can't beat the capacity of New Holland's twine-tie baler!

Feeding loose hay from the stack, you'll break a pitchfork before you can overload the New Holland "77". It's the highest capacity twine-tie baler you can buy. It packages up to 10 tons of hay per hour . . . up to 100 tons in one day!

High speed for stationary baling pays off in the field, too. The "77" takes the windrows big as they come, kicking out up to 7 square, firm, neatly sliced bales per minute!

How New Holland speed helps you

With speed like this, you can clear the hay off your fields just at the right stage of curing—store it with a maximum percentage of protein-bearing leaves and blossoms. This higher feed value means extra money in your pocket, whether you feed or sell.

Call for a demonstration

If you have a stack or a mow of long, loose hay right now, ask your New Holland dealer to bring out a "77" for a demonstration. Prove to your own satisfaction that it's the fastest, most dependable baler you can own. And if you decide to buy, buy *now*. Your "77" can work for you all winter and be ready to go when summer baling comes.

The New Holland Machine Company, a subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.

Ask for New Holland Twine! This twine is certified by the United States Testing Company to have met rigid standards of quality. Look for the Seal of Approval that's on every bale of New Holland Twine. It's your assurance of full length, full strength, full quality.



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Farmers Are Hunting Again

By Paul Slater

THE hunting season is about over, and by all reports both small and large game are on the increase. As would be expected, the amount of game taken has been on the upward trend also. This increase can be partly credited to the combined efforts of our farmers and the State Conservation Departments throughout the East. They have both been instrumental in the increase of protective cover and breeding grounds.

What has this to do with farmers hunting again? When did they stop and why? Here are a few reasons that my curiosity has turned up.

In the days of our forefathers, hunting was a necessity and one of the main ways of providing meat for the table. A rifle or shotgun would be handed down through the family for generations. As our frontiers opened into cities and towns, the farm settlers turned to market hunting as a source of income and this of course almost wiped out the game population. Hunting by rural folk as we know it, began to decline at the turn of the century. This was due mostly to the scarcity of wild life and the high cost of guns and ammunition.

More Guns

When gun companies finally turned to mass production and guns began to come down in price, people in cities and towns with steady incomes were the only ones who could afford them. During this time the farmer was still struggling to make ends meet. His hours were from sun-up to sun-down.

After World War I, and the depression that followed, the farmers' struggles increased. Not only did money become scarce but so did his time, and hunting as a sport was out of the question. In the late thirties, the farmer began to find time to slow down due to the fact that modern machinery was coming to the rural scene.

Milk prices began to increase. Things were beginning to look a little better

for the man in the country. Guns were coming down in price, and he had a vast assortment to choose from. New automatic shotguns and rifles of most any type, bore or calibre were on the market. Sporting clubs were being formed throughout the country. This brought the farmer together with his fellow men and Hunts and Field Days were added attractions.

"Varmits"

Varmint control became a problem and the conservation headquarters began to look to the farmer for more help in keeping under control foxes, woodchucks, etc., that were destroying thousands of dollars of crops and livestock annually.

I was in a little sporting goods store in the village of Mecklenburg the day before deer season. This is located in rural Schuyler County in the State of New York. I had a long talk with the proprietor and he told me that before hunting season was open he had stocked up on shotguns and rifles and that he had been a little worried about selling them, as all his trade were local farmers.

He found that his worries were unnecessary, however, as he had sold out his complete stock two days before. As we talked a local farmer came in with a double barreled shotgun with damascus barrels, and wanted to trade it in on a newer model. As I suspected it had been handed down through his family for generations.

This is a typical example of many farmers who are hunting, a sport that is in their back yards. With the modern methods of farming and the many Veterans of World War II, who have developed skill in handling firearms, hunting as a sport has been on the upgrade.

Today's competition in production of firearms is at the highest peak ever. I believe that the farmer of today is once again taking full advantage of his great American heritage of hunting.

FERTILIZER FOR SMALL GRAINS

IN CORNELL Extension Bulletin 780 entitled "Fertilizers for Field Crops," Dr. S. R. Aldrich emphasizes the selection of fertilizers in the proper ratio, the amount of fertilizer to apply, and analyses that supply the nutrients at the lowest possible cost.

Specific fertilizer recommendations for the various small grain crops vary depending upon whether the crops are seeded alone or whether in conjunction with grasses and legumes. Where legumes and grasses are seeded, a 1-2-1 ratio of fertilizer is recommended for soils high in potash, applied at such rate as to supply at least 20 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of phosphoric acid and 20 pounds of potash per acre. On medium to low potash soils the 1-2-2 ratio fertilizer should be used in such amount as to supply 20 pounds of nitrogen and 40 pounds each of phosphoric acid and potash.

For oats and barley seeded to le-

gumes and grasses and where the grain is likely to lodge, 80 pounds of phosphoric acid is the recommendation for high potash soils, and for the low potash soils an 0-1-1 ratio to supply 60 pounds of phosphoric acid and 60 pounds of potash.

Where oats and barley are not seeded to grasses or legumes a 1-1-1 ratio fertilizer should be used to supply 20 pounds each of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash for weak straw varieties and 30 pounds of each for stiff straw varieties.

In the case of wheat it is recommended that, in addition to the basic application, a spring top-dressing with a nitrogen fertilizer to supply 33 pounds of actual nitrogen be used. Regardless of the small grain, if it is seeded to legumes or a mixture of legumes and grasses, it should receive in alternate years 70 pounds of muriate of potash or 200 pounds of 0-20-20 fertilizer.

Readers Tell When - - Heifers Should Be Bred

WE HAVE a small herd of purebred Holsteins and breed our heifers according to size rather than age. On the whole the results have been very satisfactory. As a rule they freshen between the ages of 24 months and 28 months, and now and again we have one freshen at 23 months.

The following are records of outstandingly good producing heifers:

	Days Milking	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
#24—freshened at 24 mos.	317	10,920	336
2nd lactation	239	12,220	421
still milking over 30 lbs. a day			
#22—freshened at 24 mos.	310	10,350	364
2nd lactation	38	2,050	76
#1—freshened at 26 mos.	300	9,225	309
3rd lactation	293	15,310	512

At present we have two heifers that freshened at 23 months—one has been milking 62 days with 2,390 pounds milk and 90 pounds fat. The other freshened two weeks ago, is now giving over 62 pounds a day, and we have our fingers crossed.

Needless to say, not all of our heifers have performed as well as this and some were not worth keeping. This, however, is probably due not to when they were bred but to heredity.

We place particular emphasis on the care given the heifer calves from birth. They are given the best hay and put on the best pasture and fed grain at all times, are well and comfortably housed. This means extra work and extra money, but we feel that it pays off.—*Morie C. Gibson, Silhouette Farm, Goshen, N. Y.*

Advocates Early Freshening

AT PRESENT we have 22 Holstein females and the oldest has just dropped her 13th calf. She dropped her first calf when she was 24 months old, and she is still giving 50 pounds of milk daily.

We are firm believers in breeding early from 15 to 17 months of age, depending upon the size and health of the heifer. All of our cows are artificially bred, and we will always rely on artificial breeding because we get bigger and better stock. This is just one opinion. — *Julia A. Sairio, Newport, New Hampshire.*

Wait!

I AM 73 years of age. My experience is that for a good cow you should pick a perfectly built and strong calf, then use good judgment, feed new milk till calf can eat grain, then feed all

the hay or alfalfa she will clean up but don't overfeed.

Always be friendly with them and not breed before she is 20 to 22 months old. That has been my experience. Anyone sure will be paid a bigger profit than if they are bred too soon or scrimped on good feeding. A cow is what you make her with feed and care.

—*Loren Robinson, Clymer, N. Y.*

A Woman's Viewpoint

I HAVE been a farmer all my life and I really men sure hate to take orders from a woman! But I have always waited till my heifers were well grown rather than to breed by age.

Most all will be nice large heifers by 16 to 18 months. My Ayrshires were large at 17 months. I now am milking a lovely Guernsey heifer, 2 years old December 4. She freshened December 2 and is giving 41 to 42 pounds a day, and weighs 870 pounds on just hay and grain.

I think with good feed and management and care after freshening, that they can be bred so as to freshen at 25 to 26 months old. But you must see that they have good care from the time they are born until freshening if you want good cows and have them for any length of time. — *Anna Evelien, Candor, N. Y.*

FARM CREDIT

JACOB A. BLAKESLEE of Newton, N. J., director-at-large, and Julian B. Thayer of Rockfall, Conn., district director, have been reappointed to the Farm Credit Board of Springfield by Farm Credit Governor I. W. Duggan. The term of each appointment is for three years and was effective January 1, 1953.

In making this announcement, Myron C. Peabody, president of the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, pointed out that as members of the District Farm Credit Board, Messrs. Blakeslee and Thayer serve as directors of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Production Credit Corporation, and Springfield Bank for Cooperatives.

Other members of the Board are: J. Ralph Graham, chairman, Boscawen, N. H.; Leon A. Chapin, North Bangor, N. Y.; J. Carlton Corwith, Water Mill, N. Y.; Warren W. Hawley, Jr., Batavia, N. Y.; and Marcus L. Urann, Han-son, Mass.

National honors were won by George A. Ramsey of Friendship, N. Y. when he was recently awarded third prize in a nationwide picture contest conducted by the American Cheviot Sheep Society.

Mr. Ramsey is chairman of the Allegany County, N. Y., Farm Bureau Sheep Committee and last year awarded a Cheviot ewe lamb to a FFA boy in behalf of his committee to help further purebred sheep raising. Mr. Ramsey's home flock is one which has taken a large share of blue ribbons at nearby county fairs, besides many of the blues and two championships at the New York State Fair. The ewe he holds is a Grand Champion.



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says Mrs. Jesse Counsell
of Cayuga, N. Y.

"About 4 years ago we installed a large electric water heater, using the low night rate meter. We found it very economical and enjoy the abundant supply of hot water. Last July we replaced our old stove with a new electric range. We also have two freezers, a refrigerator, water pumps at the barn, milking machine and several small electric motors. We feel our electric bill is very reasonable for the service we get."

For Cost and Value Electricity is your Best Bargain

If you already use electricity in your farm buildings and to some extent in your home—then you'll enjoy an even bigger bargain by switching to electric cooking and water heating, provided you haven't done so already. With this added use, you get a lower rate per kilowatt hour. You can save still further with the special low night rate. In the end you find electricity does *all* jobs cheaper and better. That's why it pays to use the **one service . . . go all electric!**



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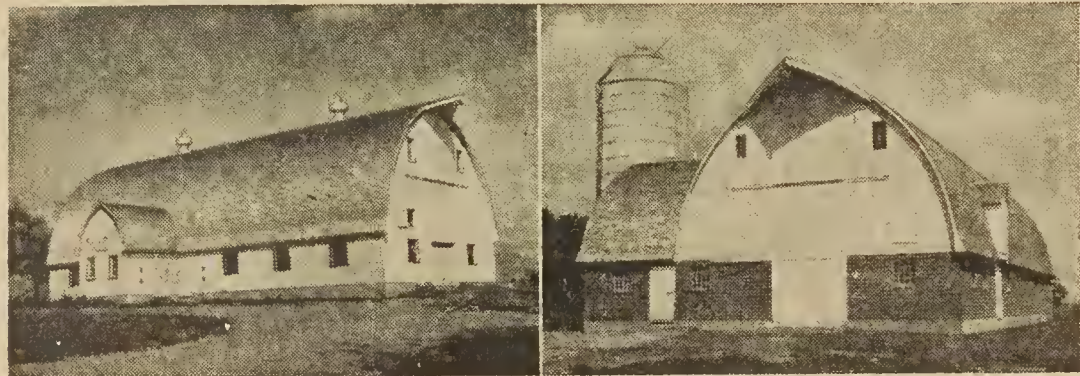
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Rafters for the barn above, at left, for instance, were raised in just 3½ hours.

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☐ COMBINATION CORN CRIB AND GRANARY
☐ POULTRY HOUSES ☐ BROODER HOUSES

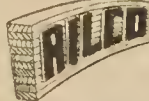
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The Question Box

Is sufficient lime being used on north-eastern farms to meet the need?

It is generally agreed by agronomists that more lime should be used. The Cornell Agronomy Department says that for the next 10 years the estimated lime need per year in New York State alone will be 2 million tons, while in 1950 only about 665,000 tons were used.

A good many farmers are now applying a ton of limestone per acre per rotation, but on some farms that is not enough. After the lime needs of a soil have been fully met, a ton of lime once every 4 years will meet the need. Some farmers, for one reason or another, are using very little or no lime.

What causes knotty strawberries? It seems from my own experience that some varieties are more likely to have these knotty berries than others.

These knotty berries are caused by damage done by cold, rainy weather resulting in poor pollination. Some varieties are sturdier than others, and, of course, these varieties are less likely to have this trouble.

Is it safe to use legume inoculant left over from the previous year?

Considering the small cost, it is much safer to get new every spring. In fact, it is advisable to re-inoculate any seed that is not sown within 24 hours of inoculation.

Why does ladino disappear in a permanent pasture?

Sometimes grass is not grazed closely enough and competes too heavily with the ladino.

What is the best way of removing old wallpaper?

Use warm water and a broad putty knife. Working in strips from floor to ceiling, sponge the paper with water until the paste is soft. Then scrape off the wallpaper with the knife. Don't

press so hard that the knife blade digs into the plaster. If warm water alone won't soften the paste, put a little washing soda in the water, but be careful that none of this solution splashes on woodwork.

Is the demand for birdsfoot trefoil seed likely to drop off?

Eventually it may, but it looks now as though there will be a good market for several years. Cornell says there is a place in New York State alone for a million and a half acres of trefoil for hay and a half million acres for pasture.

Also the European type is being recommended more than it was for short rotations which will be re-seeded more often than fields growing Empire and therefore more seed will be used.

If a registered cow is bred to a mongrel bull, the calf will be a mongrel and therefore cannot be registered. However, if the cow later is bred to a registered bull is it possible to register the calf after the cow has already given birth to a mongrel calf? Is it possible to register her next calf if she is bred to a registered bull?

There was an old theory that offspring of any animal was influenced by the male parent of a previous birth. This has been entirely disproved and you will have no trouble in registering a calf, both of whose parents are purebred, even though a cow may have previously given birth to a calf that was not purebred.

Do you have any idea as to the percentage of dairy cows that are artificially bred?

The New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative tells us that 22 per cent of the cows in the area they serve were artificially inseminated this past year. However, there is a variation between counties from 8 per cent to 49 per cent.

SHOWS EARLY INTEREST IN PRODUCTION!

Four - year - old
George Acken,
Jr., nephew of
Edwin F. Acken,
Lagrangeville,
N. Y., just goes
for the ride when
it comes to feed-
ing...



... But, takes a
much more per-
sonal interest in
the production
end.

A Practical Calf Dehorner

A NEW device is now being made which greatly speeds up the unpleasant task of dehorning calves. Describing it in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Dr. S. J. Roberts, Professor of veterinary medicine at Cornell University, says it can be used to dehorn a two-weeks to three-months old calf in less than half a minute.

Dr. Roberts points out that in our area where cows are confined about half the year, horn injuries are frequent and common. "Dehorning yearlings, two-year-olds and adult cows even when done under local anesthesia is unpleasant, hard and dirty and requires extra help," he says. "Farmers have been repeatedly encouraged to dehorn calves at an early age to make the operation simpler, easier and safer."

He says that farmers have not had too good results with various caustic methods due to it rubbing off on other animals, or to it being applied improperly or too late. The hot iron method, he says, is not satisfactory due to the fire hazard and because there are seldom enough calves of the proper age at one time to make the operation practical. He points out that the electric dehorner has been tried by a number of farmers but that, "Some delay too long before using; others complain of the time the operation takes; and others believe it to be too painful."

The New York State Veterinary College Ambulatory Clinic has tried various calf dehorners for the past five years in an attempt to reduce the large number of adult cattle the clinic is requested to dehorn. He says that after making several changes over a period of two or three years, the dehorner illustrated above seems to be nearly ideal.

No clipping of the hair or antiseptic is required says Dr. Roberts in describing its use with calves two weeks to three months of age. "With one man straddling the neck of a calf and backing it into a corner and pulling the muz-



It takes less than half a minute to dehorn young calves with this new, simple dehorner discussed here by Dr. S. J. Roberts of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine.

zle and head from one side to the other, the operator, helping hold the head steady by grasping the ear toward him, can readily locate the horn buds and dehorn the calf.

"For calves under one month of age where no horn has developed, the horn bud may be gouged out together with its surrounding skin down to the skull with a quick upward or downward thrust of the dehorner.

"For older calves, the dehorner is placed over the small horn and given several circular twists. This cuts through the skin to the skull. The isolated horn with its corium is then gouged out by turning the dehorner sideways and pushing the cutting edge through the horn base."

Dr. Roberts says that rarely in older calves bleeding may be excessive and a pressure pack of gauze or cotton must be applied to the area and held manually for four to five minutes or held in place by a bandage wrapped completely around the head and throat region. In none of hundreds of calves dehorned by this method has any wound infection developed. However, he cautions that in screw worm areas proper precautions to prevent infestation should be taken during summer months.

In approximately 400 calves dehorned in this manner in the past three years, only one has died as a result of the operation. Dr. Roberts says the cause

of death was hemorrhage that could have been prevented if the owner had watched the calf more closely.

Veterinarians may purchase this dehorner from any of several supply houses and Dr. Roberts says he has found this service of dehorning calves at a nominal charge at the time of other calls to the farm is appreciated by the farmer.

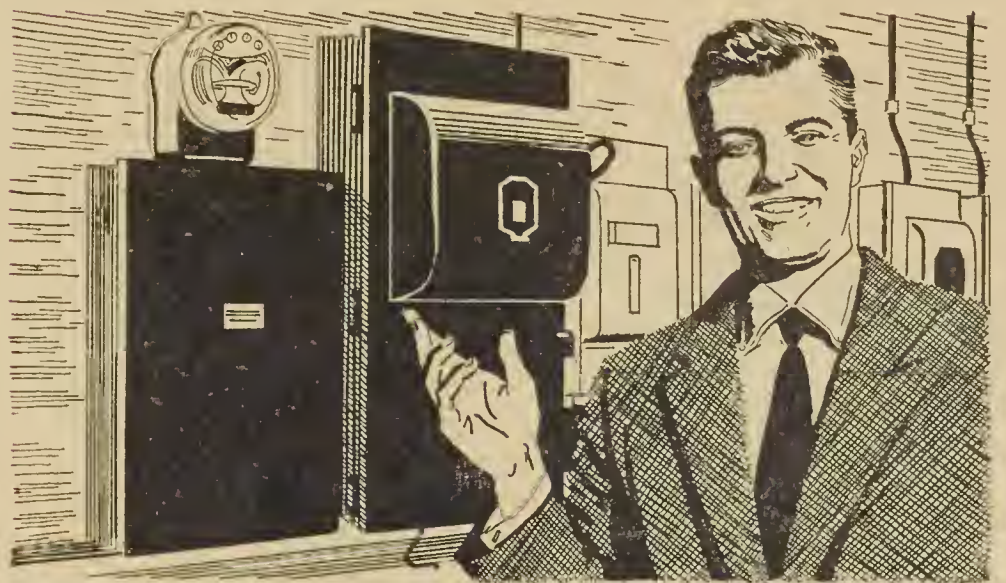


Twist through skin, gouge under horn bud. . .

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POTATO WIREWORMS

Can Be Controlled

By R. W. LEIBY

A PACKER of potatoes called to me in September to look at a truckload he was about to custom-pack for a grower. He said he couldn't afford to package them. To sort out the wireworm-eaten tubers would throw his grading and packing crew out of smooth and economical operation. He said he would have more trouble selling the potatoes.

Another packer spoke his ire in no uncertain terms when I entered his packing house. He wanted to know why I didn't tell potato growers how to keep wireworms from boring into potatoes. He had bought ten acres of a grower's potatoes in the ground when the plants were still green. He was grading them. More than ninety per cent were out-of-grade potatoes because of wireworm injury. All had one or more holes. Most had 40 to 140 holes each. When some potatoes were pared to cut away all holes there was left for table use as little as forty-nine per cent by weight. The housewife would have garbaged all of them in disgust. The new chemical called heptachlor would have prevented all of this.

You can nearly always count on a wireworm infestation in potatoes if you plant them after a sod and especially if the sod or hay field is an old one. The wheat wireworm, the one with a 3-year life span, is the responsible pest. It develops on the roots of the grasses. Do away with the sod by plowing and the wireworms do their feeding on potato roots and tubers.

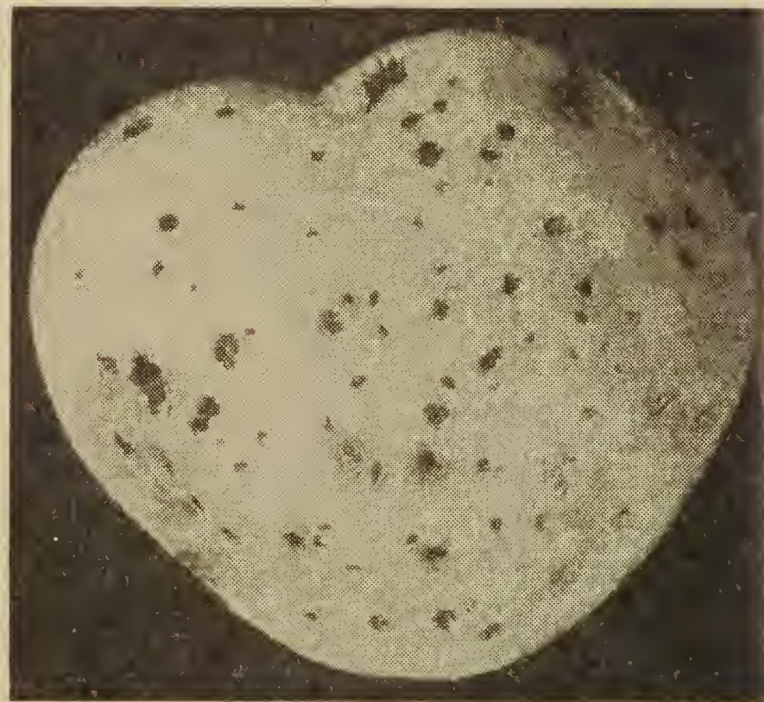
Some sandy soils too become wireworm infested. Another kind known as the sand wireworm is the pest. Only one year is required for this species to go through a generation. Both kinds of wireworms have as their parents certain hardshells known as click beetles. Put them on their back and they hop over on their feet with a clicking sound—hence their name.

Not all fields of potatoes are wireworm infested. Far from it. But it is more than disconcerting to watch a potato field vine luxuriantly through the summer, keep it free of foliage bugs and blights by thorough spraying and then to find at harvest a high yielding crop made worthless by wireworm holes.

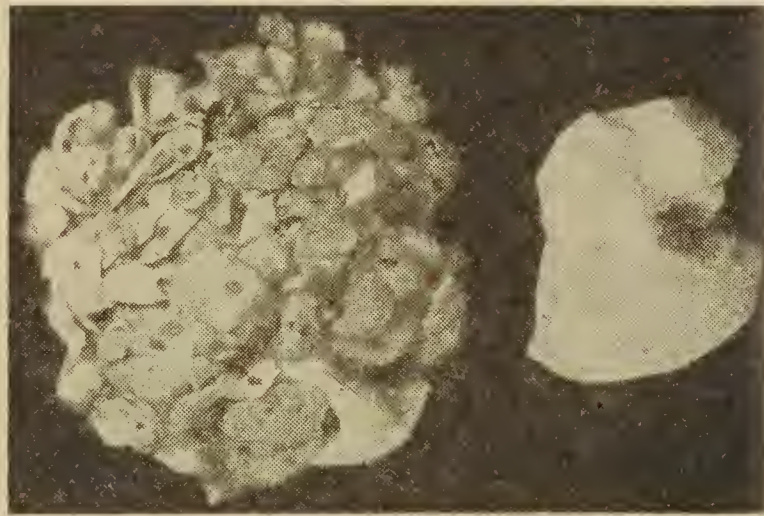
The answer to wireworm control is here. The insecticide is heptachlor* so successfully used against the cotton South's boll weevil. Two pounds of actual heptachlor per acre plowed or worked into the soil to a depth of about four inches will kill all wireworms. It will kill on contact or by gassing the worms. It will kill the worms if they eat this chemical.

You can distribute the two pounds on an acre as a spray or as a dust. A gallon of heptachlor emulsion will contain two pounds of the actual chemical. You can put this gallon into say

100 gallons of water in a high pressure sprayer and apply it to an acre. Or you can apply it in about 25 gallons of water with a low-pressure or weed sprayer. If a wettable powder form containing 50 per cent of heptachlor is used, then four pounds can be sprayed per acre with the high pressure sprayer. Cost for materials ought not to exceed seven dollars per acre, and the treatment should last three or more years. What is more it ought to give some control of other potato pests like



This 12-ounce potato has 97 wireworm holes. Insecticide heptachlor would have prevented the injury.*



Same potato showed a loss of 50 per cent when pared. The housewife would have garbaged the entire potato.

the Colorado potato beetle and flea beetles because these spend a part of their life in the potato soils.

This pesticide is best applied in spring just before plowing and fitting the ground. It can be applied then to fall plowed land. It should be plowed or worked in the ground to a depth of about four inches. All this can be done best probably before planting.

In field tests made in New York and other states no off-flavor or off-odor was detected in potatoes grown in soil treated with the heptachlor at the two-pound-per-acre level. It is important to know just exactly how much of the actual chemical is being put on per acre and to put it on uniformly. Too much, and some nearby potatoes may get an off-flavor; too little, and the wireworm control may be somewhat disappointing.

*A product of the Velsicol Corp., Chicago, Illinois.

— A. A. —

Safety Hint: Leave one window in each room in your house with a movable screen or movable double window. Fixed screens and screwed-in double windows on all openings may prevent somebody from getting out to safety in a fire or emergency.

Vegetable, Potato Growers Have 18th Joint Convention

TO MEET the challenge of competition from other areas, Northeast farmers must produce what Mrs. Consumer wants, in the quality she wants," Dr. Herrell DeGraff, Babcock Professor of Food Economics, told several hundred growers at the 18th joint convention of the Empire State Potato Club and New York State Vegetable Growers' Association.

"We have a growing, increasing market which we can keep if we produce better products, cheaper; and if both the producer and processor work together on each other's problems so that both may keep costs down, and meet the modern demand for more products that are all ready to serve," he said.

During the three-day session, many research authorities were on the program to discuss latest advances and

er of Canastota, New York, was elected president of the Empire State Potato Club, succeeding H. J. Evans of Georgetown, who was named honorary president. Wilbur Van Maaren, Honeoye Falls, is the new vice-president; and Leon Mehlenbacher of Wayland, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. New directors are: Burt Pfeffer, Bliss; Phillip Luke, Fulton; and Leo Bokowski, Watermill, Long Island.

The State Vegetable Growers' Association re-elected the following officers: John Wickham, Cutchogue, president; William Giddings, Baldwinsville, secretary-treasurer; and these vice-presidents: Austin Avery, North Syracuse; Henry Marquart, Jr., Cherry Creek; Husted Myers, Albany; Don Shoemaker, Rochester; and Otis Davis, Prattsburg.

Elected officers of the auxiliary of

From left: John Wickham, Cutchogue, president N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Association; John Coulter, Canastota, president; Wilbur Van Maaren, Honeoye Falls, vice-president; and H. J. Evans, honorary president, Empire State Potato Club.



problems in potato and vegetable growing, processing and marketing. Growers participated in panel discussions of tillage equipment and the labor problem. Prof. M. C. Bond, agricultural economist of Cornell University, said the value of fresh and processed vegetables and potatoes to New York farmers in 1952 was an all-time high of \$100 million, but the current year probably would not be as good due to a decline in prices which has already started.

He advised streamlining various jobs on the farm by putting research knowledge to work, by mechanization, simplification of operations and planned marketing of each product.

Elect Officers

John Coulter, potato and onion grow-

the Club and Association were: Mrs. Weston Moore, North Syracuse, president; Mrs. Donald Porter, Baldwinsville, first vice-president; Mrs. Karl Hofmann, Springville, second vice-president; and Mrs. Leon Mehlenbacher, Wayland, secretary-treasurer.

Kents Win Cup

E. L. Kent and son, Donald, Andover, won permanent possession of a \$125 trophy cup donated by the A & P Company with their entry of 15 Katahdins in the sweepstakes competition. They had had the championship exhibit in two of the previous four years.

In the consumer package contest in which state officials buy packages of potatoes from stores in various cities and then check them for grade, appearance, etc., Karl Hofmann of Springville, got the highest score. In five years of the contest, Karl has been first three times, second once and fourth once. Second this year was Ed Heading, Malone; third was Chapin and Company, Malone; and honorable mention, Gordon DeGelleke, Sodus.

Joseph E. Kalla, East Aurora, won the labor-saving vegetable machine contest with a homemade cucumber picker. Ken Sheldon, Oswego, was second with a muck ditcher; and Charles Staelens, Greece, third with a soil fumigating rig on a garden tractor.

The potato labor-saver contest was won by Norman Van Voorhis, Pittsford, for a bulk loader; second by C. M. Van Voorhis, Henrietta, for a self-unloading wagon; and third by David DeGraff, Williamstown, for a field bucket and trailer.

A highlight of the convention for about 600 visitors was the big equipment exhibit which included the latest in sprayers, conveyors, tractor hoists, rock pickers, irrigation equipment and other machines for vegetable and potato production.—Jim Hall



Karl Hofmann, Springville, again won the Consumer Package contest conducted by inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the Empire State Potato Club. He was first 3 out of 5 years, 2nd once and 4th once!

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Farm Truck License Fees Reduced

LAST year a bill was passed by the New York State Legislature near the close of the session which affected license fees for farm trucks and which farmers and farm organizations felt was unfair. Also last year Governor Dewey vetoed a bill sponsored by the Conference Board which would have lowered the registration fee for farm trucks to 25 cents per 100 pounds. The Conference Board of Farm Organizations strongly recommended that the situation be corrected early in 1953 before farmers were supposed to buy new license plates on February 1.

A bill was passed by the present Legislature which reduces the license fee on farm trucks of 18,000 pounds gross weight, or less from 50 cents a cwt. to 35 cents. A farmer cannot license more than 3 trucks under the reduced rate and must pay the old rate of 50 cents if he has trucks with gross weight of more than 18,000 pounds.

This bill was signed, but farmers were advised to hold off registering trucks because a table of figures prepared by the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles defining the gross weight of trucks of various unladen weights is generally considered unfair. For example, a truck listed as having an unladen weight of a little more than 6,000 pounds is listed as having a gross weight of, more than 18,000 pounds, therefore, would require the higher registration fee.

An attempt was made to secure an extension of time by the Legislature so that truckers would not have to get licenses until this dispute is settled. A bill was passed and signed by the Governor extending until March 2 the period when 1952 truck licenses will be legal.

FOR FEBRUARY 12

By Elaine V. Emans

Little did Tom Lincoln vision when he said, "Nancy's got a boy baby," that the cabin bed sheltered in its bundle a hungering for many Books to read presently, strength to wrestle any Lad within a few years, lips for honest speech. Little did he vision how the heart would reach Outward with compassion to the distant day When fetters, with a final clank, would fall away.

esting. Bob takes his readers, both old and young, around a full year with a farm family. He tells of the work they do in different seasons, of fun on the farm, the crops raised and the animals kept in different sections of the country.

The author tells his readers briefly how the cave man became a farmer, and how farming has developed from that long ago time to the complex and skilled business it is today. Do you know about fish farms, mink ranches, oyster farms, bee farms? It's all in this book, in addition to interesting accounts of all the better known types of farming.

"The Real Book About Farms," can be had from bookstores and is well worth the low price of \$1.25.

— A.A. —

TEN TIMES TOO SMALL

It has been called to our attention several times by readers that it wouldn't take a very big crib to hold 1,100 bushels of corn. Our readers were referring to the picture and caption on page 3 of the January 17 issue. The figure, of course, should have been 11,000 not 1,100. Things like that turn an editor's hair gray while he is still young.

— A.A. —

BACK YARD FRUIT

Can you recommend a good spray service which would be available to fruit growers in the vicinity of Cortland? I am particularly interested in the care of apples, pears, and cherries.

I can give you some suggestions from my own experience. I use a bucket sprayer for what we call the dormant spray. I have been using Scalecide according to directions.

Then I use a dust which I apply with a crop duster which, as I remember, cost somewhere between \$15 and \$20. The dust is a mixture of sulphur and lead arsenate and DDT which is available commercially. Some companies that handle nursery stock handle a dust of this sort.

I try to use it about once a week although I don't always succeed. I plan to apply it early in the morning or late in the evening on days when there is a heavy fall of dew. The dust is suitable for apples, pears, cherries, plums and peaches. I have grown some good fruit, in fact, some that is practically perfect, but not always.

However, I haven't yet found any way that a backyard gardener can afford the equipment necessary to use a complete spray schedule; it isn't always possible to get on dust just at the right time, either. Sometimes you have better luck than others. But so far, since I adopted this program, there hasn't been a year that I have not had plenty of usable fruit.—H.L.C.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE

By H. N. and A. L. Moldenke

(Chronica Botanica, Waltham, Mass. \$7.50)
(Stechert-Hafner, Inc., New York City \$7.50)

This well illustrated volume will be of much interest to students of the Bible, whether they are laymen or ministers, and of whatever faith. Garden lovers, too, will find it extremely interesting and stimulating. The old and modern prints which form the illustrations add greatly to its appeal, and the historical sketch brings the Holy Land so much closer to the readers. The "Promised Land" which three thousand years ago was "flowing with milk and honey" has been so devastated by soil erosion that the soils have been swept off fully half of the area of the hill lands. In the volume a fine job has been done, also, with the bibliography, and the indexes to Bible verses, plants, authors and subjects.

— A.A. —

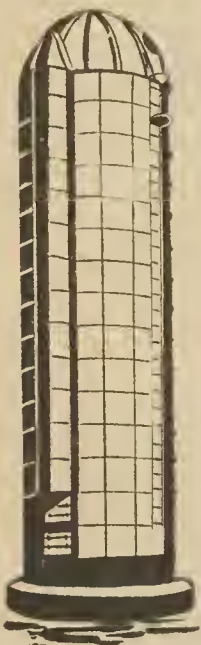
THE REAL BOOK ABOUT FARMS

Robert West Howard
(Garden City Books, Garden City, New York \$1.25)

"Daniel Webster, the great orator from New Hampshire, got up from his chair in the assembly room of the U. S. Senate one afternoon in 1840 and made a speech about farming. It became a very famous speech because of a remark that he made in it. 'When tillage begins,' he said, 'other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of civilization.' This sentence is still quoted frequently by farmers and at 4-H club and Future Farmer meetings."

The above is the first paragraph of a little book called "The Real Book About Farms," written by my friend, Robert West Howard. Every other paragraph in the book is just as inter-

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GRADES WHILE IT CLEANS

Removes dirt, stems, and unwanted weed seeds. At same time separates cleaned seed into TWO GRADES. Breed up your seed. Make planting easier — stand even — plant only choice kernels of uniform size. IMPROVE YIELDS.

VAC-A-WAY cleans oats, wheat, barley, soybeans, clover, lespedeza, alfalfa, etc.

FARM & CUSTOM sizes. Electric, gasoline, and hand models.

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NO HORNS!

One application of Dr. Naylor's Dehorning Paste on horn button of calves, kids, lambs—and no horns will grow. No cutting, no bleeding. 4oz. jar—\$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 12, N.Y.

Dr. Naylor's
DEHORNING
PASTE



From the Editor's MAILBAG

Hunters Abuse Privilege

ON NOVEMBER 27 and 28 during the deer season, several men were seen trespassing on our farm. They were arrested and on December 13 were fined \$12.50 each for hunting on legally posted property.

I wish to call your attention to the unfairness of the whole situation, which may account to some extent for the reason that farmers are doing more grumbling than cooperating to stop the trouble.

The landowner, at considerable outlay of time, labor and money, must go through the arduous task of legally posting his farm, once a year. Neglecting his regular work, he must run down each trespasser, get his hunting license number and other information, contact the game protectors, and perhaps accompany them to the Justice of the Peace.

When the fine is secured, five dollars of it go to the Town and the rest to the State. Not one cent goes to the landowner to reimburse him for the time, effort, and money he has spent, nor the nuisance and damage he has suffered, although this money could not have been collected without his work. In regard to the above-mentioned incidents, as I understand it, the Town of Tioga gets \$40, the State \$60, and we—nothing.

Holiday Ruined

Note, too, the unfairness of the State in keeping the season open on Thanksgiving Day, one of the most lawless days of the whole season. That means that the day is ruined as a holiday for farmers. They cannot have a suitable festival as the rest of the citizens have.

Farmers, to be sure that their stock is safe, must keep them shut up during the open season, thereby suffering a considerable money loss.

We hear from our neighbors of numerous abuses. It is alleged that sportsmen have attempted to force farm owners to show a deed to the farm before they would leave. Others have refused to leave when ordered. It is high time that public hunting on private lands is stopped if we are to have a democracy in more than name only.

—A Tioga County, N. Y. Subscriber

Editor's Note: Unquestionably trespassing by hunters and fishers is an exasperating problem on many farms, particularly on a farm within a few miles of a sizable city.

However, the New York State law, with all its faults, is better from the standpoint of farmers than laws in some states. The law does provide for the arrest and fining of men who step on legally posted property with fishing rod or gun even though they do no

damage. If damage can be shown, they can be sued for that the same as they can for other forms of trespass.

A good many people believe that the first need is for a stricter enforcement of the law. Our readers report a widespread contempt for no trespassing signs but this contempt quickly changes to respect following a few convictions in any particular area.

DRY ICE ON HAY

You are in the right pew but the wrong church when you talk about "dry ice" for stopping hay mow fires. If dry ice is added to hay when filling the mow, the inert gas will form and push the air out ahead of it.

In 10 years, pellets of dry ice will automatically be added to bales in the field by improved machines of those days, permitting the baling of much greener stuff. — Roscoe C. Jones, Jefferson, N. Y.

— A. A. —

STAR ROUTES

I enjoyed reading in the January 17 issue the item "Works Both Ways." I am a Star carrier and many farms are served by them.

There is a difference between the Rural carrier and the Star carrier in

that the Star carriers do not have to carry stamps or pick up mail unless it is properly stamped; nor do they have to cross the highway for box deliveries. You will find this in the book entitled "Carrying the Mails" on page 189 under paragraphs 38 to 45.

—Harry C. Potter, Jasper, N. Y.

— A. A. —

Savage income and estate taxes in the higher brackets have killed off any possibility of piling up huge fortunes like the oldtime Morgan, Rockefeller and Carnegie accumulations.

These taxes bring in only a minor fraction of the Government's total yearly haul. But in soaking the rich, our Roosevelt-Truman wizards have also killed off the geese that laid so many big golden eggs for universities, churches, hospitals, charities. — New York Daily News

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Developed through more than a quarter of a century of research and improvement.
Beacon Complete Starter is offered in 4 forms, to fit various conditions.

SELECT THE FORM THAT MEETS YOUR NEEDS:

- 1 Unmedicated**—For those who prevent or control coccidiosis by good management, or by the use of Beacon C-C Pellets (made under U. S. Patent) or Beacon S-Q Control Mash or by other means.
- 2 With Nitrosal**—For growers of broilers and other meat birds who desire maximum feed efficiency, pigmentation, feathering, growth stimulation and considerable protection against coccidiosis. (The feed carries 0.009% of the arsonic compound 3-nitro-4-hydroxyphenyl arsonic acid and 0.03% of a sulfanilamide.)
- 3 With Nitrophenide (Megasul)**—For growers of pullets and other replacement stock, who desire particularly effective protection against coccidiosis without the arsonic growth stimulant. (The feed carries 0.025% Nitrophenide (Megasul).)
- 4 With Nitrophenide and the Arsonic Growth Stimulant**—For growers of broilers and other meat birds who desire particularly good protection against coccidiosis, along with the improvement in feed efficiency, pigmentation, feathering and growth secured with an arsonic growth compound. (The feed carries 0.025% Nitrophenide and 0.0094% arsonic acid.)

Beacon Broiler Feeds are made in similar combinations, Beacon Grower All-Mash in unmedicated and with Nitrophenide only. Beacon "18" Growing Mash (or pellets) is not medicated since it is fed with (unmedicated) grain in varying proportions and drug levels in the ration could not be satisfactorily controlled.

THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.
Laurel, Del. Cayuga, N.Y. Eastport, N.Y. York, Pa.

Beacon Feeds

LEADERSHIP
BY RESEARCH

WRONG DATE

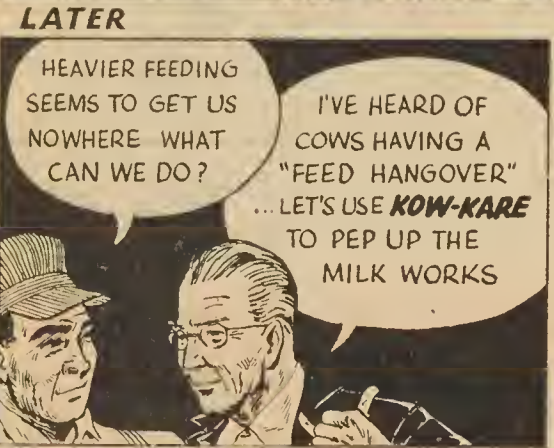
WHEN my mother read in the January 17 issue that Candlemas Day was on February 14 she told me that I was wrong. I replied that I checked in what I thought was a reliable source, but that if it was wrong we would hear about it.

We heard about it!

We checked a more reliable source and found that the correct date was February 2.

Should have known without checking. Our apologies!—H.L.C.

My Cows had a "Feed Hangover"



Get this proven feed-supplement at your farm-supply store. It really pays off.

FREE COW BOOK
Send for 24-page illustrated treatise: "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle."

Dairy Association
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Enclosed: ☐ Check ☐ M.O.
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Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

Controlling Spittle Bugs

By **GEORGE G. GYRISCO**,
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

CONTROLLING insects on hay is a relatively new idea. Now, while control may not pay in a good growing year when insects are scarce, tests in dry years with plenty of insects have shown yield increases as high as 39 per cent and a five-year average increase of nearly 25 per cent. Treatment of forage and pasture has not only increased the yields of forage but has substantially increased the vitamin A content and feeding value of the hay.

In New York, as in most of the Northeast, the program of insect control on the first and second cuttings of hay is greatly different. In the spring, a farmer is primarily concerned with destroying spittlebug nymphs and pea aphids from overwintering eggs, and preventing the establishment of overwintering pests that migrate into the new seedlings in spring. In practice, it has been found that a single application of one insecticide, or more often, a combination of two insecticides in one application is often sufficient.

Prevention Too

On the second cutting, you are not only faced with newly emerging pests but also with insect migration from fields already harvested. Therefore, the program is one of control and prevention. It may often mean the application of more than one insecticide and more than one application. In practice, a combination of two insecticides which will control potato leafhopper, spittlebug adults and grasshoppers has given the best results.

Under New York conditions, two applications of insecticides on the second cutting have usually been found to be best, one at the 4-6 inch height stage and another at pre-bloom stage. Treatment of legumes in bloom, often poisonous to honey bees and other pollinators, is usually too late to do any good, and is illegal in New York.

Over 300 insects are known to be present in alfalfa and red clover, and one of the most important is the meadow spittlebug. Spittlebugs are small triangular shaped insects that jump and fly up in large numbers at hay-cutting time. They closely resemble leafhoppers.

Life History

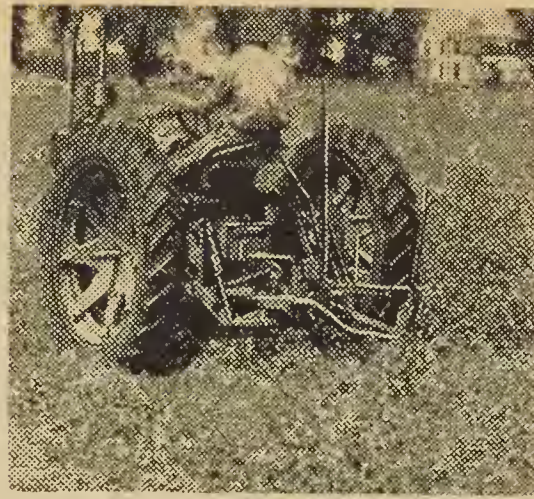
The meadow spittlebug overwinters in the egg stage. The eggs are laid in early September or later, in New York, within the leaf sheathes of grain stubble, on various legumes, grasses and weeds. They hatch in May usually about one week after the maximum temperature first reaches 70° F.

The small nymphs begin to feed and excrete a spit-like material about themselves to form a protective coating. The nymphs continue to feed, finally maturing about the middle of June at which time they grow wings and leave the spittle. There is only one generation a year.

The nymphs are particularly destructive causing a dwarfing, twisting and crinkling of alfalfa, red clover, ladino, birdsfoot trefoil as well as many other plants. They have been found on more than 40 different species of legumes, grasses and weeds in New York.

Hurt Seed Production

While the nymphs stunt the plants, the adults cause a different injury. Their feeding often causes a yellowing of the second cutting. The adults puncture seed pods and feed on the green immature seeds of many legumes especially trefoil. With heavy infestations



of spittlebug adults coupled with hot dry weather, there is a blasting of the blooms and the tender growth on trefoil and other legumes.

Lindane and methoxychlor are both recommended for spittlebug nymph control in New York. Parathion, DDT and aldrin are not particularly effective for the control of the nymphs although they do an excellent job of controlling the adults. Methoxychlor as an emulsion at the rate of 1 pound per acre should be used by growers who plant forage in rotation with vegetable crops as the lindane may cause off-flavors of the vegetables on some soil types.

Lindane, however, is much more effective than methoxychlor and is recommended at the rate of 3-5 ounces per acre for those farmers who do not grow forage legumes in a rotation with food crops. Spittlebug nymph control applications should be made as soon as the first spittle mass is seen. In New York this will usually be about the first or second week of May. All applications should be made at least 3 weeks before harvest and no later applications should ever be applied as excessive residue on the hay may result.

Both sprays and dusts have been found to be effective for spittlebug nymph control although sprays are much more effective. While high volume, high pressure sprayers of the potato sprayer type can be used for spittlebug control, they are not necessary. Excellent control has been achieved by a weed type sprayer using 20 gallons of spray per acre at 35 to 40 pounds of pressure. Nozzles giving a flat fan-type spray have given better results than those giving a hollow cone spray.

Results of Tests

During 1952, spittlebug nymph control demonstrations were conducted in cooperation with county agricultural agents and farmers at 41 locations in 28 different counties in New York.

Yields were taken in all the demonstrations wherever possible. In every county where the yields were taken an increase ranging from 0.7 per cent to 59 per cent was recorded with one or more treatments in each county. In 22 treatments located in 10 counties of low infestation of spittlebug nymphs, no yield increases were recorded.

Some of the best increases and treatments were as follows:

COUNTY	GROWER	TREATMENT	Per Cent Increase Over Check
Cayuga	M. C. Kellogg	0.3 lb. Lindane	41
"	"	1.0 lb. Methoxychlor	24
"	F. Rifenburg	1.25 lbs. Toxaphene	27
Chemung	J. S. Welles	0.3 lb. Lindane	34
"	"	0.3 lb. Lindane	22
"	"	1.0 lb. Methoxychlor	32
Columbia	G. Langdon	0.3 lb. Lindane	18
Cortland	B. Tooh	1.0 lb. Methoxychlor	59
Delaware	M. Thompson	0.3 lb. Lindane	41
Dutchess	C. Baright	1.5 lb. Toxaphene	33
"	"	1.0 lb. Toxaphene	22
Erie	N. Stitz	0.3 lb. Lindane	36
"	"	1.5 lb. Toxaphene	26
Monroe	T. Milliman	0.3 lb. Lindane	41
Onondaga	Keeler Farm	0.3 lb. Lindane	34
Ontario	L. Draper	1.5 lb. Toxaphene	29
Orange	R. Ford	1.0 lb. Methoxychlor	20
Oswego	G. French	0.3 lb. Lindane	11
Schoharie	J. Mauhs	0.1 lb. Lindane	23
Tompkins	R. Searles	0.3 lb. Lindane	30

The author gratefully acknowledges the financial support and assistance made available to him by the G.L.F., Inc. Thanks are also due to Lemac Hopkins, A. A. Muka, and H. H. Neunzig who assisted in the work.

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Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster. Preferred for its size, ease of handling, lasting durability. \$37.95.

Grooming Brush attachment does a more thorough job of cleaning dairy cattle. Write for information on Sunbeam Stewart clipping equipment.



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ATWOOD'S

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Treadwell's Harness Maker

WHEN you enter the harness shop of Claude Stoutenburg, 85-year-old harness maker of Treadwell, N. Y., it's like turning back to a bygone era when individual skill and craftsmanship were to be had.

Though it's 33 years since Mr. Stoutenburg bought the shop, it looks just as it did in 1919 and for many years previous to that time. The same big old-fashioned stove occupies the center of the shop. Harnesses in varied states hang from the ceiling, and you'll see glass counters filled with all kinds of articles for horses and horsemen; a sewing horse to hold leather just right for sewing pieces together; a creaser to mark grooves for the harness thread, and a long counter loaded with miscellaneous pieces and tools.

Mr. Stoutenburg is a stocky, round-faced man with a genial personality, and his looks and unfailing activity belie his age. Ask him what kind of work

he does and he'll tell you, "Most everything!" Farmers around Treadwell and in neighboring towns find him indispensable in this region where the horse is still important on many farms. Besides his harness work, he can make farm wagons, sleighs, stone boats, and many other things. When I asked him if there were any other shops similar to his, or any harness factories operating in this motor-minded world, he said he knew of no other harness shop, and of factories only in Syracuse and Rome, N. Y.

Before opening his harness shop, Mr. Stoutenburg operated a farm on Roaring Brook. He recalls that in those days Editor Ed Eastman of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was Delaware County's agricultural agent, and several times had dinner at the Stoutenburg home. The Stoutenburgs now live upstairs over the harness shop, for Mrs. Stoutenburg is totally blind and needs to have her husband within calling distance.

—Agnes A. Ward

Sheep Pay the Bill

THE year 1841 was an eventful one for Merrick F. Whitney. In that one year he cleared a piece from the 50 acres of virgin timber he had purchased the year before, built a home and a small barn, and got married!

The farm is still in the family, although it has grown to 143 acres and the virgin timber is gone. I sat in the living room of the home Merrick Whitney built for his bride when I called on their grandson, M. C. Whitney, and Mrs. Whitney, near Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, a few weeks ago. "Grandfather and his oldest son both served through the Civil War," Mr. Whitney told me, "Then my father ran the farm with two hired men until he died in 1936 when I took over."

There have always been some sheep on the place and maple syrup has been made every year but two, but a year after the present owner took over the farm he sold off the dairy herd and turned his entire attention to the sheep. There were 135 head on the farm when I was there, including purebred Dorsets and Suffolks and 70 head of commercial ewes. His Dorset flock, which has set



This pair of purebred Dorsets in the flock of M. C. Whitney at Susquehanna, Penna., was undefeated as lambs at seven fairs. There have been sheep on the Whitney Homestead Farm for more than 100 years.

some fine records during the past three years, was all bred on the farm and most of them are descended from one ram, Bancroft 10. Last year alone, his sheep took 165 ribbons at 7 fairs, including 16 championships, one reserve championship, 62 firsts and 61 seconds.

The pair of Dorsets in the picture was undefeated as lambs at seven fairs: Eastern States; Timonium, Maryland; Morris County, N. J.; The Trenton, N. J. Fair; the Harford Fair; Danbury, Conn., Fair; and the Farm Show at Harrisburg.—Jim Hall

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POCKET THE EXTRA PROFIT. Feed your calves the Calf-Kit way and pocket and extra \$7.00 or more per head on the whole milk you save! Hundreds of dairymen are doing it every day. Figure it out for yourself. At today's prices most dairymen feed at least \$17 in whole milk to raise a calf to 8 weeks of age. Calf-Kit will do the same job for \$10. You save the difference.

GET FASTER GAINS! Saving money is only half the story. In actual feeding tests, calves raised on Calf-Kit with antibiotics grew faster than calves raised on whole milk without antibiotics.

REDUCE SCOURING TROUBLES. Calf-Kit gives you all the scours reducing benefits of antibiotics. Dairymen report . . . and experiments show . . . that scours occur less often and effects are milder.

ENJOY TROUBLE-FREE FEEDING. It's a pleasure to feed Calf-Kit . . . not only because calves like it but because it's so easy to mix and handle. Calf-Kit stays in suspension well, doesn't readily settle in the pail, doesn't clog nipples. Calf-Kit replaces milk in your regular calf feeding program.

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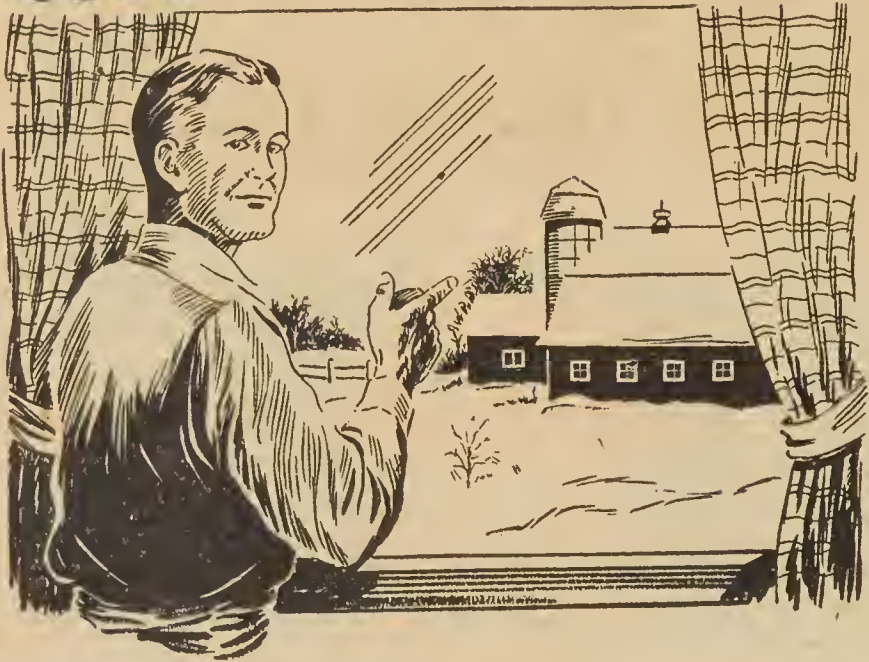
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DOWN THE ALLEY



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

OUR livestock markets are reflecting the conditions under which we are all living. Until our national and international unsettled situations quiet down or come to a head, I doubt if our markets can settle either.

We are experiencing almost war-time markets—up one day, down the next, or up for a week and down for the next two. Apparently no one, not even the big boys, understand why we are having these fluctuations. It does make it tough for the farmer because his gamble is so great on everything he does. It is also tough for everyone who is buying and selling, and it may explain some of the unusual spreads in prices of so many things.

We are going through other livestock and farm adjustments that are not usual either. The average farmer is increasing his dairy herd or his young stock or handling more cattle, sheep, or hogs, largely because he finds that he must do this in order to maintain his income. The higher costs of operating his farm and the increased living costs of himself and family force this action.

Home Grown Feed

Farm operations are also rapidly adjusting to greater amounts of animal feeds, either with more acres or greater production per acre. Grass silage is a good example of the tons of cheap rough feeds being produced. All of the silages, whether packed on top of the ground, in a trench or in the conventional round silo, seem to be coming out in excellent shape this winter.

Some are even growing millet and packing and stacking it for silage and getting an excellent feed, while the animals seem to like it and do well on it. It might be well to study this before putting it in next summer for it may not have the food value of other silages.

Last fall corn cribs were springing up all over. The increase in corn production in the Northeast within the last few years is staggering. Lest we forget, corn is still the best animal feed known. Our economic system has changed so much in the cost of transportation and handling of grain and hay, that in many cases these costs are now more than the original cost of the feed. Home-grown roughages and grains will continue to be a must on every farm unless handling costs take a decided dip which is very unlikely.

Molasses A Good Buy

Molasses, another fine feed and conditioner, has been cheap this year, and it is reported that it will continue to be cheap for a number of years. Transportation and storage facilities for molasses on farms is a new farm problem which, I believe, will develop rapidly

(Continued on Page 29)

REWARD



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American Agriculturist is looking for field men to work in Eastern New York of the character of Francis Davis, Delhi, New York (pictured above), who for the last four years has been very successful in our field organization. His income has been better than average.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21 — Billings, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

80 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE—AMERICA'S FINEST 80

Bang Certified, calfhood vaccinated, T.B. Accredited, eligible for any state.

A GREAT YOUNG PROVEN SIRE SELLS WITH 23 DAUGHTERS. Many with 500 lb. up to about 800 lb. fat as 2-year-olds.

Sale featured by MAPLE HAVEN MASTER VAR, son of a 3-time 1000 lb. fat cow, milked up to 117 lb. in a day. 22 Daughters selling.

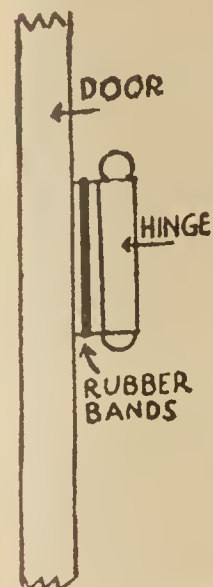
COME AND BID ON—20 Cows and Heifers with records from 535 lb. up to 821 lb. fat, and daughters of cows with records up to 1081 lb. fat.

IT'S A SUPER SALE ALL THE WAY. Held in big heated tent, sale starts at 10:30 A.M. Write for more details or catalog to—FRANCIS RYAN, Owner, Billings, N. Y. OR

R. AUSTIN BACKUS Sales Manager & Auctioneer MEXICO, NEW YORK

It's Handy

RUBBER BAND CLOSES DOOR



This sketch shows a useful trick — rubber bands placed around the door hinge to keep the door closed. It may be used in emergencies, or permanently if desired.

We frequently want to keep doors closed, but many farmers don't like those unsightly mechanical devices that are so commonly used. So, if the hinges on the door are of the type shown in this sketch, it is easy to make your own closer—a device that is not unsightly and it costs practically nothing. In time the rubber bands will age and break, to be sure, but they can be replaced as rapidly as they break without trouble and at almost zero cost. Rubber bands can be used in other ways as door closers—ways that will suggest themselves to you as the problems come up. In many respects rubber bands are as good as steel springs.—W. F. Schaphorst

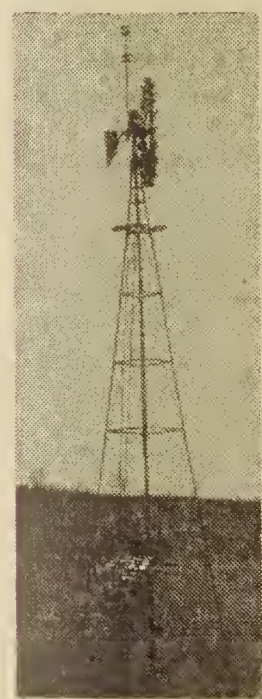
* * *

STUMP BLASTING

A chain fastened tightly around a stump before dynamiting will prevent the stump from splitting and in this way the explosive force of the charge will lift the stump from the ground.—Ed Monroe, Schuyler Lake, N. Y.

* * *

SAVE THE TOWER



Instead of permitting the pump or windmill - generator tower to rust away or demolishing it, keep it in good condition until television comes your way.

It will make a far better support for the TV aerial than the roof or building supports commonly used; it will provide much better program reception and it can withstand the weather's rigors better.

Bring the lead-in down to connect with a piece of suitable cable that can be buried in a ditch, and carried to an approved lightning arrester before hooking it up to the television receiver.

—Harvey Muller

* * *

AUTOMATIC SHUT OFF

Annoyed by having to chase back to shut off our gasoline engine driven water pump that feeds the tank with water from a pasture well, the wire from the single spark plug was bent down into the tank at a pre-determined height, and the tank connected to the engine frame with a frayed piece of old cable.

When the water reached the dangling spark plug wire, the engine automatically shut down.—Henry Josephs

* * *

BLOWTORCH REPAIR

Here is a good way to make use of your old blowtorch when the pump is worn out. I took out the stem and put in a tire valve stem from a discarded inner tube, then soldered the screw joint together. Now, I can use a tire pump to keep up the air pressure.

—I.W.D.

IMITATIONS

threaten the Dairy Farmer's Future!



Legalized in Some States, Imitation Dairy Products are Steadily Making Inroads on Markets Which Support The Big Dairy Producing Centers

The problem of imitation dairy products is expanding to proportions which prudent dairymen can no longer ignore.

Some of these imitations are not new. One of them dates from the turn of the century, another from World War I. But the recent legalization of oleomargarine colored to imitate butter, and the profits resulting from growing popular acceptance of imitations, are encouraging concentrated advertising and merchandising campaigns which are certain to nibble away the dairy farmer's share of the food dollar.

One Imitation Leads to Another

Oleomargarine was the first of the heavily advertised imitations. Its success sparked an advertising and merchandising drive in some states for Filled Condensed Milk, Filled Ice Cream and Filled Cheese—products in which all or part of the butterfat has been replaced by vegetable oils.

Ice Milk, sold legally in 39 states and prohibited in eight, with one on the fence, contains no vegetable fat, but the butterfat content is far below that of standard ice cream which it resembles in taste and appearance.

Vegetable-Fat Dessert Toppings, containing no milk, cream or milk solids, is sold to resemble whipped cream in grocery stores, and is dispensed in restaurants and over soda fountains to customers, many of whom think they are getting whipped cream.

It's a Dairy Farmer's Fight

We dairy farmers are fighting for our economic existence. The plight of others—the wool growers, the cotton growers, the leather producers—should convince us that imitations can create havoc

among dirt farmers. Should convince us also that we cannot depend upon handlers and retailers to fight our battles.

Handlers and retailers are perfectly willing to sell oleo in place of butter, soy bean oil in place of cream, or filled milk in place of whole milk, just so long as there is a demand for, and a profit on these items.

We Must Depend Upon Milk Producers

Only milk producers, and associations of milk producers such as the Dairymen's League, are interested enough in preserving the dairy farmer's investments in land, animals, machinery and know-how, and in protecting the consumer's health, nutrition and food supply, to wage a determined battle against the inroads of imitations.

Find out the facts. Learn what you can and should do; then pitch in. The Dairymen's League News of January 6 contains the most complete review of the situation, plus suggestions for dairy farmer action, that has yet appeared in one periodical. Get your free copy today. Just drop a post card or letter to IMITATIONS, Dairymen's League News, 100 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Co-operative

ASSOCIATION, INC.

get plenty of EGGS

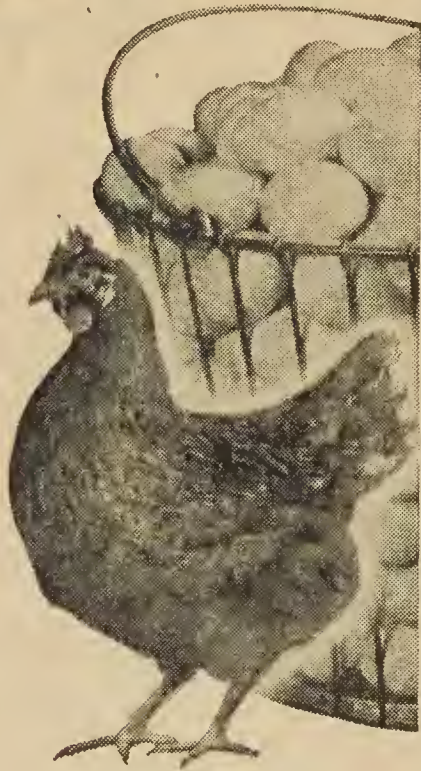
FAST MEAT, TOO...with

HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRE

Gather more eggs, day after day—make more profits—with Hubbard's New Hampshires! Get excellent combining qualities for superior Crossbred meat, too.

25 years of pedigree-breeding give Hubbard's New Hampshires an inherited capacity for 200 eggs or more—hen monthly basis... plus vitality, fast growth, early maturity, low laying-house mortality. This year—get this pedigree-bred, profit-making strain! Hubbard breeding pays.

Hubbard's Crossbreds—From selective New Hampshire-Barred Rock matings... Hubbard's Crosses give you low-cost, high-quality meat. For more profitable broilers—get Hubbard's Quick-Meat Crossbreds. Write for valuable free catalog!



FREE 24-page catalog!

24 illustrated pages tell you why Hubbard's 25 years of pedigree-breeding give you **MORE EGGS—SUPERIOR MEAT**. Get your copy, today! Write: Hubbard Farms, Box 20, Walpole, New Hampshire.

HUBBARD FARMS

WALPOLE, N. H. (Phone: Walpole 78)

Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

NEW HYBRID White Egg LAYER

WENE Ames In-Cross No. 401

SCIENCE'S NEWEST SOLUTION TO HIGH COSTS BY INCREASING YIELD

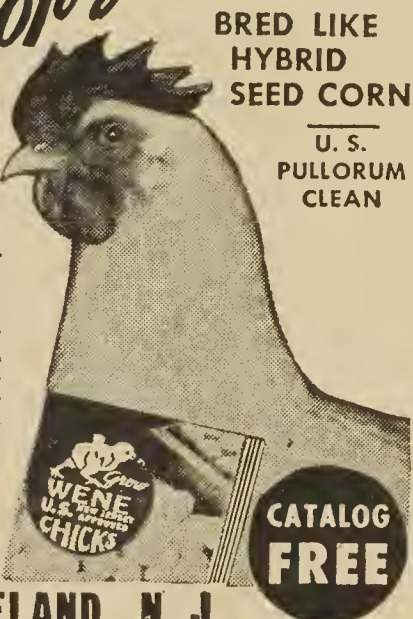
New development—hailed by experiment stations, ag. colleges and egg farmers. 48 to 72 more LARGE WHITE EGGS at less feed cost. Large eggs earlier. The answer to broodiness and laying pause. Lay straight through hottest, coldest weather.

Lay Chalk-White Eggs 12 to 14 mos. straight through... save about 1 lb. feed per doz. eggs over heavy breeds; 0.3 over light breeds
Snow-white eggs of finest shell texture command top prices on graded egg markets. 24 to 26 oz. uniformly, without damage to layers. Grow uniform—fewer culls—you house a greater number of pullets. Early-started chicks usually lay through all summer, fall and winter without moulting.

Free Catalog brings details

Feed savings alone pay for the chicks. Write for catalog giving details also on new Wene Hybrid Brown Egg Layer No. 501; as well as pedigree-sired pure and crossbred layers. Discounts early orders.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Box B-4, VINELAND, N. J.



Richquality Chicks



Since 1911 more RICHQUALITY Chicks have gone on farms each year. High production, large egg size, good livability, are the reasons—our customers say. Leghorns and R. I. Reds.

Write for information and prices.
WALLACE RICH & SON
HOBART, N. Y.

CHAPMAN WHITE LEGHORNS

"Bred for the needs of the commercial egg producer"
High Flock Averages, Resistance to disease, large pullet body size, and large egg size—that's what customers get with Chapman White Leghorns. All matings headed by Mount Hope pedigree cockerels. Plan ahead—with extra profits in mind. Order Chapman Farms White Leghorn Chicks early. New Hampshires and Sex-Links on advance order. Free folder tells full story. Write

CHAPMAN FARMS
238 Warren St. Glens Falls, N. Y.

NEW BOOK Free!

Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1953 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.

Write to:

Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

ANCONA CHICKS THE BREED THAT LAYS more large white eggs on less feed. Cat. FREE. SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM, RICHFIELD 10, PA.



WEBSTER'S REDS

N.Y.-U.S. Approved, Pullorum Clean. We have had no reactors since 1937.
EXCELLENT LAYING TEST RECORDS
During 1949, 1950 and 1951, Webster Reds at the Western New York Laying Test averaged 262.5 eggs and 278.6 points per hen, with an average of 25.22 ounces per dozen in egg weight. We had 100% Livability during 1950 and 1951 and tied for first among all Red breeders at all tests with only 2.6% mortality during the three-year period.

Write today for price list
Webster Poultry Farm R.D.3, Auburn, N.Y.



The University of New Hampshire's new broiler house at Durham, now completed, will house the largest broiler test in the U. S. history of the industry.

Record Broiler Test Under Way

WHAT is probably the largest broiler test in the history of the United States poultry industry is under way at the University of New Hampshire. Thirty entries have been signed to furnish 3 lots each of 250 straight-run, day old chicks for the 1953 New Hampshire broiler test. The first of three 12-week trials began January 20 in the University's new broiler house at Durham.

Entries are from New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Maine. E. T. Bardwell, broiler test supervisor announced.

Bardwell said that a study of the breeds and crosses entered shows that 13 of the 30 pens are straight breeds—including seven New Hampshires, three White Rocks, two Barred Rocks, and one pen of Delawares. Further, New Hampshires will constitute one of the parents in 11 of the remaining 17 pens, he stated.

To Run 3 Trials

Bardwell and Philip A. Wilcox, assistant test supervisor, will run the 1953 test in three separate trials, each of 12 weeks duration. They will supervise the detailed collection of records on weight, feed consumption, mortality, feathering, feed conversion at three pounds and at the end of the test, breast angle, and USDA standards for fleshing, finish and absence of pinfeathers. The second trial, with another batch of chicks from the 30 entrants, will be started as soon as the first one is over and the new broiler house has been cleaned and made ready.

Entry List

Poultrymen who have entered chicks in the 1953 Test, and the breed of chicks entered, are:

Hubbard Farms, Walpole (Dominant White x NH and BPR x NH); Hank's Hennyery, Newmarket (Delaware x NH); T. J. Frizzell, Charlestown (NH x Peachblow); Indian River Poultry Farm, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (Lancaster x NH); Coleman Farms, Brunswick, Maine (Delaware x NH & RIR); Nichols Poultry Farms, Kingston (NH x NH and No. 512 White Cross); Russell Sturtevant, Halifax, Massachusetts (WPR x NH); Arbee Poultry Farm, Cleveland, Ohio (Red Cornish x NH); Burlings Hatchery, Oxford, Pennsylvania (White Cornish x WPR); George C. Gove, Raymond (BPR x BPR); Willow Bud Hatchery, Westerly, Rhode Island, (Willow Bud Whites).

T. J. Frizzell and Willow Bud Hatchery (Peachblow x Willow Bud Whites); Coll's Poultry Farm, East Jaffrey (BPR x NH); Christie Poultry Farms, Kingston (NH x NH); Forest Hill Poultry Farm, North Weare (WPR x WPR); Townsends, Inc., Boxford, Massachusetts (Silvers x NH); Cobbs Pedigreed Chicks, Concord, Massachusetts (WPR x WPR); Hensnest Farms, Rochester (NH x NH); Nedlar Farms, Peterborough (Dominant

Whites x White American); Murray Farms, Penacook (WPR x WPR); Cotton Mountain Farms, East Wolfboro (WPR x NH); Twin Cedar Farms, Gonic (NH x NH); Pitman Farms, New Boston (BPR x NH); Riddle Spring Farm, Manchester (NH x NH and BPR x BPR); Bittners Spring Brook Farm, Westmoreland Depot (NH x NH); Tufts Poultry Farm, Hudson (Delawares x Delawares); and Hardy's Poultry Farm, Chester (NH x NH).

— A. A. —

TROUBLE WITH CANNIBALISM

How can I prevent cannibalism in my flock of chickens?

I was much interested in reading over your letter as it seems that you have tried out all of the recommendations of a general nature that are offered for the control of this problem except the one of debeaking. In view of your experience to date I would suggest that you debeak the birds. The debeaked bird looks rather funny, but it is an assured control for feather picking and cannibalism.

In a small flock you can debeak the birds by trimming the upper beak only with a strong bladed picket knife, or trimming the beak back to the quick, just sufficient to draw blood. The best time to do this is after the evening feeding of grain and when the birds are about to go to roost or settle down for the night, whereby the cut can be scarred over by morning, and before the birds again eat any food. Likewise, for the next 12 hours or more, it might be best to give them only mash, as picking up grain sometimes opens up the cut and may cause loss of blood.

If you have quite a number of birds in your flock, it would be well to use an automatic electric debeaker if one is available. The debeaker does the work a little more efficiently and as the knife blade is heated, it scarifies the beak

LEISTER'S Penna.-U. S. CHICKS

Approved
THINK NOW about your 1953 needs. Ask for our LITERATURE which shows our DISCOUNT and management practices in these Breeds: R.O.P. White Leghorns (48.8% R.O.P. Sired), New Hampshires, Bar. or Wh. Rocks, Rock-Red or Red-Rock (Sex Line) Crosses. We give year around service. Full information furnished Free. U. S. Pullorum Passed.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.


DAY-OLD AND STARTED CHICKS

Leghorn Pullets & Heavy Breeds. 4 to 8 wks. old. R.O.P. & State Blood Tested. All our own Breeders.
PELLMAN'S POULTRY FARM
W. S. Pellman, Prop., Box 53, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY GEESE LOW PRICES

Exhibition style, massive market type White Emden, Gray Toulouse. Over 12 pounds 10 weeks. Easiest, fastest, cheapest to grow. Large fancy market geese retail up to \$13. produce up to \$2.50 feathers. Protect fruit acreage. No buildings needed except for brooding. Live longest, fewest diseases, all farm stock. Eat mostly grass. Write
GOLDEN EGG GOOSE FARM, Route 1-C, Hampton Conn.





Jim Warren Says:
"You will PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT with my U.S.-Mass. Cert. Rhode Island REDS"

World famous Warren Production-Bred Reds, Hamps and Barred Cross Chicks have been perfected by 29 years of pedigree breeding and hold official laying records up to 3966 eggs per pen for 13 birds. Now you can buy TOP PERFORMANCE . . . proved by consistently high scores in laying contests and in the field.

1952 CONTEST RECORDS

NEW YORK STATE—High Pen, 1st Rhode Island Red Pen, 2nd Rhode Island Red Pen. MAINE—1st Rhode Island Red Pen, High Hen. TARLETON, Texas—High Cross Pen, High Cross Hen, 2nd Rhode Island Red Pen HUNTERDON, N. J.—1st Rhode Island Red Pen. PENNSYLVANIA — 2nd Rhode Island Red Pen.

PRODUCTION-BRED REDS, HAMPS, and BARRED CROSS
 U.S.-Mass. Cert. Pullorum Clean
 23 Years without a Reactor
 Straight Run and Sexed Chicks
FOR YOUR FREE CATALOG ADDRESS BOX 50



J.J. WARREN
 NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASS.

CLEMENTS MAINE-BRED CHICKS

"The Right Start for GREATER PROFITS"

Whether you specialize in EGGS or MEAT we have a breed or cross that will prove really profitable. Here at Clements Chicks, Inc. we have concentrated on breeding for these practical money-making characteristics: rugged health, quick growth, increased vigor and disease resistance, top efficiency in egg and meat production. Hundreds of commercial egg producers and broiler growers are reaping profits year after year with Clements Chicks.

For Commercial Egg Production—
 RED-ROCKS (Black Pullets), LEGHORN RED Crosses, R.I. REDS, Barred Rocks

For Hatching Egg Production—
 WHITE ROCKS, R.I. Reds, and Barred Rocks

For Broilers— White Rocks, Dominant White Rock-New Hampshire Cross, and sex-link cockerels.

Maine-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean
 Progressive breeding for 42 years assures the best in profit abilities.
 Rush name and address for information and prices.

CLEMENTS CHICKS, INC.
 ROUTE 24 WINTERPORT, MAINE

Bred to Increase Your Profits

FORD'S LEGHORN CHICKS

BRENDER'S STRAIN SINCE 1947

This strain won the 1952 N. Y. Random Sample Poultry Test with the highest profit per bird, highest egg production and highest livability. The latest 1952 blood from this champion strain in your chicks.

Less Feed Per Doz. Eggs
 Our pen at the Western N. Y. Laying Test averaged 247 eggs per bird and used only 4.7 lbs. of feed to produce a doz. eggs, compared to 5.6 lbs. average for all 834 birds entered. We buy no hatching eggs.

VERNON M. FORD
 R.D. 6 Lockport, N. Y. On U. S. Highway 104
 Phone 3-5622

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

Order NOW from adv. or write Unsexed PHS. Chks.
 for Cat. Pullorum Tested 100 100 100

LARGE TYPE WH. LEGHORNS	\$12.00	\$25.00	\$2.00
Barred and White Rocks	13.00	17.00	10.00
N. H. Reds Special AAA	15.00	20.00	10.00
Assorted	10.00	(St. Run Only)	

Also STARTED CHICKS. We ship Postpaid.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
 BOX A RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Large Type S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks & White Rocks, R. I. Reds, & New Hampshire Reds Red-Rock Cross. Also Started 4 to 6 weeks old White Leghorn Pullets. Write for our New Prices, etc.
 Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A. McAlisterville Pa

SHELLENBERGER'S WHITE LEGHORNS

Our 27th year breeding Leghorns. They're bred for production of large chalky white eggs. Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Wed. of each week. Write for Catalog & prices on day old registered Chicks, Pullets & Cock ereils. Also 3 to 4 week Old Started Pullets.
 C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

when cutting and eliminates all bleeding.

In view of the report you make of the various control measures that have been used, I wonder if your problem is due to over-crowding. If you have birds too closely confined, and too many birds in the flock for the amount of floor space, you are apt to have cannibalism develop regardless of the other control measures that may be used.

Likewise, be sure to have enough hopper space so that the birds can eat comfortably and so that there is always feed in front of them. It is also well to stir up the litter from time to time, or feed the grain in the litter so that the birds work it over. Do as many things as you can to keep the birds busy throughout the day.—R. C. Ogle.

— A.A. —

POULTRY SHOW AT ROCHESTER

Robert Parks of Altoona, Pa. will be one of the outstanding poultry authorities who will address the Western New York Poultry Exposition when it opens at Edgerton Park in Rochester, N. Y. on February 18th for a two day stand.

Poultrymen in western New York, for a number of years, have expressed the desire for a trade show and educational meeting similar to the winter show of the New York Horticultural Society. As a result the Western New York Poultry Association was formed last fall for the express purpose of sponsoring an Annual Poultry Exposition consisting of a trade show and educational meeting.

Officers of the association include: Pres. Charles Jeffers of Sodus, Vice Pres. Wilbur Longrod of Webster, Secy. Frank Rose of Canandaigua and Exec. Secy. Carl Jeerings of Macedon. In addition Mr. Jeerings is also general chairman of the Exposition.



These chickens aren't dancing on a Conga line. The photo shows how range hoppers are done away with at Earle Fowler's poultry farm, Manchester Depot, Vt. He feeds pellets in the morning, scratch at night and each time it's poured direct out of sacks carried on the moving truck. The truck takes a different route each time, thereby keeping the range in best condition. Fowler says this method reduces feed spoilage, encourages birds to graze farther from shelters, saves feeding time. On rainy days, extra grain takes the place of pellets.

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

February 1953

It Doesn't Pay to Cull

If you have a healthy well-bred flock, it doesn't pay to cull until you have grown pullets ready to replace old hens. Pullets that are now over a year old may show some pause or neck moult. If they are healthy and you use artificial lights, they will come back into lay in three or four weeks and lay until next fall.

With the fowl price so low, you lose money if you cull these pullets now. You have to take care of the flock anyway, so you don't gain on labor. You don't save on buildings if you have the pen only part full. If you cull, you will save 25¢ to 45¢ per bird on feed, but if she will come back in and lay well for six to nine months you are way ahead to keep her.

If you have a poor-laying strain of birds, it may pay to cull every week until you can sell the whole flock.

I've seen some articles saying "don't house the slower developing pullets." This is nonsense! The undeveloped pullets are usually the result of crowding or they are shy. If you will house these pullets in a separate pen they will develop into good birds and lay very well. If you house these slow developing pullets with the main flock, it is true that they won't do as well.

Monroe C. Babcock

Why We Now Hatch Only White Leghorns

Feed too high for heavy layers: We find that a mass switch is on from heavy breed layers to Leghorns. Heavies eat more than Leghorns, both as chicks and as layers.

Broilers compete against the fowl price: Broilers are now so numerous and so efficiently produced that they have



pretty well ruined the market on fowl. Usually the man with heavies has to get a good price for his fowls to make money. Since Babcock Leghorns will lay heavily for 15 months and even for 2 years, the Leghorn man has made enough so he doesn't care what he gets for his fowls.

Babcock Leghorns more resistant to leucosis: Most of our customers who have raised both heavies and our Leghorns tell us our Leghorns are much more resistant to leucosis. This is usually true.

More Leghorns per pen: Leghorns don't need as much floor space as heavies. They know enough to go to roost at night. They are easier to take care of and do better in large flocks.

But I like heavies anyway: Even if they won't make as much money, heavies lay cleaner eggs and usually come into a large egg a little quicker than our Leghorns. Heavies make nice pets, too.

Send for Babcock's catalog: You will enjoy it . . . also you will like Babcock's Healthy Chick News. We guarantee our chicks will give you 100% satisfaction or your money back. We guarantee 98% sexing accuracy. We guarantee our birds to be 100% free of pullorum (B.W.D.) disease. As of December 20th, 1952, we still have a few open dates left in February, March, April, and later. We would like to sell you chicks. They will make you money if you give them reasonably good care.

FREE 44-PAGE BABCOCK CATALOG

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.
 Route 3G, ITHACA, NEW YORK

Please send me your Free 44-page catalog at once.

Name _____

Address _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Well Bred from Well Breeders

HALL BROS. Chicks

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC.
 Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

Chamberlin BARRED ROCKS AND RED-ROCKS

Vt.-U.S. Approved PULLORUM CLEAN

FAMOUS FOR MEAT AND BIG EGGS

Backed by years of careful breeding for 7 important profit factors. Barred Rocks make fast growing broilers, hornimolized fryers or heavy-laying pullets. Red-Rocks are in great demand for commercial egg production. Either will prove mighty profitable on your farm. Chicks straight-run or sexed. Circular free—write today.

CHAMBERLIN POULTRY FARMS
 R.F.D. 2, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

CHICKS 2 Weeks Livability Gtd. Broiler Chicks \$2.90-100. Wh. Leg. Barred Rocks, N. H. Reds, Crosses, Black Minorcas, Anconas \$12.00-100. Pullets \$20.00-\$24.00. Plus Postage. 100% Gtd. Order Direct. Can Ship Prompt.

TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

STARTED CHICKS
 Wh. Leghorn Pullets, New Hamps., White Rox 3, 4 & 6 weeks old. Pullorum Tested.

NACE'S STARTED CHICKS, RICHFIELD 3, PA.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514, ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—4 B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York

WE carry a large selection of top cows; Fresh or springing, mostly Holsteins, but some good colored cows. Terms to responsible farmers. Canadian Livestock Sales, Route 49, Marcy, New York, Rome-Utica Road, Phone Utica 6-2972.

WE SPECIALIZE in out of State shipments of those good Vermont Holsteins and Jerseys. Purebred and grades. Write us your requirements. We deliver anywhere in the East. J. F. Daniels, So. Shaftsbury, Vt.

RED Polled 3 fresh heifers. 1 yearling big Hatter broken, T.B. & Brucellosis tested. Registered. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J. Phone 8481.

CANADIAN Cattle, all breeds, write for information. C. M. Platt, Route 2, Hamilton, Canada.

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN Bull, Born Dec. 1951. Straight — nicely marked. Others younger. Best Rag Apples. Come and see them or write, C. S. Harvey, Cincinnati, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Reg. Holsteins, several foundation cows, also a yearling bull. L. V. La Motte, Freeville, N. Y.

JERSEY

REGISTERED Jersey Bulls—(1) Advancer Oxford Design Ike, 4 months old, dam grand champion many county fairs, last record 265 days, 448 fat—\$150.00. (2) one month old N.Y.A.B.C. sire, dam made 8,000 milk at 2 yrs.—\$75.00 Anthony Morris, Garrison, N. Y. GA 4-3452.

AYRSHIRE

REGISTERED Ayrshires, with records. Leland R. Kemp, Waterville, New York.

GUERNSEYS

YEARLING Guernsey Bulls, dams have 305 day A.R. records 14,728—668 to 17,736—704. Also younger calves. Reasonable. Forge Hill Farm, R.D. 4, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bull born June 1952. Dam made 10075—451 Sr2 305C on 2x machine milking and is paternal sister to Tarbell Gallant Royalenda 16431 — \$10 Sr4 305C. Sire, Coldspring's Bonulus Anchor, is desirably proven for both type and production. Also a few choice heifers all ages. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

MILKING Shorthorn Bulls from a D.H.I.A. tested, classified & Bangs free 30 cow herd. Priced as to breeding & quality. D. L. Stumbo, Lima, N. Y. R.F.D.

HORNED, Polled Bull calves various ages, sires nearing ton wt., granddam's RM 14,203-658. Few heifers. Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N. Y.

BRAHMAN

ONE PURE BRED Brahman Bull Calf, born June 1952. Two registered cows bred to registered Brahman Bull. Green Acre Farms, Arcade, New York. Phone: Java 2293.

BEEF CATTLE

FORTY head of steer and heifer calves—home raised and your choice. Zenda Farms—Clayton, New York. Clinton Maldoon, Mgr.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: Purebred Hereford herd. 4 cows bred for 2nd calves this spring. 1 herd sire approx. weight 2000 lbs. 3 yearling steers (from above cows) average weight 600 lb. A fine start in beef cattle for someone on a small place. Anceea Farms, Lyndonville, N. Y.

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TWO registered Hereford bulls about 10 months old. One polled. One grade Hereford heifer, polled. Byron Bowen, R.D. 3, Bath, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

GROUP of Registered Angus heifers. Herbert Swartz, Castleton, N. Y. Phone 3912.

SWINE

PIGS For Sale—6 to 10 weeks old. Chester White, Poland China and Hampshire. Free transportation for orders of 50 to 100 pigs! Samuel Ruggiero, P. O. Box 104, West Concord, Mass. Tel. Concord 1585-M.

PUREBRED SALE. The second annual All breed swine sale, sponsored by the New York State Swine Breeders Ass'n. will be held at the Caledonia Sales Barns, Caledonia, N. Y. on Saturday Feb. 14th at 1:00 P.M. Bred gilts—bred sows—open gilts—young boars. The quality you desire, the type you demand. Catalogs. W. B. Stewart, Pittard, N. Y., Sales Mgr.

FOR SALE—Reg. boars, gilts and feeder pigs, all breeds. For catalog write, Ralph Blik, Sec. New York State Swine Association, Williamson, New York.

REGISTERED Duroc boars and gilts, farrowed August, September, October, November and December. Champion bloodlines. Farmer prices. Herbert Adcock, Grover Road, West Falls, N. Y.

TAMWORTH 12 weeks old. Registered \$18.00—unregistered \$12.00 each. Tamworth Farm, Milton, Del.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

SHEEP

300 LARGE black faced western yearling ewes bred to purebred Suffolk rams for April lambing. Clark Walker, South Byron, N. Y. Phone Byron 2103.

HORSES

FOR SALE: 20 eight months old Belgian colts, 15 one and a half year old Belgian colts, 10 four year old mules, 6 matched pairs of Sorrell mules, 3 good pairs well broken work mares, 1 Sorrell registered Belgian stallion. Telephone Stanley 513Y23, Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, N. Y.

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McGREGOR Farm Chickens. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 7,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

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BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers. We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 5A, Ithaca, New York

MARSHALL'S repeat orders speak for themselves. That's why our hatchery continues to grow. Marshalls Red Rock Crosses and Babcock strain Leghorns lay lots of large eggs. You'll like the way they live and grow. We are now hatching Rhode Island Red chicks from one of the highest egg production strains in the country. Write or call today for our fine descriptive catalog. Marshall Brothers, R.D. 5A, Ithaca, N. Y. Ph. 9082.

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RELIABLE AAA Chicks hatched from blood-tested supervised breeders. New Hampshires; R. I. Reds; Barred; White Rocks; Unsexed 14c each; Pullets 20c; Cockerels 14c. Big type White Leghorns, Unsexed 14c each; Pullets 28c Shipped prepaid if cash with order. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Literature Free. California Hatchery, California 10, Mo.

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Feb. 21 Issue.....Closes Feb. 6
Mar. 7 Issue.....Closes Feb. 20
Mar. 21 Issue.....Closes Mar. 6
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ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

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FOR SALE: Garden tractors, 5 horse power, new. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Pa.

NEW AND USED Tractor Parts for 150 different models, describe your needs—we sell cheap—write for immediate quotation, satisfaction guaranteed. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

BUY CEDAR posts, poles, reliable source. Ten years in business. Fletcher Farms, Norwood, N. Y.

BENEWAY RE-ELECTED TO HEAD NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

ONE way to ease the burden of the Korean War would be to recruit a large volunteer ground force of Asiatics, Lieut.-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, retired commander of the Sixth Army, told the annual dinner of the New York State Agricultural Society. He envisioned that this force would include Nationalist Chinese, Filipinos, South Koreans and others and would

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

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reduce the drain upon American manpower.

Frank W. Beneway of Ontario was re-elected president of the society upon nomination of a committee headed by Warren W. Hawley of Batavia. All other officers were renamed, excepting Secretary Percy M. Eastman, who asked to be relieved after 18 years in office. Spencer G. Duncan, assistant director of the Bureau of Markets, was elected secretary.

With adoption of the report of a resolutions committee headed by C. L. Dickinson of Ithaca, the society denounced price and wage controls and called for tax reduction. It said taxes are "just too high," and urged all branches of government from Congress down to local boards "not merely to hold the line, but to curb spending."

Industrywide bargaining by organized labor was opposed because it has "given certain labor leaders the life and death power over some of the basic enterprises of the nation." It warned that "big labor" requires the existence or "big government" to cope with it, with consequent dangers to the liberties of the people.

The society opposed renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, described as typical of government price-control at the international level. It said export subsidies of 60 to 70 cents a bushel is an imposition upon taxpayers and unfair to Northeastern dairymen and poultrymen who have to buy feed at higher prices than foreign buyers.

—A.A.—

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 24)

in the next few years. It can be handled cheaply by using tank trucks and putting it into farm storage tanks.

Over the years these things work in cycles, one leading to the other—more animals, more rough feed, more home-grown grains, and that is the way it seems to be working now. Whether the increased animals or the increased feed comes first or not is anyone's guess (the chicken or the egg).

These are just a few of the things that are happening on our farms which still lack stable adjustment. Couple this with all the other world, national and local conditions and situations that are also out of adjustment, and is it any wonder we don't know the value of a cow, a sheep, or a hog from one day to the next.

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Sew For Spring!

By MABEL HEBEL

IT'S JUST around the corner — that old Spring feeling, and you'll need a brand new Spring wardrobe to match it! A pretty dress for Easter, a topper for those March winds, and a bright ensemble to make you feel "like new" yourself.

Daytime dresses are smooth and uncluttered this Spring. The look is softer, the line is slender, with skirts either reed slim or only moderately full. Shoulders and sleeves are unexaggerated, waistlines wherever they look best on you (you can take your pick!), and necklines are high, wide, or plunging. Two-piece dresses are more numerous than ever, with a wide variety of jacket lengths. And don't forget separates; they're just as important this Spring as ever.

On this page are beautifully fashioned styles for you to choose from. They're detailed for perfection, styled with originality, and designed to fit.

No. 2856 is a lovely new team of separates that you will enjoy mixing or matching with other separates, or wearing as a two-piece dress.

No. 2832 is a versatile idea to be worn as a cap-sleeve basic dress or with the little bolero.

This is the kind of dress or suit that is eternally useful.

Every wardrobe needs a casual classic dress and No. 2849 is an especially attractive one with shaped princess seams on the bodice front to insure the new Spring look.

Proportioned in half-sizes especially for the shorter, fuller figure is No. 2725. It features trim wing cuffed jacket with action-back ease over a four-gored skirt. Short sleeves, too!

No. 2841, with diamond inset sleeves in either long or short lengths, is an "easy-to-make" that will guarantee you the "crisp look" in a wide variety of new fabrics.

Since separates still steal the limelight, you'll want to make No. 2733 and wear it sometimes as a two-piece dress and at other times pair off its skirt and blouse with other separates. It's tops in corduroys or light-weight woolens, plaids or plain.

Make No. 2699 either in a Spring print or in a plain fabric. The simplicity and softness of this bolero-sheltered dress with cap sleeves and six-gored skirt make it a flattering style.

No. 2843 is a cute ensemble for "young-timers," and includes a one-piece dress with

(Continued on Opposite Page)

2733
10 - 202824
14½ - 24½2727
1, 2, 3, 42833
2 - 82843
4 - 102699
12 - 46

Sew for Spring

(Continued from Opposite Page)

contrasting top and a bolero with short or long sleeves.

No. 2833 is as pretty as a birthday cake! Your daughter will enjoy wearing either the school or party version.

Youngsters will love No. 2727, and you'll find that this coat and dress with duplicate detail in collar and yoke-panel lines are easy to make from a single pattern.

Especially designed to flatter the half-size figure is No. 2824. It includes both the bolero suit and blouse.

You'll be smart at home or anywhere you choose to wear No. 2613, a "go anywhere, anytime" shirtwaist dress with notched collar treatment and patch cuffed pockets.

PATTERN MEASUREMENTS

No. 2856. 10-20. Size 16, skirt 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. 39-in. or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 54-in. Blouse, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. 39-in. (with short sleeves).

No. 2832. 12-40. Size 16, ensemble, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 35-in.

No. 2819. 14-48. Size 18, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 39-in.

No. 2725. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$. Size 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 39-in.

No. 2841. 12-42. Size 18, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 39-in.

No. 2733. 10-20. Size 16, skirt and three-quarter-sleeve blouse, 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ yds. 39-in.

No. 2699. 12-46. Size 18, ensemble, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. 39-in.

No. 2843. 4-10. Size 8, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ yds. 35-in. plain fabric. Contrasting top takes $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. 35-in.

No. 2833. 2-8. Size 4, dress with braid trim takes 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 35-in. with $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. trim.

No. 2727. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2, dress,



THIS beautiful new fashion book, illustrated in color, will be your smartest style guide from spring into fall. To order your copy, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Pattern Service, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y., and enclose 25 cents (in coin). Write name and address plainly.

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No. 2613. 12-48. Size 18, with short sleeves, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ yds. 35-in.

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Along the South Hill Road

No School Today

By Inez George Gridley

THE snow is heavy on the ground and sleet is falling. A brisk wind is busy outside, slapping pellets of frozen rain against the rattling windows. Brother waits hopefully at the radio for reports on the closing of schools in our area. Soon the announcement comes:

"It's 'no school today' for youngsters in the Delaware Valley Central School, the Jeffersonville Central School, and ... just a minute, folks, the phone is ringing now ... yes, the Tri Valley School at Grahamsville will be closed!"

The announcer pauses, and clears his throat.

"Yes, boys and girls, these school principals have called up to announce that their institutions of learning will be shuttered today!"

Brother gives a cheer, and all over these hills boys and girls gleefully accept this extra dividend of vacation. Village mothers will be tearing their hair at the end of a day like this and wondering how on earth the teacher puts up with a whole room full of youngsters every day! But on the farm, fortunately, there are always a dozen interesting projects to take up the slack.

Brother has been ruling up a new breeding chart for the barn. Today he'll finish that, and check the ear tags on each cow and heifer so he can put her correct number on the chart. Then there is a fishing rod he is refinishing that is ready for a coat of varnish.

Time will never hang heavy on his or any other farm boy's hands. At our place, whenever our barn floor is clear of hay and there are no other jobs to be done, there is likely to be a brisk basketball practice going on, with the ball going thump, thump, thump on the

planks over the heads of the cows in the stable below.

Years ago, it was much the same, except that parents had to rely on common sense on a stormy winter day, instead of modern inventions like the radio and telephone. On a morning like this in the old days, Mother would take a look at the driving sleet, and announce to us with the same finality as the radio announcer, "No school today!"

— A. A. —

Eight Cake Toppings

THIN peanut butter with coffee, add powdered sugar and spread on cake. Sprinkle cake with colored sugar; chocolate cake with powdered sugar.

Sprinkle flavored gelatin powder over top of hot cake—lemon or cherry on a white cake ... lime or raspberry on chocolate or molasses cake.

Mash a ripe banana and add enough confectioners' sugar for spreading well for a "different" topping for gingerbread or chocolate cake.

Use coffee, instead of milk or water, for chocolate icing.

Whip two tablespoons of fruit jelly with the white of an egg when making boiled or seven-minute icing. The flavor is delicious!

Sprinkle top of unbaked cake with coconut. Result, a delicious toasted coconut topping already made for you!

Make a meringue of two egg-whites and one cup of brown sugar, spread on unbaked cake—and when cake is baked, meringue will be cooked and brown and cake ready to eat!

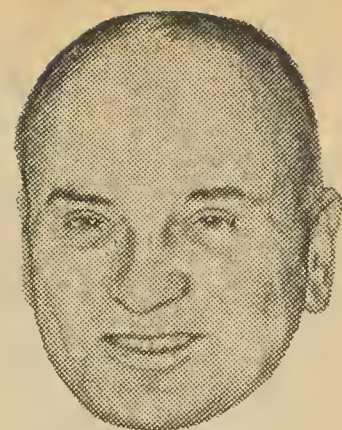
When cake icing seems too stiff, soften it by going over it with a silver knife, dipped repeatedly in hot milk.

When boiled icing fails to thicken sufficiently, add confectioners' sugar until of proper spreading consistency.

A teaspoon of vinegar beaten into a boiled icing will insure a non-brittle frosting that will cut easily.

To keep icing from running off cake, dust the cake with fine powdered sugar before icing it.—Louise Price Bell

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Verne BeDell

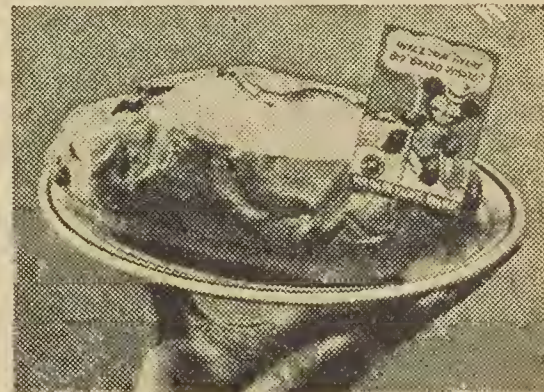
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A Shower for THE BABY!

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS

SHOWERS may be given before or after the arrival of the baby. Occasionally a prospective mother prefers to have you wait until after she has returned from the hospital, rather than have the party before she goes.

First, be sure to find out what the guest of honor needs for her baby. With a large group, the guests frequently pool their money and buy one very nice gift rather than several small ones. It's a mistake to give any clothing smaller than one-year size as most young mothers have many more small garments than one baby can possibly wear.

There are many clever games to be played at such a party. Here are some that should keep the guests entertained until it's time to present the gifts:

1. **Guess Who.** Ask each guest to bring a picture of herself taken when she was a baby. Number the pictures, put them on display and see who can identify the most.

2. **Dressing a Baby.** Give each contestant a celluloid baby doll; also two or three small pieces of some soft material about 5 inches square. Give each needle and thread, but no scissors, and see who can dress her "baby" in the neatest fashion.

3. **Baby Bonnet Contest.** Place a stack of crepe paper, with paste, shears, pins, needles and thread on a table, allowing each contestant to select what she wants for a baby bonnet made life-size. Allow about 15 minutes for these creations to be completed and then have them modeled by contestants. Award prizes for the funniest and prettiest ones.

4. **Name the Baby.** Have the following list typed, with a blank space at the right in place of answers given below. Give a copy to each guest. The odd numbers are girls' names, the even



ones are for boys. A stated time should be allowed for this game, too. Try it on someone to determine how long.

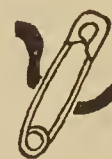
1. The birthstone for July. (Ruby)
2. A type of modern hair-do. (Bob)
3. A precious stone from the sea. (Pearl)
4. It invariably arrives at the first of each month. (Bill)
5. A postscript. (Ad-a-line)
6. A winner of a contest. (Victor)
7. When the May pole is wound. (May)
8. Eve's mate. (Adam)
9. Another name for period. (Dot)
10. The fourth book in the New Testament. (John)
11. Another word for jolly. (Gay)
12. An important tool used with a car. (Jack)
13. What a Ford used to be called years ago. (Lizzie)
14. Eisenhower's nickname. (Ike)
15. A purple flower. (Violet)
16. The name of a male cat. (Tom)

17. **Famous mother-in-law** and daughter-in-law of the Bible. (Ruth and Naomi)

18. One who is outspoken. (Frank)
Award small inexpensive prizes to winners of contests. Such things as a rattle, soap, powder, clothespins or safety pins are fitting, as then the winners can give the item to the guest of honor.

The shower gifts may be presented in one of several ways. If something large like a bathinette is given as a group gift, any extra small things can be piled into it. Or, if an old-fashioned cradle is available, decorate it and bring it in and place it in front of the mother-to-be. Another idea is to string a line across the room and have each guest go for her gift, bring it in and pin to the line with small clothespins (supplied by you). A wrapped gift may be pinned by the ribbon. When all have been hung, the honoree will take down her "washing" in any order she sees fit.

Give him practical gifts—and no clothing smaller than one-year size.



Only light refreshments will be served for late afternoon or evening—perhaps a very delicious dessert, such as strawberry shortcake (frozen or fresh berries) with whipped cream, salted nuts, and coffee. Or anything you make well, as a cake. Another very delicious dessert is meringues filled with ice cream topped with strawberry sauce. Or vanilla ice cream with any sauce over it.

Serve the refreshments from an attractive buffet table. On it use a dainty cloth and a baby doll sitting on a pile of "diapers" which are really soft washcloths for the expected infant. If the party is in the daytime, use a low flower arrangement to match your color scheme at either side of the centerpiece. If it's an evening party, use tall white or ivory candles at either side and others about the room for a very charming setting. Arrange silver, napkins, and plates of food within easy reach of guests. If you want favors, adhere to the three-cornered pants idea and fold together two six-inch squares of white crepe paper to form a triangle, then pin with tiny safety pins and fill with the salted nuts. They may be used as combination favors and placecards by simply writing names on the front of each.

WITH the Lenten season at hand, you'll be looking for some new fish recipes, and here they are!

In the stores, you'll find dozens of kinds of fish these days—canned, frozen, or fresh. If you have been sticking to just one or two kinds, try some new ones for a change. They're all so good, when properly cooked. Here are several tips on how to add that "certain something" to make fish tasty:

(1) Brush fish fillets with garlic butter before you broil or bake them. (2) After broiled fish is done, sprinkle it with grated cheese and brown under broiler heat. (3) Add a little poultry seasoning to flour which you use to coat fish before it is fried. (4) Melt butter, add juice of half a lemon and minced parsley and pour over fish after it has been cooked.

Sometimes it's a special sauce that gives fish the gourmet touch, as in this recipe:

BROILED FISH FILLETS WITH PUFFY SAUCE

Let 2 packages of frozen fish fillets (cod, haddock, or ocean perch) thaw on lower shelf of refrigerator or at room temperature. Preheat broiling compartment and pan. Place fillets skin side down on preheated broiling pan 2 or 3 inches from flame. Broil about 5 minutes. Take from oven and spread evenly with Puffy Sauce. Return to broiler and broil 3 to 5 minutes, or until sauce has puffed and is golden brown. Serve immediately. Serves 6.

New Fish Recipes for Lent

PUFFY SAUCE

- ½ cup mayonnaise
 - Dash cayenne pepper
 - 1 tablespoon chopped parsley
 - 2 tablespoons chopped pickles
 - 1 egg white, beaten stiff, but not dry
- Combine all ingredients.

In the next recipe, it's the stuffing that adds that extra something:

STUFFED FISH FILLETS

- 2 packages frozen fish fillets
- Juice of 1 lemon
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 small onion, minced
- 1 cup soft bread crumbs
- ¼ cup milk
- 1 egg, separated
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 2 tablespoons minced parsley

Let fish fillets thaw. Grease muffin pan. Set oven at 375°F. (moderate oven). Sprinkle fillets with lemon juice and coil each fillet around inside of muffin well. Melt butter. Add onion and saute until tender. Stir in soft bread crumbs. Add milk and cook until bread absorbs milk. Beat egg yolk and stir into sauce. Cook until mixture is thick. Remove from heat and add salt, pepper, parsley. Beat egg white until stiff but not dry, and fold into sauce. Spoon

mixture into center of coiled fish fillets. Bake 20 minutes. Serve hot. Serves 6.

SHRIMP CREOLE

- 1 small onion, minced
- 1 green pepper, chopped
- 2 tablespoons salad oil
- 1 can tomatoes (No. 2½)
- 1 teaspoon pepper
- Few grains garlic salt
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch
- 2 tablespoons water
- 1 pound shrimp, fresh or frozen

Saute onion and pepper in oil. Add tomatoes and seasonings. Bring to boil and simmer gently about half an hour. Mix together cornstarch and water, stir into sauce. Add cooked shrimp and cook until hot and thickened. Serve on a bed of hot rice. Serves 4.

FISH DINNER CASSEROLE

- ½ cup butter
- 1 small onion, thinly sliced
- 1½ tablespoons flour
- 1½ cups milk
- 1 teaspoon chopped parsley
- 1 small can sliced mushrooms, drained
- 1 package frozen fish fillets, cut in pieces
- 1 small can shrimp, drained
- 3 raw potatoes, sliced thin

Melt butter in saucepan. Add onion and cook until soft. Remove pan from heat; stir in flour and then milk. Re-

turn to heat. Cook, stirring constantly, until smooth and thickened. Arrange fish and shrimp in a buttered casserole. Sprinkle with parsley and mushrooms. Pour half of the sauce over fish. Top with layer of sliced potatoes and pour remaining sauce over all. Bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) 40 minutes or until potatoes are done. Serves 6.

SHRIMP RABBIT

- 3 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 1½ cups grated cheese
- 2 cups milk
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1 can shrimp
- 1 can string beans (No. 2) or 1 pound fresh
- 6 slices toast
- Paprika

Melt butter, add flour and blend well. Add milk and cook until thick. Add cheese and salt and stir until cheese is melted (use your double boiler). Just before serving, add the eggs and cook for 2 minutes. Add shrimp just before serving. Arrange the hot string beans on the toast, and pour the shrimp sauce over all (or, if you prefer, you can add the beans to the shrimp sauce). Serves 6.

— A. A. —

You can pack a cake in waxed paper and not worry about the frosting sticking to the paper if you sprinkle the paper generously with powdered sugar before putting it over the cake. This helps to keep the frosting sticking to the cake instead of the paper!

Her Dolls Are Different

By LOIS O'CONNOR



Mrs. Fred English gently shapes the contours of a face for an apple-doll head. The shaping is done as the peeled apple dries. Drying apples are held on skewers set in a glass flower holder.

THE whim of a small grandson led Mrs. Fred English of Coddingtown Road in Tompkins County, New York, into a happy adventure.

When young Douglas pestered her to make dolls for him out of all sorts of oddments, she usually gave in (as any good grandmother does) and put her ingenuity to work on such items as hollyhock blossoms, potatoes — even squash. But it was an apple that brought results she had no way of foreseeing.

The dolls she now makes with dried apple heads are utterly beguiling. They first attracted public attention three years ago at the Tompkins County Fair when a group of them was awarded first prize in the character doll class.

"I have loved to dress dolls since I was three," Mrs. English told me. Part of the charm of her dried apple dolls lies in the fetching costumes she whips up for them out of scrap materials.

Any kind of apple will do for a head, she explained. She peels them, leaving a protruding sliver for a nose. Each apple is then put on a common, wooden meat skewer to dry. I noticed that she set the skewers in a glass frog used for holding flowers.

As an apple shrinks, she keeps shaping it gently to form the type of features she wants for a particular character or personality. The usual drying time is from ten days to two weeks. Some of the apples she permits to darken naturally. To keep the skin light in color, when she wants it that way, she sprinkles the apple with salt.

"I figured if you put lemon juice and salt on cut apples to keep them from discoloring for salad, it should

work in a similar way on the peeled apple heads," she explained.

When she is ready to make the face, crayons and lipstick are used to work color into the apple where needed. The teeth, that look like grains of rice from a distance, are tiny white beads and the eyes are usually made from dark beads.

She ingeniously cuts the bodies out of corrugated paper which is fastened to the skewer with gummed tape. Pipe cleaners, padded with cotton, make the arms.

"I have a lot of requests for Indians," Mrs. English said, "but Santa Claus is one of the most popular."

Many of the dolls are in couples and one time she made an entire wedding party. She lined up a few on the table and they were amazingly human-looking little things. The features of each doll seem subtly expressive of the character portrayed. It was startling to touch the tiny, wrinkled faces which feel like live skin.

A little, old-lady doll with a wisp of white wool shawl over one arm, a dark crepe dress and a rose, satin-lined poke bonnet, had a mischievous glint in her eye. I am sure she was never one in her youth to be found on the sidelines at a square dance.

Demand for the dolls is growing, but the hobby must take only limited time from the real job at hand. Mrs. English is a paper-hanger and has been at the business for more than 30 years. The doll-making and other needle and craft work are only incidentals.

"When I belonged to the Home Bureau, I always tried everything," she said. "I just love any sort of needlework where I have a chance to use up scrap material." This is obvious in the doll clothes. They are far from ordinary. They have all of the minute detail and fancy touches that only a creative imagination gives.

"Maybe if I could just settle down to one thing, I'd do better; but it is all so much fun," she said, with a regretful sigh.

The dolls are different and a delight, but one glance at some of the stuffed animals she has made, an engaging teddy bear in particular, made from part of a cast-off plush coat, and there is no doubt that it would be too bad if Mrs. English ever settled down to just dried apple dolls.

Prices for the dolls vary with the style, but the range is from \$1.25 for one doll up to \$5 a pair.

Serve piping hot

LUNCHEONS!
SNACKS!
PARTIES!

Toasted Cheese Loaf



Use a loaf of homemade bread for

Betty Crocker's

TOASTED CHEESE LOAF

SERVE WITH GREEN SALAD FOR A SIMPLE LUNCHEON

Make 2, 4, 6, or 8 loaves of bread. (Use Betty Crocker's bread recipe on folders in 25, 50 and 100 lb. sacks of Gold Medal Flour.) Serve one of the baked loaves as follows:

Cut across into 1-in. slices, just to the lower crust but not through it. Spread soft cheese spread between each slice. (If cheese spread is not available, use the recipe below.) Then cut lengthwise through center top, just to the lower crust but not through it. If the loaf tends to fall apart, tie it with string. Brush with melted butter and toast 20. to 25 minutes in quick moderate oven (375°). Serve piping hot on a breadboard or in a basket.

CHEESE SPREAD

Youngsters call it yummy!

Mix together

1/2 lb. grated processed American cheese (2 cups)
1/2 cup cream
1/2 tsp. salt
1 tsp. grated onion or finely minced chives or parsley or green onion tops

VARIATIONS

Easy to make at the last minute!

SEASONED BUTTER SPREAD

Mix together

1 cup soft butter
1 clove crushed garlic or 1/4 cup minced parsley or chives

CHEESE SLICES... Prepare loaf as above. Insert 1 slice processed American cheese between each slice. Heat and serve as above.

Tips: Try not to cut through the bottom slice of bread. Leave in oven long enough to heat through.

Why you should always use Betty Crocker's bread recipe and Gold Medal Flour

The recipe you may have been using with a tougher, harsher flour, may not work best with Gold Medal. Betty Crocker's bread recipe takes full advantage of Gold Medal's modern, mellow qualities which help make your dough easier to handle. When used with Betty Crocker's bread recipe, Gold Medal produces wonderful bread... high, full-volumed, crusty brown.

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VIOLETS IN WINTER

By Edith Shaw Butler

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And winter spreads
A leafy coverlet
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"Be snug and warm
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For the earth loves well
Each little one
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Oblivion!"



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From any druggist get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial irritations.

Then make a syrup with two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

This cough syrup takes hold of coughs, giving quick relief. It loosens phlegm, soothes irritated membranes, helps clear air passages. Money refunded if Pinex doesn't please.

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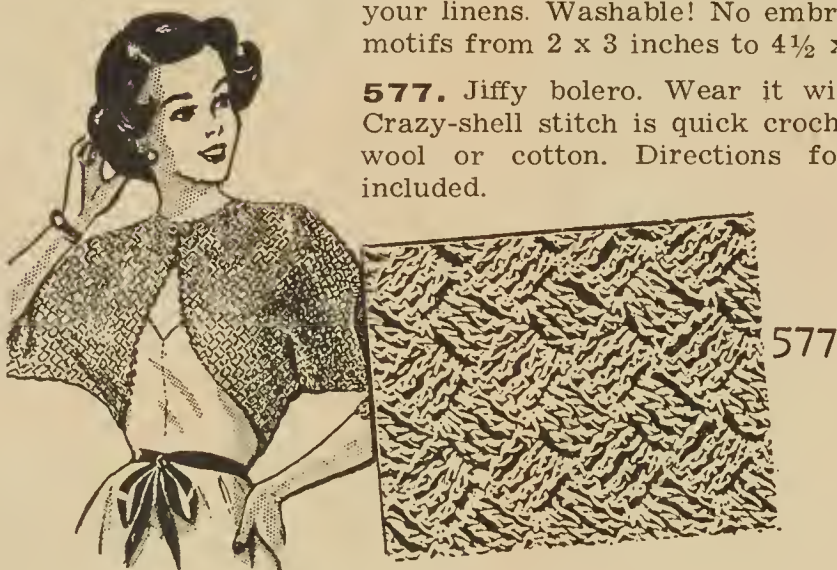


Needlework Designs

773. Get out your scraps and piece together this Wheel of Fortune quilt. It's easy. Hit or miss, or 4 colors. Mainly straight seams. Pattern pieces, directions.

657. Iron on these red and yellow tulips and green leaves on your linens. Washable! No embroidery! Transfer of 16 motifs from 2 x 3 inches to 4½ x 9¼ inches.

577. Jiffy bolero. Wear it with simply everything. Crazy-shell stitch is quick crochet and fun to do. Use wool or cotton. Directions for sizes 32-34; 36-38 included.

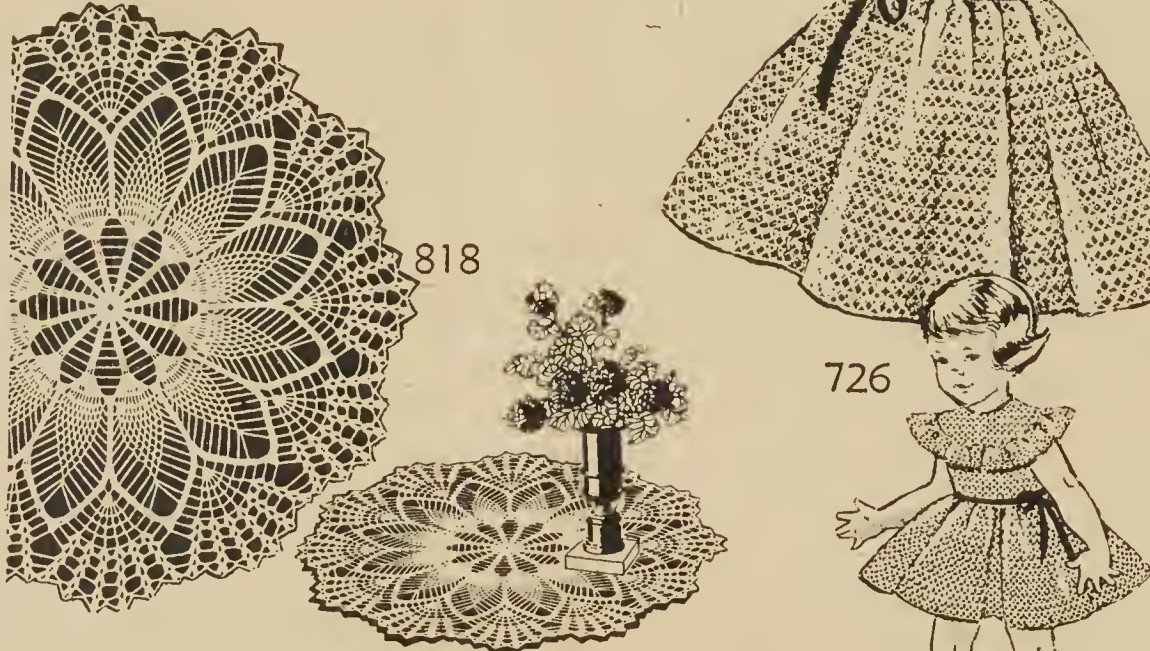


7265. These are simple embroidery stitches that add beauty to your linens. When done, add ready-made eyelet ruffling in white or a color. Transfer of 6 motifs, about 5½ x 11½ inches.



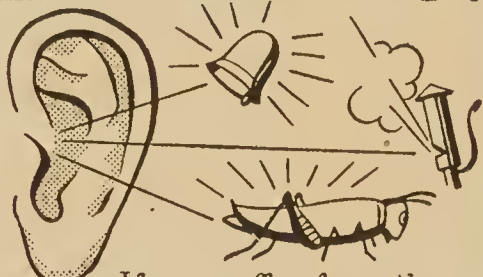
726. Easy-to-crochet child's dress. One straight piece for skirt. Little shaping for bodice. Petal stitch and chain loops. Ruffle is plain mesh. Directions for sizes 2, 4, 6 included. Size 4 takes 6 balls of cotton.

818. Dress up your house with these doilies to show off all your vases. Combination of pineapple design and shell stitch. Use No. 30 cotton. Directions for 2 sizes, 19 inches and 13 inches.



TO ORDER: Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257 Needlecraft Service, P.O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N.Y. Send an additional TWENTY CENTS for new Needlework Catalogue.

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Personal To Women With Nagging Backache

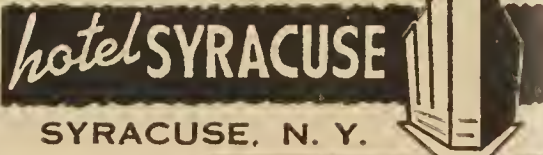
Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

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We're Going to EUROPE!

(Continued from Page 1)

and also we will have a morning's excursion to the magnificent forest of Fontainebleau and the Palace of Fontainebleau. This palace still contains many of the luxurious furnishings, tapestries, and works of art that it had at the time of Francis I and Napoleon.

On leaving Paris, we will have a daylight journey across France to Switzerland, and the first sight of those lofty snow-capped Alps will leave us speechless. Their snowy heads seem to touch the very sky. While there we'll visit Interlaken, journey up the Jungfrauoch, and travel by way of the Three Passes of Furka-Grimmelbrunig and the Rhone Glacier to beautiful Lucerne. From Lucerne we will go by train to Germany, arriving in time for dinner at Baden-Baden.

A Day of Enchantment

The next day will be a day of enchantment, for we will board a river steamer at Mainz for an excursion down the Rhine River, one of the world's most fascinating river trips. From our comfortable boat deck we will see green banks covered with vineyards, ancient castles, the Lorelei Rocks, and other sights that will transport us back several centuries. We'll have lunch and dinner on the boat, and will spend the night in the famous city of Cologne.

Next, we will visit Brussels, Belgium's capital, and then on to Holland, where we will spend four thrilling days, including a whole day excursion to Volendam and Marken where we will see the Dutch people in their picturesque native costume.

Queen Elizabeth's Land!

Then comes another thrilling part of our trip—our visit to England and Scotland. From Holland we'll travel by over-night steamer to Harwich, and from there by train to London, where we will have three wonderful days. While there we will see all the things you have heard about, including beautiful Westminster Abbey; the Beef Eaters of the Tower of London, the priceless crown jewels; Buckingham Palace where Queen Elizabeth lives and where the famous changing of the guard ceremony takes place daily; Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop and countless other famous sights.

One whole day will be left free for shopping or resting or theater going, and then the following day we will depart for Scotland. This trip will be made by comfortable motor coach and by a different route coming and going, so that we will have a chance to see many famous places enroute.

While in the beautiful city of Edinburgh, we will visit its old cathedral and palaces, and also have a day's excursion to "The Lady of the Lake" country—Loch Lomond and The Trossachs, renowned for their romantic beauty. On our way back to London we'll see some of the most beautiful and fascinating places in England, including the Lake District, the historic city of Chester (where we will spend the night); Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace; Oxford University and Windsor Castle, seat of the Royal family.

One more night in London, and then our homeward trip aboard the Queen

Elizabeth. Again we relax as we enjoy the incomparable appointments of this floating palace and those five delicious meals a day on shipboard—breakfast, lunch, dinner, and also mid-morning bouillon and afternoon tea! We'll have time for comparing notes with our friends, for games of shuffleboard, for brisk walks on deck, and for just lounging in our steamer chairs and basking in the autumn sun of the vast Atlantic.

On Tuesday, September 29, we'll see once more New York's famous skyline and thrill at the sight of the Statue of Liberty.

"All-Expense" Ticket

Just as in all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours, the all-expense ticket for this European trip covers everything, except such personal expenses as laundry, souvenirs, and your passport. The price includes all transportation, hotels, sightseeing, taxes and all entrance fees to places of interest visited with our guide; baggage transfer, all meals except two, and all tips. And of course we'll have the services of a competent, friendly, helpful escort to look after us and take all travel worries off our shoulders.

The price of this wonderful tour is unbelievably reasonable: \$1200 to \$1250, depending on the steamship stateroom assigned to you. If you choose to go one way by air and one way by steamship, the price is \$1350. Round trip by air (first class) makes the "all expense" ticket just \$1475 for the entire tour.

Make Your Reservation Early

We are sorry to say that we will have to limit the number of reservations we can accept, as we can only take 50 persons by boat, and a very limited number by first class air service. So if you are anxious to take this trip, don't delay in sending for our printed itinerary.

Reservations should be made as early as possible, or you may be disappointed in getting space. A deposit of \$150.00 per person should accompany each reservation, as we have to place deposits with the steamship and operating companies. The balance will be due not later than July 10, and all payments will be refunded if you find later that you cannot go, providing you give us reasonable notice of cancellation.

Don't Miss This Chance!

A trip to Europe is a great event. There's glamor and romance in foreign places, the fascination of seeing things you have read about and heard about; a chance to meet new friends and to get away from the usual routine at home.

In this tour, we have tried to combine everything that will please you most, and we have spaced sightseeing and leisure time so that you will not get tired out. If you want to see Europe, don't miss this chance to go with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party. There are no nicer, friendlier people in the whole world! Just fill out the coupon below and mail it today. It will bring you the complete details of this marvelous tour.

E. R. EASTMAN, Editor
American Agriculturist
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Please send me as soon as possible, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your European Tour, August 26 to September 29.

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What Every Farmer Should Know About Cooperative Farm Credit



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LOAN



IF
you want a
SHORT-TERM
LOAN

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At your local National Farm Loan Association.

At your local Production Credit Association.

HOW TO APPLY

In most communities, both associations have the same office and the same secretary-treasurer. He will discuss the loans you want and help you fill out the applications.

TYPE OF LOAN

Long-term Federal Land Bank mortgage for periods from 10 to 33 years.

Short-term loans for periods up to 30 months.

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Up to \$100,000—depends on value of farm to be mortgaged.

\$50 and up—depends on earning capacity of your farm business.

REPAYMENT

In small, regular installments—annually or semi-annually.

When income is normally available—monthly on dairy loans—selling season on crop loans.

ADVANCE PAYMENT

Either type of loan may be paid off at any time without penalty. You pay interest just for the time you have the money.

SECURITY REQUIRED

First mortgage on farm real estate.

Depends on situation—may be mortgage on cows or machinery or crops—or may be unsecured.

INTEREST

4 1/2% interest which cannot be increased during life of the loan.

Interest rates vary slightly between associations but are always reasonable, and you pay interest only for the time you have the money.

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See your local associations or write:
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NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

When Jerry Eastman's term of service with Rogers' Rangers ended soon after the defeat of the Americans and British at Fort Ticonderoga in 1758, Jerry decided not to re-enlist until he had visited his wife and son in New Hampshire. His two friends, young Ebenezer Webster and Red Holt, who came also from New Hampshire, decided to accompany him. In Albany Red got in trouble with some teamsters, in which one of the teamsters was killed, so in the early morning the three Rangers got out of the town as quickly as possible, but not before Red and the Indian girl who accompanied him had done some foraging. On the way home the squaw found a bee tree which added still more variety to their rations. In three days they reached the settlements on the Connecticut and felt they were well on their way to Kingston, their home town. During the evenings around the campfire they talked over plans for the future.

CHAPTER VI

LIKE horses traveling faster and faster on a return trip as they near their comfortable stalls and their oats, Jerry, Eb and Red Holt speeded up the last portion of their trip and finally came out of a patch of woods that overlooked a little slope. Below them the houses and cabins of the settlement of Kingston dozed lazily in the soft October sun.

For weeks the men had dreamed about this homecoming. Now at the end of the journey they almost hesitated to go the last mile and find out how their homes and those they loved had stood the test of time and absence. Jerry had a home and family, but the other two were in a different situation. Eb's father and mother, his brothers and sister were there. As a small boy he had both feared and loved his mother, Susanna Batchelor Webster. But it had been a long time since he had lived at home. He shivered even now remembering his unhappiness as a fourteen-year-old bound boy under a mean old master. Then he wondered about his friend, Colonel Stevens, who had taken him in after he ran away from that master.

His thoughts turned to Mehitabel Smith, the girl who had once promised to marry him, then had told him she never wanted to see him again after their quarrel over Ben Whitaker the day before he left Kingston.

Yes, sir, a lot of things could have happened since they had last been home, and his and Jerry's steps slowed as they walked down across the little fields toward the scenes of their boyhood. Red Holt was lagging, too. He had suddenly begun to wonder how he was going to be received when he walked into the staid neighborhood trailed by an Indian squaw. Well he knew that many of these Yankee families who had lost friends and relatives in raids hated the sight of an Indian. As for the Indian girl, no one could tell what her thoughts were.

So it was with some doubt and hesitation that the party finally approached the small farmstead where lived Hannah and Ephraim Eastman, Jerry's wife and son. As they neared the house a small boy between two and three years old playing beside the dusty road looked up, saw the strangers, and ran as fast as his sturdy little legs could carry him to the house, looking fearfully over his shoulder as he ran. Within a moment or two a tall brown-

haired woman appeared in the doorway with the boy clinging to her voluminous petticoats and occasionally peeking out from around them to see what was going to happen.

Suddenly the woman recognized Jerry, threw up her hands, and ran toward them, crying:

"Jerry! Jerry! Is it really you?"

JERRY took a few quick steps toward her, his hard-weatherbeaten face and eyes lighting up, picked her up in his arms, holding her tight against him for a moment. Then, setting her gently down, he grabbed his son, who began to bawl and kick. Jerry set him down, too, not quite so gently, and looked at Hannah in bewilderment. Then, recalling the presence of the other two men, both Jerry and Hannah became somewhat embarrassed. Jerry stepped back and said:

"Hannah, of course you remember these boys."

She looked intently first at Eb and then at Red, and said:

"My goodness, it's Eb Webster—and Red, a body never could forget that hair of yours."

During all this time the squaw had stood by with no change of expression, looking stolidly off toward the woods from which they had come, but her bright black eyes showed that she, too, was emotionally affected by the homecoming. Whether she was glad for the men's sake or worried for her own future it was impossible to tell. They all stood around for a moment or two longer, not quite knowing what to do next, until Hannah said:

"Why are we standing here? You boys must be tired and hungry. Come

on in and we'll find something to eat."

She led the way into the big kitchen, where the coals glowed in the big fireplace at one end of the room and a big teakettle sang softly. While the travelers seated themselves around the fire, Hannah hustled about. She put johnnycake on the table, then ran down cellar and brought up a pitcher of milk. Little Ephraim followed his mother like a shadow, most of the time keeping hold of her skirts as she swished to and fro.

It had been so long since any of them had eaten at a home table that they felt at a loss how to act. In fact, the squaw would have none of it. She took her bowl of milk and a hunk of johnnycake and went back outdoors to enjoy it. Hunger overcoming their awkwardness, however, the others drew up to the table and soon were spooning johnnycake out of the bowls of milk so busily that there was no time for talk.

Hannah had gone back to the fireplace after getting them settled at the table, and now she sat watching them, particularly Jerry. Ephraim stood close to her, still very unsure of those strangers.

Their hunger satisfied, the men pushed back their chairs and came over to join Hannah. Jerry's gaze wandered around the comfortable kitchen, noting the big home-made cradle in the corner near the fireplace, and the bright-colored curtains that hung at the two small windows. More than anything else, that bit of brightness conveyed to the men the fact that they were really back again within the influence of women and home.

Two or three times it had been on the tip of Eb's tongue to ask Hannah some question about his folks, or an indirect question about Hetty Smith, but each time his courage had failed, fearing to learn something he didn't want to hear. Now he and Red got to their feet, and Eb said:

"Thanks for the vittles, Hannah. They tasted good. Now I'd better be going on home."

She smiled at him and, sensing his unspoken anxiety, assured him that his folks were all right and certainly would be glad to see him. Feeling less well acquainted with Red, and thinking of the squaw, she simply held out

her hand to bid him goodbye, her small hand quite lost in Red's great paw.

Much as he liked his comrades, Jerry was glad to see them leave. For two years he had looked forward to being with his wife and baby again, and they had a lot of catching up to do. When the big wooden door latched behind Eb and Red, Jerry stood for a moment looking at his wife. Yes, the strain of these two years had told on her, but to his hungry eyes Hannah was as beautiful as ever.

On her part, Hannah watched Jerry shyly with sidewise glances as she moved about clearing the dishes off the table and taking them to the sink, with Ephraim still keeping close to her skirts. Jerry ignored the boy for the time being and began to question Hannah about mutual friends and neighbors, catching up on the news of the town. Forgetting her momentary shyness, Hannah was soon visiting as naturally as ever.

Suddenly Jerry jumped to his feet, stretched, purposefully crossed the room to where Hannah was standing, and, taking her in his arms turned her face toward him. Amazed at the change from his usual reticence and unused to demonstrations of affection, Hannah started to push him away. But the joy of having him with her again broke down her slight resistance, she wound her arms tightly around his neck, and into their kiss went all of the longing, the trouble and the sorrow of two long years of separation.

THEY were so engrossed with each other and their reunion that they weren't even aware that young Ephraim was beating at his father's legs with his small fists, yelling all the time in fear and protest because he thought this strange man was attacking his mother. Finally his noise penetrated and Hannah and Jerry drew apart, breathless, feeling that their love had survived their long and difficult separation, and that a reunion such as they had just experienced almost made up for the bitter times that had passed.

Laughingly, her eyes shining like stars and her face flushed a rosy pink, Hannah sank to her knees to gather Ephraim into her arms to reassure him, while Jerry stood by helplessly. "What can I do?" he exclaimed.

Hannah turned her shining face up to him.

"Just don't go away for another two years. He'll soon get used to you."

"Hush, Ephraim," she went on speaking to the child. "Don't you know this is your father come home to us from the wars? Stop crying and give him a smile."

Worn out with excitement, Ephraim was so tired that Hannah put him into his cradle for a nap, and after he had fallen asleep she and Jerry walked around their little farm together. Hannah pointed out where the summer's crops had been planted, and then they went to the barn to look at the oxen that had been calves when Jerry left, and which Hannah had herself broken to drive.

Standing at the north end of the barn were two cows waiting patiently for the door to open so that they could get into their tie-ups for the evening's milking. Jerry stood with his hands in his pockets looking at the animals, and then said:

"I wonder if I've forgotten how to milk."

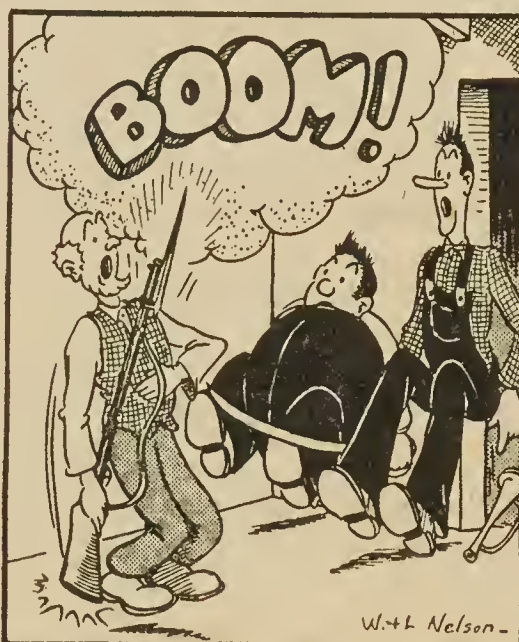
"It's a good time to find out," said Hannah, "for I declare I'm certainly kind of sick of the job and it's time for my man to take over."

She ran to the house and came back with a couple of buckets, handing one to Jerry. He sat down to the heifer that had just freshened for the first time.

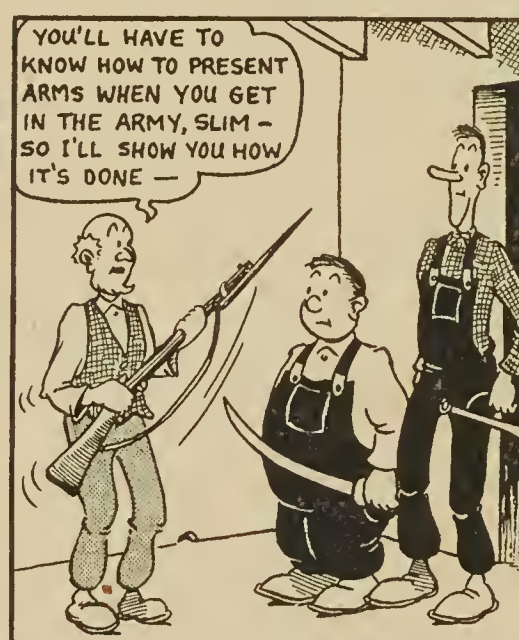
"Careful, now," Hannah warned. "She isn't used to you, and I've had some trouble breaking her to stand to be milked."

But Hannah's warning came too late.

SLIM and SPUD



Pincher Demonstrates



The Weather?

"... I listen in on your Weather Round-Up at 7:15 A.M. and let me say that I have farmed in Dutchess County since 1921 and the Weather factor during hay making time has always been a bugbear, but strict attention to the weather forecasts in the morning and timing our operation to coincide with the favorable weather period has produced for us the best results this season, after some 30 years of haymaking, and has been of invaluable service to us."—*Harold S. Wright, Pawling, N. Y.*

RRN brings to you 4 times a day an accurate report and detailed forecast over as many as 31 radio stations in New York and northern Pennsylvania.

RRN now brings listeners two time honored popular programs:

**The Cornell University
Farm and Home
Program 7:30 AM**

**The WGY Farm Forum
Saturdays, 12:30 PM**

Check your newspaper
for station details—
or write—

Rural Radio Network

306 East State St.
Ithaca, New York

The heifer turned her head to look for a moment at the stranger squatting on the milking stool at her side, and then quicker than it can be said she drew back her foot, placed it neatly on Jerry's thigh and landed him sprawling on the other side of the drop, while the milk pail rolled away in the manure and dirt.

Hannah's first concern was whether Jerry was injured, but when she saw him climb to his feet unhurt except in his feelings, she started to laugh.

"What's so funny?" snapped Jerry. "Look at me! I'll teach that cow some manners."

With upraised stool he started forward, then, his temper cooling, with stool still suspended over the cow he looked again at Hannah's convulsed face and began to grin himself.

"Try it again. Don't let her get away with it," Hannah advised. So Jerry sat down, this time braced for trouble. But the heifer had had her fun and stood meekly while Jerry finished milking her. Nothing made him feel so much at home, he reflected, as these jobs of milking, feeding stock and hens, and going through the regular routine of the chores.

Back at the house, Jerry paused to gaze on the face of his sleeping son, his heart full of love. He thought again how good it was to be at home with him and with this wife who was not only beautiful and good but who by her courage and resourcefulness had also carried on so well under difficult circumstances.

They ate supper alone. For the occasion Hannah had spread a gay cloth on the table and lighted two candles. The comfort of his home, the candlelight and the glow from the fireplace, the quiet breathing of his little son in the background, brought to Jerry Eastman a sense of well-being that he was well aware of but found difficult to put into words. Instead, he went around to Hannah's side of the table, knelt down beside her, and as her arms went around him, her kiss was a promise.

JERRY'S joy in his homecoming was dampened the next morning, however, when he walked across the township to visit Abigail, Joe's wife. During the long walk Jerry pondered how best to break the news and temper the shock. But all of his prepared ideas left him when he entered the little home.

Abigail was alone. He had remembered her as a bright girl. Now in her early forties she was an old woman, thin as a lathe, hair graying and face lined with exposure, hard work, and worry. But she greeted Jerry enthusiastically, her smile bright and welcoming. Something in his look, however, soon told her that he was the bearer of bad news, and her smile faded.

"Joe's dead," she said rather than questioned, and at his answering nod she turned away and went to stand at the little window, gazing unseeingly over the barren fields through the leaded panes. But in a few moments she squared her shoulders, turned and came back to where Jerry still stood, saying calmly:

"Sit down, Jerry, and tell me how it happened."

As best he could Jerry told of the fight at Halfway Brook. As the story proceeded words came more easily, and it was an hour before he had finished describing to Abigail Ranger life, the part that Joe had played, the Fort Ticonderoga expedition, defeat and return. All of that time Abigail sat with her work-worn fingers tightly clasped in her lap, but with no sign of tears until Jerry came to his interview with Joe and Joe's hope that he, too, might get home before long. Then she laid her head down on her arms on the kitchen table and her gaunt body shook with heavy sobs.

Deeply moved, but not knowing what to do or say, Jerry rose and laid a gentle hand on her shoulder, then turned and left the house.

(To be continued)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

A new improved Snow Blower has just been introduced by **ROTO-HOE & SPRAYER CO.**, Newbury, Ohio. The circular impeller rotating at high speed throws snow off to either side, clearing a 16" swath.

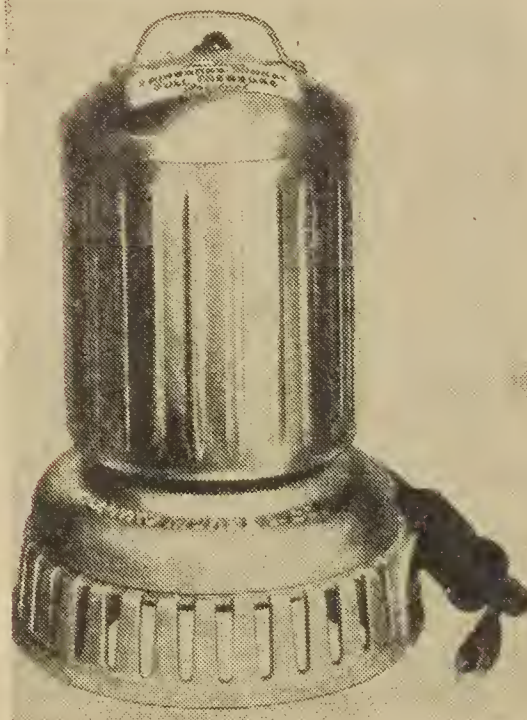
Pentrete, a new liquid seed disinfectant for wheat, barley, oats and flax for spring wheat growing areas, is now being marketed in limited quantities by the **PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY**. It is offered for sale by **PENNSALT'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT**, 1000 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7. It is packaged in 1-gallon glass bottles and 5-gallon steel containers.

NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, INC., Ithaca, N. Y., have just purchased the young **Guernsey sire, Great Elm Phil's Romax**, from **Great Elm Farm, Inc.**, Dover, N. H. This young bull is out of **Great Elm C. Roselind**, with a production record of 18,619 pounds of milk and 840 pounds of butterfat, made as a seven-year-old. He is sired by **Great Elm Royal Philosopher**.

The new **Dearborn Hay Baler**, latest addition to the **DEARBORN** line of farm equipment, will produce three to eight bales per minute and has a capacity of up to 10 tons of hay per hour, according to **G. D. Andrews**, Vice-President in Charge of Sales, **Dearborn Motors Corporation**.

A new low-cost automatic twine-tying baler designed particularly for the farmer with smaller hay acreages has been developed by **NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY**, pioneer of automatic pick-up balers. It was introduced to the public for the first time at the opening of the **Pennsylvania Farm Show**, Harrisburg, January 12.

Another use for the powerful insecticide **LINDANE** is announced in reports from **Crookham Seed Company** at Caldwell, Idaho. Besides being one of the most effective controls of wireworms, versatile Lindane has repelled pheasants as well. This is based on observations where the pheasants did not feed on sprouting corn in Lindane-treated fields.



This is a new submersible sump pump for a cellar made by **Fairbanks, Morse & Co.**, of Chicago. The motor and switch are enclosed in a stainless steel housing which allows the pump to be submersed without damaging the motor. The stainless steel housing also serves as a float to control the pump operation.



A logical way to keep out winter winds is to cover screen doors with a flexible glass substitute manufactured by **WARP BROTHERS** of 1100 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago 51, Ill. A window can be winterproofed for \$1.25; a door for about \$1.50, and in addition to the money you will save in fuel bills you will get an added dividend in the form of comfort.

Fresh off the press is a new spreader catalog issued by the **MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY** of Racine, Wisconsin. Printed in color, the 8 page booklet describes and illustrates the features in the firm's standard No. 11 and new No. 15 Spreaders. Free copies of this catalog are now available and will be furnished by the manufacturer on request.

A huge new steam-electric generating station was placed in operation at Albany recently by **NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION**. Several hundred civic and industrial leaders of the area witnessed ceremonies marking operation of the first two generating units which are capable of producing 200,000 kilowatts. The station is located on the west bank of the Hudson river just below Albany and is the largest generating plant in Eastern New York State.

An illustrated folder containing complete information on proper procedures for preparing and painting concrete floors with paints containing **Pliolite S-5** has been published by **GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER Company's** chemical division, producer of this special resin, now used by more than 350 paint manufacturers. A free copy of the informative folder may be obtained by householders whose paint dealers are unable to furnish them, by addressing a request to the **Goodyear Chemical Division**, Akron 16, Ohio.

Free enterprise plus family enterprise — that's the story behind the success of the **UNADILLA SILO COMPANY**, Unadilla, N. Y., which on December 1, 1952 celebrated the 60th anniversary of its founding. Beginning with founders **John W. and Frank J. Van Cott** in 1892, and continuing to the present day, four generations of the **Van Cott** family have helped guide the business to its present success.

A Michigan State College swine-feeding test has shown that pigs, given **TERRAMYCIN**, gain as fast on a low-protein diet as on a ration containing considerably more protein, even though it, also, was fortified with the same level of terramycin.

KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



AT HAYFIELDS

By TOM MILLIMAN

STUB'S IDEA

OF LATE, it has seemed that retained afterbirth has occurred much more often with cows stanchioned during the dry period. The fact that all stanchioned cows are turned out for a half hour or more every day in the winter has seemed to make no difference.

In contrast, we have had no troubles this winter from retained placenta (afterbirth) with either heifers or cows kept at the lower barn in a big basement and yard, and brought up to the main barn immediately before freshening. While some of these animals have a long haired, rough look about them, they soon appear civilized after their hind quarters are clipped and hair on the front quarters is smoothed down.

Marion (Stub) Nobles, Hayfields' Manager, said on Jan. 11th that he wanted to leave all but one of the springing heifers and dry cows running loose at the lower barn as long as possible before freshening. He pointed out that the 35 head at that barn get all the roughage they can eat in the form of good grass silage from a stack and fairly decent baled hay from the mow above them. Roughage feeding is both inside the basement, from fixed bunks, and outside in the yard from a big portable rack as well as silage from a wagon.

Although all the animals are big enough to have been bred, some of them only recently, the wide separation of roughage feeding stations affords equal chance to an 18 months old heifer as to a 7 yr. old dry cow. Grain fed is spread thinly in feeding stations at the rate of not more than 4 lbs. a head each 24 hours.

The Big Goof

Nonetheless, one cow doesn't get her share. She is red and white crossbred Alice Blue Belle, 251, largest and heaviest cow on the place, now dry. This big goof will turn away from her path to the feed rack if even the smallest heifer so much as looks at her. We never before had a really timid big cow. Blue Belle, as we call her, is worth babying a bit and so Stub will bring her up to the main barn well ahead of time and put grain and grass silage in front of her in a stanchion.

Her first three lactations were 12,660-492, 10,850-489, and 13,570-527, actual records, and she now weighs over 1500 lbs. If she could overcome being afraid of others of her kind, she might in time amount to something. Meanwhile we'll take her the way she is.

One other advantage of Stub's idea of making everything "rough it" until ready to freshen is that about 10% to 15% more milking cows can be carried in the main barn, which has only 46 stanchions and 2 box stalls. The degree of flesh carried by the freshening cows and heifers is perhaps less than ideal for best records, yet is good enough

for a commercial dairy farm, which is what we have.

It takes more than one to do the thinking for a farm.

D. H. I. A.

When a month ago I wrote that D.H.I.A. is due for a "going over," letters of objection were expected. Surprisingly, all but one have been favorable to the thought that the "guess-timates" on roughage and grain are so unrealistic as to be misleading and should be dropped, with vital statistics on the cows themselves to be given closer attention. The following letter, although from a tester, is a fair sample of the many written and verbal replies I've had, almost all from farmers.

Boonville, N. Y.

"Dear Mr. Milliman:

"I read with great interest your article in the Jan. 3 issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST regarding D.H.I.A. testing. Being a so-called supervisor, I can say that you hit the nail squarely on the head on your condemnation of the present herd books.

"From my experience, I can truthfully say that feed and roughage weights, value above feed costs, etc. have no meaning whatsoever as far as practically all farmers in my division are concerned. What they are really interested in is how much Bossy produced by the end of the year. However, I'm afraid the powers that be will not agree with you and me.

"Perhaps you know about the many other duties; we are supposed to tape each cow, record her weight and report same on 718 lactation cards. To me this is a waste of time also, as common sense tells us a cow with large capacity almost every time will out-produce a smaller cow. If a herd has been typed, that information also is expected to be made available. I have seen some nice typy cows beaten by homely looking grades.

"Where all this has to do with production is more than I can see. As you state, it is time-consuming and the records aren't kept up where they should be so far as breeding dates, bulls and offspring are concerned, especially as regards artificial insemination and the many different bulls.

"Regarding being underpaid, perhaps you have something there. I feel that I have quite a large division, with from 800 to 875 cows on test. I average about 90c per hour but the hours are long. Wonder why testers are scarce? On top of this I'm away from home two-thirds of the month.

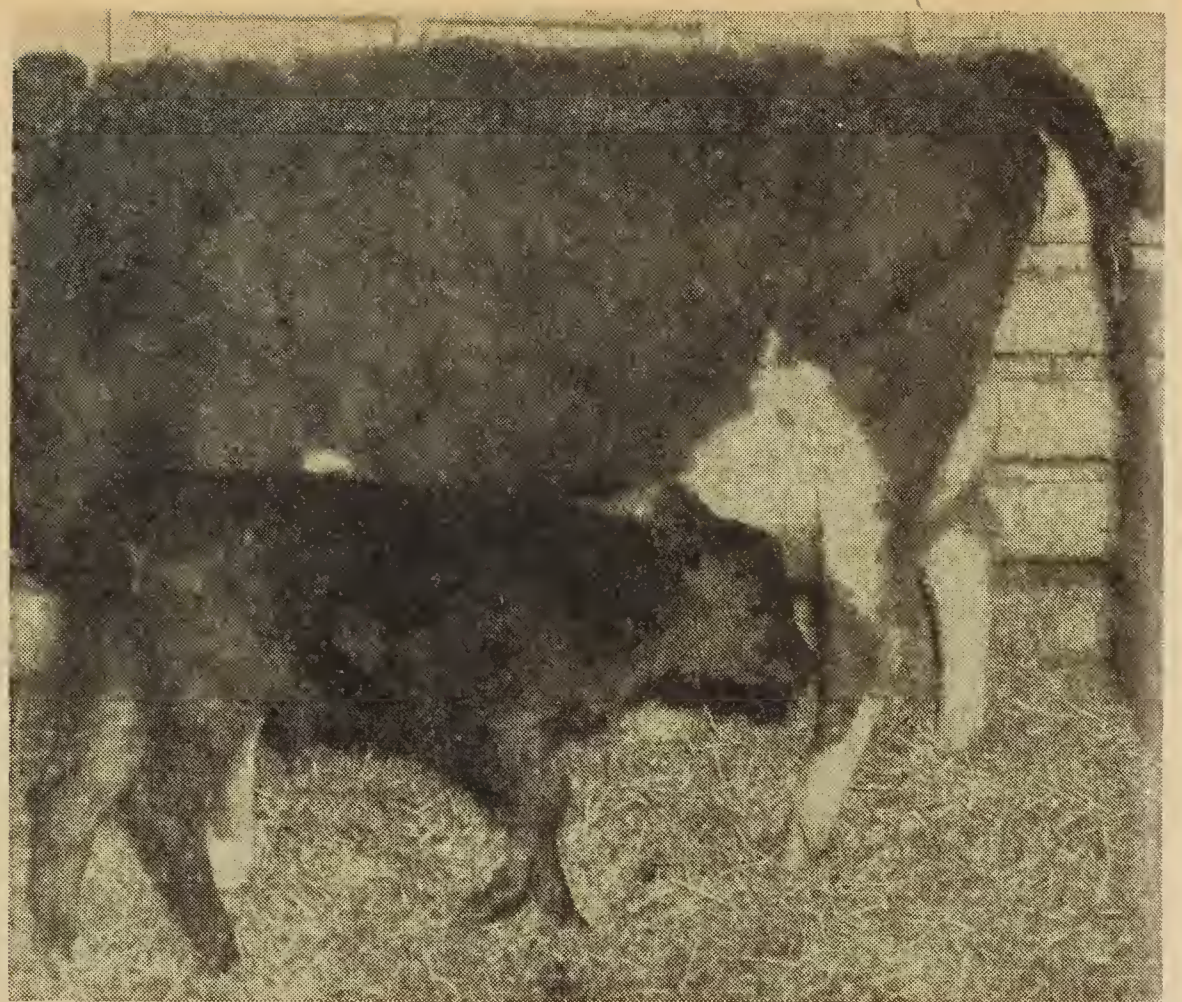
"As you stated, a couple of letters might keep your spirits up and I hope this one helps to do just that. You may use any or all of this letter."

Herbert Keitsch

WINKLER DISAGREES

THE article on the need to prune D.H.I.A. brought so many supporting replies and only one contrarywise, that I figured the articles on an all-around conveyor and superiority of self unloading wagons over hoist trucks must have been pretty dull since no replies were received. Now comes the following refreshing letter from Francis J. Winkler of Harrington, Del. Here are excerpts:

"I'm completely against one convey-



Showing Amazon, our first half-blood Angus calf at age one day. Having had two daughters from the cow shown, a red and white crossbred below the average of the herd, we wanted her third calf to be a black half-blood Angus bull. Instead we got a black heifer calf. Failing to obtain Angus service from cooperative sources, we turned to American Breeders' Service. The sire stands at Carmel, Ind., and Amazon is therefore a mail order calf, and air-mail at that. The reason for having a half-blood Angus steer or heifer is to get well finished (fat) beef a year or more ahead of what a dairy steer will do. Two cows a year will be bred to Angus.

or for silage, bales and corn. Far too expensive, too slow for silo work, too clumsy, heavy and unhandy to use in most places and sure makes a storage problem when not in use. I'm sure up-keep on that big elevator would be high.

"I use 3 tools for my elevating jobs and these are no more in cost, if as much, as one large elevator. They are far more handy for most jobs, easy to handle and easy to store. I have a small Smalley blower, a 32' Smoker elevator, and a 16' portable Handi-harvester.

"For silage and small grain, Smalley does a perfect job and does not run hard as do most large blowers and will blow just as much silage. For ear corn, I use either the Smoker or the portable as the crib warrants, or both elevators together—the portable tied to the rafters and the Smoker feeding the portable.

"I'm not an electric motor man. I use gas engines on the elevators. There are so many places where an elevator can be used where no electricity is available.

"I'm not in favor of a self-unloading wagon as you show. For corn I use a V-type steel wagon where the corn slides out of a side door. For all the rest of the jobs including silage, I use a 14' platform dump truck. I wouldn't trade my dump truck for all the self-unloading wagons in N. Y. State. It can be used for a thousand jobs----. The body will last longer than the farmer and can go from one truck to another as the trucks wear out.

"As far as licenses go, down here in Delaware we can license farm vehicles for half commercial rate. Thank you for the opportunity to side against you at this time."

Francis J. Winkler

After receiving the above letter, I don't feel so badly about having two hoist trucks. On the all-around elevator, I'm afraid Mr. Winkler is also right. A fellow quoted me on a 50' elevator and asked \$900 without motor.

SCREENINGS AND CHAFF

Although the whole section was dry, last summer and fall sometimes rain fell in moderately useful amounts with-

in 5 miles of us, but not at Hayfields. Now in mid-January of the New Year, one neighbor whose farm adjoins is hauling two-thirds of the water required by his stock. Another adjoining neighbor, whose well is connected to the house only, has to haul water and pour it into the well. Our own three deep wells have not faltered at any time.

* * *

Here's a confession. Some may remember the report that a 7 acre piece of brome-ladino-alfalfa in 1951 produced \$418 of milk to the acre, after subtracting the effect of barn feeding. It was a remarkable performance, helped a great deal by two heavy showers which I didn't mention in the story, and which nearby areas failed to receive. It is another illustration of the tendency of humans to accept the blessings of nature without acknowledgement, and to point out our misfortune when nature turns away.

* * *

Ken Lakin, 20, and his still younger wife, village people, grew tired of farming and what to her was the loneliness of country life, and quit on December 31st last after nearly two years, to return to village life and a factory. As was required of us, "Stub" Nobles reported the departure to Ken's draft board. Within a week Ken was notified to report for examination a few days later and presumably be inducted into the armed services. We liked Ken for his agreeable nature and willingness to work. Draft boards are really bearing down now.

* * *

It is now 16 years that we've been growing corn for grain. Two other concurrent factors—grass silage and keeping Hayfields out of the red—have had the same length of life. With corn, we've gradually shifted to eastern, open-formula, early-maturing hybrids, and away from the later maturing western, closed and open-formula hybrids. At first the latter was about all that was available with promise of good yield. Much of the trouble on moldy ears now plaguing newcomers to corn growing can be avoided by turning to earlier maturing hybrids, east or west, open or closed.

SERVICE BUREAU

WHAT GUARANTEE?

My son bought a watch in a local store. It was guaranteed for a year but it ran satisfactorily for only a short time.

We sent it back to the company. They wrote back that they wanted \$1 to cover the cost of repairs. We reminded them of the guarantee. They finally said there wouldn't be any charge so we sent the watch to them. Then they sent us another card asking for \$1, and, finally, after I wrote to them again, they returned the watch without doing anything at all to it.

We are reporting this unsatisfactory experience to show some of the possible difficulties in dealing with firms with which you are not familiar. In fairness to them we should remind you that guarantees are usually for faulty material or workmanship. However, it is difficult to see how a watch could fail to run in so short a time unless there was unsatisfactory material or workmanship.

Inasmuch as it was bought in a local store, it seems to us that they should handle the details in making good on the guarantee.

— A.A. —

COSTLY VISIT

Your August 2, 1952 issue carried the story of the chicken stealing done on our farm for which I was sent your reward check of \$25. Again I thank you. At that time, only one of the thieves, Howard Ashford, was caught. He was caught Sunday and on Monday he was sentenced to 90 days in the County jail.

James Sweet who "flew the coop" then, has been caught and is now serving 90 days in the County jail.

On Christmas Day, Sweet who had hitchhiked to Florida, came back for a visit. Our Southampton Town Police spotted him Christmas afternoon. The next morning he was apprehended and he pleaded guilty to the charges before Justice of the Peace H. M. Hallock of Bridgehampton. He was sentenced to 90 days in the County jail at Riverhead, L. I. He was in the jail at noon. So ends our theft account!

The Southampton Town Police and Justice of the Peace Hallock are to be commended for their efforts in picking up this man the very day he set foot back in town. This should show that justice can be quick and efficient, and that here are some public servants who are right on the job. — Richard Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L. I.

— A.A. —

GET IT IN WRITING

Is it necessary here in New York State to have written permission from the owner or tenant in order to hunt or fish on posted land?

The law does not state that permission must be given in writing. However, it is a good idea to get a written permit because the law says it shall be a bar to prosecution for trespass. If a game warden questions your right to be on the property, a permit will immediately persuade him you are not trespassing. The person who posts the land can write such a permit himself, or he can get blank forms from the State Conservation Department at no charge.

— A.A. —

MODEST FEE?

A subscriber, a good friend who raises flowers, sent us a long letter which he had received, and made this comment: "This is the worst and most obvious swindle I have ever had tried on me."

The letter he enclosed is a masterful attempt at salesmanship. For a "modest fee" of \$150 the writer will send plans, methods, advertising material, etc. to explain how to sell flowers by

truck, thus "taking them to the customer instead of waiting for the customer to come to you."

One particularly touching paragraph reads, "If you don't think it is important enough to spend \$150 greatly to increase your profits each year, then no one can help you; as they say, 'Nothing ventured, nothing gained'."

A close reading of the letter fails to divulge anything particularly original and we greatly doubt if anyone could sell the "exclusive right" to peddle flowers by truck. As a matter of fact, our friend, the florist who sent us the letter already sells a large part of what he grows by taking them to the customer rather than waiting for the customer to come to him.

— A.A. —

LOCATING REPAIR PARTS

On page 5 of the December 20th issue of American Agriculturist I noticed an item stating that perhaps you might be able to locate repair parts for old machinery. I have a Walter A. Wood hay rake or horse rake which is about 45 or 48 years old. It is in perfect condition but needs new teeth. Would it be possible for you to locate some?

Our Repair Parts Guide gives two sources of repair parts for this hay rake, namely, the Illinois Iron & Bolt Co. of Carpentersville, Ill., or the Hoosick Falls Implement Co. of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

If you have an old machine that needs repair parts which you are unable to locate, we may be of help. We certainly can tell you where to get parts if they are available. If parts are no longer made, we can give you that fact.

— A.A. —

SELLING TIMBER

Frequently Professor Raymond Hoyle of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y., issues a mimeographed marketing bulletin which lists timber for sale, also machinery involved in cutting and marketing timber. There is no charge for this and if you have timber you would like to sell, send a note to Professor Hoyle at the above address. The bulletin goes to a considerable list of people who are interested in buying timber.

In coming months a number of short courses will be given at the State College of Forestry at Syracuse. You can get further information about them by writing to the Department of Forestry Extension, State College of Forestry, Syracuse 10, N. Y.

The courses are:

A short course in gluing wood will be given March 10 to 12 inclusive. The fee is \$35.

A short course in hard wood lumber grading is from March 30 through April 3. The fee is \$35.

A short course in kiln drying is April 20 through April 25. The fee is \$75.

— A.A. —

NO INVESTMENT

My sister and I are very much interested in making the ties which are described in the enclosed leaflet. Do you think this proposition is on the level?

We of the Service Bureau have been distinctly lacking in enthusiasm over most of the schemes for doing work at home.

One way we judge them is to see whether or not they want money before they give you any money. I note they want \$10 for the complete tie making course and kit. They say you are not spending \$10, you are investing it, but we are inclined to disagree with them. We think you would be spending it with little or no chance to get it back.



TEDDY, THE FAMILY DOG, KNEW HIS MASTER WAS GONE

Widow Vincent received checks totalling \$2333.33 because her husband carried a combination of North American Accident policies.

He died within twenty-four hours after being crushed beneath his tractor. He was drawing a load of baled hay when the tractor and rigging slid down an icy bank and turned bottom side up in a freezing creek bed.

WIDOW VINCENT'S NOTE OF THANKS:

Dear Sir:

I want you to know I deeply appreciate receiving the checks from the North American Accident Insurance Co. because it was the only insurance my husband carried.

It was always up to me to write the checks and keep the policies renewed, and I now know the value of having the protection continually in force.

I absolutely recommend this insurance to everyone because you never know when an accident will happen.

My husband was one of the most cautious and careful men in the neighborhood — even today folks don't realize how he could have had an accident.

Margaret Vincent

A Friend's Name May Be in This List

Henry Mahnken, Deposit, N. Y.	\$111.42	Clarence Edwards, Sr., Avoca, N. Y.	128.58
Tractor accident—cut fingers severely		Thrown off tractor—injured hip	
Manley Covert, Sadusky, N. Y.	50.00	Myron A. Story, Smiths Basin, N. Y.	275.00
Fell off tractor—fractured wrist		Tractor accident—injured back	
Pearl Abbott, Perrysburg, N. Y.	73.71	Augustus Pinneo, Bluff Point, N. Y.	111.42
Thrown off tractor—fractured wrist		Tractor tipped over—injured back	
Arthur Brown, East Otto, N. Y.	100.00	Nicholas Rinyu, Robbinsville, N. J.	107.14
Tractor tipped over—injured leg		Caught in power take off—injured fingers	
Bert Guy, Auburn, N. Y.	65.14	Henry A. Wilson, R.D. 1, Princeton, N. J.	250.00
Fell off tractor—injured knee		Caught in power lift—injured foot & leg	
David Dix, Forestville, N. Y.	92.86	Charles H. Holsten, Jr., Jamesburg, N. J.	50.00
Tractor hit rock—injured back		Thrown off tractor—concussion	
James House, Cassadaga, N. Y.	111.43	Junior L. Smith, Delaware, N. J.	64.28
Tractor tipped over—injured back		Fell off tractor—injured back	
LeRoy Seamans, Cuyler, N. Y.	80.71	James Engels, Wattsburg, Pa.	300.00
Tractor tipped over—broke left leg		Tractor overturned—broke jaw, cut head	
Charles Ripley, Cortland, N. Y.	74.57	Ralph H. Wilcox, Middletown, Conn.	32.14
Fell off tractor—injured knee		Fell off tractor—injured arm	
Jennie C. Bird, R.D. 1, Stanfordsville, N. Y.	64.28	Donald Kingsbury, Bridgewater, Maine	62.14
Fell from tractor—injured back		Caught in power take off—broke leg	
William McIlwaine, R.D. 1, Caledonia, N. Y.	82.14	Wallace Brown, South Windham, Maine	239.28
Thrown off tractor—injured leg		Thrown off tractor—injured back	
J. Arthur Gast, DeRuyter, N. Y.	112.86	Riley R. Lamoreau, Presque Isle, Maine	53.57
Caught in power take off—broke wrist & arm		Fell off tractor—injured chest	
Roll Allegre, Jasper, N. Y.	317.14	Gordon W. Reynolds, Assonet, Mass.	203.57
Tractor tipped over—fractured vertebra		Tractor overturned—injured leg	
Elkworth Hart, Taberg, N. Y.	260.00	Nelson A. Hayward, Linwood, Mass.	121.42
Crushed between tractor & wagon—broke leg		Pinned between tractor & wagon—inj. legs	
Jerry Usyk, Marcy, N. Y.	142.85	Rene Pomainville, Center Rutland, Vt.	75.00
Tractor overturned—injured arms & legs		Hit by power level—injured eye	
Leland Osborn, Edmeston, N. Y.	150.00	Merrill Carr, Ogdensburg, N. Y.	270.00
Thrown off tractor—cut & bruised shoulder		Tractor tipped over—broke pelvis	
Leo Lussier, Barton, Vermont		Thrown off tractor—broke leg	

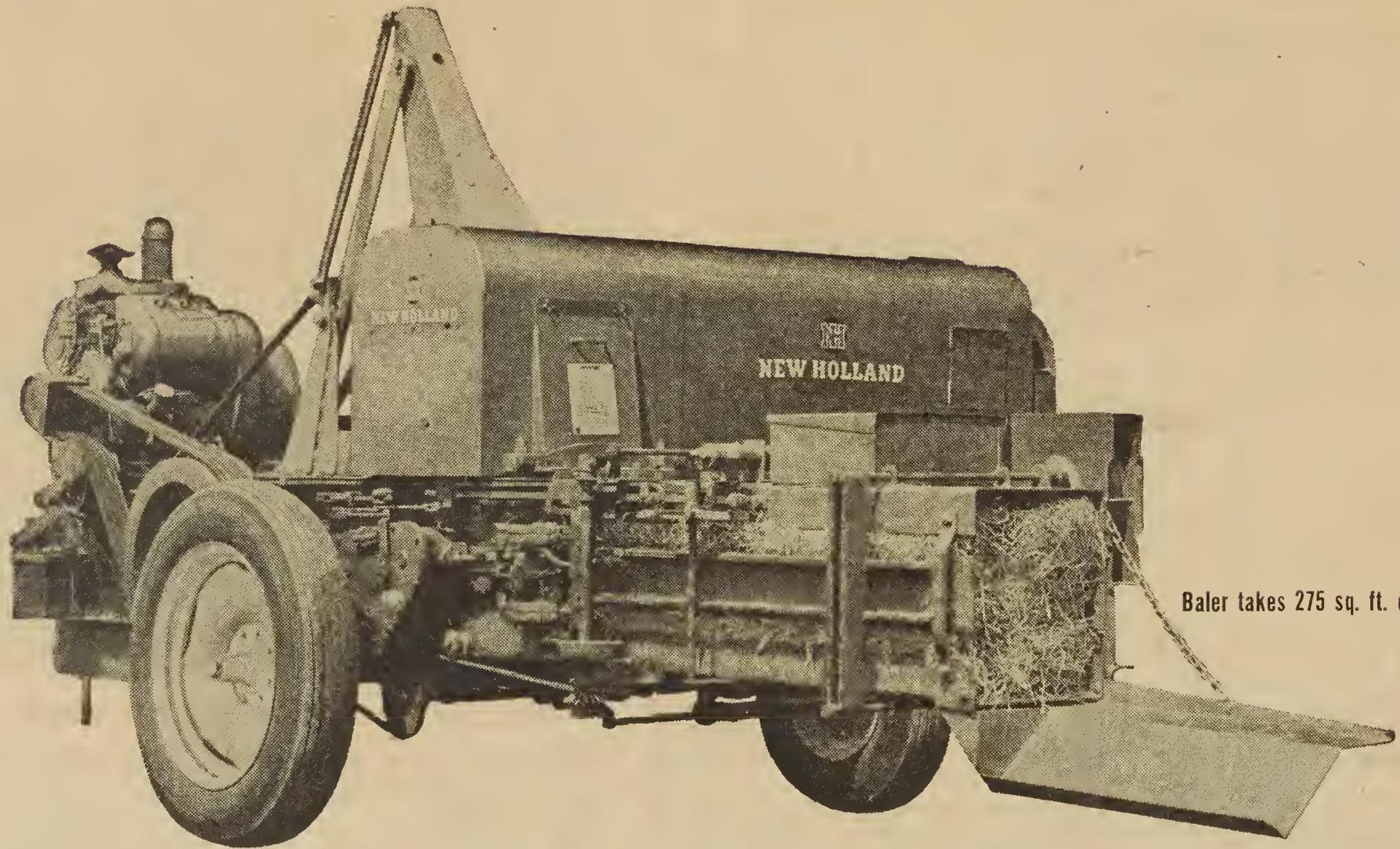
Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT

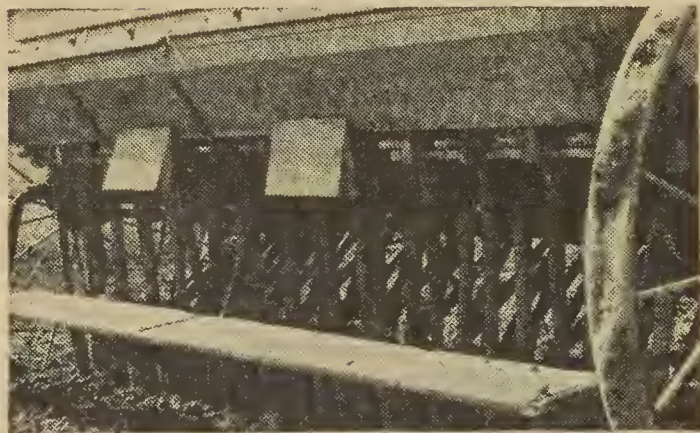
ITHACA, N. Y.

How much shed room does a baler take?

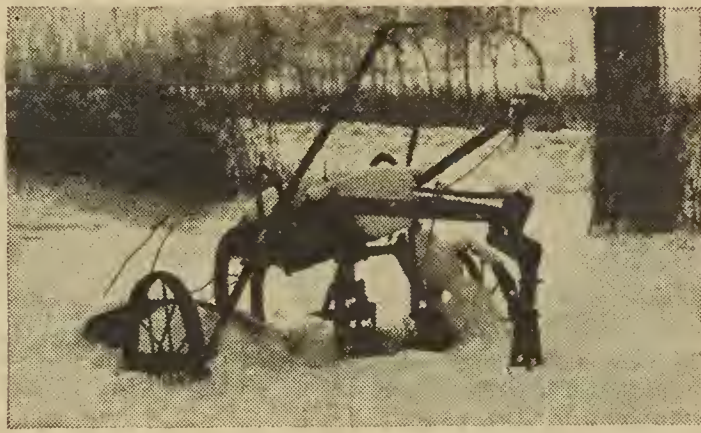


Baler takes 275 sq. ft. of floor space

You have a big investment in machinery. Put a roof over its head to help protect that investment



Drill needs 230 sq. ft. of floor



Get this plow inside

What machine, what piece of equipment is out in the weather today? Whatever it is, dampness is cutting down the number of years it'll be useful.

Build a shed to accommodate *all* farm implements. Doesn't have to be anything fancy. A framework of poles will do fine. Something with a roof and tight sides to turn the weather.

How big do you make the shed? Depends on how much has to go under cover. A baler uses about 275 square feet of floor space. A combine about 285. A picker approximately the same amount.

A mower takes 30 square feet. A grain drill about 230. And a flat-bed wagon 175.

Measure your implements and make them a tight shed to spend the winter in. They'll be ready to work when spring comes and they'll last longer.

LET ATLANTIC HELP YOU TAKE CARE OF MACHINERY AND KEEP IT ON THE GO

The Atlantic Refining Company has the right lubricant for every piece of metal that moves and every wheel that turns. Here are Atlantic's oils and lubricants that'll help you take care of your machinery and keep it on the go.

Atlantic Aviation Motor Oil — the very best. It's a heavy-duty oil that reduces engine wear and holds oil consumption down — can add hours to an engine's life.

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SYRACUSE	Box 997	3-5132
MALONE	Box 292	5
ALBANY	Box 71, Rensselaer, N. Y.	4-7138
BUFFALO	Box 11, Station B	Victoria 1234
WAYLAND	Wayland, N. Y.	2741
BINGHAMTON	227 Front Street	2-4287
AUBURN	204 Clark Street	3-5641
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



There's many a hazard between a bunch of baby chicks and a house full of producing pullets. One of these hazards is disease. These birds are being fed with an automatic feeder.

How We Immunize Against POULTRY DISEASES

ALL THREE of the diseases mentioned in the box on this page are to some extent a problem in Central New York, though not as serious as in parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New England. Whether you immunize for one or more of these diseases is up to you and depends largely upon where you live. We have a big investment and I think this is the best insurance against a big loss that might hit us next winter.

Please note that I am not saying you should follow this program. We followed it in 1951 and again in 1952, but you might follow it and be dissatisfied with the results.

Inoculation for bronchitis gives the pullet the regular disease **when you want her to have it**, and when it does her little or no harm. If a flock of laying pullets or hens catches bronchitis you might as well sell them as they won't lay efficiently after an outbreak of this disease. Successful inoculation at 8 weeks makes them immune for life.

If Newcastle is in your area when you start your chicks, I'd suggest you have nasal vaccine on hand stored in your refrigerator before you get your chicks. At 1-10 days of age, apply the vaccine and follow direction **to the letter**. It's not like setting up a brooder stove where you throw away the directions and set the stove up to suit yourself.

Where to Buy Vaccines: We get nasal vaccine from Lederle Laboratory, Pearl River, New York. You can get the regular New-

castle and chicken pox vaccines from the Vineland Laboratory at Vineland, N. J., Lederle, and most any other reliable laboratory. Order well in advance.

In New York State and New England there are state-sponsored bronchitis immunization programs — see your county agricultural agent. In other states you better contact your county agent, college poultry department, and your feed dealer to get information on inoculation. As yet there is no bronchitis vaccine.

I can't see any sense immunizing for any disease that never appears in your area. If one or more of these diseases regularly appears in your area, I think you had better protect your flock against the disease that usually appears.

All these respiratory diseases show up most in flocks where sparrows, pigeon, etc., can get in the buildings. Use 1 inch netting on all windows. Keep birds out of buildings. Never bring any started chicks or mature birds onto your farm. Never bring birds back from a poultry show. Keep all visitors, especially salesmen, out of all your poultry houses, off the range, etc.

Always change your clothes and scrub your hands and face immediately when you get home from a poultry show. Respiratory diseases spread easily, especially in cold weather. The virus stays alive outside the chicken longer in cold weather.

Chickens that have recovered from bronchitis and Newcastle are (Continued on Page 20)

By **MONROE BABCOCK**

Infectious Bronchitis

METHOD

Veterinarian from Cornell introduces the virus down the throat of 1% of flock at 7-10 weeks. Birds catch bronchitis and spread it to rest of flock.

REASON

At this age not much mortality results and inoculation does not affect future production.

Caution: Don't inoculate for bronchitis after 3 months of age, especially early-hatched birds. If you inoculate after the ovaries start to develop, you will cut or even ruin the birds' future egg production. When inoculating at 8 weeks as we do, you want the house warm and no coccidiosis in the chicks. If chicks are crowded, you may lose some.

Newcastle Disease

METHOD

Live virus. Wing-web method at 3 months. Every bird has to be vaccinated properly.

REASON

At 3 months the vaccination will not kill as many pullets as earlier. Also gives more permanent immunity.

Follow directions and don't "stretch" the vaccine. If you use nasal vaccine, remember this is temporary immunity. Give them the wing-web vaccine at 3 months.

Chicken Pox

METHOD

Regular fowl pox vaccine at 4 months. Wing-stick method.

REASON

Pullet can stand the vaccination well at 4 months.

We don't vaccinate for Newcastle and chicken pox at the same time for fear of throwing the pullets into a bad case of blackhead. If we hold our early pullets back from lay until 5-6 months of age, vaccinating for chicken pox at 4 months works "okay."

*"Here's why
they call it
Milkmaker"*



G.L.F. 16% MILK MAKER is a dairy feed that produces a lot of milk—economically. That's what thousands of dairymen have found this winter while feeding it. And now that home-grown grains are running out, many more farmers are switching to Milk Maker—to keep production up and feed costs down.

As long as good quality roughage is fed along with it, 16% Milk Maker will keep cows at top production and help maintain their body weight. It has more feeding value (T.D.N.) than many higher protein feeds; but yet, it often costs a few dollars a ton less. That's one way to bring a little

more margin between the milk checks and feed costs.

Just as one cow doesn't make a dairy, neither does one feed make a complete feed service. Therefore, G.L.F. also provides its Mill-Mixed Formula Feeds in 18, 20, and 24% protein levels. Because of this wide variety, G.L.F. has a feed to meet the needs of every dairy. That is why more cows in G.L.F. territory are fed G.L.F. Mill-Mixed Formula Feeds than any other.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

GLF Open Formula DAIRY FEEDS

MANUFACTURED UNDER LABORATORY CONTROL

3 MODERN LINE-MIX PLANTS ★ BUFFALO, N.Y. ★ ALBANY, N.Y. ★ BORDENTOWN, N.J.





Mrs. Knop in her greenhouse on a cold day in December.

Bright Blossoms on Winter Days

In December while traveling Route 20 just west of Lima, N. Y., I noticed a small greenhouse and turned in the drive to investigate. Mrs. Herbert Knop, the lady with the green thumb, was entertaining guests but allowed me to snap a picture and promised to write me about her experiences. You will find the following letter from her intensely interesting.—H.L.C.

OUR greenhouse was built five years ago. It was part of a building project involving a workshop 31' x 28', built on the cellar level of the house, with an entrance into the cellar, and a vestibule and clothes closet between the greenhouse and the house. The total cost of the project was about \$1,500, but inasmuch as the cement blocks, lumber, etc., were ordered as a whole, we really do not know how to break the figures down.

Mr. Knop had always wanted a workshop attached to the house but knew that it would spoil its appearance, and finally hit on the idea of facing the workshop with a greenhouse for me.

The greenhouse itself is 14' long and 6' wide. In the beginning we heated it with a coal stove. This had to be discontinued because the heat generated on the glass on sunny days made it unbearably hot. We are now heating with gas. It is our intention eventually to heat with coils underneath the bench with the heating unit outside of the greenhouse, or attached to the cellar boiler.

My best results are obtained with all plants of the begonia family, geraniums, fuscias, poinsettias, cactus, Jerusalem cherries, ornamental peppers, mums, lilies of all kinds, cyclamen, hibiscus, etc. I have had to move into the house my violets, gloxinias, Christmas cactus and ferns. They were not doing well but I do not know whether the cause was too much light or whether the night time temperature of

55° to 60° was too low. They do thrive on the windowsills in the house.

I never sell any plants but get a great deal of pleasure in giving them away to my friends, who are equally generous in giving me varieties from their own selections.

It takes about half an hour a day to water and take care of the essentials, but some days, especially when the sun shines, I do repotting, sow seeds, and spend a great deal more time there. Every ten days I dust for bugs, and once a month I fertilize the pots, move them, and brush up under them to keep it looking nice.

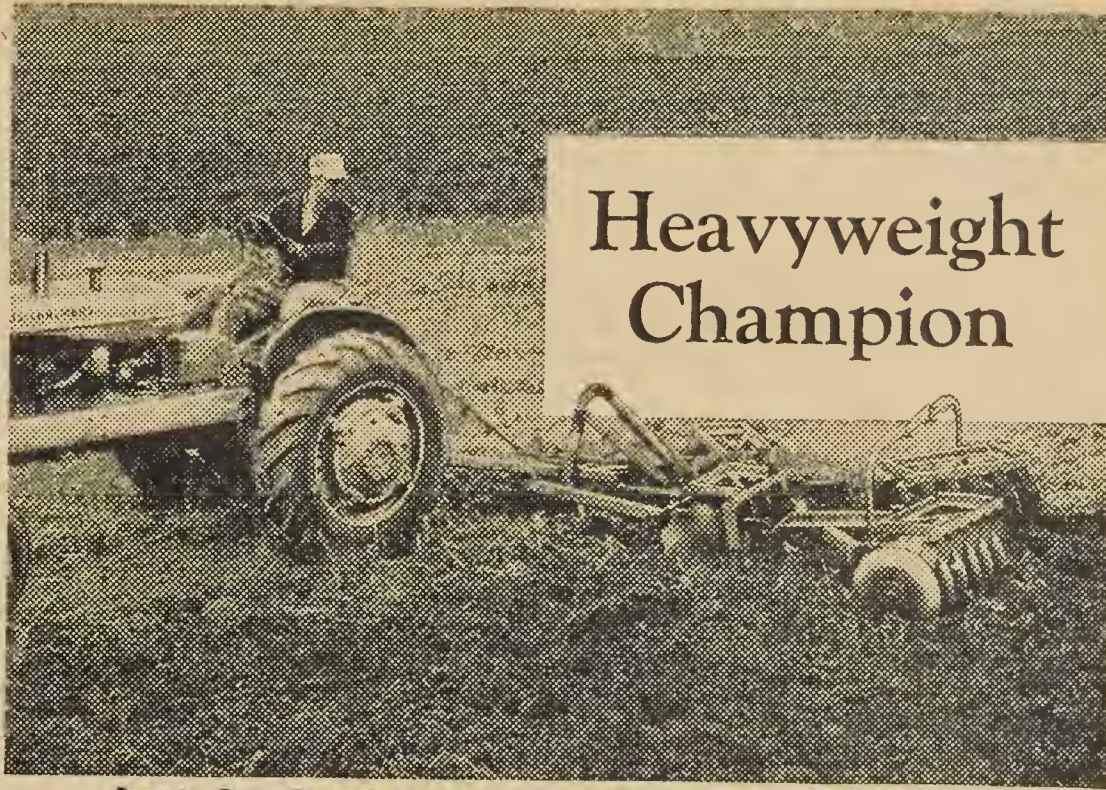
We have a swamp lot on the farm and the boys find good soil there, which I bake before using. Results have been very satisfactory.

Am I pleased with the results? It is the nicest thing that ever happened to me. Every window in our house has always been full of plants, and they still are. However, I have a wide variety now and get a real thrill out of every green spear that pokes through the ground. It is simply wonderful to work in the greenhouse when the sun shines on a winter day, and it is still more wonderful on a stormy day to step out there and see green leaves and bright blossoms.

I have had to learn by experience, and have been and still am making many mistakes. I read everything I find on the subject, as there are still many things I would like to know.

I grow many things from seed, and in the spring start vegetable plants for the garden, but most of my plants are from cuttings started in sand.

Right now, (early in January) I am very proud of my poinsettias, white, pink and red; cyclamen and the cherry trees. In another month the geraniums, fuscias and begonias will be doing themselves proud, and soon will come daffodils, tulips and the lilies. This morning I have a 7" salmon colored hibiscus blossom that is too beautiful for words.—Mrs. Herbert Knop.



Heavyweight Champion

Remote Ram Control optional for all tractors equipped with A.S.A.E. remote ram. Trip-rope angling device also available.

The 11-B Disc Harrow

Today's intensive farming...with its high-yielding crops and heavy residues takes a heavyweight harrow. It takes weight to slice through these larger stalks, bigger roots, more plants per acre...to bury the trash, pulverize and mix the soil.

The new heavyweight 11-B Double-Action Disc Harrow is made to order for such tough discing. Performance will prove it in any field of heavy corn or cotton stalks.

Here is a disc harrow with all the modern features you want...plus strength, ruggedness, instant penetration, and uniform work. Rear gangs trail around turns without gouging. Sizes to fit your power—5½-, 6-, 7-, and 8-foot. Order now from your A-C dealer.

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Clean, hardy, sound seed

Start right for top-notch crops...plant Hoffman Quality Farm Seeds. They're sound, hardy, clean seed you can depend on to produce high returns per acre. This year, get Hoffman Farm Seeds—known for quality for more than 50 years. See your local Hoffman agent—or write us direct for all your farm seed needs. Send for your copies of valuable free booklets!

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The Amazing New Cupid Marigold

HARRIS SEEDS

SOMETHING NEW AND DIFFERENT

Take quantities of 2 to 2½ inch bright yellow Chrysanthemum-like flowers, display them against rich green foliage of plants only 10 inches high and you have Cupid—a sensational new Marigold that has to be seen to be believed. Blooms early, too. Sow the seed outdoors in May. Cupid Marigold is just one of the many new and better things for home and market gardeners in our 1953 catalog.

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If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' catalog.

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1953 CATALOG now ready

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

EISENHOWER IN ACTION

ON HIS first day in office, President Eisenhower and his associates went into action with definite and emphatic moves which, in my opinion and those of many of my friends, are right.

However, let me say in passing that expressions on this page are personal opinions, aimed solely at helping people think. Certainly it is not expected that you will always agree with me.

Wage Controls

The President has ended all wage and salary controls. He also ordered price controls lifted from a wide range of consumer goods, including all meat products.

Right! Government controls are an economic block to the operation and progress of free enterprise.

Government Reorganization

Already Congress has renewed the President's authority completely to reorganize the great sprawling bureaucracy of the Federal government. The President and the heads of his departments are already at work on the principles and suggestions made by Herbert Hoover's Commission for simplifying and streamlining the government.

The Chinese Communists

President Eisenhower has ordered our Seventh Fleet to stop shielding Red China. In his announcement the President said:

"The present effect of the former administration's policy of neutralizing the Chinese Nationalist island of Formosa is to protect the very Chinese Reds who are killing American soldiers in Korea. We certainly have no obligation," he said, "to protect a nation fighting us in Korea."

This will release the Chinese nationalist forces under Chiang Kai-shek on the island of Formosa to harass the Communists on the mainland and may indeed make it necessary for the Communists to withdraw some of their troops from Korea in order to protect their own coast. To thousands of soldiers and to their parents this new policy, plus more of the same which is likely to follow, is the most heartening thing that has happened in all the weary time since the Korean war started.

None of us can understand war in which we get nowhere because we are not permitted—mainly because of the influence of other countries—to fight it out to a finish with everything we have. To me it is highly irritating that the British immediately began to raise a row because our own President is insistent on withdrawing our fleet from the defense of the Chinese coast. It is time that the British and our other European allies realize that America is going to run its own business, in full cooperation with our allies if possible, but if not we should do it anyway. The British certainly should have nothing to say when they have continued to insist on trading with the Chinese Communists, furnishing them with supplies enabling them to continue to kill American boys.

That leads me to the next topic:

Dulles in Europe

Secretary of State Dulles has been in Europe saying in effect to the leaders of the different countries, very tactfully but none the less forcefully:

"It's about time you began to fish or cut bait!"

Dulles has just told the heads of the European countries that it is time to end old dangerous rivalries and to join quickly in armed union against our common enemies.

Mr. Dulles made it crystal clear also that

By E. R. Eastman

such cooperation had to be forthcoming from our allies and they had to learn to help themselves more if they were to expect continued help from the United States.

Good work! It is time our leaders began to put America and its citizens first, not second.

CAR OWNERS WATCH OUT

THERE are several bills now before the New York State Legislature designed to cut down automobile accidents. Most of these proposals not only will not do any good, but will greatly increase taxes or the cost of operating an automobile. For example, note the proposals for regular car inspections:

1. Assembly Bill No. 162 provides for semi-annual inspection of motor vehicles and inspection stations to be established by the motor ve-

VALENTINE

IN THE long ago there were three friends, Pietro, Luigi and Valentine. One was a great preacher, one a wonderful singer, but Valentine was only a gardener. When his flowers bloomed they found their way to the bedside of the sick and the rooms of the discouraged.

At last, he became too old to bend over his loved flower beds; still he could use his hands, so he wrote messages to go with his flowers. So many were the hearts he healed, and so much love he spread about, that his name has become a symbol of love, while his two friends are lost in oblivion.

—Author Unknown

hicle commissioner, and prohibits operation of vehicles until necessary repairs have been made. Any bureaucrat could order repairs whether they were necessary or not.

2. Senate Bill No. 182 would provide for semi-annual inspection at official inspection stations licensed by the commissioner.

3. Senate Bill No. 9 provides for periodical inspection of motor vehicles at state inspection stations.

All of these are wrong and are an infringement on our fundamental liberties. They would punish the very large majority of car owners with more costs for the sins of a small minority. One or more of these bills, if passed, would add hundreds more state employees, all telling good Americans what they can do and what they can't do.

What really is needed is not more laws but better enforcement of the traffic laws already on the books. On this, Governor Dewey has made a constructive suggestion. He would increase the number of state police. It would then be possible to punish the lawbreakers and not the majority of drivers who try to keep their cars in shape and drive carefully. Talk, write or wire your representatives in the Legislature immediately.

GOOD TIME TO SEED

MANY farm costs are going up, but legumes and some grass seed is much cheaper and there is plenty of it. Therefore, this is an excellent spring to do more seeding than usual.

Birdsfoot trefoil is on the march. Do you plan to join the increasing army of farmers who are growing trefoil? Many believe that trefoil has more possibilities, particularly for pasture, than any other legume or pasture grass.

As I see it, the most effective ways to meet the declining prices for milk are to improve

pastures, roughages, and to increase homegrown grains.

CORN FOR GRAIN IS COMING BACK

IN 1869, just after the close of the Civil War, the United States Department of Agriculture reported that the State of New Hampshire led all of the other states in the average production of Indian corn, with 40.8 bushels per acre. Vermont was second, with 38.5 bushels. Farmers got \$1.43 a bushel for it.

It is interesting to note how history repeats itself. None of the northeastern states may ever again exceed the corn yields of some of the other states, but nevertheless production of corn for grain is rapidly coming back to the Northeast.

Three factors are bringing it back: first, the high yielding, short season hybrids; second, mechanical corn pickers; and third, larger and better use of commercial fertilizers.

It would make our grandfathers almost sit up in their graves to see yields of corn for grain on some of these northeastern farms as high as 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

The mistake that many eastern growers are still making is in continuing to plant varieties that take too long to mature. Make absolutely sure that you have a hybrid variety that will mature in your locality. You'll find that these varieties requiring a shorter season are excellent producers.

FOR MEN ONLY

WE COULD have filled this whole issue with good letters from women on the subject "What Do Women Really Think About Men?" Those the judges considered the best appear on Pages 12 and 13 of this issue. We are sorry that we didn't have space to use more.

Don't feel badly if you didn't get a prize. Another set of judges might have chosen differently.

In any case, now let's hear from the men on the subject, "What Do Men Really Think About Women?" Sign your letters, but your name will be held confidential. Letters containing bitter, destructive criticism will not be considered.

Address your letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department MW, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, and have them in our office not later than March 15. Five dollars will be paid for the letter that the judges consider best, \$3 for the second best, and \$1 for each of the other letters that we can find space to print.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ON ONE occasion some years ago I was waiting in the car somewhat impatiently for Belle. I had an important engagement and was already late for it. As Belle came down the sidewalk to get in the car, the wind whipped her hat off and before she could grab it, it sailed away into the field. Our cousin Margaret was with us and she said that I made some rather sarcastic remarks about women's hats.

Anyway, when we got home again I got out of the car and started for the house. Along came another gust of wind, which lifted my hat and sent it careening far out across the plowed field. I was so mad that I wouldn't even go and get the hat. Belle and Margaret reminded me the other day that I haven't had much to say about women's hats since. But here's where I go again!

A farm woman saved her egg money for a long time to buy a new Easter hat. She was so proud of it that she wore it home. When she got out of the automobile the wind whisked it off and rolled it across the yard. Before she could recover it the hired man shot it twice and the dog grabbed it and buried it out back of the barn!

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: Indication of present heavy milk production is amount going into manufactured products. For January, creamery butter production was 35 per cent above year ago and 115 per cent of 1947-51 average. Consumption is down. American cheese production, 28 per cent above year ago and 14 per cent above 5-year average.

Increased production is adding to government purchases under price support program. On February 3, government owned 56.4 million pounds of butter, 12.6 million pounds of cheese and 84.4 million pounds of non-fat, dry milk.

CULLING COWS: Dairy men culled few low producers recently because beef prices dropped drastically. Holding culls to sell before they go in the barn next fall seems doubtful wisdom. Marketing of western beef cattle at that time will be extremely high. Perhaps the profitable course to take would be to sell two culls for what they will bring and buy one good dairy cow. Maybe it would be good business if you had to sell three.

EXPORTS: National Grange points out that exports in recent years have been about \$18 billion while imports approximate \$12 billion. The difference of \$6 billion has been given to foreign countries as foreign aid, the total cost to U. S. taxpayers now being \$35 billion.

Big question is how to balance imports and exports without gifts. Slogan is, "Trade, not Aid" but farmers rightfully object to having most trade concessions made on farm products.

International Wheat Conference is seat of hot argument. Importing nations complain U. S. is trying to rob them. U. S. replies that Congress will not okay agreement which will cost taxpayers as much subsidy as in the past (up to 70 cents a bushel). A guess has been made that U. S. would agree to export price of from \$2.10 to \$2.25 a bushel. If not renewed, the International Wheat Agreement will expire on July 31. (Read page 5, February 7 for more details).

PRICES: Will prices of farm products level out or continue to drop? Will the general price level decline and perhaps bring on a depression? No one knows, but economists lean to the belief that prices of farm products will level out and that the general price level will not drop much, if any.

Here are some things we might well remember:

1: Some drop in general price level looks healthy.

For past few years frantic government action has been taken to boost prices at the slightest hint of a drop.

2. Depressions are usually world-wide.

If a real depression comes, government action may cushion it, but it is unlikely to stop it. All kinds of government plans failed to solve unemployment from 1932 to 1941.

3. A return to demanding government action to solve all troubles could be disastrous.

Such action might well be the end of free enterprise. Therefore, let's write our congressmen and reassure them that we favor a balanced budget first and lower taxes later; a tapering off of government meddling; and getting government out of business.

TURKEYS: Turkey prices have been below last year. About 6 per cent of the record 1952 crop has been bought by USDA under its surplus removal program at a cost of \$26 million.

USDA reports turkey growers' intentions to reduce crop by 8 per cent. It is the first year since '48 that intended decrease in production has been reported.

POTATOES: Early winter potato crop acreage is reported 30 per cent above last year. Late spring potato acreage increase which will be marketed from May on is estimated at 16 per cent.—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

THE ladies won't agree with me, but I think it is plain to see that age, with all its bad effects, creeps up upon the weaker sex much speedier and sooner than it does upon the average man. At least that's happened at our house, where I have noticed that my spouse has slowed down gradually while I maintain my pace as years go by. There was a time, when we were young, Mirandy's lash me with her tongue because she'd have her work all done almost before mine had begun. But now, it seems, I'm always through while she still has a lot to do.

Mirandy, natur'ly, denies that I'm correct, and then she tries to dream up silly reasons for the situation I deplore. We've got a bigger house, says she; we have a lot more company; the menus modern tastes demand are more work than I understand. Outside, she claims, most ev'ry chore is done with buttons any more, while household tools have stayed the same since Preacher Johnson changed her name. She really caps the climax, though, by hinting I'm the one who's slow and pointing out her work must wait while she's outside to help her mate.



February Farm Bulletin



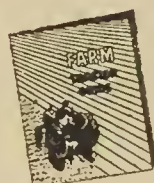
COLD-WEATHER TIPS on fuel-handling

Always fill your tractor's fuel tank at the end of each day's run, to guard against the condensation of moisture that occurs in partially full tanks. Strain fuel through a chamois; not through cloth (cloth means lint).

When filling a fuel tank from drums, do not agitate the drums. You'd be stirring up moisture and sediment in the bottom of the drum. Always allow about four inches of fuel to remain in bottom of drum to prevent pumping into the fuel tank any water which may have accumulated in the drum.



How good are you as a "trouble shooter"?



When your tractor won't start, or lacks pep—when it shows faulty ignition, or excessive fuel consumption—do you know the reasons? You'll find 'em all in the "trouble-shooting" section of the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide.

For your free copy of this highly informative book, just drop a post-card request to: Gulf Farm Aids, Room 1509, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa.



For the ladies —a real work-saver!

For faster, smoother ironing—just touch the iron first to Gulfwax (paraffin). Use Gulfwax, too, on sticky doors and drawers. And line the pail of your "step-on" garbage can with a coating of melted Gulfwax—see how it retards rust formation and simplifies cleaning.

DOES OIL EVER WEAR OUT?



Here are the facts: Oil does not "wear out"—but it does become contaminated, especially in short-run, cold-weather operation. That's why it's so important to use Gulfpride H.D., the high detergency oil—and always change it at regular intervals.

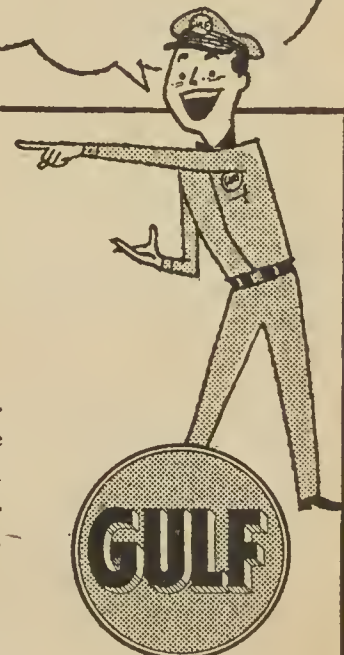
Gulfpride H.D. protects against corrosion and rust, and against sludge deposits—evils that are at their worst in winter. It guards against plugging of piston rings and clogging of oil screens and reduces oil consumption over the life of the engine.

Now! Streamline your lubrication with GULF'S BIG 3!



1—Gulfpride H.D., the high detergency motor oil. 2—Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease—saves you the expense and bother of handling from five to seven separate greases. 3—Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant, for all conventional transmissions and differentials.

Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf

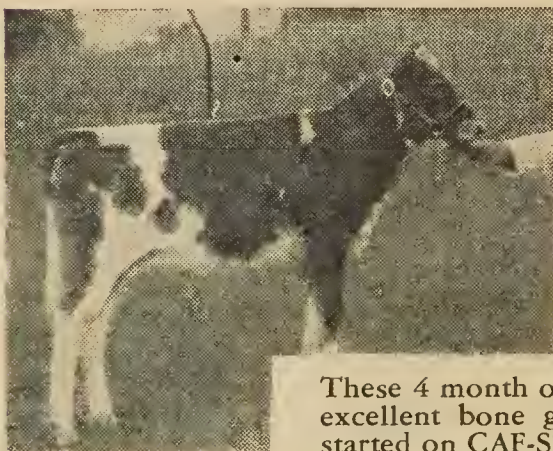


DAWNWOOD FARMS FEED TESTS PROVE ANIMALS ARE WHAT THEY EAT!

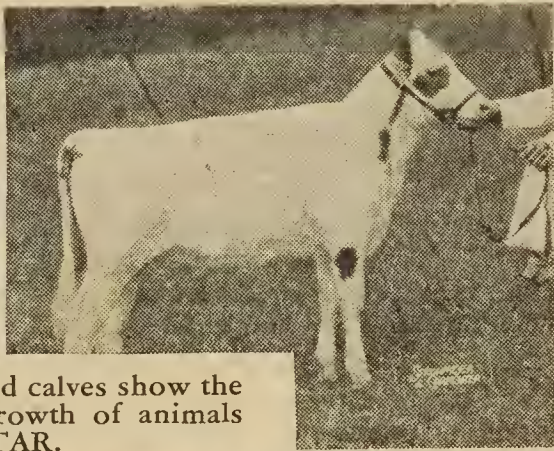


Candy and Sandy, above, 2 weeks old... right, 11 months old.

These famous identical twin heifers were born at Dawnwood Farms, and used in an amazing feed test. Candy, on milk, gained 103 lbs. in 3 months... cost \$57.33. Sandy, on CAF-STAR, gained 112 lbs. in 3 months, cost \$14.95.



These 4 month old calves show the excellent bone growth of animals started on CAF-STAR.



Note the fine udder development of a 6 month old heifer at Dawnwood Farms. This udder is typical of calves started on CAF-STAR.

Notice the depth on these yearling heifers raised at Dawnwood Farms. All were started on CAF-STAR liquid feeding, followed by CAF-STAR fed dry and sprinkled on the grain ration.

FREE! \$1.00 Box of UDDEROLE

when you buy the 100 lb. bag of CAF-STAR. (It's packed right inside the bag.) When cows freshen, use Udderole to massage badly swollen, caked udders. This Udderole treatment may get cows in production much sooner. Offer Limited. FREE \$1.00 UD-DEROLE packed in 100 lb. CAF-STAR bags only until March 1st.

Check your milk replacement. Is it freshly mixed? Check the smell and taste. Is it sour?

CAF-STAR is made and sold in the East. Your dealer gets it fresh every few days. It stays fresh and sweet because it's made from sweet powdered milk (not whey or buttermilk) plus vitamins, antibiotic aureomycin and the best feed elements.

Note CAF-STAR has more body when you mix it—proof it's jam-packed with more food value for your money.



DAWNWOOD FARMS, A. A. 20, Amenia, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Send me absolutely FREE:

1. Special chart for keeping my records of Calf Weight increases.
2. Special tape that tells the calf's weight by measuring the heart girth.
3. How to prevent Scours and raise fine calves (booklet).
4. Facts on the use of Aureomycin Antibiotic in calf raising.

My Name and Address.....

My Feed Dealer's Name and Address.....



What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

Buying Dairy Replacements

A FEW weeks ago, I decided to find out what farmers thought about buying dairy replacements at livestock auction markets. Now I have the opinions of 40 dairymen in a half-dozen Northeast states and as a result, have reached what seems like a contradictory conclusion:

Most individual dairymen will not buy dairy replacements at a commission auction, but they will buy cows from a dealer they know—even though they also know that he bought them at the auction!

From what I've been told there are several reasons for this including, of course, the fact that you can't buy animals on credit at an auction. However, it seems to me that the most important thing of all is that the farmer is willing to pay the dealer his profit because they then know from whom they are buying.

Name Brings Dollars

I also discovered something else about auctions and this should be helpful to dairymen disposing of animals from good herds: When a dairyman with a good reputation asks the auctioneer to announce his name as consignor of an animal, it almost always brings more money than similar animals not bearing the owner's name. If dairymen were the only ones selling at these auctions and every animal offered had the owner's name on it, the price level would be up.

However, there are more cattle dealers than farmers buying and selling animals at commission auctions. Most of these dealers don't want their names tagged to the animals for the simple reason that they don't want competing dealers to know what prices they are getting.

Almost every farmer seems to have the idea that replacements offered at auctions (other than dispersal sales) are just the culls out of someone else's herd. For the most part, they're right—but many of these same cows are later bought from dealers!

Elmer Becker of Holland, New York, started to raise all of his own replacements last year, but before that had bought from 3 to 5 head every year at auctions. He said, "In most cases I got my money's worth. When I lost money it usually was because of poor judgment on my part."

Many of the men who gave me their ideas on sales have purebred herds and deal only at "breed" consignment or dispersal sales. For instance, L. G. Huntington who has a registered Ayrshire herd at Henniker, New Hampshire, points out that the Ayrshire Association forestalls so-called "by-bidding" in its rules by stating that an animal cannot be transferred back to the seller for at least one year. But that isn't what bothers most men—they want some assurance that the animal is disease-free.

Want Vet's Statement

Most of the 40 men I contacted came right out and said that a veterinarian's statement of the condition of an animal is desirable. However one man said, "A vet's statement can be misleading. I don't believe it worth the bother unless involving a high-priced cow. At most auctions the farmer likes to be his own judge and bid accordingly."

Among suggestions made "to help

assure farmers a square deal at livestock auctions whether they are buying or selling" were:

"Require the state to provide a licensed weigher to do all weighing at all auctions in all states,"—Arley Day, Forksville, Pa.

"A vet's statement of condition and pregnancy; all cows milked out completely within 12 hours previous to sale; all cows offered should have a Bang's and TB certificate."—Charles T. Gillette, Townville, Pa.

Clark S. Barber, Canton, N. Y., also believes that vet's statement of a cow's condition would be helpful to those buying at auction but then said, "Even with a statement that a cow is in good health, she should be segregated for 30 days and then reinspected by a veterinarian. I believe a healthy cow could very easily become infected with some disease either at the sales stable or from the cattle trucks which transport them."

(Incidentally, there is a regulation in New York that all livestock auction sales stables must be disinfected each week.)

There are a lot of auction markets in the Northeast—96 in New York State alone. They are very necessary in moving our surplus calves and our old, milked-out cows along to the consumer. Many of them are doing a good job but, as with all businesses, a few stories get around about fast deals and all the markets get a black eye.

Want Fair Price

Up in Vermont last week, I heard about an auction owner over the border in New York who had on several occasions stopped the sale, because he felt the bidders were not bidding near enough to what the animals were worth.

Karl H. Beattie of Rupert, Vermont, buys from 6 to 8 replacements a year to keep his herd up to 95 head and says that he gets his money's worth at least 90% of the time. He does say that some try to get rid of poor cows that "look good when they bag up but turn out to be poor after freshening."

He recommends that cows sold for replacements should have a guarantee from the owner in order that the buyer could fall back on him if the cow is bad. Of course that would be rather hard to handle because even a cow that's good and healthy when sold can go bad awfully fast.

Perhaps Milton Huckins of Plymouth, N. H., has the right idea, "Establish a reputation by practicing the Golden Rule."

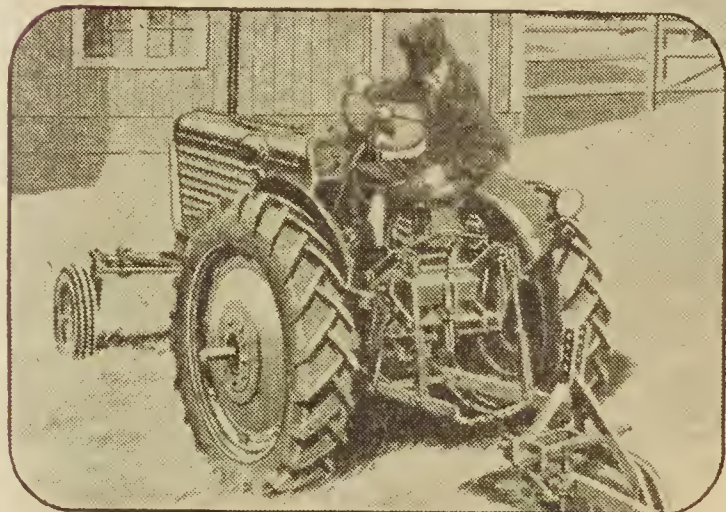
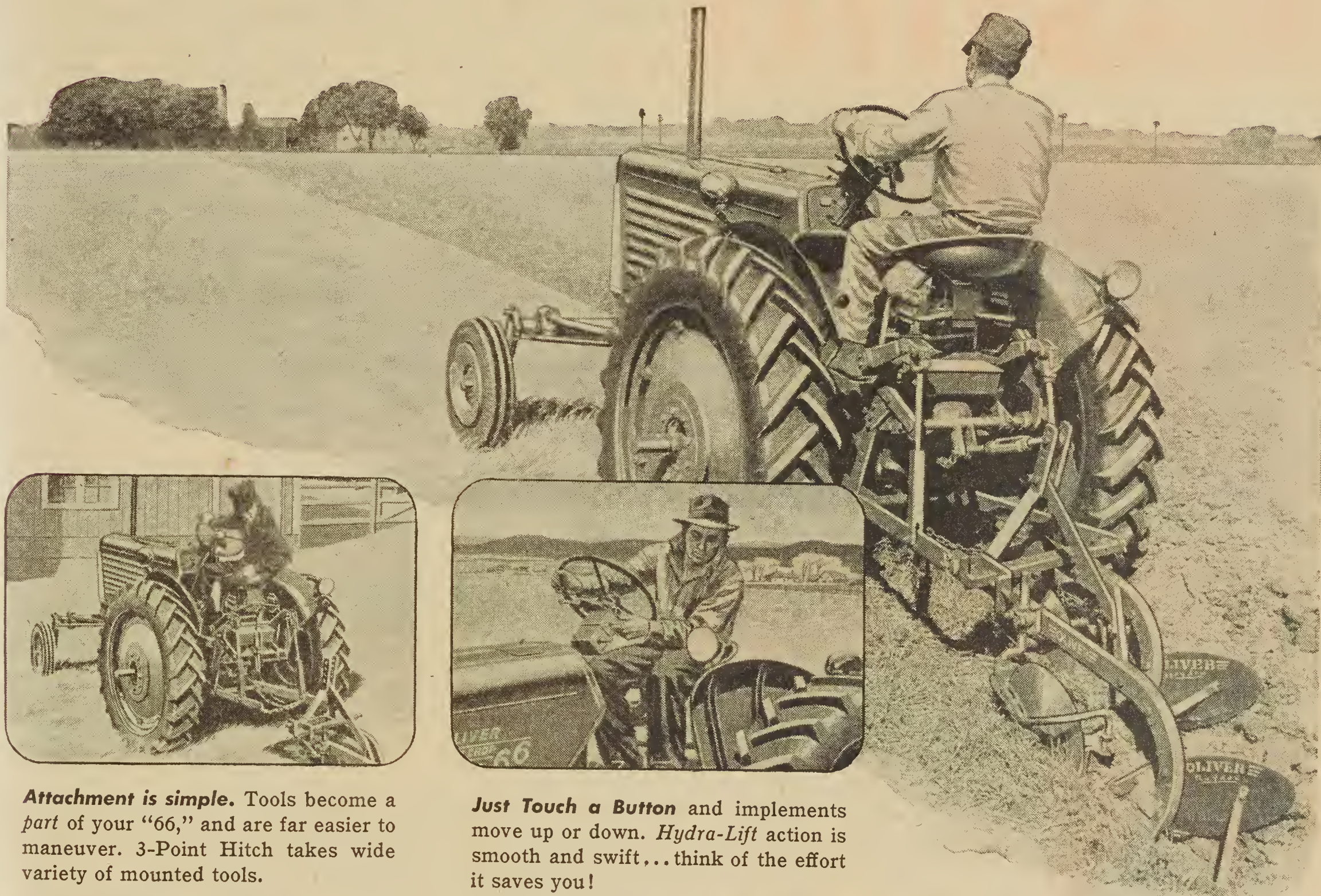
From what all these men have told me, auction markets would have better acceptance as far as farmer-buyers are concerned if they:

- 1—Announce the owner's name.
- 2—Provide a veterinarian's statement as to the cow's condition and TB and Bang's certificates.
- 3—Prohibit allowing cows to "bag up" for a long time before the sale starts.
- 4—Perhaps hold separate sales for dairy animals including heifers, replacements and breeding bulls.

—A.A.—

American farms are producing about 40 per cent more food, feed and fiber crops per acre than they did in 1930. The increase was made despite the fact there are fewer farm workers today than there were 22 years ago.

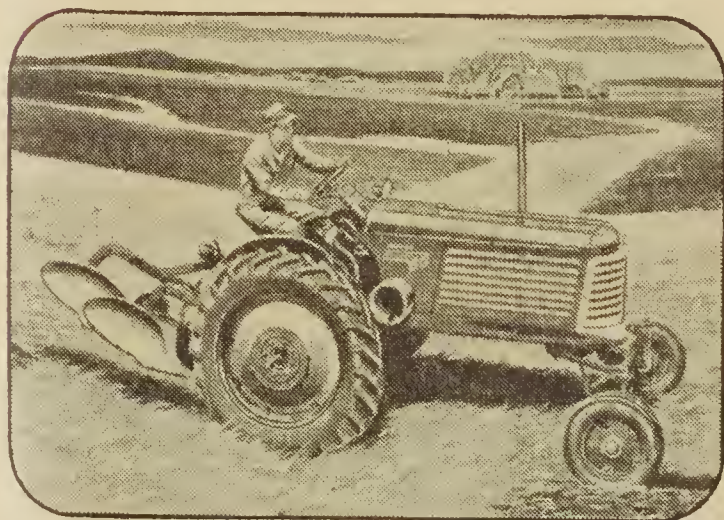
Announcing the **NEW** **OLIVER 3-POINT HITCH**



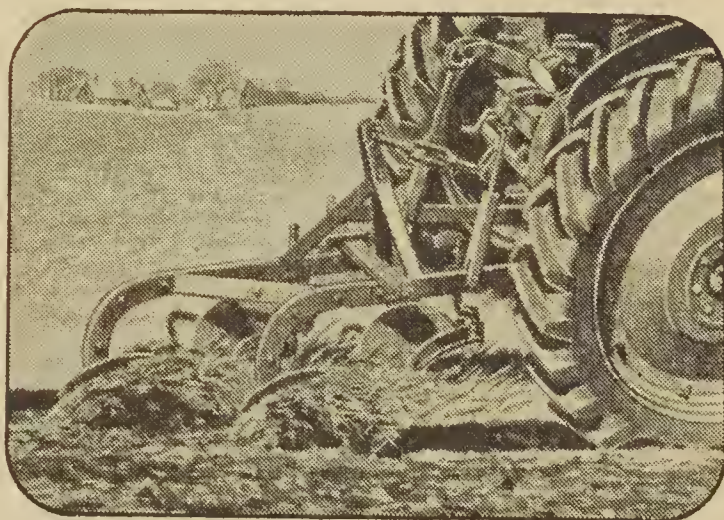
Attachment is simple. Tools become a part of your "66," and are far easier to maneuver. 3-Point Hitch takes wide variety of mounted tools.



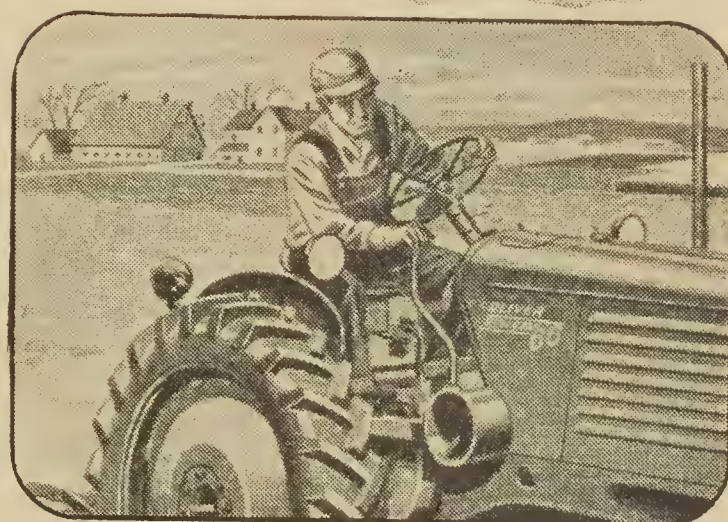
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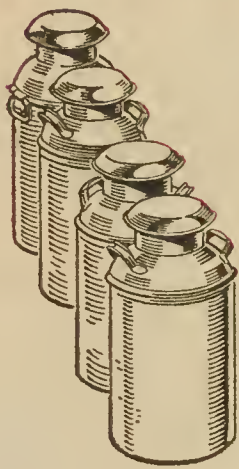
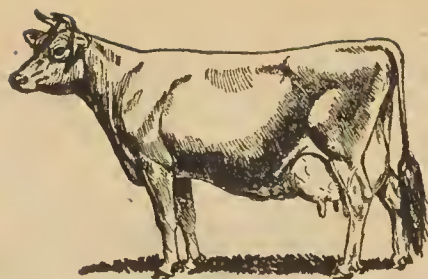
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with the double-duty antibiotic
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Less mastitis... more milk... more dairy profits! That's the aim of every dairyman, and thousands of them are achieving it by using AUREOMYCIN Crystalline Ointment *Lederle* in a two-way protection and treatment method.

AUREOMYCIN exerts extremely powerful activity against many mastitic organisms. It is a more broadly effective antibiotic than penicillin. AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT reaches up into the affected parts of the treated quarters—remains active in the udder more than 48 hours. It is available in a convenient, easy-to-use, infusion-tip tube.

Keep a supply of AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT tubes always on hand. Treat mastitis quickly and effectively—before it strikes, AND when it strikes! Enjoy bigger milk checks!

1 When mastitis strikes, infuse a tube of AUREOMYCIN Crystalline OINTMENT Veterinary *Lederle* into an infected quarter. It's fast-acting, long-acting, highly effective!

2 Before mastitis strikes, treat cuts and other wounds or injuries of teats or udder with this same antibiotic, by local application and infusion, to guard against mastitis.

In cases of acute septic mastitis, in addition to udder infusion, the injectable form of SULMET* Sodium Sulfamethazine** *Lederle* may also be used. Subsequent treatment may be conducted with SULMET Sulfamethazine OBLETS* Veterinary Tablets *Lederle*. AUREOMYCIN Crystalline INTRAVENOUS** Veterinary *Lederle* may be used in the treatment of severe acute septicemia as a highly effective agent against most bacteria.

For best management practices and disease-control procedures for avoidance of mastitis, consult your veterinarian. Write for folder on AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**To be used on the advice of a veterinarian.



Applying anhydrous ammonia. The teeth have been lifted to show the escape of gas. When the teeth are lowered into the ground the gas is absorbed.

Fertilizing Crops With - - LIQUID NITROGEN

YOU are likely to hear more and more about the use of liquid fertilizer. There are three kinds. One is a liquified gas that must be kept under pressure and which becomes a gas when the pressure is released. The second is a liquid which does not have to be kept under pressure but which requires an airtight container. The third can be stored like any liquid.

Anhydrous ammonia, the most common of the "pressure" group contains 82% nitrogen. Its use has some handicaps. Not only must it be kept in pressure tanks or cylinders, but it must be applied by injecting it into the soil, usually by hoses attached to cultivator teeth. When applied this way, there is no loss of nitrogen as gas. The soil absorbs it.

The cost of tanks and machinery to apply anhydrous ammonia means that this kind of liquid nitrogen is not well adapted to small farms. It may be used to a considerable extent on large farms or by custom operators. It is relatively cheap to produce and transport.

Then there are liquids which must be kept in air-tight containers as otherwise ammonia escapes into the air as a gas. These also must be introduced into the soil to prevent loss of nitrogen.

Ammonium nitrate is one of the

liquid nitrogen fertilizers that does not need to be stored under pressure. It contains 33% nitrogen and can be sprayed on the ground and plowed under. The big disadvantage with ammonium nitrate is that it is very corrosive to metals except stainless steel and aluminum. Otherwise it could be applied with the ordinary chemical weed control sprayer.

Where ammonium nitrate and urea are mixed in the right proportion a solution containing 32% nitrogen results. When liquid anhydrous ammonia and liquid ammonium nitrate are mixed in varying proportions liquid nitrogens ranging from 24 to 40% result.

So far as the effect on crop growth is concerned, it is essentially the same as equal amounts of nitrogen in other forms, except that it may be more quickly available. Naturally the best response is secured where other plant foods are present in adequate amounts.

Dry forms of nitrogen fertilizers have their disadvantages too. They are easier to store but use more labor to handle, and some tend to get lumpy or absorb moisture when stored.

Anyway as we said at the beginning, you are certain to hear more about liquid nitrogen. Learn all you can about it. If conditions are favorable why not try it out on a small scale?



Under modern management a woodlot can give good returns for the time spent on it. One of the reasons is the amount of time and labor which can be saved by a chain saw. USDA figures show that more than 70 per cent of the standing timber in the country belongs to farmers. Selective cutting will keep it producing.

Animal Industry Section

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FOR GETTING AHEAD OF THE SPRING RUSH

When work is crowding and help is scarce, you get real cash value from the extra comfort, convenience and capacity built into Case Eagle Hitch Tractors. You save get-ready time, gain productive time with one-minute hook-up. Constant Hydraulic Control helps you keep going without tiresome stopping and shifting. So does the Case high-torque, heavy-duty engine with its power to pull through tough spots at reduced speed. Shock-free steering lets you go right along in rough ground, spares you from bruised hands and aching arms. There are three sizes, many models of Eagle Hitch Tractors. Start now to save labor, gain time. See your Case dealer about the tractor that fits your farming. Arrange for a personal demonstration.



Low Seat • Full Crop Clearance

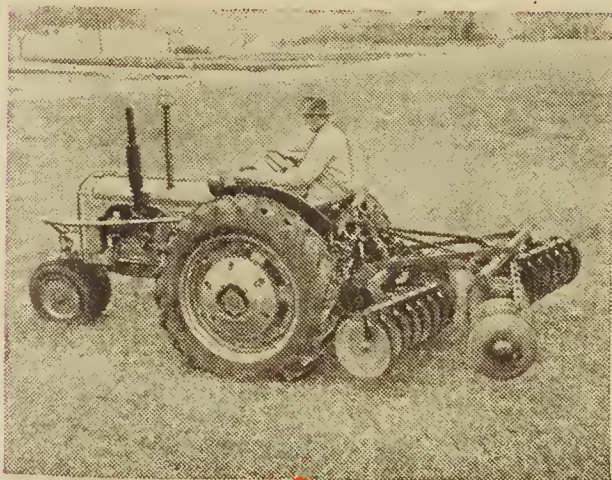
Newest of modern tractors is this "low seater" in the Case 2-pow "VA" Series. Step onto low platform ahead of fender—no climbing over rear-mounted implements. Use either "look ahead" cultivator up-front or sweeps and shovels on Eagle Hitch. Widely adjustable wheel-tread, front and rear, to fit most any row spacing. Choice of tail-pipe or upright exhaust.



Full-swing drawbar stays on tractor, ready to pull wagon, spreader, grain drill, any trailing machine. No interference between drawbar and most Eagle Hitch implements, no delay in changing from mounted to pull-type equipment any time you like.

ONE-MINUTE HOOK-UP SITTING DOWN

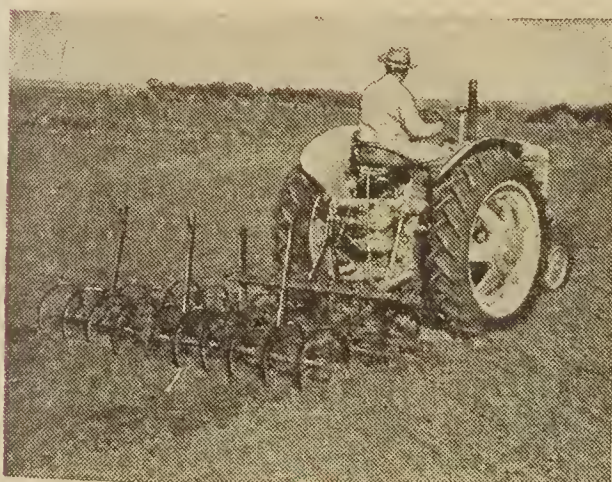
Stay in the driver's seat! Back up to rear-mounted plow, disk harrow, roller-packer, utility carrier. Let self-closing claws of Eagle Hitch take hold of implement. Slip pin into depth-control link . . . pick up implement by hydraulic control . . . and GO. Eagle Hitch has floating action that tends to maintain uniform depth—does better work than ever before possible with rear-mounted plows.



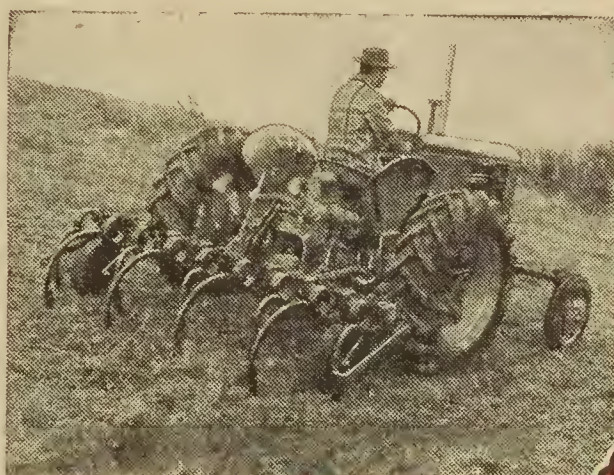
Eagle Hitch tandem disk harrows lift clear to back into corners or travel without touching. Shown on 3-pow "DC" Tractor is new "E88" Harrow. Front and rear gangs have separate crank screws for quick, accurate adjustment of cutting angle.



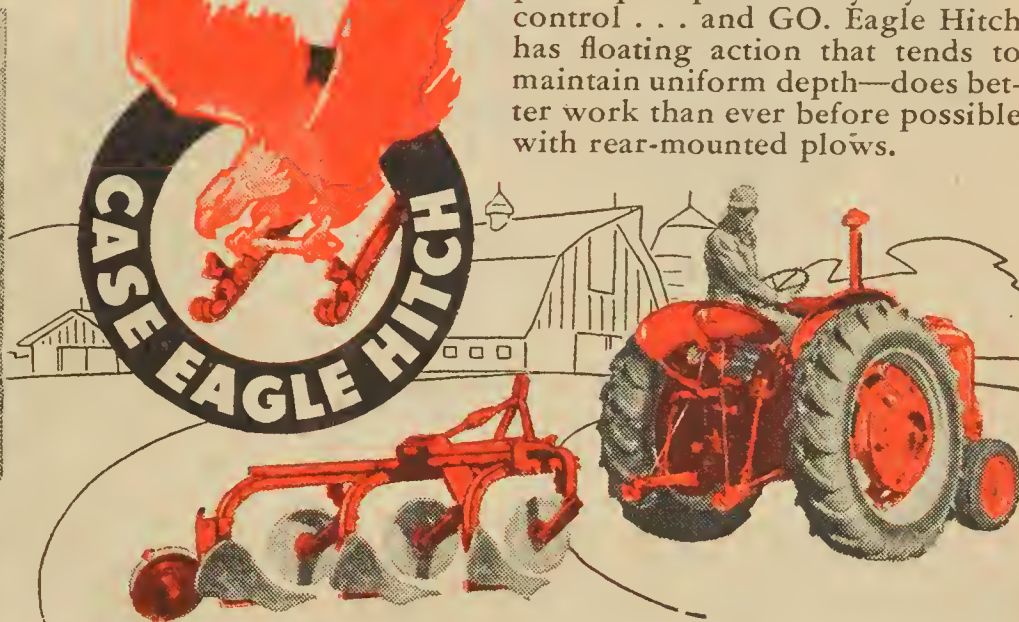
Eagle Hitch Break-Away Contour Plows uncouple on striking stump or stone, recouple by backing tractor, guard against damage. Pivotal action from point in plow keeps all bottoms cutting correct width on contour curves or round corners.



Eagle Hitch Springtooth Harrows lift clear at a touch of Constant Hydraulic Control . . . moving or standing . . . to drop trash or travel without touching. Floating action and flexible design permit uniform penetration in uneven ground.



Eagle Hitch Toolbar Tiller takes teeth, sweeps, etc., for diverse tillage jobs. New low-seat tractor has exceptional stability on side slopes, ideal for renovation of hill pastures and all work on contoured farms.



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☐ Big 2-pow "SC" ☐ Manure Spreaders
☐ 3-pow "DC" ☐ 4-5 plow "LA" Tractor

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Postoffice

RFD State



From left to right: Eugene Warner, Carl E. Jeerings of the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation; Professor Paul Hoff, Cornell University; Professor Orval French, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell University. The picture was taken on the occasion of a Long Island Tour taken by a number of representatives of electric power companies.

POTATO CHIPS from Long Island Spuds

By F. H. Davis

ON THE morning of September 4, 1952 Austin Warner of Riverhead, L. I., and all the members of the family were on hand early to see the first "run" of their potato chip factory where Long Island potatoes, grown on their own farms, are turned into potato chips in a matter of minutes. This business is conducted under the name of the East Coast Food Corporation of Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y. with Austin Warner as president, Eugene Warner, vice president, and DeWitt Warner, secretary.

Before we get into the explanation of the manufacturing process let's review the events which led up to the eventful day of September 4. While cauliflower is an important Long Island product along with ducks, poultry and vegetables, there are a few people who would argue the statement that the potato is King on Long Island.

Future Markets

For the past couple of years, prices have been favorable and Long Island farmers joined their potato-growing neighbors in other areas in welcoming a change from the time when most of the good potatoes were sold to the government. But Austin Warner, known as one of the excellent farmers of

Suffolk County and a leader in many civic organizations, was looking into the future. He felt the need for an outlet for potatoes at some future date when the supply might exceed the demand. More and more his thoughts turned to the advantage of a product which could supply a relatively stable market. His 200 acres in Riverhead where it is possible to produce 450 bushels of potatoes per acre with modern scientific methods of fertilizing and controlling pests, seemed an ideal place for the new venture which he decided to undertake.

On the farm were two large, steel hangers which had been used by Eugene Warner for an airport



Chips on this stainless steel conveyor have been cooked and are cooling as they travel toward the packaging unit.

no longer in use which could, perhaps, be put to some use without tearing them down.

Safeguarding Quality

Finally Eugene and DeWitt, following in their dad's footsteps, set out for northern New York to take a look at a factory which had been producing potato chips but which was shut down due to poor health of the owner. They purchased the equipment and eventually it was moved to the Warner farm at Riverhead. It took nine months to get the factory assembled and many parts were discarded and replaced by modern stainless steel. The aim was to provide proper sanitation, and to insure a healthful, high-quality product.

The potato chip operation at the East Coast Food Corporation Plant is so well arranged that the potatoes are turned into chips without a halt. Let's start at the storage room filled with bags of potatoes. As they are poured into a hopper they are picked up by an elevator and taken to a mechanical peeler which handles a bushel every minute. As they leave the peeler they are thoroughly washed and inspected for imperfections.

Next, the potatoes enter a mechanical slicer which cuts them into slices $\frac{3}{64}$ of an inch thick after which they go through three washing processes to remove excess starch as well as many particles of foreign matter.

Then they pass through an air blower to dry the chips, and are dropped into a cooker filled with hot oil at a temperature of 375° . It's "some cooker," being 24 feet long and weighing about 8 tons! The oil is kept hot by 3 oil burners which use about 30 gallons of oil every hour.

This cooking operation, which takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ min-



Dot Warner putting sealed packages into cartons for delivery to stores.

utes, is watched carefully. Chips that are overcooked or undercooked are not welcomed on the market. When they are done they are inspected and if they are the right color and texture they start up a conveyor where the excess oil is allowed to drain off.

Keeping the Flavor

Then as the chips move along a stainless steel conveyor, each chip is sprinkled with just the right amount of salt after which they move slowly along a stainless steel tape or belt which allows cooling before the chips get to the packing units. Two of these units weigh the right amount of chips into cellophane bags which are then sealed by heat which keeps the freshness in and keeps the moisture out of the bag until used by the consumer.

Early each morning a fleet of attractive trucks load up and take the chips to all parts of Long Island and New York, and when production can be increased, there are plans to cover all parts of the Northeast.



The spuds as they come from the mechanical peeler which has a capacity of a bushel per minute. From here they go to a mechanical slicer which delivers slices $\frac{3}{64}$ of an inch thick.



Joan Warner operating a unit which uses heat to seal the packages and keep in the tantalizing flavor.



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The Loadmaster engine delivers 108 h.p. with a new high-compression ratio of 7.1 to 1. This greatly improved engine is standard on 5000, 6000 Series heavy-duty and forward-control models, optional on 4000 Series heavy-duty trucks.

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Heavier, stronger, more durable frames increase rigidity, add to ruggedness and stamina of all 1953 Chevrolet trucks. Long famous for their ability to take the roughest jobs day after day, Chevrolet trucks are now sturdier than ever.

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All 1953 Chevrolet trucks up to 4000 Series heavy-duty models are equipped both front and rear with big, powerful "Torque-Action" brakes. Series 4000, 5000 and 6000 heavy-duty trucks use extra-large "Torque-Action" brakes in front, "Twin-Action" type in rear. Both assure quick, smooth, safer stops.

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Advance-Design Chevrolet trucks for 1953 bring you new stamina and new safety with heavier, more rigid and durable construction. Heavy-duty models provide increased horsepower and higher compression ratio in an advanced and greatly improved Loadmaster engine. The new high compression power of this great valve-in-head engine gives you faster acceleration,

greater hill-climbing ability — and even greater economy than previous Chevrolet trucks world-famous for their thrifty ways.

These are the greatest Chevrolet trucks ever built. And with all their solid superiority, they list for less than any other trucks of comparable specifications.

Let your Chevrolet dealer show you how Chevrolet trucks give you more of what you want in 1953. Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



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"KAFF-A

**costs less
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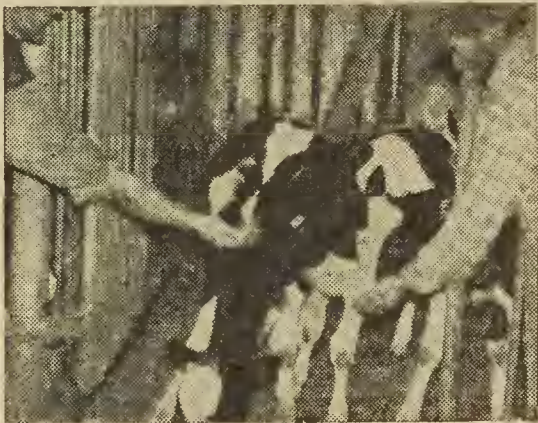


and Raises Better Calves than whole milk!"

says **AUGUST UHLIG**
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"When we heard about Kaff-A at the New York state fair last year we were skeptical. We had raised one of a pair of twins on a milk substitute and had to veal it. Another time when we tried a milk replacer we were ashamed to turn the calves into the pasture. Those experiments cost us plenty.

"But with Kaff-A we are growing a dozen of the best calves we ever raised and our savings over feeding whole milk are more than \$12 per calf. Kaff-A fulfills all claims made for it."



Uhlig herdsmen say Kaff-A is easier to feed and raises better calves.

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What Women - - THINK OF MEN

Letters from Readers in Latest Contest

BEARS OR LAMBS

(First Prize)

Men are animals. Men are upright, reasoning animals who are sometimes downright unreasonable in dealing with the female of the species. They are lionlike in their bravado against outraged dignity. They are lamblike in their reaction against tyrannical daughters.

They are dog-like in their loyalties. Anyone who has seen a cat watch patiently for hours at a mousehole can see a big copy of that patience and grace as a man stands thigh deep in a churning, swirling trout stream.

These thinking animals are by nature allergic to labor, but when once broken and trained are faithful to their tasks, usually to the point of exhaustion. Men's minds and talents are geared so that gigantic tasks such as installing six cup hooks always necessitate emptying three shelves of their dishes, require a complete tool chest and a wife to hand up the tools.

Men are patient beasts of burden as they assume the obligation to care for their mates and their young. The spending capacity of a family sometimes becomes the bale of straw on the camel's back, so that one extra new feminine hat becomes the final straw.

They growl like bears when they have head colds, and are as mute as giraffes when they are seriously ill or badly injured.

In times of adversity and stress these reasoning beasts are as solicitous as a hen with one chick. They may be as clumsy as elephants, but since they are as eager as young puppies to please, the female tolerates and appreciates the effort.

All in all, men are animals, males of the species to which we women belong. They are strong, strong-willed, loving and lovable animals. Even if we could, we wouldn't do without them.

—E.M.S., N.Y.

INCONSISTENT

(Second Prize)

Oh, men, they have a million faults; Their doings almost haunt one; But I know they have virtues too, Else why do women want one?

A dame turns on her sweetest charm And never will she falter Until she gets one by the arm And drags him to the altar.

Men cuss and fuss and play the wolf Or grumble at the cooking; But girls at fourteen, I have found For one of them starts looking.

No Ma can tell her saucy "chick" Enough about man's sinning, But she'll still want a man, and quick, And pray one she'll be winning.

Man works like heck to run a home And keep the brood he sired, Though he might be a carefree "batch" And drift if he desired.

Three cheers for men, American men, With broad and sturdy shoulders; Deserving all the praise we pen; Let's not be chronic scolders.

—L.Z., N.Y.

NECESSARY EVIL

I think men are necessary and we should keep them. A man is what we have left over after the children are grown and gone. A man may not be beautiful, but a good one (to paraphrase a phrase) is a joy forever. A man can be a woman's worst mistake

or her best investment. He can be a terrible care or a useful implement (like a garbage disposal).

I think men are handy to have for hard, lumpy shoulders to cry on; barber-shop quartets; arguments; jokes about women's hats; cleaning the chicken-coop; breaking up dog fights; supplying corsages, engagement and wedding rings, and candy for the grandchildren just before a meal.

—H.B.C., Mass.

MONEY TALKS

What women think about men should be kept a deep dark secret, but five dollars is equal to a lot of egg money!

Men are more possessive than women. They may steal their wives' ideas but they immediately become their own. The new ideas on farm practice that their sons bring home from the agricultural classes in high school were really Dad's own ideas after a few days. When Father finally builds those new kitchen cupboards we must remember that it was his idea and be very proud of it.

As women we always must remember that it was the men's idea that we be given the vote and many other privileges that we have, such as driving the car—and the tractor. I for one thank God for the Possessive American Man with his generous ideas, but I'd hate to tell him so!—Mrs. H.D., N.Y.

BLIND

Like house flies, molasses catches more men than vinegar does. Like love, men are blind—to a great deal that worries the womenfolks.

Men have a number of points in common with a pig. They are happiest on a full stomach, they don't worry much about their social status, and they won't be driven if they know it.

So we are inclined to think when things are going along smoothly; in rough going we remember that they have a great deal in common with Providence, too.

And finally,
No matter what we say about 'em,
We'd hate to have to do without 'em.
—G. B. P., N. Y.

TWO SIDES

When I am called out of a warm bed at five o'clock in the morning to come out and feed heifers while he milks cows; when I get told the breakfast eggs are "too hard to eat;" when he looks at the check book and asks why that twelve-fifty five went to the mail

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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"Mother, please don't have rice when Mr. Philbrick comes to dinner. I don't want him to think we're dropping any hints."

order house; when he changes his clothes and drops every garment where it falls; when he asks a friend unexpectedly for supper and while eating asks, "Is this all we have?" I wonder why I didn't go overseas as a war nurse and maybe get killed.

But when he asks where I want the Christmas tree planted, or when, after supper, he washes the dishes and puts the children's nighties on; when he calls a neighbor and arranges to have our boy join the 4-H club I see him from the neighbors' viewpoint and decide I'll stay a while.—*M.D.B., N. J.*

* * *

NICE

They are long and short, fat and lean, Good and bad and kind and mean! They are rich and poor, shy and bold; They are pleasant, hateful, young and old!

They are foolish, clever, careless, neat; They are graceful, awkward, sour or sweet!

They are noisy, silent, moody, gay — But we're glad to know they're here to stay!

They are yours and mine for better or worse,

They're a lucky find or a bitter curse! They're a blend of good and bad I've found—

And rather nice to have around.

—*Author Unknown*

* * *

FASCINATING

Men fascinate me. They are unpredictable and unmanageable at times, good companions if they are doing what they enjoy doing, excellent furnace men, and just the ones to mow the lawn and shovel the paths. They like to drive like mad and scare the wits out of us.

When they become fathers they are kings.

Can't be asked for anything or told bad news when hungry, (they will blow their top on cue). They work on the car in their best clothes. Like to boss and dominate the WEAKER sex, but flatter them and inflate their ego and they will become your slaves.

They will not admit that they love to be pampered or waited upon, but are boastful of being self sufficient; however, they will not help themselves when you are around.

They can make you feel like two cents, are forgetful of birthdays, anniversaries and mailing letters, and usually make some cute remarks in public about your cooking. They are usually late when you expect promptness.

But when they hold you in their arms and call you Darling, you just feel that they are the most wonderful things that God created.

Frankly, what would we do without a man around the house? WHAT DO WOMEN THINK ABOUT? MEN!

—*Mrs. L. W. B., N. H.*

* * *

NOT FOR SALE

Men are those uncanny creatures that sometimes get in a woman's hair. When there's grass to cut, it seems



there's a slight noise in the motor that needs immediate attention. Then after much tinkering and when it's too late to cut the grass, he thinks it probably doesn't matter anyway.

The fish are usually biting when the garden is choking with weeds, and the work will wait until tomorrow while we take that drive out to the lake.

So, if you have a neat, pick-up-his-clothes husband who always does the things that should be done without further ado, hang on to him because he's one in a million. As for me, I wouldn't want my husband to change any of his ways (queer as they sometimes seem) and I wouldn't swap him for the screen's latest heart throb. — *Mrs. L. C. G., N. Y.*

* * *

DIFFERENT

Men are a strange combination of strength and weakness. They perform tremendous feats of strength and know-how, yet the smallest woman can wind them around her finger. They are the stronger sex, yet the stronger sex is the weaker sex because of the stronger sex's weakness for the weaker sex.

When they have an accident with a car, it is an accident. When a woman has the same kind of an accident, it is a "woman driver."

When they pass on the local news it is just visiting. When women do the same thing, it is gossip.

Men complain bitterly about the hours they spend earning a living working six or eight hours a day in a nice air conditioned office, yet will rise at 3 a.m. in any kind of weather and happily spend long hours hunting or fishing even if soaked to the hide and nearly frozen.

In recent years, men are growing less and less the stronger sex. They look to government or working people to take care of them. More and more of them hate to get their hands dirty, and belt lines are getting much larger than chests. They demand more money for less work, and as a result, more women leave their homes and families to help bring in the bread and butter.

However, on the whole they are wonderful, and we would hate to get along without them.—*Mrs. H.G., N. Y.*

* * *

THANKS

Here is what I think about men:

They smoke, drink, gamble and swear, Laugh at the dresses and hats we wear, Criticize the cooking, track up the floors,

Stay out all night, and behave like boors;

They fight and labor the most of their lives,

For the sake of their country, children and wives;

The good in them offsets all that's bad, Thank God for my husband, my son, and my Dad.

—*Mrs. S.A.B., N. Y.*

* * *

IMPOSSIBLE

Men are the most impossible creatures alive. They are impossible to live with, but to be frank, impossible to live without.

Before marriage, the less a girl knows the better. A man loves a clinging vine, a helpless little female who looks to him for advice, protection and love.

After marriage, and I mean right after, she is expected to have the financial wisdom of a banker, the medical knowledge of a nurse, the cooking ability of Betty Crocker, the attractiveness of a TV model, the strength of an ox, and the patience of Job.

And isn't it wonderful, girls, how we are able to convince them we actually have all that—and more! — *P. S. B., Conn.*

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Latest Developments in NEW VEGETABLES

By Paul Work

THE new year brings a goodly number of new vegetable varieties and strains for both home and commercial growers to try out during the season of 1953. Improvements involve earlier maturity, improved early and total yields, and disease resistance added to older varieties. Among distinctly new varieties are Red Top and Doublerich tomatoes, Sweetheart bean and Rhode Island Red watermelon.

Nobody knows which of these new things will prove good enough to replace the ones we are using now, or to be grown alongside them.

There seems no end to the need for the warning against making sudden major changes in planting plans. New items which come out in a given year should be tried out to see how they perform under the conditions of a given grower. Today a new variety must be pretty good to make the grade for it has to compete not with the varieties of thirty years ago but with the greatly improved varieties that were in general use in 1952.

Early Cabbage

For those who want a beautiful little first-early cabbage with small head, small plant, along with early and uniform maturity, we suggest **Canadian Acre** from Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa. It will probably need good fertilization and moisture to give the best results, but it is worth looking over for home garden, roadside and local market.

A little later than Canadian Acre is **Medium Copenhagen Resistant** of Ferry Morse* which is resistant to cabbage yellows or Fusarium and is a well-bred variety of Copenhagen type.

Sweetheart bean was bred by Washburn Wilson Company* from a sport found in Top Crop and it is thus resistant to two forms of mosaic. In contrast to the round-podded Top Crop, Sweetheart is flat-podded and a little straighter than Bountiful. Like Top Crop it seems to be an excellent yielder.

Carrots

For those whose carrot tops get too big, **Gold Spike**, of Ferry Morse, is suggested. It is comparable to Imperator and a little shorter in root.

Royal Chantenay of Northrup King is a little longer and more cylindrical than Red Core Chantenay and was well reported in Cornell Long Island trial.

In the cooler climates, scab is quite an enemy of cucumbers. **Wisconsin SR6** was bred by J. C. Walker, and is a pickling cucumber resistant to this disease, similar to National Pickle in type.

Almost as early as New Hampshire, **Black Magic** eggplant of Joseph Harris Company has a better plant and better fruit. While not actually resistant, its vigorous growth seems to enable it to keep a little ahead of the leaf diseases that are so bad with eggplant. Fruits are handsome, well colored, of medium size and oval shape.

Melons

Fusarium is one of the enemies of muskmelons in some parts of New York State and Henry Munger of Cornell has come through with **Delicious 51** which is resistant to Fusarium. It resembles Harris Delicious and is about a week earlier than Iroquois.

One sometimes wonders why people do not plant more patty pan or scal-

loped summer squash. **Crystal Bell** of Burpee grows on a bush type plant, is very deep in shape, white and gently scalloped. It is reported as prolific and earlier than Early White Bush.

Sweet Corn

Golden Princess sweet corn of Northrup King* belongs with Golden Cross but is a little earlier, with deeper, darker colored kernels, and a slightly longer ear. In trial last year it was a little short in the filling of the tip.

Golden Harvest was bred by Glenn Smith, of the U.S.D.A., Purdue—the daddy of Golden Cross. His main object was to get rid of dark-colored silk which is objectionable to processors.

Tomatoes

Several new early tomatoes have showed up. The Morden Experiment Station of Manitoba has given us **Meteor** and **Monarch** which are similar to Chatham—one of our very early varieties but showing larger fruits. Like Chatham, this shows promise for Northern areas where the season is very short.

Valnorth from Cornell resembles Valiant but gives a heavy yield of early fruit.

Moreton Hybrid is an F1, bred by Joseph Harris Company, early as Valiant but with better fruit.

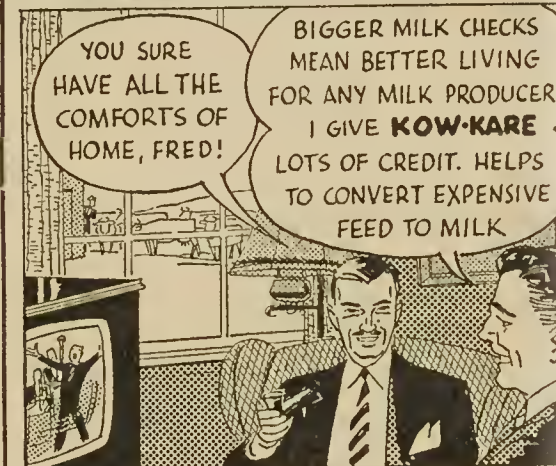
Vitamin fans will want to take a look at **Doublerich** of A. F. Yeager of the New Hampshire Experiment Station. This is firm, crack-resistant, about the size of Valiant, and carries twice the Vitamin C content of ordinary tomatoes.

For Canning

Tomato processors are taking quite an interest in **Red Top**, previously tested as Geneva 4000, which crowns many years' labor by W. T. Tapley of the Geneva Station. It is in a class with King Humbert, San Marzano and Italian Plum. It is plum-shaped, very solid and meaty, and well colored. Yield has matched that of Longred and it matures at about the same time. It is fine for catsup, puree and for blending with other varieties for juice. Tomatoes run 7 to 10 per pound, and stand up well on the vine even if not picked immediately.

Rhode Island Red is a new watermelon for the North, bred and named by Desmond Dolan of the Rhode Island Experiment Station. Like its namesake it is not theft-proof but it has no pinfeathers and will not run away on its own. **Rhode Island Red** is about as early as Honey Cream, grows vigorously under Northern conditions, sets freely and yields attractive, slightly oval, striped melons with a thin but firm rind. Flesh is a bright red, not too seedy, crisp, juicy and of fine table quality. If an occasional one shows a trace of yellow, don't worry for Honey Cream is a parent and this "off" character will likely be weeded out. **Rhode Island Red** should be compared with Northland Hybrid, New Hampshire Midget and Honey Cream. Now we have a fine choice of good, early watermelons for the North, for local market, for roadside and for home gardens. 4-H-ers and others can have a lot of fun planting all four of these.

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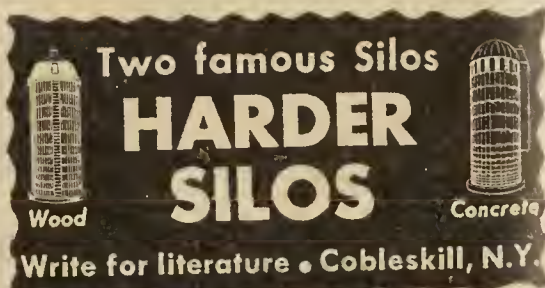
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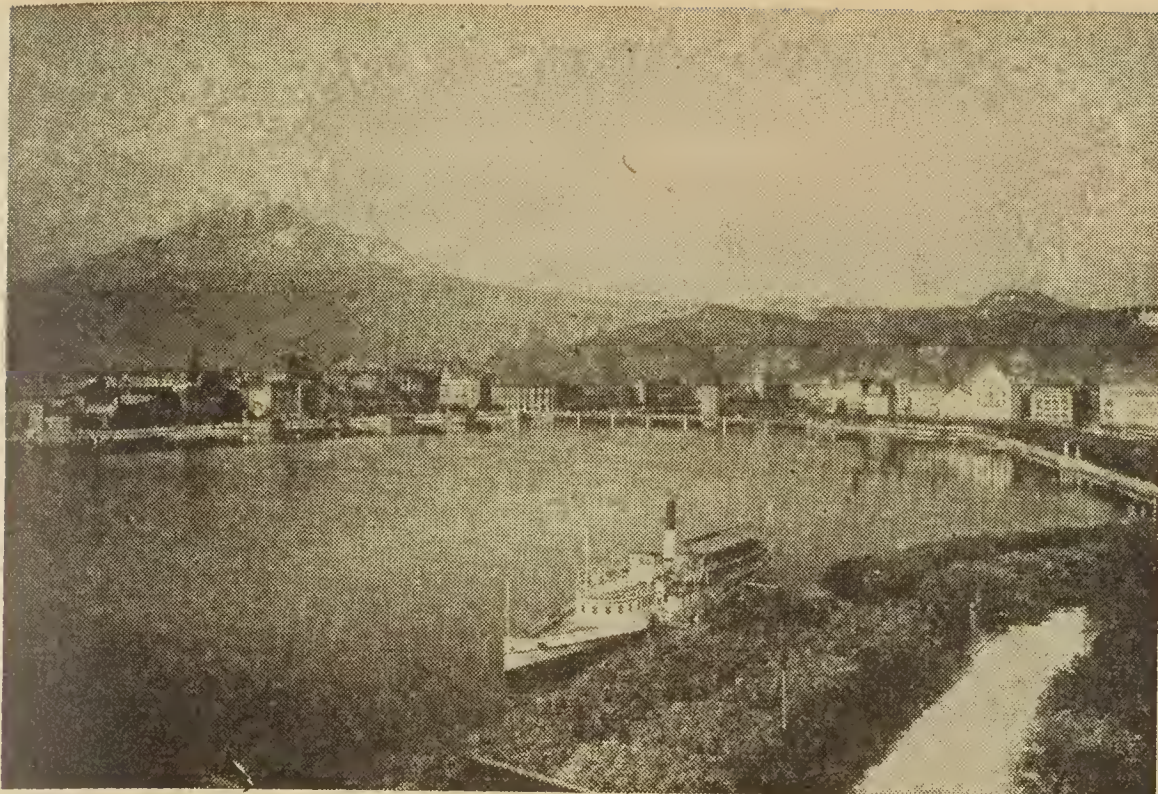
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On August 26, our party will meet in New York City and board the luxurious liner Queen Mary for a glorious five-day cruise across the Atlantic. If you have never been on board a ship so large that it is like a floating hotel, you can't imagine how much fun you will have, nor what a relaxing experience it is. The days will fly by until August 31, when we will have our first sight of France—and that evening we will be in Paris, the most glamorous city in the world.

From then on, our days will be a succession of fascinating and thrilling experiences, as we see the sights of Paris, the renowned palaces of Versailles and Fontainebleau; Switzerland's unbelievably beautiful scenery; Germany, with an all-day excursion down the Rhine River, viewing the panorama of vineyards, ancient castles and medieval fortresses. Then Belgium, and quaint Holland, land of windmills, dykes and tulips. And finally nine marvelous days in England and Scotland, where we will see not only the sights of London and beautiful Edinburgh, but also innumerable other places that you have heard of all your life and dreamed of seeing.

And at the end of our trip there will be another glorious five-day cruise as we head homeward on the palatial Queen Elizabeth, sister ship to the Queen Mary.

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The price of the all-expense ticket is very reasonable — \$1200 to \$1250, depending on the stateroom assigned to you. If you choose to go by air, either one way or both ways, we can arrange that too. In cooperation with the Travel Service Bureau of Brookline, Mass., we have carefully planned every detail of this trip to make it a completely happy and satisfying experience for everyone who goes with us.

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E. R. EASTMAN, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me as soon as possible, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your European Vacation Tour, August 26 to September 29.

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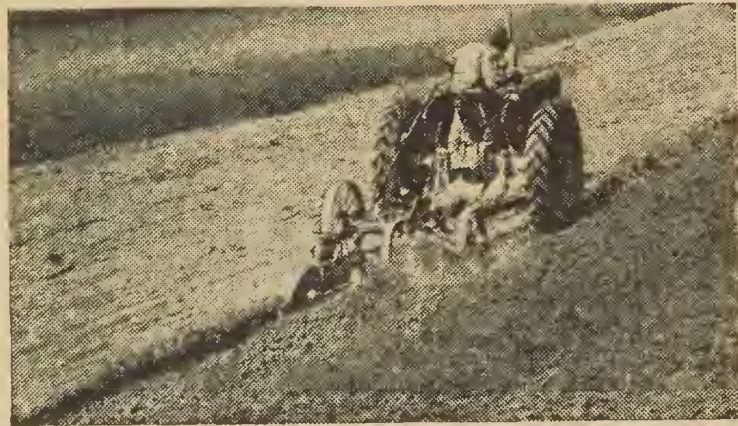
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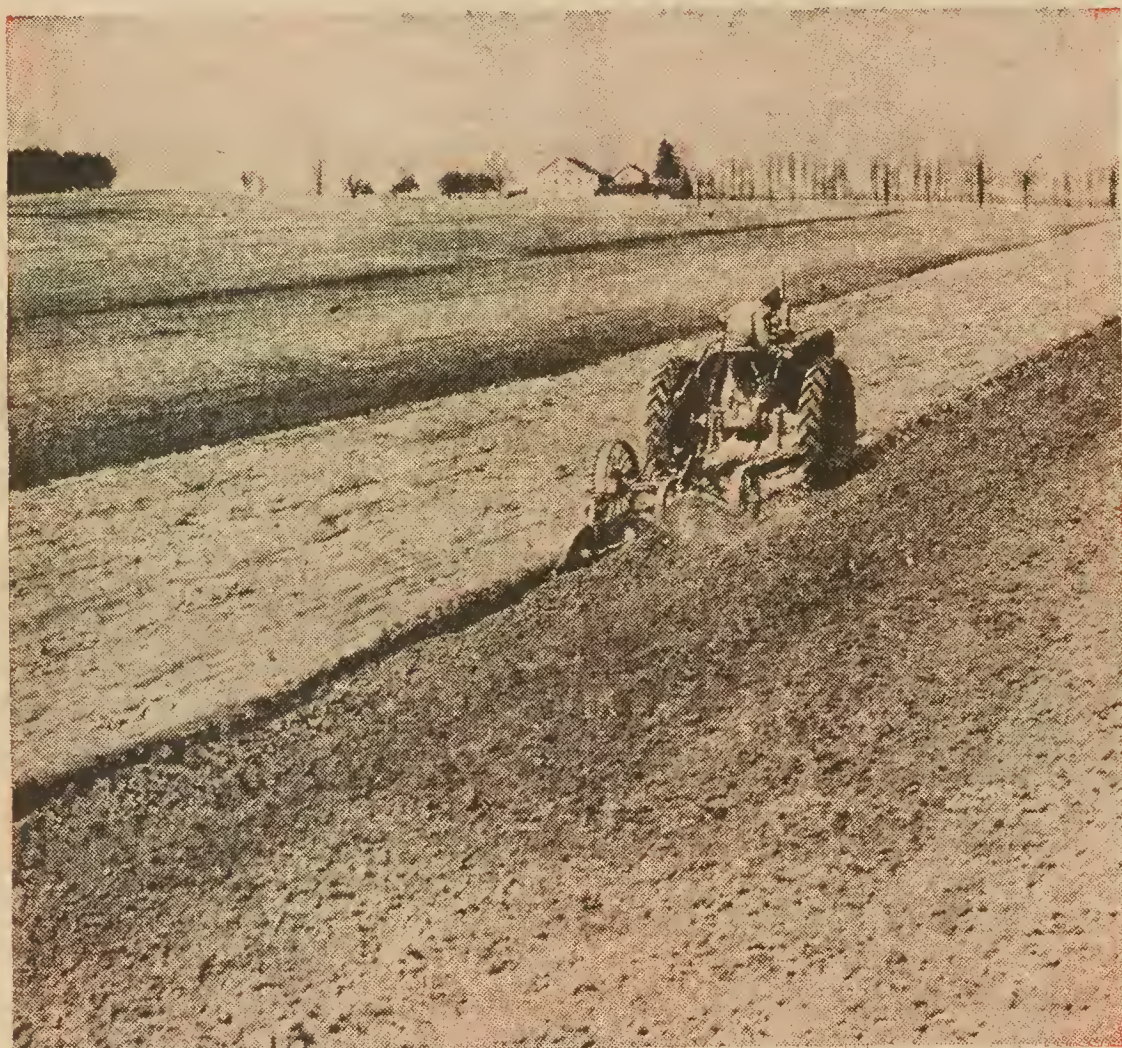
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GRAIN or GRASS

By **GEORGE SERVISS**

GROW MORE grass has been the theme song of many of our agricultural programs in the Northeast over the past several years. Not more acres of grass, but more grass per acre. More and better grass being the cheapest way to get more feed, — protein, carbohydrates, etc.—into dairy cows and thus produce milk cheaper.

I have actively participated in many of these Grassland programs and feel they have been fundamentally sound. Grass is the Northeast's number one crop and offers the greatest opportunity to cheapen the cost of milk and meat production as well as increase the amount.

The time has come, though, when perhaps we should be giving more attention to grain, not necessarily with the idea of devoting more acres to it, (although there are no doubt farms where it will be sound to do so) but with the idea of stepping up yields per acre.

Average yields per acre indicate that this is already taking place, more rapidly in fact than yields of grass on the average farm. But average yields are by no means a good indication of what the better farmers on good land can obtain if we use our existing knowledge.

Why Yields Are Higher

Very substantial progress has been made in the breeding of higher yielding hybrid corns, and varieties of oats and wheat. We know a whole lot more about the use of fertilizer and lime,

and are improving that knowledge every year. We have chemical weed killers to help us with our weed control problems, improved farm machinery and more knowledge all along the line on soil management, cultural practices, water conservation, etc.

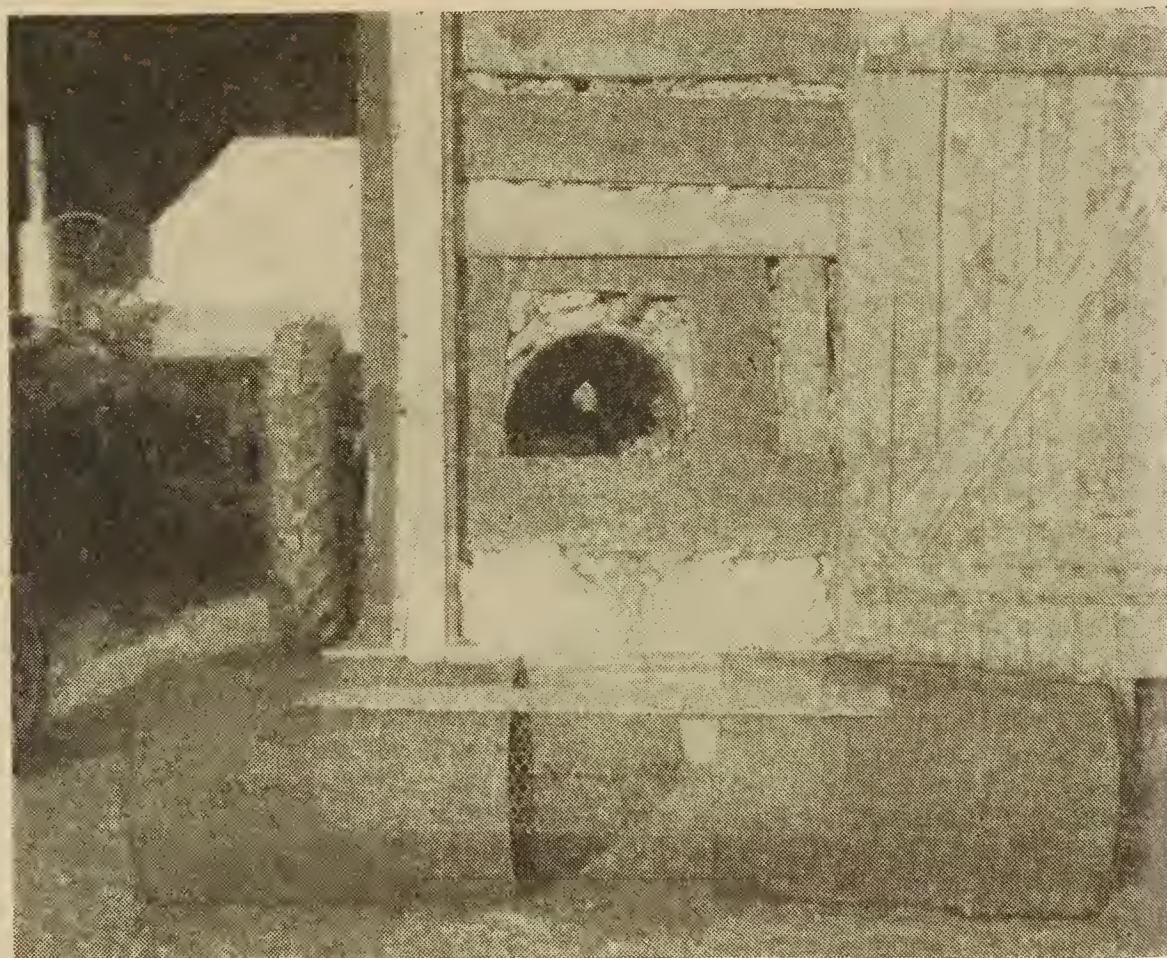
Quite a few farmers in the Northeast last year obtained over 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Such yields have been obtained before, but they are now turning up much more frequently. In fact they are no longer unusual. Research is indicating a much higher top than 100 bushels, although not a higher average. New hybrids are on the way that will be stiffer stalked, have greater disease and drought resistance and possess higher yielding ability.

No Soil Robber

Corn is not the soil depleter that many have thought it to be. This assumes that erosion is kept under reasonable control, and the corn is adequately fertilized. At the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, in a 5 year experiment with continuous corn, soil organic matter was actually increased and yields averaged 92 bushels to the acre. The trick in maintaining organic matter was keeping cultivation to a minimum and using plenty of nitrogen fertilizer.

Soil organic matter stabilizes at about 5 pounds of nitrogen for 15 to 20 pounds of other elements, mostly carbonaceous. Prof. Melsted of the University of Illinois states: "Soil organic matter can never be maintained

(Continued on Opposite Page)



In the foreground notice the two drums with the chicken wire between them. When this arrangement is put in the crib, it allows circulation of air which dries the corn.

Let Nature Finish the Task

CORN picked early in the fall can be dried quickly by the following method:

First fill the crib with corn to about 3 feet in depth. Open metal 50-gallon barrels are placed lengthwise throughout the crib about 2 feet apart. Four plaster laths are nailed to 1-inch mesh wire netting and placed about 6 inches apart on top of each 2 barrels so as to keep the corn from falling between barrels. The two barrels in front of the crib show the way barrels, laths and wire are placed.

This spacing of barrels allows excellent ventilation up through the entire crib and thus corn is soon dried at little

cost. Old metal barrels can be used making the cost approximately 65 cents for each barrel used. Barrels can be stored away and used from year to year.

This method of drying permits corn picking at a much earlier date and insures protection against rat damages as rats can travel freely from one end of crib to the other.

As corn is removed from the crib, barrels and wire can be taken out one at a time.

The writer would be glad to answer any question concerning this method of drying corn.—John D. Myers, Route 2, Westminster, Md.

REVISED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROLLING SPITTLE BUGS

THESE days, changes in agricultural practices occur so rapidly that it is difficult to keep up with them. To be specific, the article "Controlling Spittle Bugs" by George Gyrisco which ran on page 22 of the February 7 issue was scheduled for publication last fall, and since that time some changes have been made in recommendations.

At present for nymph control of spittle bugs on meadows for forage or grass silage the following are the recommendations:

Toxaphene—1.5 pounds per acre.

(This treatment will get preference because it is less costly.)

Lindane—.2 of a pound per acre.

Methoxychlor — not less than 1 pound per acre.

(This should be an emulsion as a wettable powder does not do a satisfactory job.)

These sprays are applied in late April or early May when the spittle masses are seen on grass or clovers. A 3-weeks' period should elapse between spraying and harvesting or feeding.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

or built up as long as the amount of nitrogen removed in crops exceeds that returned in residues and fertilizers." Thus we see new frontiers being opened up in corn production and old taboos removed. In this case it looks like the corn producer is taking a leaf from the potato grower.

I am not advocating continuous corn at present for all crop land in the Northeast, but I do feel we have areas of level, easily workable land where it would be practical. In fact, I have known dairymen to grow corn for 15 to 20 years continuously on level fields near the barn without evidence of declining yields, or any observable harm to the soil. In these cases lots of manure appeared to be the answer. The evidence is now strong that the same amount of plant food in commercial fertilizer would have accomplished the same result.

100 Bushels of Wheat?

Wheat yields too are going up in the Northeast. We have not heard of anyone harvesting a hundred bushels to the acre yet, but we expect to before very many more seasons have past. There is plenty of evidence to indicate that, if present day wheats are not capable of such a yield, we will soon have some that are.

Oats are no longer the forgotten crop they once were. Considerable strides have been made in improving yields. The introduction of disease-resistant and stiff strawed varieties made this progress possible. Much better returns from fertilizer are secured with the new varieties than was true with the old. The greatly increased fertilizer usage throughout the Northeast has undoubtedly been a major contributing factor in increasing yields of our grain crops. On many farms it is doing fully as effective job on increasing yields of grass, but not so commonly because not nearly as many farmers regularly fertilize grass as do grain.

One hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre means 4480 pounds of total digestible nutrients. In terms of good hay 4½ tons would be required for the same yield in terms of T.D.N. The T.D.N. in the hay would be cheaper but how much so is difficult to say because we do not have adequate cost account studies at these yield levels.

I am not writing prescriptions for these yields nor am I trying to promote grain at the expense of grass. Let's keep the grass ball rolling, but while doing so let's not neglect the grain crops. We need them too!

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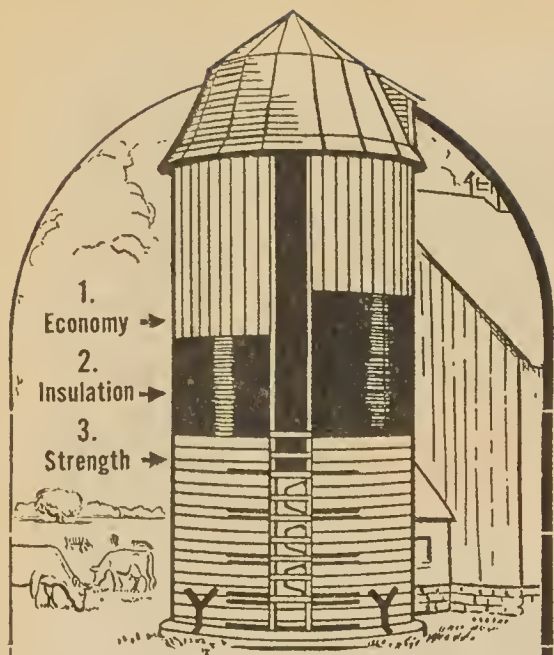
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Bargaining Agency Delegates Study Proposed Order Changes

ON FEBRUARY 5, delegates of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency met at Syracuse to discuss proposed amendments to the Federal-State Milk Order, and to decide what action the Agency would take relative to them at coming hearings.

For years there has been a transportation differential which originally represented the approximate cost of getting milk to market. The figures are out of date and it is proposed to amend the milk marketing order for the Metropolitan area by bringing these differentials more in line with actual costs of getting milk to market which is now done almost entirely by truck.

The Agency delegates expressed no objection to the idea of bringing these figures up to date.

A proposal has been made to change what is known as the location differential whereby dairymen in certain nearby areas get a premium because they are close to market. In the past, this differential has been taken out of the pool before the producer's uniform price is figured.

The new proposal is to put location differentials into effect whereby all producers closer than average to New York City would get a premium which would become smaller in each succeeding zone; and those farther than average would have a deduction. It would work approximately the same as the transportation differential does now.

The delegates instructed their representatives to make no objection at the hearing to the idea of a graduated location differential from New York City to the 200-mile zone, but to argue against a minus differential from the 200-mile zone to the outer edges of the milk shed.

It was pointed out that there are two arguments relative to location differentials. One is that milk is worth the price at the market less cost of transportation. The other argument is that it is worth something to the distant dairyman to be guaranteed a year-round market for his milk with an equal share of the fluid outlets and, therefore, that he should be willing to pay something for this assurance.

A price amendment is proposed whereby Class I-C milk (fluid milk sold outside the Metropolitan market area) would be priced as follows: The same as the I-A price from January to

September, and the I-A price plus 50 cents for September to January.

The proposed Class I-C price is, of course, much higher than at present. Therefore, it would tend to prevent the sale of milk regulated by the order in New Jersey markets. It looks as though it would force much of the milk now sold in New Jersey as Class I-C out of the pool in which case it would probably be sold as unregulated milk at a price even lower than the present Class I-C price.

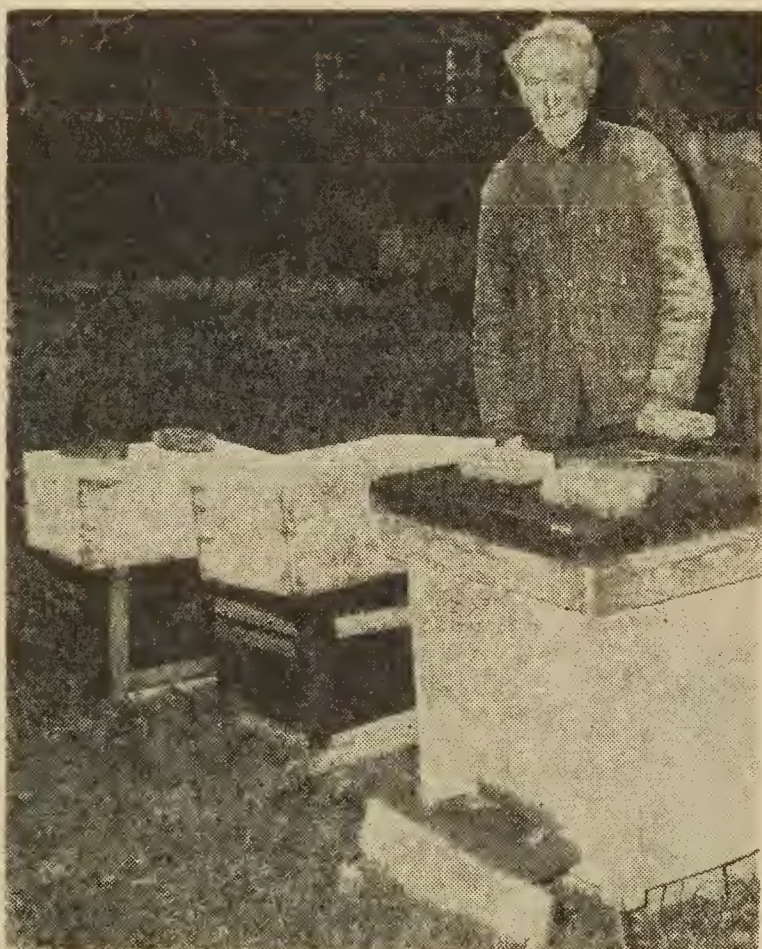
New Jersey producers have objected to a Class I-C price which is below I-A, but Bargaining Agency delegates believe that the sale of unregulated milk is really at the root of much of the New Jersey dairyman's problem.

The delegates instructed the officers to: 1. Renew a petition to include northern New Jersey counties and its source of supply including 40 New York and Pennsylvania unregulated plants; 2. Oppose any amendment which would price milk sold under the order so high that it could not be sold in competition with other milk in any regulated market.

Still another amendment makes changes in payments to cooperatives. Briefly it would provide for payments to large co-ops; also cooperative payments to federations of smaller cooperatives. In other words, the small cooperatives would not actually get these cooperative payments, but the federation to which they belonged would get them, and the federation would perform the order activities and educational services necessary to qualify for the payments.

The delegates proposed that the amendment be changed so that a cooperative which qualified for payments could also belong to a federation and still collect its payments, provided that the membership of the large cooperative was not also used as a qualification to enable the federation to get cooperative payments.

The final action taken by the delegates was to authorize the executive committee to petition the Secretary of Agriculture for a quick hearing on an amendment continuing the February Class I price until July 1. In other words the amendment, if granted, would be a floor under Class I milk for the balance of the first half of the year.



BEES FOR FIFTY YEARS

Mr. Sherman Kean of Stanley, N. Y., has kept bees for 50 years and he knows that his father was keeping bees in 1874 if not earlier. The hive he is standing behind is an old-type one which he estimates is at least 68 years old.

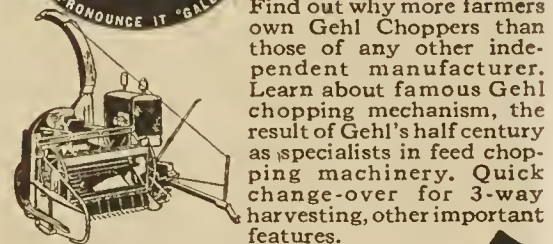
"Producing honey," said Mr. Kean, "is not especially profitable these days, partly because of poor demand, but it does help us fruit growers in the vicinity because the bees pollinate the fruit trees."

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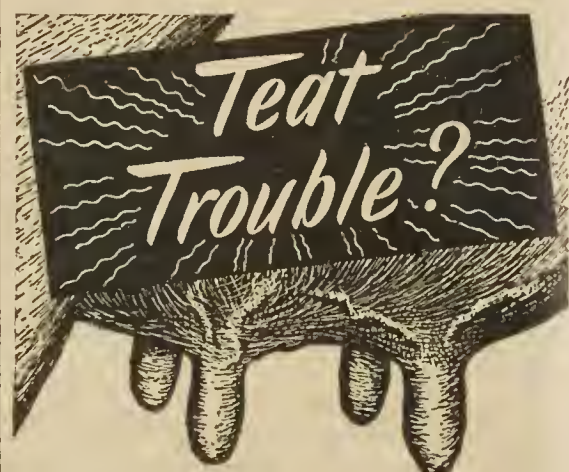
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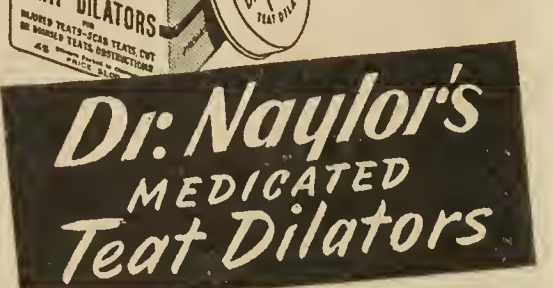
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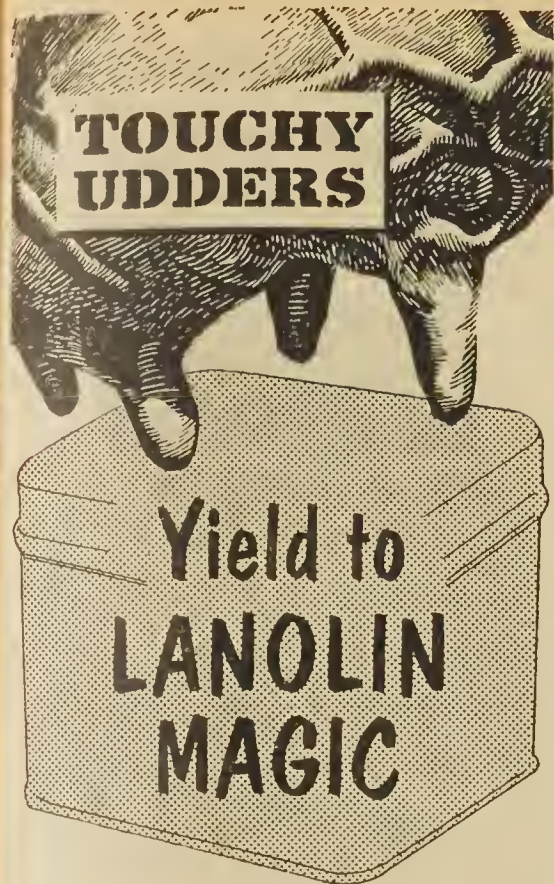
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Question Box

FENCE POST QUALITY AND PRICES

What is the relative price I should charge for white oak and red oak for fence posts? What about other kinds?

A WHITE oak post would bring more money than a red oak post. The heartwood of white oak will generally last from five to ten years longer. Since a red oak post will probably not last over five years even if it is heartwood, this makes the value of a white oak post actually double that of a red oak. White oak is in the same life service class as white cedar.

The common white cedar posts that are being sold last from seven to fifteen years. They are currently being sold at from 40 to 50 cents per post for a six foot post with a small end diameter not less than 3½ inches. On this basis, therefore, white oak posts would be worth about 45 cents and a red oak post about 35 cents. If they are sharpened, one might ask for 5 cents extra per post. I might add that I certainly would not pay such a price for red or white oak. I can get much better service, and a lower cost per post per year from any of the following alternatives:

1. Black locust, even if I have to pay 75 or 80 cents per post.
2. Pressure treated pine which is protected with creosote, even if I have to pay 95 cents for such a post.
3. Cutting material out of my own woodlot and treating it at home with commercial wood preservatives.
4. Steel posts, even if I have to pay 95 cents for such a post.

Treating Posts

Both of the oaks, by the way, if they are round posts take wood preservative extremely well. If I could get posts for 20 cents apiece and do my own treating at home, then I would have an excellent buy indeed.

Well, there you have the story. According to present market prices for comparable posts like white cedar (which is actually selling for far more than its worth) you should get, perhaps, 25 cents for red oak and 45 cents for your white oak. On the other hand, they are really not worth this much, and you should not be disappointed if you do not obtain this price.

My own suggestion of a true and fair price which would give the cost per post per year which most farmers are willing to pay would be 20 cents for either one of them. They would then of course both have to be treated with wood preservative. This would add another 20 cents to their cost, but still keep the cost per year down below 6 cents.—L. S. Hamilton, Dept. of Forestry, Cornell.

* * *

How important is the fineness of ground limestone?

The usual assumption is that limestone which will pass through a screen which has 50 meshes to the inch is effective, but that limestone coarser than that will do little good for some years.

* * *

What variety or varieties of oats is recommended where the soil is unusually fertile?

There are 2 varieties—Mohawk and Clinton and they have exceptionally stiff straw. They will yield well where the soil is exceptionally fertile but the straw is likely to be a little short where the soil lacks fertility.

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*Membership fee of \$5.00 and capital contributions of \$1. per cow to a maximum of ten are not included in this figure of 33c a day, as they are one-time fees, refundable on request if you should discontinue using the service. These fees demonstrate your ownership in the farmer-owned dairy cattle artificial breeding organization serving New York and Western Vermont. It'll pay you to join.



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So great are the possibilities for production in the poultry industry that from time to time the brakes must be set. When a green light is flashed, eggs, broilers, turkeys, ducks roll forth in such volume that the price structure collapses.

Sound financing, promotional programs, to increase consumption, school lunch programs, support price buying can help. They cannot do all.

We must either eat much more or produce less. "Production unlimited" is not for the poultry industry at this time.—G. T. Klein

How We Immunize Against Poultry Diseases

(Continued from Page 1)

not carriers beyond one month after recovery and will not spread the disease to susceptible birds.

Typical Symptoms

Newcastle and infectious bronchitis are hard to tell apart. Both diseases make the birds sneeze for 2 or 3 weeks. Newcastle may cause some of the birds to show nervous symptoms. You should take your infected birds to a good poultry disease laboratory for diagnosis.

With Newcastle, if your flock has never been vaccinated for the disease, you will probably find the birds will drop to almost zero production. In 3 weeks they will start to lay again and after a few more weeks will come back into high and efficient egg production. Eggs will be of poor quality at first, but later become normal.

With bronchitis the flock will usually drop to 20% to 40% production. They don't usually drop to zero production with bronchitis. Unfortunately a flock of layers that catches bronchitis rarely gets back to over 50% production and will usually persist in laying a high percentage of poor-shelled unmarketable eggs. Most poultrymen who have kept a flock of layers that had bronchitis have wished that they had sold them in the first place.

Chicken pox is slower to cut production. Birds usually have sores on their combs and in their throats. They will usually return to good production after recovering. If chicken pox breaks out in one pen on your farm, I suggest that you get pigeon pox vaccine at once. Vaccinate with pigeon pox vaccine all unaffected pens. This pigeon pox vaccine gives a temporary immunity lasting several months and will not throw birds out of production.

Dr. Phil Levine of the New York State Veterinary College has looked this over and in the main agrees with what I say. He thinks you can inoculate for bronchitis a little later than I recommend. Also, he suggests an alternative vaccination program if all these diseases are in your locality. Personally I am afraid to Newcastle vaccinate by wing-web method at 3-4 weeks of age. If you want to try it, that's up to you. Here is his alternative program:

3-4 weeks of age—Newcastle—wing-web method.

7-8 weeks—Inoculate for bronchitis.

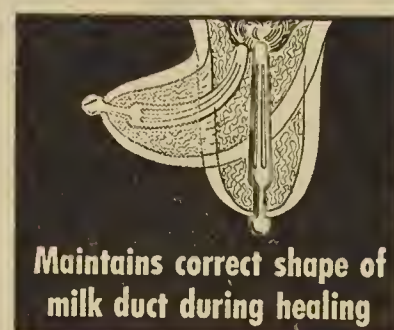
13-15 weeks—vaccinate for chicken pox.

2 weeks before production starts—Vaccinate again for Newcastle with the wing-web method.

—A. A.—

Turkey hens usually sell at a higher price per pound than toms because they are smaller and housewives find them better suited for family needs — and their ovens.

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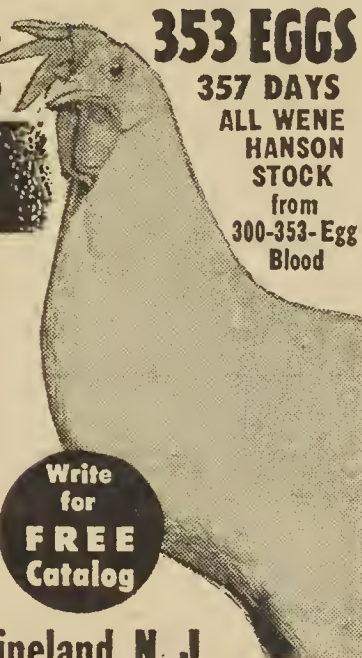
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BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News



HOW TO WASH EGGS

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ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page.)

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KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK prices in general, and cattle prices in particular, are forcing farmers to take a real licking, and in some cases, a ruinous licking. Perhaps this is due to size and swiftness of the present break below operating costs and initial costs.

Grains are selling below support prices, fats are selling below depression prices, and hides are again lower. Some feeds, such as soybean oil meal, have broken as much as \$55 per ton.

Let me quote you from a letter received this week from a mid-western lamb man (a friend of mine) who usually feeds around 50,000 head a year: "I could name many, many western producers and feeders who are practically out of business. Most everyone in the industry out here, is either broke or badly bent. Two years in a row dig into the very best. The cattle men are getting it this year and the hog men have not made any money for so long that they are used to it now."

Milk is lower, yet the government is buying over a million pounds of butter a day. Market cows are not bringing half what they did less than 2 years ago. Dairy cows and heifers are lower, and in less than 30 days the Canadian Border opens up to add their dairy replacements.

It's tough for me to paint such a picture but it is personal, also, for how long can I and millions of other farmers continue to face demoralized markets with their food and animal products while industry and labor are showing the highest profits and wages ever?

Reaping the Harvest

There are probably many reasons for our being in this mess, but likely the greatest reason is that we have been mass-advised under mass propaganda and dictated to and then, by unwise insistence and price laws, have been influenced in both our marketing and production.

We have got to get out of it by individual thinking and actions, and to throw out unwise laws and regulations such as price controls and ceilings. We have also got to stop such things as this,—the millions of pounds of heavy fat, frozen beef that was recently imported into this country from New Zealand. It is now being sold in many cities at about 20 cents a pound per carcass. It does not take much of this sort of thing to demoralize all our meat prices. Who was responsible for getting it in here in the first place, and why?

Unfortunately we also must have wise government support, for there are only ten million producing farmers with over 60 million employed. Labor unions, with nation-wide bargaining industry organization, and price-making, put the farmer in many positions beyond his control.

No Excuse

With the tremendous buying power of wages, and industry's profits, there is no excuse for food prices to be breaking farmers—and good farmers too. Just as surely there can be only one reason why farmers are facing this situation today, i. e., unwise laws, regulations, and moves by government in the years behind us which influenced not only farmers but the thoughts and buying of the general public.

While we cannot envy the job facing them, we can and do hope that we now have men of good judgement, foresight, and honesty, controlling the powers of government; that we are heading straight on into a depression I cannot be-

lieve, for I do believe that, with industry and labor in such excellent condition and with a great deal more freedom of individual farm initiative, and with just a few wise moves by government, farmers and farm prices will come back—but fast!

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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1953

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Room for Living

Second in a Series of Articles on You and Your Home

by

DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS



ALL HOUSES consist of three general functional areas—a work center, sleeping quarters, and an area for “just living.” In your home this living area may be one big room or a group of rooms, including a dining room. Or perhaps you haven’t a dining room, and even if you have, maybe your family likes to eat in the kitchen most of the time anyway.

Because of present high construction costs, the separate dining room is fast becoming a luxury, especially if used only once in a while. Nevertheless, it is a definite asset to a large family or for entertaining, and it can be made to serve two functions.

Today we no longer feel that houses have to be cut up into definite box-like compartments and that rooms have to serve only one function. There can be an open, free-and-easy sort of floor plan which gives a sense of space and at the same time permits furniture arrangements for the grouping of activities and the grouping of people for conversation.

An L-shaped room may be the thing for one family’s living area. Or an arch between two medium-sized rooms, or a partial partition. Or a large room and a smaller room opening into it. The smaller room may be a study with a desk, a sewing nook for mother, a craft center for everybody, a library, a music room, or even a place where television may be viewed without interference. If it’s to be a noisy room where the youngsters hold forth, then glass doors between it and the main living room might be advisable.

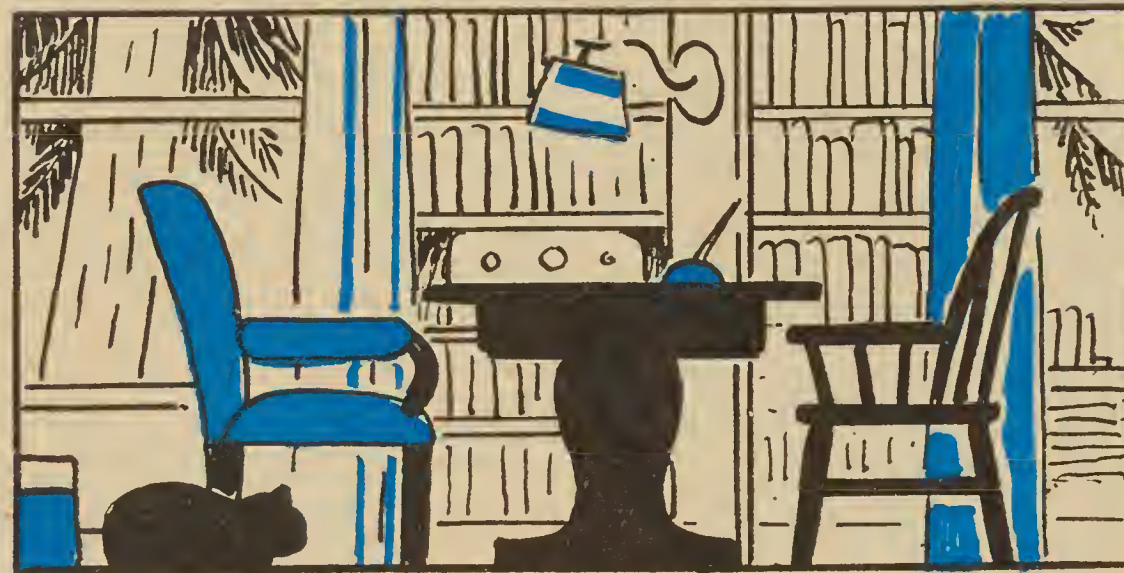
Analyze Your Problem

If you’re building a new house, the possibilities of modern housing design are endless. In an old house, of course, arrangements are limited by the floor plan, but that only makes them all the more of a challenge to you. And whether your house is new or old, the arrangements must suit the needs of your family at the moment but be flexible enough to change with family interests. Growing children change fast, and what seems like an awfully good idea when they are small enough to be hustled off to bed at an early hour may not work so well when they grow to teen age and the “gang” comes in or daughter begins to date.

Make A Plan

Begin by making lists. Lists are fun, cost no money and can be crumpled and tossed into the wastebasket before you can say Jack Robinson. First make a list of all the things you as an individual person like around you in your home. As the homemaker you are entitled to express yourself as to color and arrangement, although it is even nicer if you and your husband can weld your ideas into one.

Write down the things that make you feel good. You may like bright, clear positive color—or you may shrink from it and go only for soft, gray tones. Do you like elegance, or do



This idea was borrowed from the home of Mrs. R. B. Hinman of Ithaca, N. Y. Two chairs and a table placed in the arch between dining room and living room give members of the family an inviting spot to drop into for reading, writing, studying, or a game of canasta. The radio in the bookcase is handy for dialing, and light is available day or night. This idea also serves to pull dining room and living room together as a single living unit in the house. It is a flexible arrangement and the chairs can be turned to face the room when friends drop in to chat.

you prefer the rustic, ranchy look? Do you like it light or dark? Would you choose, if you could, heavy oak-beamed ceilings with oriental rugs, or glass and chrome?

List the colors you like best, the flowers, the amusements, the activities. When you go on a trip, what takes your eye? Are pets an important part of your existence or do they annoy you? Are you, for instance, a dog and cat enthusiast? Perhaps you are more than usually fond of horses. All these things are clues to the theme you should use in decorating.

After you have made your list of colors, styles and preferences, make another list of things the members of your family do in these rooms. Play the piano or horn, sew, read, write letters; talk, run the radio, whittle, entertain guests. You will want to arrange your furnishings so that all this is possible with the least amount of friction.

A Dream Takes Time

In one of my college classes we were told not to buy “suites” of furniture, but to buy by the piece and buy slowly.

We were told about the woman who bragged of buying all of the furniture for a five-room bungalow in one afternoon, and who spent the rest of her life regretting it and getting rid of it piece by piece. Do not feel too badly if you can’t achieve what you want immediately. Take time to dream.

I recently visited a friend in whose home I hadn’t been in years. Her house and garden were in the dream stage when I first visited her, being built slowly and painfully a bit at a time by the family. Now it is a beautiful reality. They began with no more than two rooms and a porch; then a wing was added and, finally, an upstairs and a heating unit. The children are growing up and the home in which they live is truly an expression of that family, and particularly the mother.

They all like books and every room has some built-in book shelves. They are all fond of the woods and are surrounded by it. The garden is another “living” area, carefully planned with natural winding paths and a variety of plantings, including an herb garden, a cutting bed, perennials, shrubbery and vegetables, all interestingly arranged.

It seems much larger than it really is because it is so well planned.

The downstairs of the house is decorated in woodsy tones. Walls are partly wood panelled, partly papered in a soft green and brown. Floors are bare wood for easy care and to carry out the woods idea. The birds of the woodland have entered the house in the form of prints on the wall and bird-design plates on the shelves. Deer frolic in and out the folds of drapes. There isn’t a harsh color to strike a false note. The changes from light to dark are subtle but glinting as the sunlight that shines through the pines of the forest.

It took years to select and bring together just the right things to produce this effect. It is a work of love rather than a costly display, but to those who live there the result is more valuable than anything money can buy.

Placing and Storage

After you have made a list of functions of your living area, make a list of the furnishings you have and their functions. You may discover something you hadn’t thought of before. A chest of drawers, for instance, may do double duty, or one that has been in a bedroom might function for you better as a place to store linen in the dining room, or as a beautiful and useful piece of furniture for your living room. Games, toys, records, writing materials, books and craft materials all require thoughtful placing.

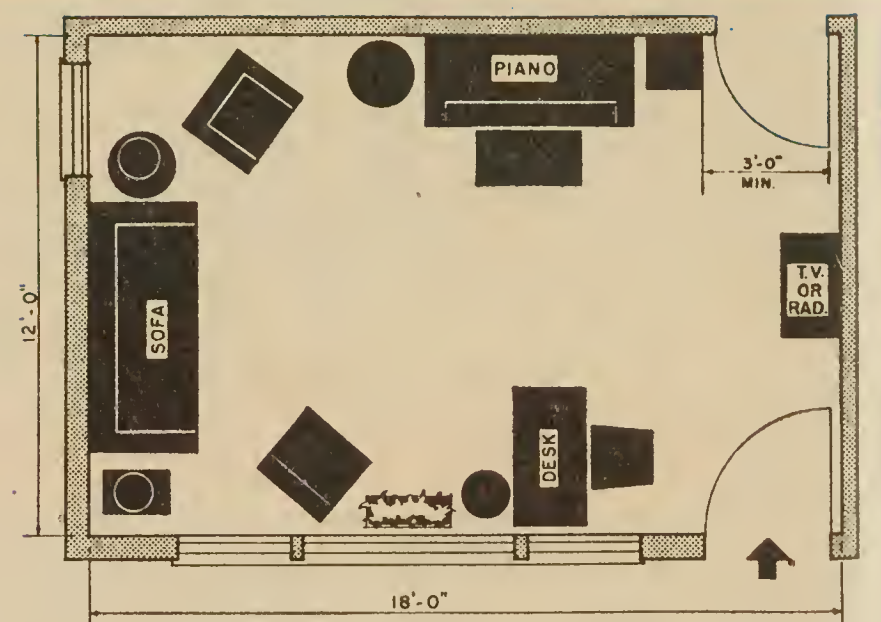
Color and Pattern

Pattern is both surface decoration and three dimensional (such as the shape and proportions of a table or lamp). The sum total of color and pattern is design. You are a designer when you thoughtfully and sensitively arrange your things.

Color can harmonize many odd pieces. Keep groups harmonious to the eye and within the purpose of the area in which they are placed. Lamps, tables, easy chairs and footstools belong in groups, not lined up like wall flowers. Try pulling out the davenport at right angles to the wall, with a table behind it and a lamp on the table; or put a floor lamp behind it

(Continued on Page 27)

From USDA Home and Garden Bulletin No. 22, “Cut-Outs to Help in Planning Your Farmhouse,” comes this living room arrangement which provides for conversation, letter writing, reading, piano playing, or entertainment by radio or TV. This bulletin not only gives many arrangements for every part of the house but shows you a simple way to plan your own home on paper. It contains cut-outs of everything from pianos to plumbing, which may be easily shifted from place to place on an outline of your own floor plan. The book costs 30 cents and is worth much more; complete instructions for home planning and room arrangements are in its 56 pages. To get a copy, write to Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and enclose 30 cents.



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Busy homemaker is top cook as well

Takes Top Cooking Honors at Sussex County Fair

Those prize ribbons that Mrs. Alice L. Roy of Newton, New Jersey, is holding are proof that she's an expert cook. For twenty years now Mrs. Roy has been taking top honors in cooking contests. And this past year she added more ribbons to her big collection . . . she took a first prize and two seconds at the Sussex County Fair!

Busy homemaker Mrs. Roy agrees with the many expert cooks who praise Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "I like its extra con-

venience," she says. "And I can always depend on it for good results!"

5000 prize-winning cooks have been asked about the yeast they use—and 97% depend on Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. They like the way it stays fresh for months, keeps on the pantry shelf. They say it's so much more convenient than old-style cake yeast. Now when you bake at home, it's easy to use yeast. Just look for the label and be sure you get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

Delectable Angel Pie

An A. A. "Best-Ever" Recipe

WHENEVER we come upon a dish that we think is distinctly "out of this world," we beg for the recipe, as in the case of this one for "Angel Pie," which we enjoyed at the home of Mrs. Warren Ranney, 203 White Park Road, Ithaca, N. Y. We especially like this recipe for four reasons:

(1) It makes a most delectable dessert!

(2) It is the perfect party dessert, as it can be made the day before and set in the refrigerator until ready to serve. Mrs. Ranney says: "This pie can be served 2 hours after it is made, but the longer it stands the better it is."

(3) It has several variations, all equally tempting. Mrs. Ranney makes Lemon, Chocolate, and Strawberry Angel Pie.

(4) It can be used even in the diet of a convalescent, as it is digestible and nourishing, as well as delicious.

Here is Mrs. Ranney's recipe:

Lemon Filling

4 egg yolks
½ cup granulated sugar
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
¼ teaspoon salt
½ pint (1 cup) heavy cream, whipped

Beat egg yolks slightly; stir in sugar, lemon juice and grated lemon rind, and salt. Cook over low heat (or in double boiler), stirring constantly, until thick. Cool and fold mixture into whipped cream (but reserve some of the whipped cream to garnish top of pie before serving). Put filling into Meringue Pie Shell, which has been baked and cooled. Set in refrigerator and chill for 2 hours before serving, or for any length of time up to 24 hours. (We can guarantee that this Lemon Angel Pie is delicious even up to the third day, if the impossible should happen and a piece of the pie remained around that long!)

Chocolate Filling

1 package (¼ pound) German's Sweet Chocolate
3 tablespoons water
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ pint (1 cup) heavy cream, whipped

Place chocolate in saucepan with the 3 tablespoons water and cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until chocolate is melted. Cool. Add vanilla and fold into whipped cream. Fill cooled Meringue Pie shell and chill 2 hours or longer. Garnish with whipped cream before serving.

Strawberry Filling

When strawberries are in season, combine fresh, slightly sweetened and drained whole berries with whipped cream. Fill Meringue Pie shell and chill for half an hour. When serving garnish with large whole berries.

—Mabel Hebel

ANGEL PIE

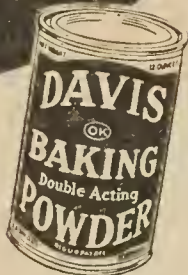
Meringue Pie Crust

4 egg whites
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 cup granulated sugar, sifted

Add salt to egg whites and beat to a froth; then add cream of tartar and beat until stiff enough to stand up in peaks when the beater is removed. Add the sugar gradually, beating constantly until the mixture is very stiff. Butter a deep pie pan, and put in the egg-white mixture, hollowing out most of the center and being careful not to spread the meringue too close to the rim of pie plate. (Small pie tins may be used for individual "Angel Pies.") Bake in a slow oven (275 F.) for 40 to 50 minutes or until light brown. Cool in pan, and fill with one of the fillings given here. Serve in same pan.

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Save Money On This Home Mixed Cough Syrup

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful for real relief.

Make a syrup with 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water. No cooking needed. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) in a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of medicine that will please you by its quick action. It never spoils, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its quick action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

FOR EXTRA CONVENIENCE GET NEW READY-MIXED, READY-TO-USE PINEX!

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



For Your
Needle

877. Decorate towels, bibs with these 4 basic huck weaving designs. New, unusual motifs. Directions for 4 designs.
568. Use your scraps for this easy-to-make quilt. Fan design. Only three pattern pieces. Pattern contains pattern pieces, directions.

568



TO ORDER

Write name, address, and pattern number plainly. Enclose **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins) for each pattern wanted and send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, 257 Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add **TWENTY CENTS** for a copy of our new Needlework Catalog, which contains 10 complete needlework patterns, as well as 73 attractive designs to send for! You'll find new ideas in it for gifts and bazaar money-makers.

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Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

Spring Specials!



2589. The swirly skirt is important in this two-piece, and so is the doll-waist jacket. Finish as a town and country cotton, or "silk" suit-dress—with your choice of sleeves, collar or collarless neckline. Sizes 10-20. Size 16: short sleeve jacket and skirt, 5½ yds. 39-in.

2087. Wearable dress and jacket with nice detail in both. Cap-sleeved basic is set off by scalloped yoke; the short or three-quarter sleeve buttoned bolero is collared for a trim, street look. Sizes 10-20. Size 16: 6¼ yds. 35-in.

2224. This perky cotton is a sewing time-saver and its brief ruffled sleeves and band trim give youthful charm. Panel-front lines slenderize the figure. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18: 3¾ yds. 35-in. fabric; 4½ yds. ric. fac.

2152. Action back ease is the added attraction of this casual blouse which could be finished as a sleeveless style or with short or long sleeve lengths. Sizes 10-20, 36-40. Size 16: sleeveless version takes 2 yds. 35-in.

3053. Two convertible collared blouse versions—both sew-easy! Sizes 10-20, 36-40. Size 16: cap-sleeved blouse takes 1¾ yds. 35-in. fabric. Short-sleeved takes 2¾ yds. 35-in. material.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly! Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our new **SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK** which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.**

Portrait of an Old House

By Eleanor Alletha Chaffee

When children wake, the house wakes,
too, from sleep,
Shakes to their laughter, holds its breath
if one
Stumbles upon the stair; or if they weep,
Wraps comfort round them till they rise
to run.
An old house cares for those within its
walls:
Its wisdom has grown ripe through smiles
and tears;
Grown as has spread the ivy on its walls,
Mellowed by storm and stronger with the
years.

It gives back to its own the peace, the
rest
Drawn from the sun and wrested from
the storm,
And those inside feel safety round them
pressed
As tangible as hearthflame and as warm.
Old houses know what new ones can but
guess—
The rich perennial that is happiness.

Room For Living

(Continued from Page 24)

and the table beside it. Try a drop-leaf table nestled in the right angle of an open staircase.

A small table with two chairs placed opposite each other at the post of an arch will tend to pull two rooms together, and it makes a good place for school work or for writing letters.

Cut pieces of brown paper the shape and size of the furniture (scale 1 inch to 1 foot) and move these around on an area drawn on white paper the size and shape of your rooms. This is easier on your muscles and floors than actually moving your furniture, and it helps you to visualize the effect.

Light is important for seeing and for beauty. Daylight and artificial light both play a dramatic part in making your home beautiful and useful. So don't put an ugly-shaped chair in front of a window, nor hide a beautiful piece of furniture in a dark corner. Don't curtain out a superb view; you can use draw drapes for privacy at night.

A purely ornamental lamp might be used in a reception hall, but the lamp you read by should give plenty of light and be placed so the light comes over your shoulder and on to the page. Lamp shades furnish a whole field of letting loose your creative energy. Approach them with imagination rather than dollars. Overhead lights are becoming less popular as we get more conscious of beauty in shaded lamps and the need to protect our eyes from glare and strain.

Bring the out-of-doors as close to the indoors as you possibly can. If you have a picture window, curtain it to frame the view rather than to shut it out. Although picture windows belong where there are real scenic views, you may be able to create such a picture by outdoor plantings near a window of sizable dimensions, and plants indoors.

If you like to sit outdoors in summer build a patio or pave a small area for deck chairs. If mosquitoes pester, screen it—but do use your out-of-doors space. It is an important part of your living area and its use can add a lot to family enjoyment and comfort.

— A.A. —

Two card tables set side by side make a good cutting table for the home sewer. You can leave equipment on them when you need to, and when you're not using them they can be folded up out of the way.

The Weather ?

"... I listen in on your Weather Round-Up at 7:15 A.M. and let me say that I have farmed in Dutchess County since 1921 and the Weather factor during hay making time has always been a bugbear, but strict attention to the weather forecasts in the morning and timing our operation to coincide with the favorable weather period has produced for us the best results this season, after some 30 years of haymaking, and has been of invaluable service to us."—Harold S. Wright, Pawling, N. Y.

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or write—

Rural Radio Network

306 East State St.
Ithaca, New York

Along The South Hill Road

By Inez George Gridley

Teaching A Calf To Drink

THERE are smart calves. Mamie was one of those. Born on Election Day, she was small and alert, and got the idea of drinking out of a pail at the first rehearsal. But there is always a calf like Birdie who just stands in the pen, bawls out her terrific hunger, and then resists to the last my efforts to teach her to drink.

I used to tell myself that anyone even remotely interested in farming and its problems ought to be able to teach a calf to drink. But I have found that it is considerably easier, and more predictable, to learn to milk a cow.

This morning I put on my oldest coveralls, took about two quarts of warm milk in a pail, and climbed into Birdie's pen. I forbade Linda Anne to climb in after me, so she stood with her head poked through the stanchion, enjoying the proceedings as I backed Birdie into a corner, straddled her neck, stuck two fingers in her mouth

and invited her to enjoy the delicious breakfast in the pail.

Birdie sucked my fingers avidly, swallowed one tablespoon of the milk, and then walloped the pail and butted me hard under the chin. I've heard about milk baths, of course, but I doubt if Cleopatra and any of the other belles of history ever tried to teach a calf to drink—and so probably they never had the experience of taking a bath in two quarts of warm milk with all their clothes on, as I did this morning.

Linda Anne thought it was all very funny, but I muttered darkly to myself and told her that Birdie would be hungry enough to eat when supper time came! In my heart, of course, I knew I was licked.

The maddening part of it is that Brother will probably feed her without a tussle when he tries it.

Back in the house, with a crick in the small of my back from bending over so long, I tossed my clothes, all of them, into the washer, and took another bath—in water, this time.

NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

When Jerry Eastman's term of service with Rogers' Rangers ended soon after the defeat of the Americans and British at Ticonderoga in 1758, Jerry decided not to re-enlist until he had visited his wife and son in New Hampshire. His two friends, young Ebenezer Webster and Red Holt, who came from the same home town of Kingston, decided to accompany him. In Albany Red got in trouble with some teamsters, in which one of the teamsters was killed, so all of them left the town rather hurriedly. As they neared home they traveled faster and finally reached Jerry's farmstead, to receive a boisterous welcome from little Ephraim, Jerry's son, and a loving greeting from his wife Hannah. After a meal there Eb and Red went on and Jerry caught up on the news of the town and tried to get acquainted with his little two-year-old son, to whom his father was a stranger. Next morning Jerry went to his brother Joe's home to tell Joe's wife Abigail that her husband had been killed at Halfway Brook.

MUTTERING under his breath that he might as well get all this sort of thing over at once, Jerry turned his footsteps to the other end of the town. It was just around noon when he knocked at the door of the Beam home. The door was opened by a middle-aged man who bore a striking resemblance to Josiah. Chips off the same block had been the father and son, and the simile seemed appropriate, for Jim Beam's square frame looked as if he might have been hewn out of his own New Hampshire rock.

Jim's face lighted up when he saw Jerry. He pulled him into the kitchen. The large family of three girls and four boys, who had been sitting around the dinner table, all stood up to greet him, while the mother came forward to shake hands and to insist that he join them in the meal. She bustled about making a place for him at the table.

"Ten thousand damns!" thought Jerry to himself. "Why do I ever get these jobs shoved on me? I never can eat here. What will I say to them?"

As those thoughts thronged his mind the mother stopped midway to the table to ask about Josiah. Not knowing how to soften the blow, Jerry said, simply:

"That is what I came to tell you. Josiah was killed at the Battle of Ticonderoga."

A stunned silence followed his announcement. Then came a scraping of chairs and stools as with one accord the family pushed back from the table. No one wanted to eat that good dinner now. Everyone stood around uncertainly until the father said:

"Thank you, Jerry, for bringing the news yourself. I know it wasn't easy for you."

At the sound of her husband's voice Mrs. Beam threw her apron over her face and turning went into the little bedroom that opened off the kitchen and softly closed the door behind her.

Jerry felt particularly inadequate. It takes time to absorb the full extent of such news, but the father fought sternly for self-control and said:

"We thought it a little strange that we had no word from Josiah, but then no one here has heard anything in months. Can you tell us about it?"

There was neither movement nor sound as Jerry related again, but more briefly, the attack on Ticonderoga, and how he and Eb Webster had found

Josiah and carried him to the boat. When he came to the scene in the boat Jerry was surprised to find that the mother was sitting in her chair at the table. He had been so absorbed in recalling the experiences that he had failed to notice when she rejoined the group. Finally he concluded:

"Josiah was a good boy and a good soldier," and his words were a benediction.

The girls were weeping openly now, but the father stood erect.

"Thank you, Jerry," he said again, "it is God's will." And at the other end of the table the mother nodded her head.

After another moment or two, the father asked:

"Does Mary Rowell know? They were going to be married, you know."

Jerry shook his head.

"I haven't told anyone but you. Josiah asked me to tell her. I'll do it—but I dread it."

"I can well understand that you do," said the older man. "But you can do it better than anyone else because you were close to Josiah at the end."

JERRY'S steps lagged on the way to the Rowell home as he strove desperately to think what he could say that would soften the blow for Josiah's sweetheart. The welcome that he received from Mr. and Mrs. Rowell and the eager light in Mary's eyes did not make his task any easier. The look on his face as he answered their greetings told the kind of news he had brought before anything else was said. Before their questioning silence he finally blurted out:

"I'm sorry, folks. I hate to be the bearer of bad news, but I have to tell you that Josiah died after Ticonderoga."

To relieve his own feelings somewhat, he continued:

"This is a bad for all of us. I've just come from telling the Beams about Josiah."

Mary turned and sank into a chair, while her mother said:

"Breaking news of this kind is always a hard task, Jerry, and we are grateful to you for doing it yourself. Won't you sit down with us for a little?"

Mary raised her stricken face to say:

"Tell me what happened, Jerry."

Stumblingly at first, he gradually grew more sure of himself as again he tried to bring to them a picture of the attack on Ticonderoga. When he got to the part about Josiah's death he omitted many of the details, emphasizing only Josiah's fine record as a soldier who had always been willing to go beyond the line of duty, and how well he was liked by his comrades. He didn't forget to tell, either, how Josiah's last thought had been for Mary.

On his way back to his home, trudging along the old country road that he had traveled so often in boyhood, Jerry Eastman thought: "I certainly wouldn't want to have many days like this has been. The real meaning and cost of war has been brought home to at least three families in this town. Some of the others, too, will realize what it costs to defend their homes."

Then, with a sigh and a shrug of the shoulders, Jerry spoke aloud:

"I declare I don't know which is worse—fightin' Indians or deliverin'

messages like I've had today. For me, I'd rather have the Indians!"

It wasn't easy for Jerry to settle down to the routine of the little farm, such a radical change from the life of almost constant action and excitement he had had for the past two years. It was hardly to be expected that he would adjust quickly to the prosaic, humdrum life of a smallholder.

WHAT was he going to do this morning, he wondered next day, as he came downstairs for breakfast. Thanks to Hannah's good planning there was little that needed to be done in the fields. The crops were all harvested and in the barn. Of course there were always the chores, but they took only a fraction of a man's time morning and evening. Maybe a little later he could get the oxen out and do a little fall plowing, or cut and haul the winter's wood supply.

Uneasy and discontented, one morning Jerry came back in from doing the chores, picked his gun from the pegs on the kitchen wall, and told Hannah that he thought he would go hunting for a spell. Understanding what was troubling him, Hannah looked at him a little anxiously. When young Ephraim got more used to having his father around, she thought, it would make a difference, but that would take a little time. Meantime, after the first rapture of their reunion, Jerry had resumed his usual undemonstrative attitude toward her, so she too was a little upset and uneasy. However, there was nothing she could do about it, so she nodded pleasantly in response to his remark, hoping that the fall woods and a gun in his hands would prove an outlet for his restlessness.

As Jerry started out of the kitchen, he stopped by Ephraim, who was playing on the floor with a homemade rag doll. Ephraim looked interested, so Jerry knelt down beside him and laid the gun across his knees. Immediately the little boy began to explore the gun and Jerry started to tell him about it just as he would talk to an adult. Hannah looked immensely pleased. That's just right, she thought. They'll be good friends and playing together before we know it.

Stretching out a hand to ruffle his little son's hair, Jerry picked up the gun, waved to Hannah and Ephraim, and strode out the door and across the fields to the nearby woods. Several times Jerry had to pull himself up and laugh because, although there was no reason for it here, it had become instinctive to slide and skulk from tree to tree. After an hour or so of wandering around he heard the crack of another rifle and instantly took cover. He had to use a real effort of will to convince himself that the shot must have come from another hunter's gun and couldn't possibly be from an enemy.

ADVANCING in the direction of the sound, he came out into a small clearing, where a big man sat on a log, his rifle across his lap, his face bent forward in his hands. Jerry started forward, then jumped with a startled exclamation when a guttural "How!" sounded almost in his ears. Turning, he found the squaw beside him, and knew that it must be Red there on the log, because she never was far away from him. Reason for it or not, the squaw always took it upon herself to protect Red in every way she knew how.

Acknowledging the greeting, Jerry strode over to Red, who stood up to greet him. Both sat down on the log. There was no doubt about it, Jerry thought, Red Holt was very much down in the mouth. His shoulders were bent as under a great burden, all of his huge frame spelled dejection. Even his scraggly red beard looked wilted.

They sat in silence for a few minutes, then Jerry asked:

"How have things been goin', Red?"

Red shrugged his shoulders and seemed disinclined to talk, but he finally grunted:

"Not so good."

The Indian girl came up and sat down on the other side of Red. Even her usually stoical attitude seemed dented.

Thinking that he could take silence just as long as they could, Jerry just sat still. After a time Red turned directly to him and Jerry saw that his eyes were bloodshot.

"What's the matter, Red?" he asked. "What's happened?"

"Everything!"

"Tell me," said Jerry, shortly.

"You might know. I ain't wanted here," Red answered bitterly.

JERRY did know. In fact, he had thought about it many times. In that town, still close to the Puritan influence, tolerance was unknown. Jerry had known that Red would be condemned on two counts. In fact, all of them would be blamed for bringing an Indian into the town. But worse still, the fact that Red was living with an Indian woman—or with any woman for that matter without benefit of clergy—was an unforgivable sin.

With those thoughts in mind, Jerry asked:

"Well, what happened?"

Suddenly Red's anger and misery exploded into words:

"You know me. My family's all gone—but I thought I had some friends. I went to 'em—" he jumped to his feet. "When they found out I had this Indian girl with me they wouldn't even give us a thing to eat."

He shook his fist.

"Me that had gone to the wars to save their skins while they stayed at home out of danger!"

"I went to the minister, Obehiah Small. I told him how she had saved our lives. It didn't make any difference with him, not a smidgen. He was worse'n any of 'em. Religion!" — he fairly spat the word out—"said no one could help me while I was livin' in sin."

He laughed bitterly and Jerry thought of the scene in the boat when Red had repeated part of the 23rd Psalm on far-away Lake George as a burial service for a fallen comrade.

Red was speaking more quietly now.

"I've no use for the whole kit and caboodle of 'em."

Red resumed his seat on the log. Jerry was full of sympathy, but he knew there was no help for this situation. Red was right. Men who stayed home had no appreciation or understanding of what war really meant, of how it felt to leave behind everything you love, to risk your life, undergo hardships beyond the imagination of men who stayed behind. Maybe war had some advantages after all. It bred a tolerance that was seldom achieved in private life, a comradeship in danger, and an understanding that was seldom reached even by ministers. What was the golden rule that they talked about so much? He muttered part of it aloud:

"Do unto others—"

"Tell ye what I'd like to do," said Red, fiercely. "The way I feel now I'd like to bring Rogers' Rangers down on this town an' burn the shacks right over their heads."

To get his mind off that subject, Jerry said:

"What have you been doin'? How have you been eatin'? Why didn't you come back to our house?"

Red shook his head.

"An' git 'em all down on you, too! You've got to live here. Thank God, I don't have to."

He took up Jerry's question.

"What have we been doin'? His laugh was harsh. "Just what I've been doin' for the last two years." For the first time Jerry saw the old sheepish grin on Red's face. "Livin' off the coun-



Copies of the book entitled, "The Story of Grass," can be had, free of charge, by writing The BRILLION IRON WORKS, Brillion, Wis. According to Brillion, the amount of grass and legume seed sown by ordinary methods can be greatly reduced when put in by the Brillion method and still produce a sure stand.

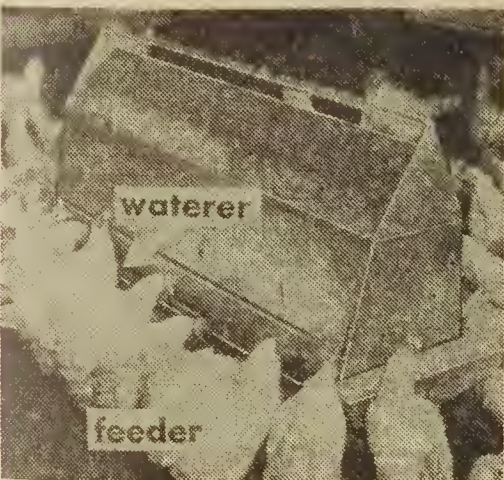
If you are considering the use of flexible water pipe you can get either or both of two illustrated leaflets giving installation directions from the CARLON PRODUCTS CORPORATION, 10225 Meech Avenue, Cleveland 5, Ohio.

The title of one is "The Carlon Flexible Pipe Installation Information" and the other, "Carlon Rigid Pipe Installation Information."

Home and farm uses of liquified petroleum gas, the fuel which now brings to millions of families in rural, small town and suburban areas comforts and conveniences once enjoyed only by city dwellers, are described in "Better Living . . . With LP-Gas," a new 28-page, illustrated booklet issued by the LP-GAS INFORMATION SERVICE, Chicago, Ill. It also contains practical recipes and suggested layouts for modern kitchens and utility rooms. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by sending 10 cents to the LP-Gas Information Service, 11 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

You can get a copy of a new booklet called "Going to Paint?" by dropping a post card to the DU PONT COMPANY, Finishes Division, Room D-7147, Wilmington 98, Delaware. The booklet is written clearly and is well illustrated. It is written for amateurs, which includes most of us.

THE NEW YORK PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE at Room 1814, 50 W. 50th Street, New York 20, N. Y., has a color strip film entitled "It's Your Business." As you probably know, strip films are comparable to slides, and along with the film comes an explanation of each picture. The film is being shown to civic groups, fraternal organizations, and schools throughout New York. If you know of a meeting where you think it should be shown, you can write to the above address. The above-mentioned film strip refers to government.



This "FEED-FOUNT" (a combination waterer-feeder for hens) was announced January 1 by the Russell Manufacturing Co., 608 Wells St., Caro, Michigan. It provides water and feed at the same location so that chickens can eat and drink at the same time and place. It holds 225 lbs. of feed and can be used with either pressure or gravity water system.

FEBRUARY NEEDLEWORK

By Alma Robinson Higbee

The dawn was gray as the gray clouds overhead,
And snow fell like zephyr yarn with an icy thread
That twisted in the air, a tangled skein.
The brook was hushed in frozen cellophane.

The wind with silver needles quickly knit
A blanket for the ground and covered it.
The birds came down for crumbs, then flew away,
Leaving the brier-stitched pattern of a winter day.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

try. Livin' good, too, ain't we?"
He turned to the squaw for confirmation and she nodded vigorously.

"Roast chicken every night; eggs every morning"; late vegetables out the garden. Ain't had it as good in a long time. There's more'n one way to skin a cat."

Jerry laughed, then sobered.
"But that can't last," he commented.
"They've prob'ly missed the eggs an' hens already, an' they'll be out lookin' for ye. 'Sides, the winter's comin' on an' it gets mighty cold aroun' these parts."

Red nodded, his face resuming its former somber expression.

"I've got the answer to that, too. She an' me are startin' west in a day or two to jine up with the Rangers again. It's quite a trip, but I'm goin' where I know I'll be welcome. Big fool that I was for ever tryin' to come back here! Wouldn't of if it hadn't been for you an' Eb."

He stood up and held out his hand, the squaw rising to stand by his side.

"Glad I saw ye, Jerry. Was figurin' how I could git to see ye"—he grinned a little—"without disgracin' ye — an' here ye come along."

Jerry shook hands hard, relieved that Red had made the only possible decision. Then he asked:

"Have ye seen or heard from Eb since we came?"

"Yeah! Saw him out in the woods. He didn't say much, but jedgin' by his looks I'd say he's havin' his troubles, too."

Then he added:
"Maybe ye won't be likin' to stay here too long, either." He thumped his chest, pridefully.

"Places such as this ain't for ye an' me who've been with Rogers' Rangers. Goodbye for now," he added, and turning, stalked off into the forest, the Indian girl like a shadow at his heels.

(To be continued)

We Like Doing Business With Farm Families

The men and women of A&P have been doing business with the nation's farm families for a long time.

Farm families have been among our best customers. They have learned that the values offered by their local A&P help them to eat better and save money.

We have been one of the farmer's best customers, too. We buy meat, poultry, eggs, dairy products, fruits and vegetables from all sections of the country for distribution through our stores.

We have worked closely with our farm suppliers to better serve our mutual boss—the American housewife who decides what she will buy, and how much she will pay for it.

In our relations with American agriculture, both as suppliers and customers, we have been guided by four basic policies:

1. *We are in the market every week of the year buying fine quality foods to satisfy the day-to-day needs of our customers.*
2. *We move food as quickly and efficiently as possible to our retail outlets in order to reduce waste and spoilage, preserve quality and eliminate unnecessary handling costs.*
3. *We promote the sale of these farm fresh foods through honest advertising and fair merchandising practices.*
4. *We keep our profit rate at the lowest practical figure . . . last year less than 1c on each dollar of sales . . . in order to narrow the spread between farm and retail prices.*

These policies have helped our suppliers earn a larger share of the consumer's dollar; have helped build sound and expanding markets for farm products; and have helped boost the farmers' income.

And these same policies of efficient, low-cost distribution have given millions of American families more good food for their money.

Because these policies have been good for our customers and our suppliers, they have been good for us, too. They have made people want to sell to us and buy from us.

We have enjoyed our friendly relations with America's farm families, and we hope to keep on doing business with you, to our mutual advantage, for many years to come.



TWO GREAT NOVELS

A \$5 bill will bring you two of Ed Eastman's best books:

"NO DRUMS"

and

"THE SETTLERS"

Mr. Eastman will autograph copies on request.

Send check or money order to

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John B. Babcock

THE young fellows whose lives have been closely tied to SunnYGables Farm, near Ithaca, N. Y., are often discussed on this page—often with no more identification than a first name. For those who have followed our progress on the farm over the years, first names are enough; in fact, visitors feel well enough acquainted to address any of us by our first names as though they knew us. However, I think it is safe to assume that all of us lose track of people outside our families and daily associations. Most of us are too busy to keep a mental file of everyone we know.

Over the next few issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I intend to give a sketch of the lives of those who have been close to SunnYGables in recent years, dealing with each of us in turn. In doing so, I am not assuming that others are so interested in us as individuals that this job needs doing. More important, is that the shifting patterns of our lives are the result of changes in our economy, changes in farm living, and changes in northeastern agriculture as a whole. All of us everywhere are in quest of a way of life that has economic justification as well as provision for work that we like, that suits us, and that gives us satisfaction. Maybe by following our local changes and growth, someone may be able to pick up a hint or two to further himself, or avoid a pitfall one of us has encountered. It will be evident that the forces that have changed our lives are the forces that farmers throughout the Northeast feel and deal with daily.

Briefly, here are the people I shall review, taking them by their length of time since SunnYGables first affected their lives.

Howard E. Babcock, Jr., has a ranch near Roswell, New Mexico, and operates some businesses in town. You may remember the occasional comments he used to send from down New Mexico way. He has three children, including a late 1952 model named Nelda Jane.

Ross Yapple, a high school pal of Howard's, was with the farm through school, including some short courses in agriculture at Cornell. Right now, he boasts a family of three children, and from his small fruit farm near Newfield, N. Y., operates a retail milk route in the vicinity of Ithaca. Albert "Boots" Poelvoorde came to SunnYGables in 1945, and soon after took over operation of his own dairy farm near Newfield, N. Y. With a family of two girls and a boy, Boots sold his dairy and went into custom machine operation and cropping his own farm. He sold out and is now working for a feed store in Florida.

Jack Conner is the present operator of SunnYGables proper. Jack returned from his world travels with the army, tried ranching way out West, and settled back down to dairying at SunnYGables. The father of two red-headed boys, Jack is working at building a herd of top Brown Swiss.

With that brief summary of each of the principal characters who started at SunnYGables, perhaps I should mention that as the last member of the group, I divide my time between the farm and the farm equipment business out in Ohio. There are miles to travel

between the two ways of life, but both are rewarding enough to justify the extra time and effort. And my family? Well, by the time this page is printed, I shall have taken a wife, Nancy, and will be on my honeymoon.

I am going to deal first with Boots, observing before I do, that of the five of us, **only one is a full-time farmer today.** All of us still have our lives tied to agriculture, and have direct interests in a farm operation. I think there is some significance though, that in our little valley, the actual operating farms are on the decrease, as they are nationwide. Yet, those of us who have left the farm as a full-time proposition, still find our work in agriculture.

THE ALBRIGHT FARM

BOOTS POELVOORDE took over a broiling dairy farm near SunnYGables right after the war with the intention of building a dairy operation and purchasing the farm. Despite the fact that I know of no man with the knack for handling cows that Boots possesses, today he is out of the dairy business and out of farming.

Rather than condemn either dairying, or Boots as an operator, I think it would be valuable to examine the reasons causing him to leave his farm. The main reason is one that has bothered me greatly of late, and has caused me to take stock of my own status as we all look into an unsure future. Quite simply, Boots bit off more than he could chew financially. A reverse or two in prices and farming conditions requires more cushion than Boots had.

In reviewing the history of Boots' farm, the rest of us have been impressed with the importance of keeping close track of our current financial status. Because neither he nor his wife had advanced training in the money end of farm management, the young couple allowed their current debt situation to get out of balance. This meant additional burden in the form of lost cash discounts, carrying charges and interest. An inadequate bookkeeping system made the situation grow more serious than I was able to appraise, and help correct in time.

Although affairs were not yet desperate, Boots decided to liquidate his dairy herd at the high prices prevailing a year and a half ago to regain a good cash position and thus effect a retrenchment. The intent was to rebuild the herd through youngstock raised on home-grown forage. Without the milk check, Boots planned on cash income through custom work with his good line of machinery, crops on shares, and cash grain and hay crops at home. The cows did sell well, and it looked like the alternative plan would work out satisfactorily.

Custom Machine Work Difficult

A season of custom machinery operation proved to us that the farmer who depends on outside help is not the only one who suffers. Boots found long hours of work, constant harassment from those next in line for the machinery, and discouraging breakdowns right when he was busiest. A bad grain sea-

son cancelled most of his own efforts to raise a cash crop and left several customers unable to pay for work done on their places. These breaks set Boots back once again as far as current capital is concerned, and gave us all an understanding of the problems of the "one crop" farmer. Our diversification here in the Northeast is truly one of our greatest blessings.

Stretched Dollars

As 1952 rounded out, Boots was even more skeptical of making a safe recovery. He could see his way out, but only with insurance that there would be no serious setbacks in weather, growing conditions, or prices. No one can be sure of all those elements, and rather than increase his already heavy investment burden, he decided to sell out. With ever decreasing operating margins, refinancing by further indebtedness did not seem like the logical move at the time.

Shortly after the first of the year, Boots sold all his properties and moved to Florida where he had previously arranged for work as a feed salesman.

Boots has Objective

Certainly we were all sorry to see Boots leave our part of the country. And, we were sorry to see him leave the farm he has worked so hard on over the post-war years. Boots' Objective in going to Florida is to check into the dairy business in that warm country where barns are not necessary, and grazing is possible 365 days of the year. The South's growing emphasis on livestock farming has left the area short of farmers with dairy know-how. Traveling about the country as a feed salesman, Boots intends to learn southern dairying with a view toward turning his valuable know-how to good use eventually in an area that needs qualified dairymen badly. We all wish him luck.

WATCH WEATHER CHANGES

February and March are well known for abrupt changes in temperature and

wind. A bright balmy day will come along, followed by plunging temperatures and a sharp, cutting wind. Particularly where dairy cows and youngstock run in an open pen, cold weather is not too much of a problem. A quick change from warm to cold, though, can bring on trouble.

With a bedded and sheltered basement to take refuge in, we have a pretty good idea of how the weather is affecting the dairy herd. When the cows stand out in the paved lot voluntarily, we are sure the weather is not bothering them at all. But, when the wind shifts, and there is a cold rain or sleet storm, we notice that they are only too glad to bed down close together in the back corner of the pen.

When the cows start noticing the weather and doing something about it, that is our hint to give them some help. It often means a little extra fresh bedding, and closing doors that might create drafts till their bodies are conditioned to the new temperature conditions. When the cows in the pen start to bunch up, that is the hint also that we had better check throughout the barn to see that things are pretty well buttoned up for the night.

Some sickness in the herd over past seasons has proved that late winter and early spring are the danger seasons for animal health. Flu epidemics and colds at this season prove that this season is dangerous for humans—so the least we can do is take the hint and give our cows, chickens and other animals close attention till spring finally pushes through.

ANOTHER RED HEAD

LAST month, we ran a picture of little Johnnie Conner helping his dad around the milk house. Johnnie has now been joined by a husky redhead by the name of Mike. Jean and Jack Conner have all the work they can handle in keeping the farm going—but the years ahead will see the development of two rugged boys who may some day do the chores while Mom and Dad help plan a future that will keep them in farming.



—Photo: C. Hadley Smith

Pictured here with her last calf is Smitty, who held the seniority record around SunnYGables for many years. A grade Holstein, Smitty is probably responsible for raising a bigger family than any cow we have ever had on the place. For the past five years, her pendulous udder has made it unhandy to run her through with the milking string, though she was a high producer both in quantity and fat. In addition to raising her own calves, Smitty brought along a half dozen or so each year as our number one nurse cow.

As living proof that conformation is not the only criterion for high production, Smitty goes in the Hall of Fame of our memories at SunnYGables along with "Mama" the toothless Dorset sheep, "Limpy" our three-legged dog, and "Peanuts," the Shetland pony.

SERVICE BUREAU

ANOTHER READER SOLVES TRESPASSING PROBLEM

IN THE January 3 issue of A.A. I was very much impressed with the article "Bad Eyesight" and the problem of the Greene County, New York farmer.

I have a 200-acre North Jersey piece of woodland. After my cabin was shot up by irresponsible hunters I decided to stop it AND DID. (They shot the glass gallon jar on my 3-burner kerosene stove, shot my percolator, shot out windows, and left front door open, doing terrific winter storm damage.)

I contracted with a 14-member, reliable hunting and fishing club for exclusive hunting privileges. They posted my property free and have run off all poachers. When 6 or 8 members of the club are on the property, well armed, they have little difficulty in quickly persuading 2 and 3 drifters not to pass posted areas again.

The relationship with a reliable club has been fine and no damage has been done since.

If the Greene County farmer cannot contact such a club, why not get a township council to pass an ordinance that in their jurisdiction permission must be asked first, write to all non-resident woodlot owners for posting permission, and close out the area for all non-residents by contracting for hunting rights as an "Improvement Association" and deputize all adult males as deputy game wardens, with cheap plastic covered badges — numbered to identify holders. Charge 25c per badge and issue them to reputable citizens.

In writing to non-resident land owners stress the possible fire loss by cigarette-smoking hunters and the service rendered by the residents who are the only fire volunteers. They deserve an "exclusive" agreement in exchange for their protection and their "Improvement Association" would appreciate co-operation.

Write down the car license numbers of all unoccupied cars parked along the roads before seeking the hunters.

I think one of these plans would work. — C. O. Reinhart, 220 Park St. Roselle, N. J.

SUREST WAY

Some of the advertising claims made by unreliable concerns sound so silly that it is difficult to believe that anyone would believe them. An example is the TRULOVE COMPANY of New York against which a postal fraud order has been issued.

One of the claims is: "The use of Chez-Elle perfume will enable any married woman to make her husband obey her every command." Another called "Double Power" will "take a husband away from his wife or a sweetheart from his loved one!" We can't help wondering what would happen if both wife and sweetheart used the same perfume!

The Post Office Department is active in refusing the use of the mails to companies of this sort. The difficulty is that the company can fold up and start up next week with the same product under a different name.

The surest way to close them up is for the public to refuse to patronize such obviously fraudulent outfits.

— A.A. —

TRIAL OFFERS

Recently, we have had several complaints by subscribers who bought utensils or tools by mail-order with the guarantee that the merchandise could be returned if not satisfactory.

Readers have run into two difficulties which you can avoid if you know about them, namely:

- (1) In some cases, the company seems to have no record of return. There is no complete answer to this other than to insure your package when you return it.
- (2) Another difficulty is the claim by the company that the utensil was not returned within the "trial period." In that case, it is better to give one day's "leeway". In other words, if the guarantee says to return the merchandise within five days, it is better to return it within four days.

We may be wrong, but sometimes we wonder if this "trial offer" is not made because the company thinks the people will neglect or forget to return the merchandise until the "trial period" is over.

— A.A. —

SORRY THEY SIGNED

A number of subscribers tell us that after signing a conditional sales contract for the purchase of some equipment they found that the conditions in the contract were considerably different than what was told them verbally by the agent.

We are going to try to stop what we consider misrepresentation. At the same time it is only fair to point out again that you are taking an unnecessary risk when you take an agent's word for what's in the contract.

Time and time again the courts have ruled that if you had the opportunity to read the contract, and if you didn't read it, it was your own fault and you must live up to it.

Likely, the agent will refer to it as a "memo" or "agreement" but don't forget, it is a contract and once you sign it you are likely to have to live up to it or go through all kinds of trouble and expense to defend yourself in court.

— A.A. —

Thousands of valuable trees are damaged each autumn by persons seeking to collect brilliantly colored foliage. Most damage is done when branches are broken off and split, inviting the usual tree diseases and leaving the tree or shrub badly misshapened. Trees that suffer most at the hands of the foliage hunters include ash, sweet gum, oaks, maples, sumac, sour gum and tulip.

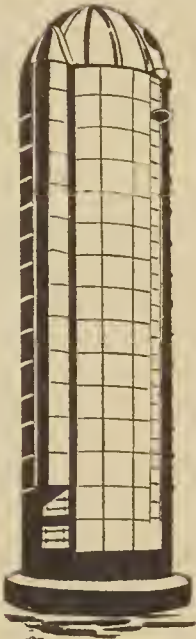


SOMETHING TO SMILE ABOUT —

Robert S. Pinney, North American agent at Glens Falls, is handing a check for \$312.84 to Mrs. Ruth Taylor. She received a severe back injury in an auto accident. A reckless driver pulled out from a side street, and to avoid a collision she jammed on the brakes which caused her car to skid into a tree. This was her first auto accident in 25 years of driving. Her double protection accident policy, which cost \$10.00 a year, paid her \$20.00 a week while laid up. The Taylors believe in Double Protection—all eight members of the family carry it and keep it renewed.

Keep Your Policies Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago
SUPERIOR DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.

Have You Frozen Profits?



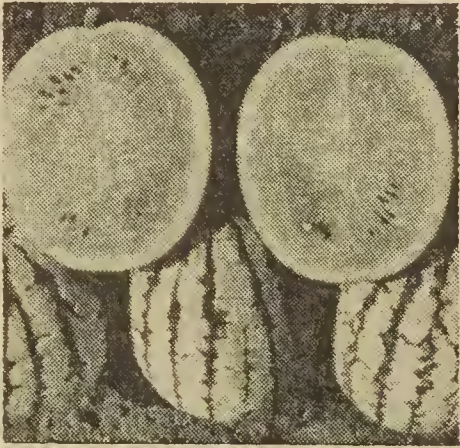
Frozen silage usually means wasted silage. Reduce deep freezing and you reduce waste while increasing profits. Even if you can pick out the frozen part, there is little reward. The work is hard and your cows would appreciate something better. With a steel silo — freezing is less extensive. The walls conduct the heat from even the mildest winter sun into the silage, to limit freezing. Besides making quality silage from the day of filling, a SILVER SHIELD STEEL SILO maintains the feeding value and insures a maximum use of your crop. For over 30 years its modern structural steel design has provided maximum strength for silage storage. The extra-strength steel keeps moisture in — air out. Smooth inside walls, large chute, and doors at all levels—make handling easy. All sizes. Every structural quality to make the best quality silage for you.

- Airtight
 - Fireproof
 - Moisture Proof
 - Windproof
 - Rotproof
 - Easily Erected
- WITH THESE SERVICE FEATURES
- 1. Early Delivery
 - 2. 20 year Written Guarantee
 - 3. We Erect
 - 4. Early Order Discount
- UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.
Box 361A Red Creek, N. Y.
Write for Full Information

Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Leo D. Fuller, Manusville (Refund on fly spray)	\$ 2.98
Mrs. Edna Harte, Cato (Settlement of claim)	63.84
Donald Rollins, Canaseraga (Pay for damage)	65.00
Gordon Perkins, Patterson (Refund on nursery stock)	9.00
Mrs. L. May Tobey, Vestal (Money for household goods)	12.00
Mrs. Gordon Timion, Clinton (Refund on dress)	6.97
H. W. Collins, Ovid (Money for coal)	66.70
John W. Rogers, Watertown (Insurance Adjustment)	30.00
Charles Sheerum, Medina (Refund on orders)	4.34
Clarence Smith, Franklin (Refund on vaporizer)	6.95
Andy Tavelli, Berkshire (Refund on vaporizer)	6.95
David Wasserlauf, White Lake (Refund on vaporizer)	6.95
Eva H. Udell, Rochester (Refund on merchandise)	4.05
Mrs. Fannie Hill, Avon (Refund on merchandise)	26.63
MASSACHUSETTS	
Philo G. Scoville, Brimfield (Settlement of claim)	3.00
Mrs. J. S. Johnson, N. Townsend (Refund on dishes)	6.95
MAINE	
Charles B. Curry, Limestone (Settlement of claim)	12.00
Miss Joyce Lord, Bangor (Refund on clothing)	6.20
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. C. Cline, Hope (Refund on unordored bulbs)	1.37
D. Lewis Sickler, Woodstown (Refund on vaporizers)	69.42

HARRIS SEEDS



EVER EATEN A VINE-RIPENED WATERMELON? LIVE IN AN AREA WHERE WATERMELONS WON'T RIPEN? Then plant this new variety and harvest a crop of medium sized oval green and white striped melons with firm, delicious red flesh having very few seeds. BRED ESPECIALLY FOR NORTHERN CONDITIONS Because of its unusually sweet flavor, its vigorous growth and early bearing, Rhode Island Red is one of the most exciting new things for northern gardens to have come along in many a year. We are proud to have been chosen to introduce this new watermelon. Seed available only from us. SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' catalog. JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC. 31 Moreton Farm Rochester 11, N. Y. —1953 CATALOG now ready—

GET A SHOWDOWN DEMONSTRATION of the FAR MORE POWERFUL FERGUSON "30"



SEEING IS BELIEVING

Whatever the power rating, whatever the size, whatever the performance you expect from your next tractor . . . insist on *seeing* before you buy. But, here's a suggestion . . .

Call your Ferguson Dealer first!

Ask him to bring a Ferguson "30" to your farm for a Showdown Demonstration. Pick real tough jobs . . . especially those that have given you trouble with your present tractor.

Match your present tractor, or any other tractor, job for job, feature for feature with the Ferguson "30". Your search for the best of all tractors for your farm will end right there.

Your friendly Ferguson Dealer will be happy to bring a truckload of Ferguson Implements along with "the world's most copied tractor" when he visits your farm. He'll match the Ferguson "30" against all comers and give you a Showdown Demonstration of power, performance, and versatility . . . yes, of plain dollars-and-cents value . . . like you never saw before!

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

How to Keep

A LADINO-GRASS PASTURE

W. KEITH KENNEDY & C. M. JOHNSON

Agronomy Department, Cornell University

MANY farmers have come to rely on ladino as their main pasture legume. It is palatable, nutritious, easy to establish, and extremely productive when grown with certain grasses.

But all too frequently, due to a combination of many factors, the ladino clover disappears or becomes too thin in the stand for top production.

Ladino's Needs

Ladino needs lime and fertilizer. It will not grow vigorously on acid soil (where the pH is below 6.0) so the first thing to check before seeding is how much lime the soil needs. A kit for testing lime requirements of soil is available from county agents and most seed, fertilizer and lime dealers.

After lime, the most important thing to check is the soil fertility. Ladino-grass mixture uses a lot of phosphorus and potassium and the best way to determine a proper fertility program is to have the soil tested for fertility in a reliable soil testing laboratory. Your county agricultural agent will tell you how to get this testing done.

Nearly all the soils in the Northeast need to be supplemented with phosphatic fertilizers as they are naturally low in phosphorus. Unless the test of your soil shows that phosphorus has been built up through heavy applications of phosphated manure, then 150 pounds of superphosphate (30 lbs. of P_2O_5 per acre per year is a minimum rate of application).

The phosphate can be applied yearly or in heavy applications every three or four years. On productive soils that are adequate for good crop growth except in phosphorus, it is probably wise to start with a heavy application of 400 to 600 pounds of superphosphate per acre and then follow after three or four years with maintenance applications at intervals of one year or longer.

The potassium supplying powers of the soils in the Northeast are closely related to the soil type. Coarse textured soils like gravels and sands require more potash than clay soils. It is also necessary to apply the potash more frequently to coarse textured soils.

Both ladino and grass are heavy users of

potassium and as the grass gets its share first, the ladino suffers if there is a deficiency. For top ladino production, the potash level must be kept high. On soils that test low in potassium, apply a minimum of 100 pounds of 60% muriate of potash or its equivalent each year.

The best time to apply this potash is after the flush of spring grazing. Check soil periodically to be sure the high-yielding ladino mixture hasn't lowered its potash content.

Ladino, Brome, Alfalfa

It is important to keep the right amount of both ladino and grass in the pasture as pure stands of ladino are low producers of forage and winter-kill easily. Too little grass leaves the stolons of ladino exposed to winter injury; and too much grass results in excessive competition for the clover.

It is a problem to maintain sufficient growth of timothy and sometimes of brome-grass, but to keep orchard grass in check is difficult. Timothy does not stand repeated grazing, so the choice for ladino-grass pasture is smooth brome-grass or orchard grass. Timothy may be used with ladino if the area is to be harvested regularly by June 1 for grass silage.

Smooth brome-grass is easier to manage

For top production, a ladino pasture should contain about 50% ladino and look like this in July. In May, more grass will show.

than orchard grass. It does not head as early in the spring and if it does head, cattle will continue to eat it. Once orchard grass heads, it should be mowed or harvested for silage because cattle refuse to graze it. Also if orchard grass is not grazed heavily during the growing season the ladino clover may be eliminated.

Orchard grass is superior to brome-grass in that it starts earlier in the spring and is more productive in mid-summer and late fall. If full use is made of orchard grass it must be stocked very heavily in spring or harvested for silage. If farmers do this they like orchard grass, but if they don't, they usually are disappointed with its performance. In most situations, brome-grass is the better grass to use, and will yield more milk per acre. (See table page 36).

The milk production of two ladino-grass pastures has been measured for four years at Cornell. Each pasture was stocked with the same number of dairy milk cows (about one per acre) throughout the grazing season, and each pasture was divided into three paddocks so that a system of rotation grazing could be

(Continued on Page 36)

That Good G.L.F. Seed

*... Now Ready At
Your G.L.F. Service Agency*

THAT good G.L.F. seed is coming in by the carload—a sign that spring planting season is nearly here. Each car includes good supplies of the established varieties of clovers, alfalfas, grasses, birdsfoot trefoil, and seed grains—as well as new varieties that show considerable promise.

1953 is an excellent year to start new seedings. Stocks of most seed varieties are plentiful, and many prices will be considerably lower than in past years. Some examples at G.L.F.:

HAY MIXTURES—as much as 16% cheaper than last year.

ALFALFA-BROME MIXTURES—down as much as 27%.

GRIMM ALFALFA—about one-third lower than last year:

In addition, most G.L.F. Service Agencies are offering discounts to farmers who take their seed when the car arrives.

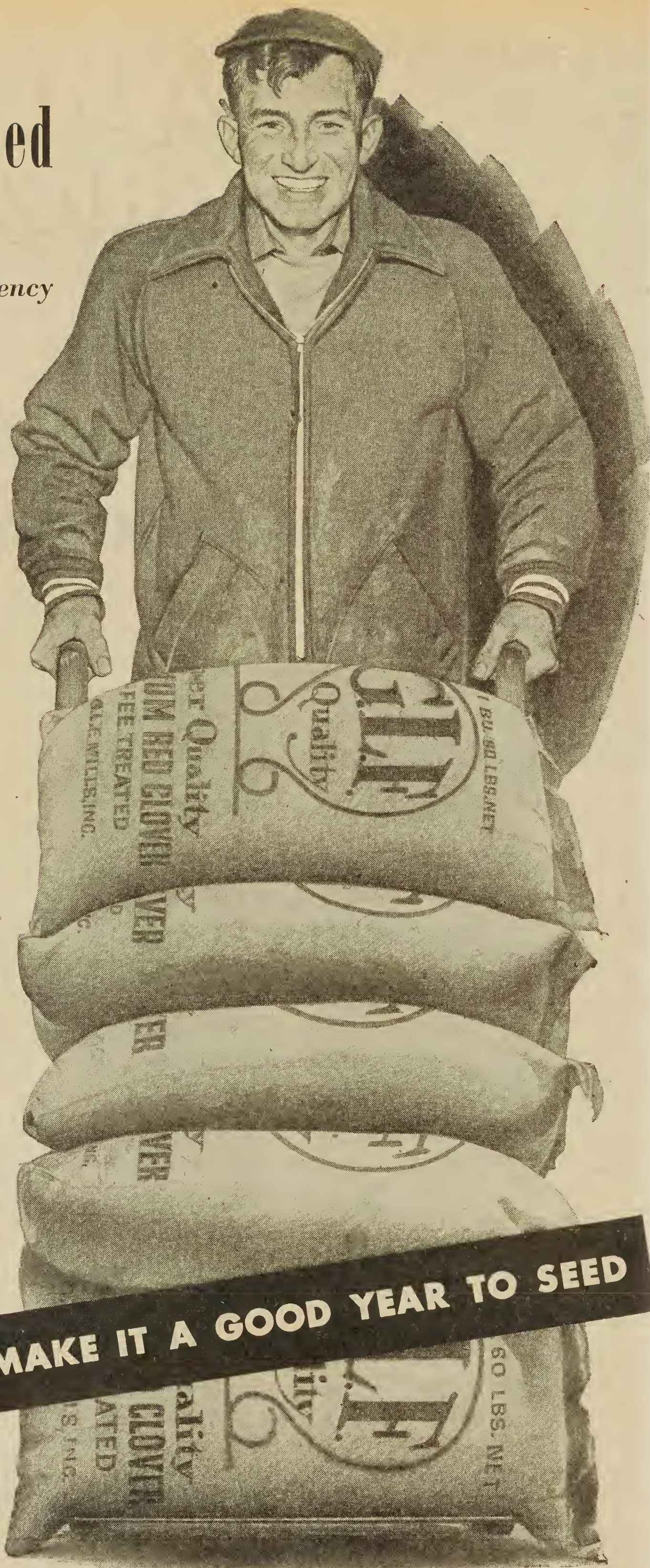
“Know What You Sow”

It's an old G.L.F. motto that advises to “Know What You Sow.” That's because the difference in cost between the best seed and the poorest is only a few cents an acre. But the difference in yield can amount to hundreds of dollars. G.L.F. has proved this often during its more than 30 years of furnishing high quality seed.

It begins with the experienced seed buyers who select only from the healthiest, most productive seed crops—from strains which have proved their hardiness in north-eastern climates. The seed is shipped to the local G.L.F. Service Agency, only after it has been cleaned and carefully treated for germination and purity at modern seed plants.

These days, it pays to farm for maximum production. One of the surest ways to achieve profitable yields is to get that good G.L.F. seed when the seed car arrives at your community.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.,
Ithaca, New York



LOWER SEED PRICES MAKE IT A GOOD YEAR TO SEED

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: U. S. DAIRY CATTLE POPULATION on January 1 (including heifers and calves) was 36,879,000; last year, 35,637,000. The number of "milkers" went up 3 per cent during the year to 24,000,000 head. In New York State the figures (cows and heifers) are 2,164,000; last year, 2,083,000; New England, 1,226,000; last year, 1,161,000; New Jersey, 210,000; last year 206,000.

U. S. milk production for January was 2 per cent above the previous high for the month and 5 per cent above the January average 1940-1951. New York production in January was 8 per cent above last January. Dairymen were feeding almost as much grain per cow as last January. More cows gave more milk per cow. See pages 4 and 19 for more milk news and opinions.

SPRING PRICES: Uniform prices for milk going to the New York Metropolitan Area as estimated by the administrator's office are: February, \$4.32, 75 cents below last year; March, \$4.09, down 47 cents; April, \$3.81, down 42 cents; May, \$3.64, down 29 cents; June, \$3.65, down 28 cents.

CULLS: The big problem facing dairymen is when to sell cull cows, kept because of price drop. Resist temptation to turn out to grass and sell next fall. Better sell between now and the pasture season.

EGGS: U. S. hens laid 1 per cent more EGGS in January than last year, and 22 per cent more than the January average 1940-1951. Pullets below laying age were 25 per cent fewer than last year on February 1, but more old hens will probably be kept over. Eggs in cold storage were below last year in all areas except in the far West.

Farmers have indicated intention of buying 4 per cent fewer baby chicks than last year, but they could still change their minds. The ratio between feed costs and egg prices is better than last year, so the situation until mid year is relatively favorable. Largely depending on actual number of chickens raised, the last half of the year could be a different story.

LIVESTOCK: During 1952 U. S. LIVESTOCK population changed as follows: hogs down 14 per cent (probably also about 14 per cent fewer spring pigs). Horses down 11 per cent. Sheep down 1 per cent, New York State sheep down 5 per cent.

U. S. FARM INVENTORY VALUE of livestock declined in 1952 from \$19,481,435,000 to \$14,792,831,000. New York State drop was about 15 per cent. Fortunately, most of it is a paper loss because most animals won't be sold.

YOUR OPINION? Secretary Benson has worried the politicians by his actions and statements. Perhaps he has given too little attention to practical politics, but it seems clear that his policy will be to favor fewer government props and controls for agriculture. If that's what farmers want, as indicated by the election, it is a good time to tell the Secretary, or better still, your Congressman, how you feel.

WINTER WHEAT: Prospects for winter wheat are very uncertain. A lot of it was late in coming up and is vulnerable to winter killing. Large areas are too dry and there has been some wind damage.

ECONOMY: National Grange recommends continuing ACP payments on semi-permanent conservation practices, but cutting out all payments for practices such as using lime and fertilizer, which could be classed as current operating costs. Grange figures it would cut cost from \$250 million to about \$75 million for agricultural conservation payments.

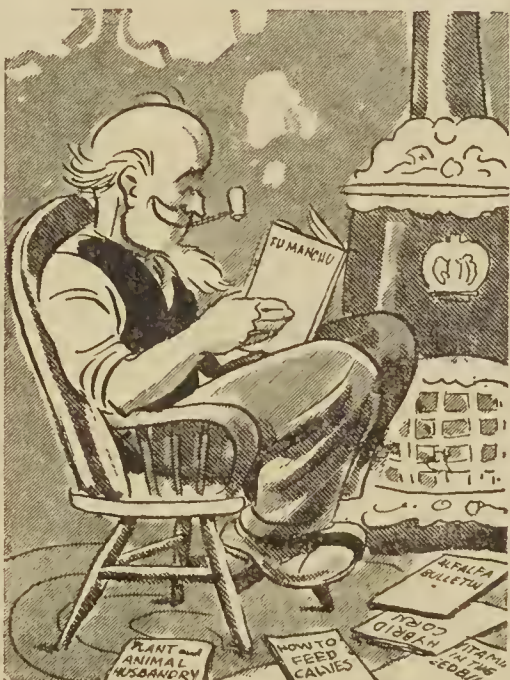
POTATOES: Estimated grand total acreage of winter, spring and summer potatoes is 254,850 acres compared to 216,750 acres in the same states a year ago. If this should be the actual acreage, and the yield should average as high as last year, it would amount to 65,750,000 bushels of early spuds compared to 55,855,000 in the same states last year.

Potato prices have trended downward, and Maine growers are putting on a drive to keep poor quality potatoes at home.—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

SOME people think that it's a crime for any man to waste his time a-readin' up on how to farm—they think it does less good than harm. They love to crack a lot of jokes 'bout what they call "book farming" folks; they seem to think a man's a nut unless he is illiterate. Well, I don't think I'm crazy yet, despite a deep desire to get ahold of ev'rything I can that might make me a smarter man, because I'm doggone sure it pays to spend some time on winter days absorbin' all the facts that's in a magazine or bulletin.

Mirandy sometimes has a doubt which she expresses with a shout, but still she knows she can't complain about me filling up my brain as much as if I tried to keep from working with just rest and sleep. Besides, as I become more wise I'm better able to advise about what crops she ought to grow and where the price of each will go. My neighbor should be happy, too, because I study like I do; for him "book farming" makes some sense, though he may laugh at my expense, 'cause I am fixed to tag along and tell him what he's doing wrong.



TAKE IT EASY...

SMOKE P.A.
MILD, TASTY ALL THE WAY!



"COWBOY" COPAS

★
Popular ballad singer
and star
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"There's more tobacco in every pocket tin of P.A. these days—and that makes it mighty easy on the pocketbook!"

"Cowboy" Copas



TUNE IN
"Grand Ole Opry"
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R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

EASY ON YOUR TONGUE! Prince Albert's choice tobacco is specially treated by the patented "No-Bite" process to insure against tongue bite!

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AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

FREE ENTERPRISE OR GOVERNMENT CONTROL —WHICH?

By E. R. Eastman

PRICES of farm products are down, costs of production are still increasing. So, as usual in such times, the farmers' troubles are being kicked around as a political football. Let's look at the facts:

Farm prices went down steadily for two straight years under the late Democratic administration. Ezra Taft Benson, new Secretary of Agriculture, had been on the job for just three weeks when the professional politicians of both parties started screaming criticism at Benson about the price decline, and demanding that he and the government do something about it.

What could Benson or anyone else do operating under exactly the same laws established by the previous administration? No one in his right mind would expect a man to stop a steady eleven months decline in prices in three weeks! There is a law on the books due to run through 1954 to support 6 so-called basic crops at 90% of parity. Neither the President nor the Secretary of Agriculture has any idea of changing that law before it expires. Nor can they change the present law without an act of Congress.

Benson does believe in free enterprise. He has stated that support prices, should be made flexible, high enough to prevent good farmers from being ruined, low enough—maybe down to 60% of parity in some cases and at some times—to prevent over-production.

Over-production is one of the troubles in the farm market right now. Exports have been falling off, subsidies and other causes have resulted in more products that can be sold. Government already owns a billion dollars worth of grain, about half of the cotton seed oil, and tons of butter. All of this hangs over market prices like a pall. Shall we keep on piling it up?

There is no question, of course, that many farmers are hurt by the present serious decline in prices for their products. Any changes in subsidies or in price supports should be made slowly. But sooner or later we must face the need of taking so much government out of the farm business or else forget about our free enterprise system and our American way of business and life. Continued too high price supports and subsidies will pile up surpluses that sooner or later have to be reckoned with, and subsidies and too high supports also mean a huge bureaucracy, with government control of our business and eventually of our lives.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST stands squarely back of Secretary Benson, as do most of the farm organizations, in his commonsense and courageous determination to help farmers in every way except with government schemes that will eventually do more harm than good.

IT'S A GREAT JOB, GIRLS!

THE other day we had some of our women friends and regular readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the office to tell us what they like and do not like in the whole paper, and particularly in the homemaking department. I wish there were room here to tell you all of the many suggestions they made. Most of their ideas will be followed out later in our issues.

I would like to tell you now about one problem that seemed to me more important than

anything else. How can women, particularly young women, be made to realize the dignity and value of good homemaking, and that it is the most important profession in all the world?

So many women—and I can't blame them—get tired of the daily round of washing dishes and doing the other things that go into keeping a good home. But in these monotonous daily tasks the homemaker too often loses sight of the great goals and ideals to which all of her work and thinking contributes.

Because she has them during their early formative years, the mother influences the character and personality of the children for the rest of their lives. The wife and mother's attitude toward her home and her family sets the pattern of happiness for herself, her children and her husband. Of course it is important to know how to cook and sew and decorate, but it's far more important to be a good wife and mother. No other profession can touch that of homemaking in its opportunities for making the world a better place in which to live.

ASPARAGUS TO EAT AND TO SELL

ALMOST every woman—and for that matter farm man, too—is looking for something to do that will add to the farm income. In an effort to help I have been making suggestions from time to time on this page.

In this issue I'd like to call attention to the possibilities of growing asparagus not only for the home table but for sale. It has possibilities. For suggestions on how to grow it, see Page 8.

ILL BET YOUR FARM NEEDS LIME

AS A farm bureau agent in Delaware County in 1916, I got several of my farmer friends in the county interested in demonstrating the effects of lime on their naturally acid soils. It was certainly interesting to ride over that county later and spot the green patches where lime had been used. They showed up just about as far as you could see the field.

Since that time, of course, liming has become a common farm practice, but we still have a long way to go in using more lime on Northeastern farms. Most farmers lime more or less; few lime enough.

There is now great interest in grassland farming, the improvement of pastures and meadowlands by the use of better grasses, legumes and fertilizers. But a lot of money and work can be wasted if the land is still deficient in lime. It's easy to arrange with your county agent to test your soil for acidity.

HOW TO REDUCE THE MILK SURPLUS

IT ALWAYS makes me wonder when I see the figures showing how little milk and other dairy products are used in the families of thousands of dairy farmers. If milk is a relatively low-priced food at 20 cents or more a quart, as we are told by the health people, then certainly it is the best food buy in the world to the dairyman at 10 cents a quart.

In all frankness, it seems to me that dairymen who scant their own families with milk and other dairy products, and who even use

oleo, have no right whatever to complain when a surplus piles up, as it has now, resulting in low milk prices to the farmer. It comes right down to the question, "Are you, Mr. and Mrs. Dairyman using in your family all the milk, butter, cheese, and ice cream that you can and should?"

DIABETICS SHOULD GUARD AGAINST INFECTION

THANKS to insulin, thousands of persons with diabetes are now alive and doing useful work who otherwise would not be here.

But insulin cannot do it all. It is still necessary for a diabetic to follow a careful diet well balanced with the amount of insulin taken.

The Medical Society of Pennsylvania also emphasizes the need for a diabetic to take extra special care of the feet in order to avoid infection and gangrene. Next to a careful diet and insulin, the most important point in the care of feet is cleanliness, and next to that is the avoidance of foot injury. Nine out of ten diabetics who develop gangrene have suffered some injury. Injuries include deformities caused by ill-fitting shoes. In particular, too loose or too tight shoes may cause blisters, which easily become infected. Corns, callouses and bunions can also cause trouble. No one, and particularly a diabetic, should trim his own corns or toenails carelessly, because of danger of infection.

A DEPLORABLE SITUATION

MY FRIEND, Bob Burnette, Managing Director of the New York State Farm Equipment Dealers' Association, advises his dealer members most emphatically not to hire minors for any kind of work.

Bob points out that section 4a of the compensation law emphasizes double compensation and death benefits for an employee under 18. The section also provides that an employer hires minors at his own risk. They are not covered under his compensation insurance.

Bob is right. But what a deplorable situation! It underlines the fact that we need to watch the socialistic politicians in the State government just as carefully as we do in the Federal government. One of the outstanding contributions of farm life is the fact that boys and girls are taught habits of responsibility while they are growing up, through doing regular chores and other work on the farm. No law should prevent this.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE of the good changes that has come about is getting away from the custom of preaching long eulogies at funerals. All that such long sermons accomplish is further to stir up the feelings of the mourners. The time to tell a fellow that he's doing a good job and that you appreciate his friendship is before he is dead and not after.

Western Farm Life prints a story about Luke, who if the truth were known was not in life all that he might have been. But a wonderful funeral was in progress. The preacher talked on and on about the good traits of the deceased, what an honest man he was, a loving husband and a kind father. Finally the widow whispered to one of her offspring:

"Lem, go up there an' take a good look in that there coffin an' see if that's really your Paw."

Alaska Summer Cruise

MT. RAINIER — GLACIER PARK — YELLOWSTONE

AUGUST 21 — SEPTEMBER 14



IF YOU missed out on our Alaska Cruise last summer because you didn't make your reservation in time, here is your chance to go with us this summer. This year we are using an even bigger boat, in the hope that we won't have to disappoint anybody this time!

The dates are August 21 to September 14 — twenty-five days of glorious fun, majestic scenery, happy companionship, and absolutely carefree traveling. The "all expense" ticket for the trip includes everything except such personal expenses as laundry and souvenirs, and one lunch in Anchorage, where we will want to wander around in groups and eat where we choose. The cost of the trip is very reasonable in view of the first-class accommodations, delicious meals, expert escort service, and the opportunity to see so many celebrated places.

Our popular tour leader, Mr. Verne BeDell of the Northern Pacific Railway, will again head the party, and as usual he has planned a perfect trip for us. If you want to have a wonderful vacation in company with fine friendly folks, this is it! You'll have twenty-five of the happiest, most carefree days of your life, and you'll come back saying, as all other AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour members say, "There's no other tour to compare with yours!"

On our way West, we will spend three days in renowned Glacier National Park, "the Switzerland of America." While there we will stay at two famous hotels—Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel. Sky-scraping mountain peaks, jeweled lakes, and flower bordered wilderness trails are some of the sights we will see there and long remember.

Our next stop will be the beautiful city of Seattle, and from there we will have a day's excursion to majestic Mt. Rainier, with lunch and dinner at Paradise Inn. The following day, after a deluxe motor tour of Seattle, we will board the S.S. Aleutian, our home for twelve unforgettable days cruising the calm blue waters of the "Inside Passage" to Alaska—a thousand-mile water

lane through breathtaking natural splendor.

Nowhere else in the world will you find a vacation so refreshingly different, so fascinating in its variety, so relaxing and restful and yet so full of thrills as an Alaskan Cruise. You'll see the real Alaska, for our ship calls at many ports, with time for us to go ashore and do some sightseeing. We'll visit Ketchikan and Wrangell; Juneau, capital of Alaska, and from there motor to the famous Mendenhall Glacier. We'll go ashore at Seward, gateway to the

Old Faithful Inn for lunch. On the way, we will see the weird Hoo-dos and Paint Pots, and will get to Old Faithful Geyser in time to see it hurl aloft a column of steam and water 150 to 180 feet high.

After lunch, we'll motor along the shoreline of Yellowstone Lake until we reach the indescribably beautiful and colorful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Dinner will be at Mammoth Hot Springs, and then we'll board our train again and head for home.

This brief account of where we will



The S. S. Aleutian, flagship of the Alaska Steamship Company, will be our home for 12 unforgettable, happy days cruising the beautiful "Inside Passage" to the Land of the Midnight Sun.

golden heart of Alaska, and while there we will enjoy a scenic 114-mile train ride through the Kenai Peninsula and up Cook Inlet to Anchorage, Alaska's new boom town.

In Alaska you seem to walk in the footsteps of history, as you visit picturesque outpost settlements in America's last frontier and see totem poles and other relics of Alaska's aboriginal Indians. And aboard our spacious, comfortable ship, you'll sail through a scenic wonderland of towering mountain peaks, rocky cliffs, rich green forests, tumbling waterfalls, inviting islands. You'll enjoy every moment of your life aboard ship, for there's always something to do—pleasant deck games, movies, dancing, or just chatting with friends as you relax comfortably in a deck chair and watch the scenery go by.

Our homeward trip from the West Coast will be aboard the Northern Pacific's famous transcontinental "Main-streeter," and en route we will stop at Yellowstone National Park. That day will be another thrilling experience. We'll breakfast at Mammoth Hot Springs and go from there by bus to

go does not begin to tell you the wonders we will see and the fun we will have. Our printed itinerary gives all the details—a day-to-day account, as well as other information you will need.

The price is very reasonable, for it covers everything but the one lunch we mentioned. Boat, train, and hotel accommodations of the very best; three delicious meals a day (four on the boat!); expert escort service, baggage transfers, all sightseeing, and even tips. Besides upper and lower berth accommodations on trains, we will also have bedrooms, drawing rooms, and compartments at a somewhat higher cost; also, both double and single rooms in hotels.

The following figures give the cost per person of the "all expense" ticket from various points of departure in

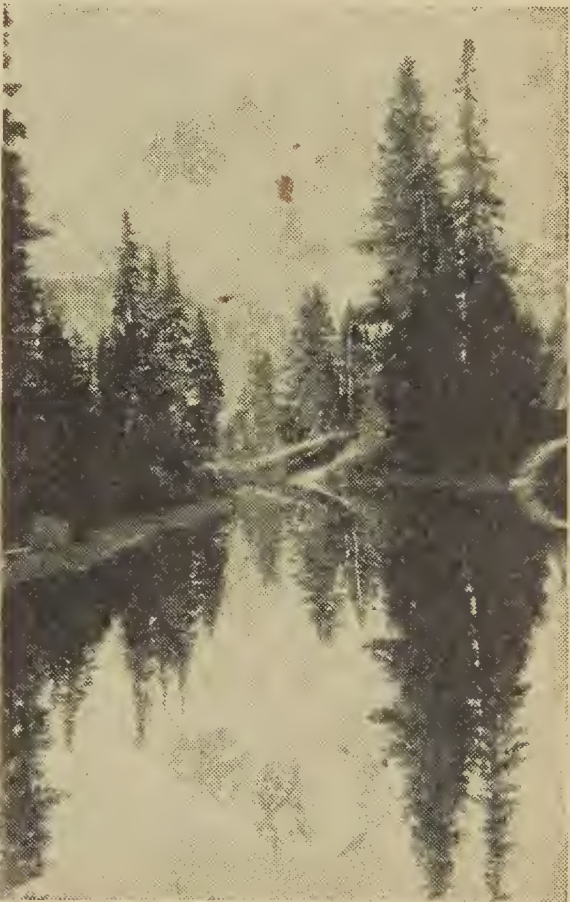
Mighty Mt. Rainier, reflected in lovely Mirror Lake. We'll have a thrilling visit to Rainier National Park, the greatest scenic attraction of the Pacific Northwest.

New York State. The cost in each case is based on use of lower berth on trains and sharing a double room in hotels and in a standard two berth stateroom on boat:

New York City	\$870.50
Albany	859.34
Utica	847.34
Syracuse	837.62
Rochester	825.10
Buffalo	818.55

To get a copy of our printed, illustrated itinerary, fill out the coupon below and mail it today to E. R. Eastman, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y. In the itinerary you will find a reservation blank. Use it to send in your reservation, and enclose with it a deposit of \$25 per person. All deposits and other payments will be returned if you have to cancel your reservation.

If you are certain now that you want to take this marvelous trip, we advise you to send in your reservation, with the \$25 deposit per person, as soon as possible. We already have quite a few reservations from folks who couldn't get space last year.



E. R. Eastman
American Agriculturist
Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Alaska Summer Cruise, August 21- September 14.

Name _____

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**Clear the field
in one operation!**

**New Holland's Forage Harvester with
direct-cut attachment eliminates mowing and
windrowing when you make grass silage**

WITH the Model 630 sickle bar attachment on your New Holland harvester you can put up the richest feed you can grow—and do it in less time than you ever thought possible.

Takes any forage crop! It makes no difference whether you're working in alfalfa or broadcast sorghum. New Holland's 54" sickle bar cuts a clean, neat swath in any crop. The no-wrap reel is adjustable for perfect feeding of long or short material.

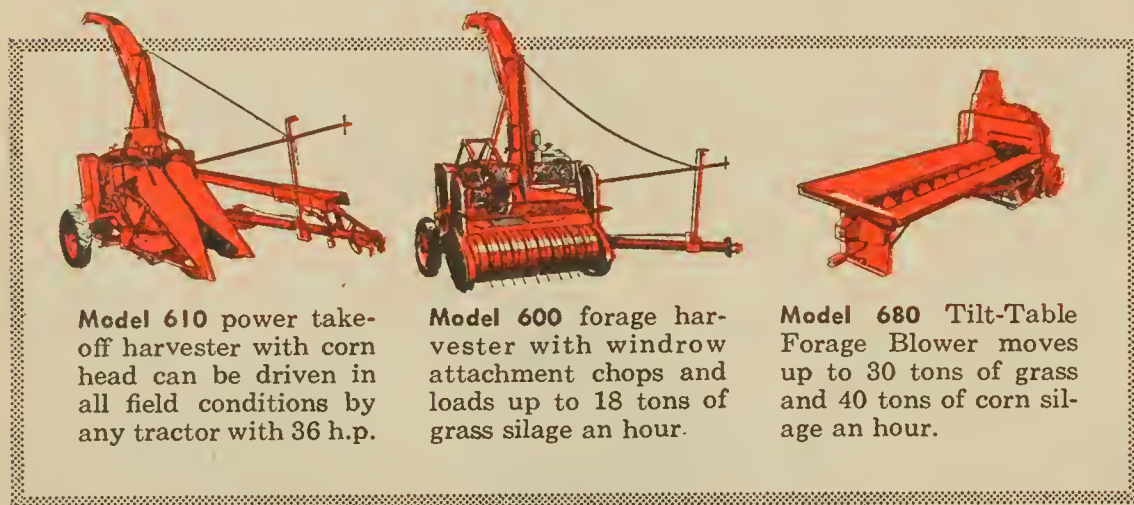
Actual figures? Working in a mixture of 10' corn, cane, soybeans and sudan grass, the New Holland Forage Harvester with

Model 630 direct-cut attachment easily filled a 4-ton wagon about every fifteen minutes!

For a complete line of self-powered and power take-off forage harvesters, see your New Holland dealer right away. He'll give you the full facts on how one of these easy-handling, smooth-running machines can cut labor and feed costs on your farm.

All attachments—windrow, row crop and direct-cut—are easily interchangeable on the basic New Holland Forage Harvester unit.

The New Holland Machine Company, a subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.



Model 610 power take-off harvester with corn head can be driven in all field conditions by any tractor with 36 h.p.

Model 600 forage harvester with windrow attachment chops and loads up to 18 tons of grass silage an hour.

Model 680 Tilt-Table Forage Blower moves up to 30 tons of grass and 40 tons of corn silage an hour.

Dependable Service—New Holland dealers carry a complete inventory of spare parts. Their servicemen are factory trained.



NEW HOLLAND
"First in Grassland Farming"

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Antibiotics

Controlling Calf Scours

By L. M. SKAMSER, D.V.M.

(We've had so many requests for information on how to use antibiotics for control of scours in calves that we asked Dr. Skamser of Lederle Laboratories to write the following article in order that our readers would know the exact procedure recommended by the makers of Aureomycin for its use in controlling calf scours.

—The Editors.)

THE problem of calf scours is a broad and complex one, because so many factors are responsible for scours resulting in various types of diarrhea.

The important factors to apply in raising calves are sound sanitation, adequate nutrition and proven therapeutic agents for prevention and treatment of the sick individuals.

Calves are housed in many different ways. If the barn is small and not too warm, the calves are tied along the wall, back of the cows. Others have common calf pens in which 5 or 6 calves are raised. The newest idea along this line is to build individual pens with raised slatted floors for each calf. The most important fact to remember is to keep these pens dry, clean, and use plenty of bedding.

There are many ways to feed calves. Most state experiment stations and county agents have bulletins on this subject. In general, the farmer utilizes milk, which his cows produce, or he purchases commercial calf feeds. Sometimes a combination of these two methods is used.

Commercial Feeds

In any event, the addition of antibiotics such as Aureomycin to calf diets has improved the growth and health of calves immeasurably. Nutritionists, who are specialists in the field of diets for dairy calves, have reported that Aureomycin fed calves grew faster, utilized feed more efficiently and showed less incidence of diarrhea.

Commercial feeds can be purchased that contain Aureomycin to get the benefit this drug can give. If the farmer is using milk, he can add the Aureo-

mycin in the form of Aureomycin-T.F. 15, a concentrated Aureomycin product sold to dairymen for adding to calf diets at home. The dosage recommended is one teaspoon twice daily for each calf from the age of one to 90 days. Many dairymen report very excellent results with this form of treatment and have controlled the incidence of scours in problem herds, where formerly it was almost impossible to raise a calf due to the high incidence of scours.

Curing Calves

Antibiotics and sulfonamides are used to treat the individually sick calf that is suffering from diarrhea. Sulmet Oblets 2.5 gram or Aureomycin Oblets ½ gram can be used for this purpose.

In discussing scours we like to divide the clinical cases into two groups, (1) those calves that have scours within several days after birth and (2) those that have scours five days or more after birth.

All calves born in herds of the first category should be given one Aureomycin Oblet or one Sulmet Oblet 2.5 gram soon after birth. In case the calf is not healthy on the first day after birth, a second treatment should be given. This treatment can be given until the calf recovers.

In older calves afflicted with scours, the treatment should be started as soon as possible after visible signs of the disease. The calf can be given one to two Aureomycin Oblets daily until cured, or it can be given two Sulmet Oblets 2.5 gram the first day, followed by one Sulmet Oblet daily until cured. In addition to the use of the drugs listed above, it is advantageous to make sure that the intake of fluids is normal. If milk intake is below normal, the owner can make up a warm salt solution consisting of one level tablespoon of salt to a quart of water and offer this to the calf. Prompt recovery can be expected with either Aureomycin or Sulmet.

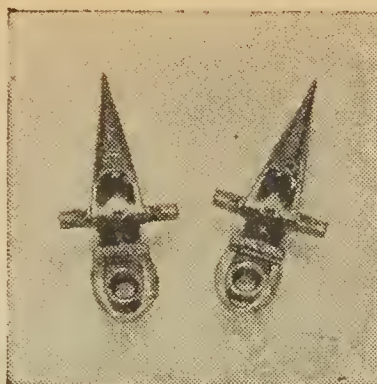


The old horse barn isn't what it used to be ever since Harry Goodson, (right) switched over to pen stabling on his 40-milker dairy farm, Deansboro, N. Y. It became the milking parlor at left from which pipeline delivers direct to cans in this milk room. In reconversion, Goodson followed money-saving advice of his district agricultural engineer Ivan Bigalow shown approving the setup. The floor of the old cow barn became a 30'x80' feeding area alongside which was built a pole-type, 52'x104' loafing barn that cost only 65 cents per square foot.

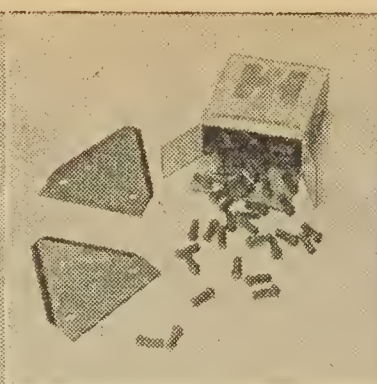
—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

Get ready to make the wheels go round

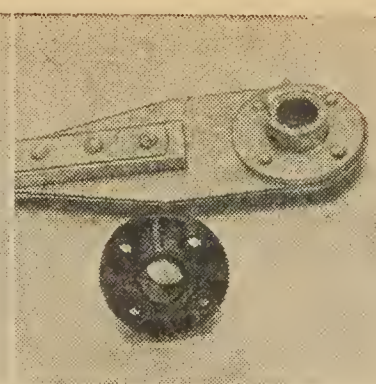
*Whether the groundhog
saw his shadow or not,
it's time to put things in
order for spring work*



How about guards?



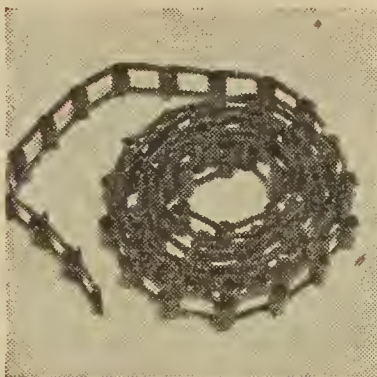
And sections and rivets?



Need pitman rod bearing?



Front wheel bearing?



Have chain links?



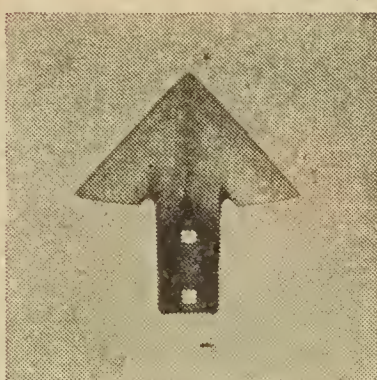
Bearing for manure spreader?



Got cotter keys?



Roller bearings, maybe?



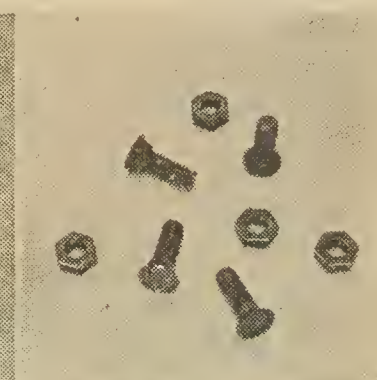
Cultivator shovels sharp?



Have the right wrench?



Or a set of wrenches?



How about nuts and bolts?

Now's the time to take inventory of your stockpile of replacement parts. A little time spent now may save a lot of time later.

We asked an implement dealer what part he has the most calls for during the summer. He said probably it was a pitman rod bearing. This bearing takes a terrific beating, and sometimes doesn't get lubricated often enough (should be lubricated about every hour).

How about it, will you need a pitman rod bearing this season? Maybe better lay one by now.

Other bearings, too, maybe. One that keeps running into trouble is on the manure spreader. It gets covered with dirt, and is overlooked by the grease gun. It freezes to the housing and there's trouble.

Everybody'll need mower guards and sections, and don't forget the rivets.

A little thing like a cotter key can be mighty important when you don't have one. It's just a

simple piece of half-rounded, soft iron, looped to shape, but it plays a big role around farm machinery.

And how about wrenches? It's pretty aggravating not to be able to quite reach that nut, and not to have the wrench that'll move it.

LET ATLANTIC HELP YOU KEEP THINGS MOVING THIS SEASON

Exactly the right oil and lubricant for the right place — that's the job of The Atlantic Refining Company. We have them for you and we'll deliver them right to your own private service station in your yard.

Atlantic Aviation Motor Oil — the very best. It's a heavy-duty oil that reduces engine wear and holds down oil consumption. This oil can add hours to an engine's life.

Atlantic Ultragear Oil — a fluid lubricant for transmissions and differentials.

Atlantic Chassis Lubricant — this is a soft, smooth adhesive grease for many, many farm implements. Keep your grease gun handy and keep it loaded with this lubricant.

Atlantic Lubricant A — this is a short fiber wheel bearing grease. It can be applied either through lubrication fittings or by dismounting wheels and packing by hand.

In the fuel tank of your tractor, use either Atlantic or Atlantic HI-ARC (there are no finer gasolines to be had anywhere), Atlantic Rayolight Kerosene, or Atlantic Diesel Fuel, depending on its fuel requirements.

Atlantic delivers right to your farm. With a storage tank and a supply of Atlantic products you have your own service station. We'll place you on an automatic supply basis for all petroleum products, or you can telephone in your order when you're ready. Telephone or write the nearest Atlantic office listed at the left — one of our route men or distributors will take care of your needs.



Your own gasoline station

OFFICE

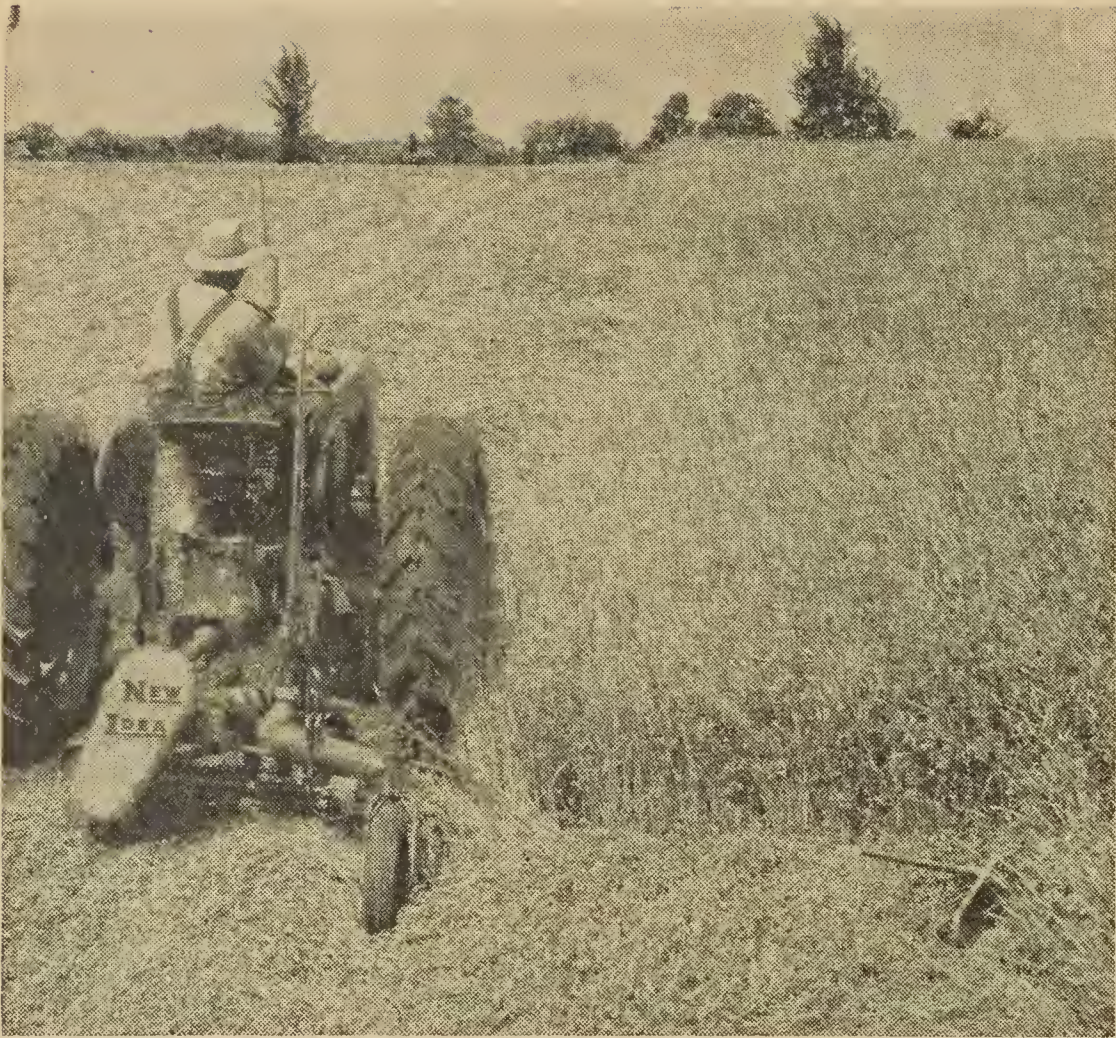
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You will be well repaid for time spent in starting and maintaining an asparagus bed.

How to Start An - - ASPARAGUS BED

By C. B. RAYMOND

HOME gardeners have several advantages over the commercial grower in the production of asparagus. It is much easier to start the planting and also easier to care for it in the garden than in the commercial field.

There are two essentials to successful asparagus production whether grown commercially or in the home garden. The first great need is for good drainage. There is just no use of trying to grow asparagus on land that is not well drained. The second requirement does not prevent a good start with an asparagus planting, but it is essential if the bed is to persist for a long period of years. The plants must be free of such persistent perennial weeds as quack grass.

Simple Steps

The ideal location for the home garden asparagus planting that is to last fifteen, twenty, or more years is a piece of well-drained soil that is free of quack and other bad weeds or grasses. For those who have a perennial flower garden there is no better place than using a part of this garden for the asparagus. It puts it where it will be out of the danger of damage by the plow and the harrow, and this is where the home gardener has a great advantage over the commercial grower.

The simplest way to start this home asparagus bed is to plant seeds in furrows three or four inches in depth. Start with the Mary or Martha Washington variety, or a selection of one of Washington varieties which are resistant to rust. There is no way of controlling the rust disease on asparagus except by selection of a resistant variety.

Plant the seeds thinly in this three or four-inch furrow, perhaps not more than one seed every two or three inches. The furrows should be made exactly where the asparagus rows are to be left because these roots are not going to be moved. The seed should be covered with about one inch of soil.

Thin Them

After the plants have gotten a growth of a few inches they should be thinned out to stand from 9 to 15 inches apart. If the garden is very limited in space perhaps the plants should be left as close as 9 inches in the row, but if there is ample space available the plants will thrive over many more years if given wider spacing. When planting it should be remembered that generosity with scattering the seed is

going to make additional work of removing the surplus plants.

While the thinning is being done, a little soil can be worked in around the plants that are left and then more will gradually be worked in throughout the season until the furrow is completely filled. This will at the same time help to kill the young weeds that start in the row. That's all there is to it. With good care, harvest can be made for two or three weeks the third season. There is no trench to dig nor roots to transplant, but this method is not suitable to plots that are going to be plowed or harrowed.

The weed problem can be greatly reduced by the use of mulch of such material as sawdust, planings or other loose material.

Setting Roots

Starting with roots, or plants as they are sometimes called, is also simpler these days than it was years ago. Experimenters in recent years have learned that it is only necessary to set the roots deep enough to avoid damage from the plow, disc, and harrow.

For those who put their asparagus in the vegetable garden, or where they will want to work the soil with horse or tractor equipment, it is probably best to start by setting crowns from six to eight inches below the surface. Furrows of this depth can easily be made with horse or tractor equipment or in loose soils are readily dug with merely one depth of the spade or shovel.

In the heavier soils many people are not setting more than from four to six inches below the surface, but this necessitates great care in fitting the ground in years to come to avoid killing the crowns.

One-year-old roots should be set as early in the spring as the ground can be fitted into a good seedbed. One-year-old roots are to be preferred to the older ones, and the sooner they can be set after they have been dug the better it is for them. It is only necessary to cover the roots enough so that they will not dry out. In fact, shallow covering warms the soil in the trench and hastens the start.

The trench, like the furrow with the seed, should only be filled gradually as the plants develop two or more strong shoots well above the ground surface.

If the home gardener will but remember that the starting of an asparagus planting is an investment in good living for many years to come, it can be readily seen that some extra care is justifiable this first year.

"My Farmall® Super Team is the best combination I've ever found for getting corn planted on time"

says E. A. Kempe, Lewis County, Missouri

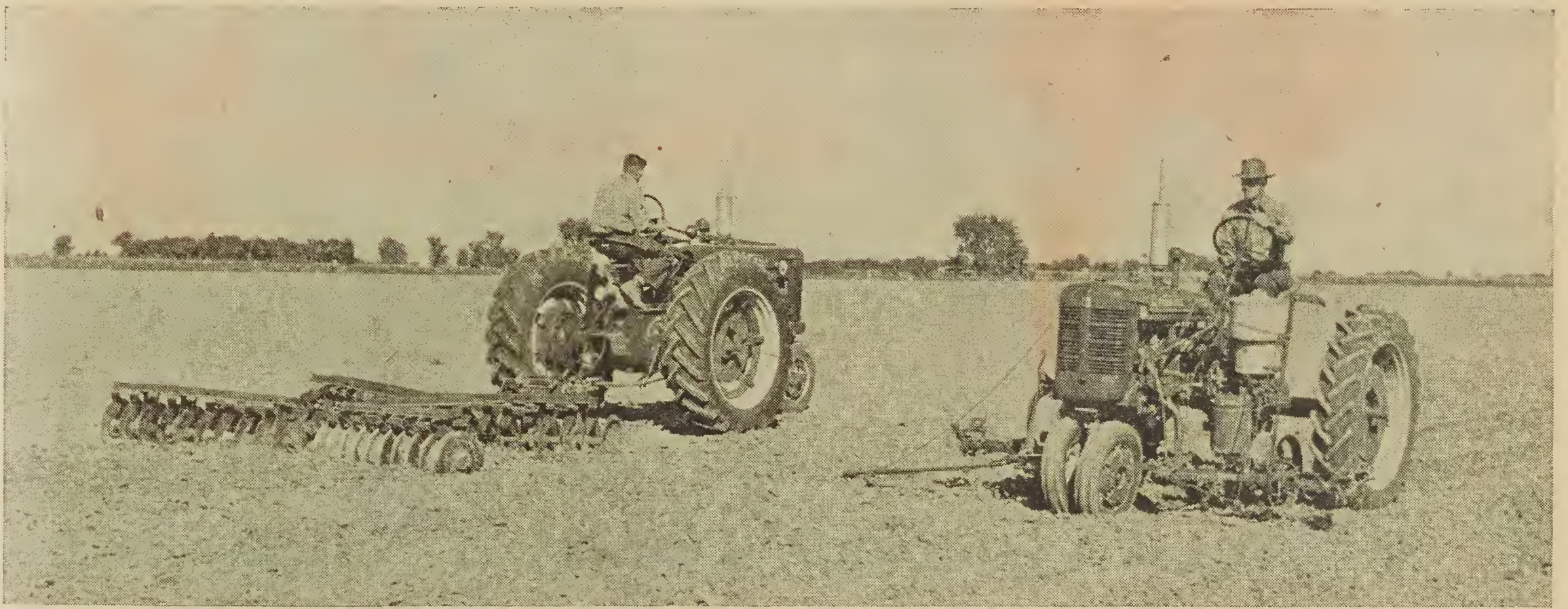


"My Farmall Super M and Farmall Super C make a great team for getting crops in the ground in a hurry," says Mr. Kempe. "After school is out in the spring, my son Earl gets on the 'big one,' pulling a 10-foot tandem disk harrow, while I plant with the Super C. Because of the speed and pull-power of our Farmalls, we get along without hired help even in busy seasons."

Mr. Kempe farms 542 acres. Three hundred acres are in corn, wheat, and oats. The oats are seeded to sweet clover for plowing under. Balance of the farm is in hay and permanent pasture. Regular liming,

fertilizing and reseeding with a timothy-lespedeza-bluegrass and red clover mixture keep high the carrying capacity of the grassland for his herd of beef cattle.

"My first Farmall, an F-20, kept us from losing a corn crop in 1935 when hot, sultry weather kept teams out of the field that year," Mr. Kempe recalled. "I've used Farmall power exclusively ever since. There is no comparison between the old F-20 and my new Super M when it comes to power and ease of handling, but both have that Farmall dependability which helps a farmer get his work done on time."

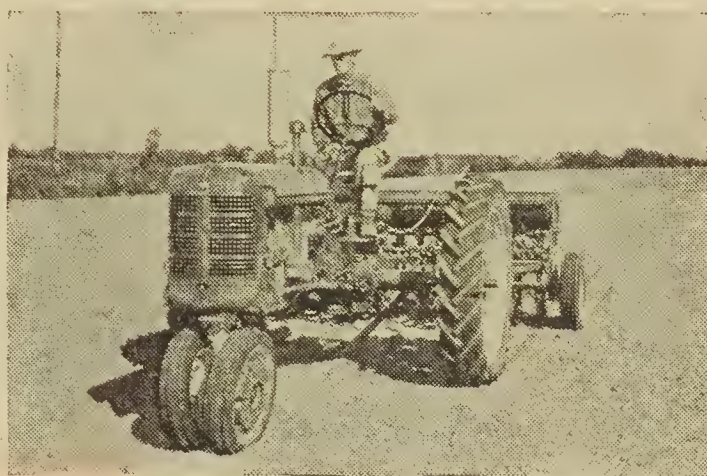


"Earl and I put in 100 acres of corn in 4 days," says Mr. Kempe. "Our Super M has plenty of power to pull the 10-foot tandem disk at 5 mph. in third gear. I follow with the Super C and planter, also in third gear. I watched

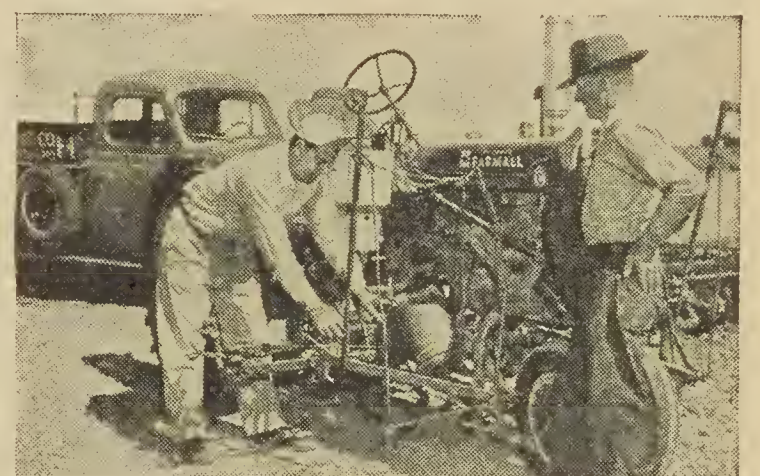
other makes of tractors and in my experience, there's no tractor to compare with the Super C for planting and cultivating. You can't help but do better work with its hydraulic Touch-Control and front-mounted equipment."



"Work is easier and faster with hydraulic Remote-Control," Earl Kempe points out. "See how easy it is to make a short turn when the disk gangs are straightened. It sure beats changing disk angle with a crank every time you come to a soft spot. Now, I set the angle just where I want it without even slowing down the Super M."



"My Super C is so easy to steer — takes only one hand," demonstrates Mr. Kempe as he puts in wheat with his McCormick 12 x 7 fertilizer grain drill. "Super C disc brakes save leg muscles, make turning at row ends less tiring. It's really easy on fuel and a money-saver too because on so many jobs it's cheaper to use a Super C!"



"I'm satisfied we get the best service from our IH dealer," Mr. Kempe commented as his IH serviceman stopped in to check over the two-row planter on the Super C. "That's one of the most important advantages of owning McCormick equipment. Our work is never delayed when we need service or repairs."

It will pay you to look over the complete line of McCormick Farmalls before spring starts. See how you can team the faster, more powerful Farmall Super M with a Farmall Super C to save both time and money.

See how you too can farm more successfully for years to come. Ask your IH dealer to show you how Farmall tractors with matching McCormick equipment can help you do more work every day. Prove Farmall superiority to yourself!



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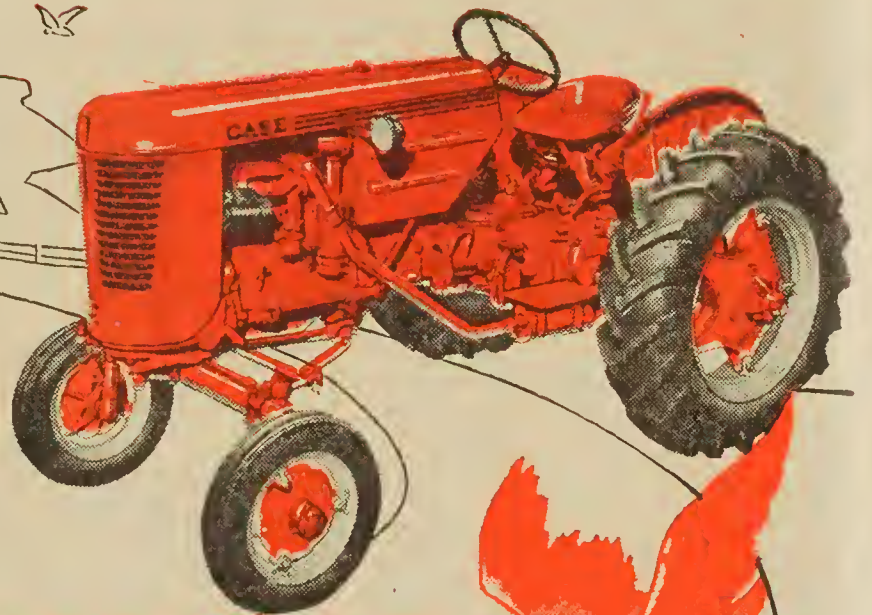
International Harvester products pay for themselves in use — McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers — General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois

YOUR CROPS GO IN with the Greatest of Ease.....



Eagle Hitch
3-plow
Model "DC"

New "low-seater" in low-cost 2-plow "VA" Series has low platform, too — yet full clearance for cultivation. Uses either "look-ahead" cultivator up-front, or Eagle Hitch rear-mounted sweeps or shovels.

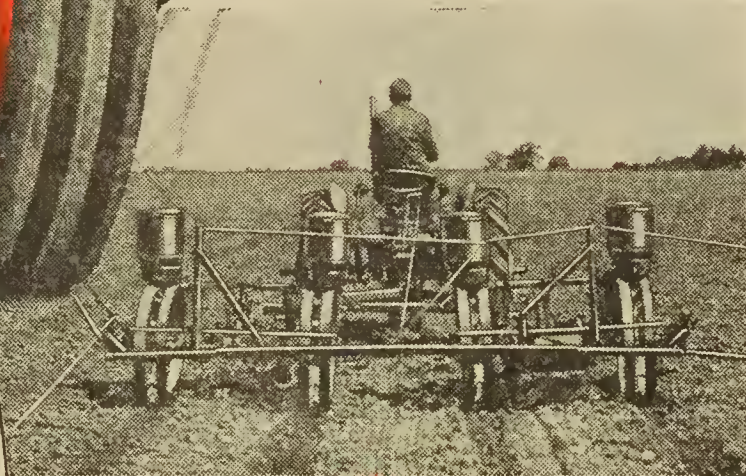


EXTRA ACCURACY

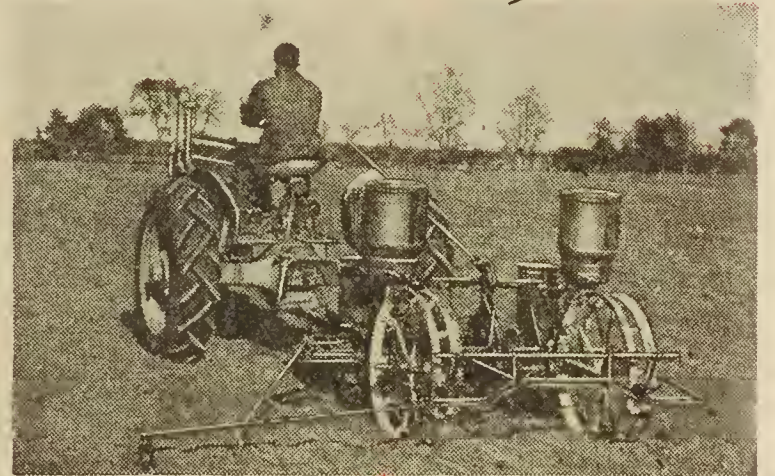
WITH CASE EAGLE HITCH TRACTORS,
PLANTERS AND SEEDMETER DRILLS...



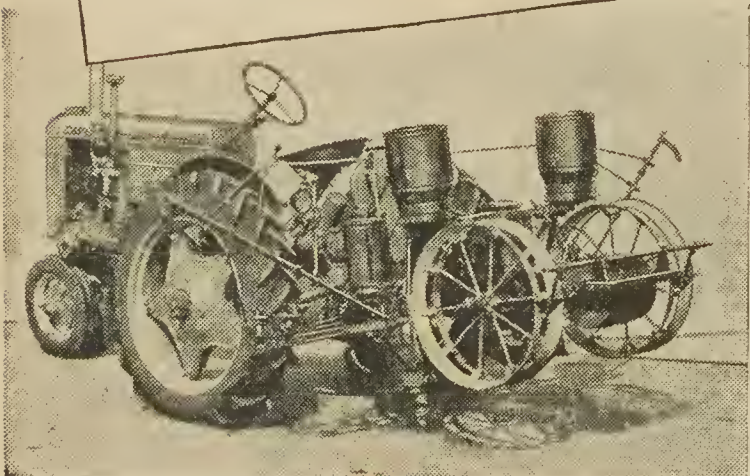
- **One-minute hook-up** sitting down. Mount most Eagle Hitch implements without leaving driver's seat.
- **Constant hydraulic control** lifts, lowers, adjusts mounted or pull-type implements any time, moving or idling.
- **Constant power take-off** on Models "SC" and "DC" keeps PTO machines going while tractor stops and starts.
- **Shock-free steering** keeps jolts from jerking wheel, spares driver from bruised hands, aching arms.



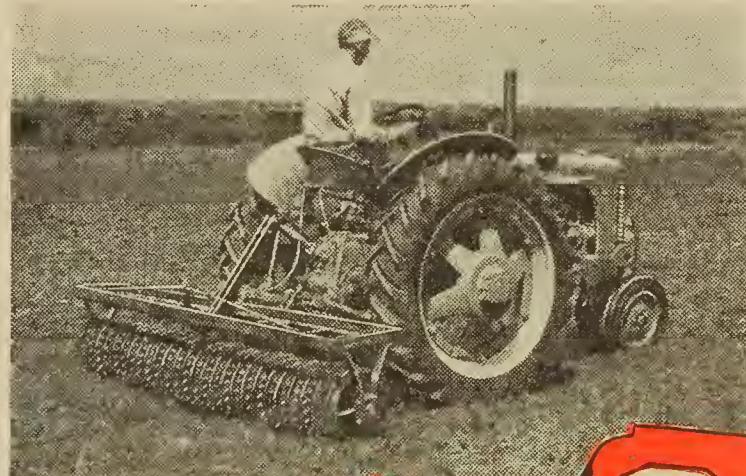
New 4-row planter is flexible—puts seed at even depth in uneven ground. Big seed boxes save refilling time. Adjustable row spacing. Check-row or drill. Pulls behind any tractor.



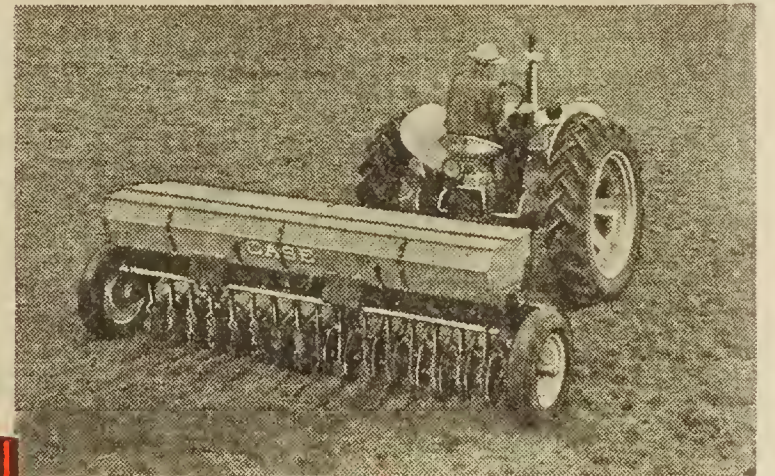
Two-row "46" drill planter works with any tractor, has handy screw-crank for precise depth adjustment. Big fertilizer cans shown are optional. No. 45 is similar but check-row.



Eagle Hitch "45E" planter and similar "46E" are full-mounted, raise clear at a touch of Constant Hydraulic Control to turn or travel without touching. Work with all Case Eagle Hitch Tractors.



Eagle Hitch Roller-Packer lifts by hydraulic control for short turns, quick travel. Toothed mulching wheels have floating motion that is self-cleaning. Shown on the big 2-plow "SC" Tractor.



Roller-bearing disks turn easier, work better, save hours of greasing, run true and last years longer. Roller bearings are optional on all Case Seedmeter grain drills with single-disk furrow openers.

Your crops have a better chance when you hustle them into the ground on time with quick-stepping, seldom-stopping Case implements. You get better stands with Case accuracy . . . both drop and depth. In corn planters you get the Case stop-and-go motion of beveled plates that gives the cells a surer chance to fill. In grain drills you get the Seedmeter, long known for consistent, uniform accuracy with all manner of seeds.

Whatever crops you grow, see your Case dealer for planting equipment. You'll find exclusive features for accuracy, extra strength to preserve accuracy, easy and ample adjustments to get accurate results in varied conditions. You'll find conveniences that lighten your work and help you get done sooner. Arrange for a personal demonstration of any tractor or implement you may need.

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Pointers on Profitable PEA PRODUCTION

By CHARLES B. SAYRE

THE average yield of peas grown for processing in New York State was only 1,530 pounds per acre in 1952. A very severe drought last June reduced the yield in western New York, yet the average yield from this State for the 10-year period from 1941 to 1950 was only 1,690 pounds per acre.

There is room for tremendous improvement in pea production practices in this State, even though there are many growers who consistently obtain good yields year after year.

Ten Important Factors

Experiments at Geneva over many years have pointed up 10 factors which are most important in affecting pea yields.

1 The principal cause of poor yields of peas is planting them in poor soil.

Peas require a fertile, well-drained soil. In a 3-year survey of production practices of growers whose yields per acre were in the highest 10 per cent of each factory, there were two factors all the high producers had in common. All of the high-yielding crops were grown on well-drained soil and were planted early.

Peas are very sensitive to poor soil aeration due to poor drainage. Poor soil aeration is likely to be most severe during the pea-growing season, when the soil normally has its highest moisture content, when rainfall is most frequent, and when the slowest rate of evaporation and transpiration prevails.

2 Plant peas as early as the soil is in good condition to work.

Peas grow best in cool weather, and early planting improves the chances of producing the crop when temperatures and rainfall are most favorable.

Plantings made in April invariably outyield those made in May. Plantings after May 1 generally produce progressively decreasing yields with each week's delay in planting.

3 "Late" varieties should also be planted early.

The so-called "late" varieties take several days longer to reach harvesting stage and, therefore, their growing period extends further into the normally hot weather of July.

In our comparison of 24 varieties all planted on the same date in 1952, there was a maximum spread of 11 days between harvesting of the earliest maturing varieties and the latest maturing one.

4 Peas should be fertilized liberally with a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen, such as 500 pounds per acre of a 10-10-10.

The fertilizer should be drilled in deeply just before the peas are planted. On sandy soils, it might be better to apply 500 pounds of a 5-10-10 fertilizer before planting and supplement this with a top dressing of 150 pounds of nitrate of soda or of 75 pounds of ammonium nitrate applied when the blossom buds first appear. The foliage should be dry when this is done to avoid burning.

Extreme soil acidity should be corrected for peas. A soil pH of 6.5 gives the maximum availability of all nutrients, but if it is desired to keep the soil very acid for potato production 500 pounds per acre of finely ground limestone should be drilled in contact with the pea seeds.

Hydrated lime should not be used in contact with pea seed as it would kill the seedlings. In addition, a fertilizer containing 2 per cent magnesium should be used on very acid soils for peas.

5 Fertilizer should be drilled separately from pea seed.

If the fertilizer is drilled in contact with the pea seed, it is likely to do more harm than good because the temporarily toxic concentration of soluble salts in contact with the seed will injure or kill the seedlings.

6 Shallow planting is very important especially if peas are planted early.

At that time, there is plenty of moisture in the soil so that deep planting is not needed to place the seeds in moist soil. But even more important is the fact that the soil is cold at that time of year but considerably warmer close to the surface where it is warmed each day by the sun.

7 Immediately after planting, the field should be rolled with a light roller, preferably a slat roller.

A heavy roller may pack the soil too much and interfere with the emergence of the seedlings. Rolling helps by settling the soil uniformly around the seed, thus greatly improving uniformity of emergence, and second, it pushes the stones down so that they will not interfere with the cutter bar at harvesting.

Uniformity of emergence of seedlings is important in obtaining larger yields of high quality peas.

8 Mechanization of harvesting equipment greatly reduces labor requirements and cost of growing peas.

This is true provided the peas are planted in fields of 10 acres or more of uniform soil and topography. Rolling land, and fields having marked variation in soil type or drainage are not satisfactory for economical production of peas because of unequal maturity.

9 The stage of maturity at which peas are harvested is important.

It affects the price per ton and, therefore, gross returns. In New York State the price paid for peas for processing is determined by the tenderometer grade. As the tenderometer grade goes up, indicating tougher peas, the price scale goes down. At 1952 contract prices, the largest cash returns were obtained when peas were harvested at a tenderometer grade of 90 to 95.

10 Crop rotation is very important in maintaining pea yields.

A cultivated crop, preferably beans or corn, should precede peas. Alfalfa or clover may be seeded with peas as the nurse crop. Peas are harvested in June or early July, leaving the alfalfa or clover for soil improvement or livestock feed.

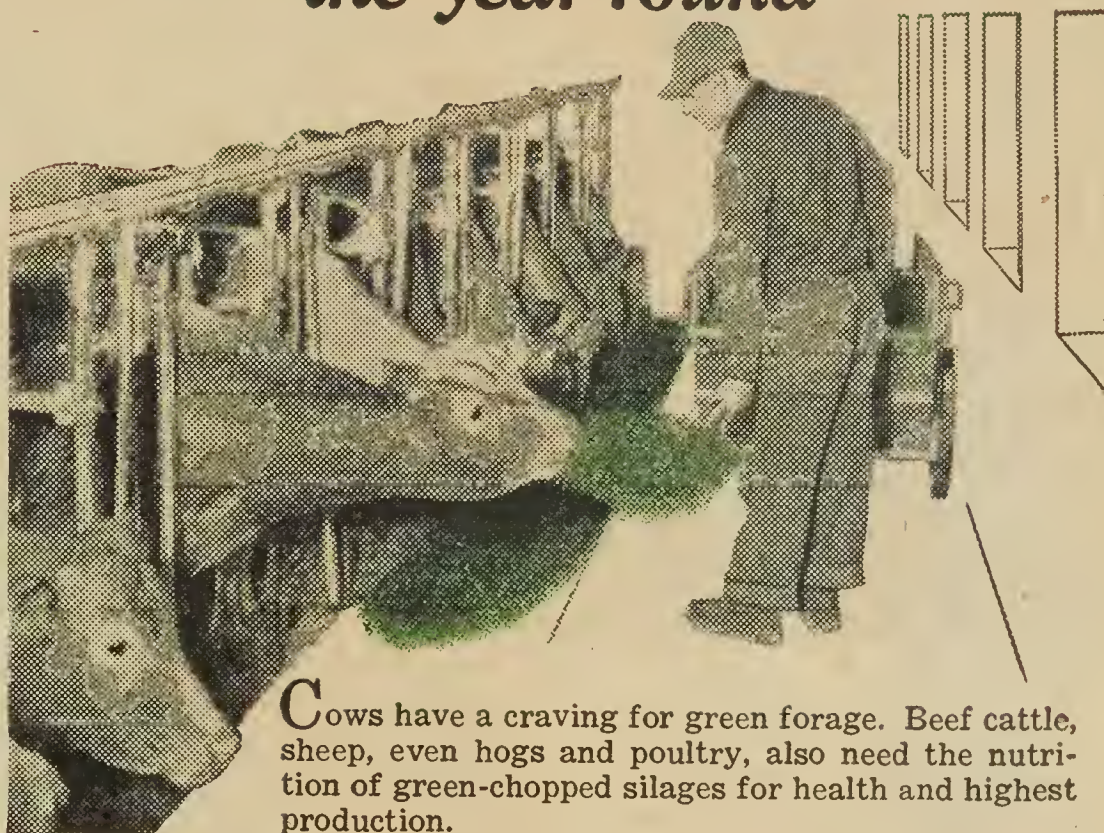
Merely observing some of the points mentioned above while neglecting others is not likely to give profitable results. But, careful attention to details and to all the exacting requirements will greatly improve pea production.

— A. A. —

Organic matter in the soil performs many jobs—holds water and plant food, keeps the soil warm, and makes it easy to cultivate.

feed

"SPRINGTIME PASTURE" the year-round



Cows have a craving for green forage. Beef cattle, sheep, even hogs and poultry, also need the nutrition of green-chopped silages for health and highest production.

You can satisfy that need *the year-round* if your farm is equipped with its own Forage Harvester.

If hay is leafless it's lifeless. You can preserve *all* the leaves with your own Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester, rain or shine. Field-cut the growing crop — time it perfectly for succulent silage if the weather is too damp for hay.

You can clip pasture or stubble with the same sickle attachment. Add an inexpensive windrow pickup attachment for later cuttings of sun-cured hay, or combined straw. With the row crop attachment, you can chop corn silage, sorghum, or stalks for bedding.

Soil as well as livestock can be made more productive with the Forage Harvester. Soilbuilding legumes and grasses harvested at lower cost this new weather-proof way can add new life to your land, and new profits to all your livestock operations.



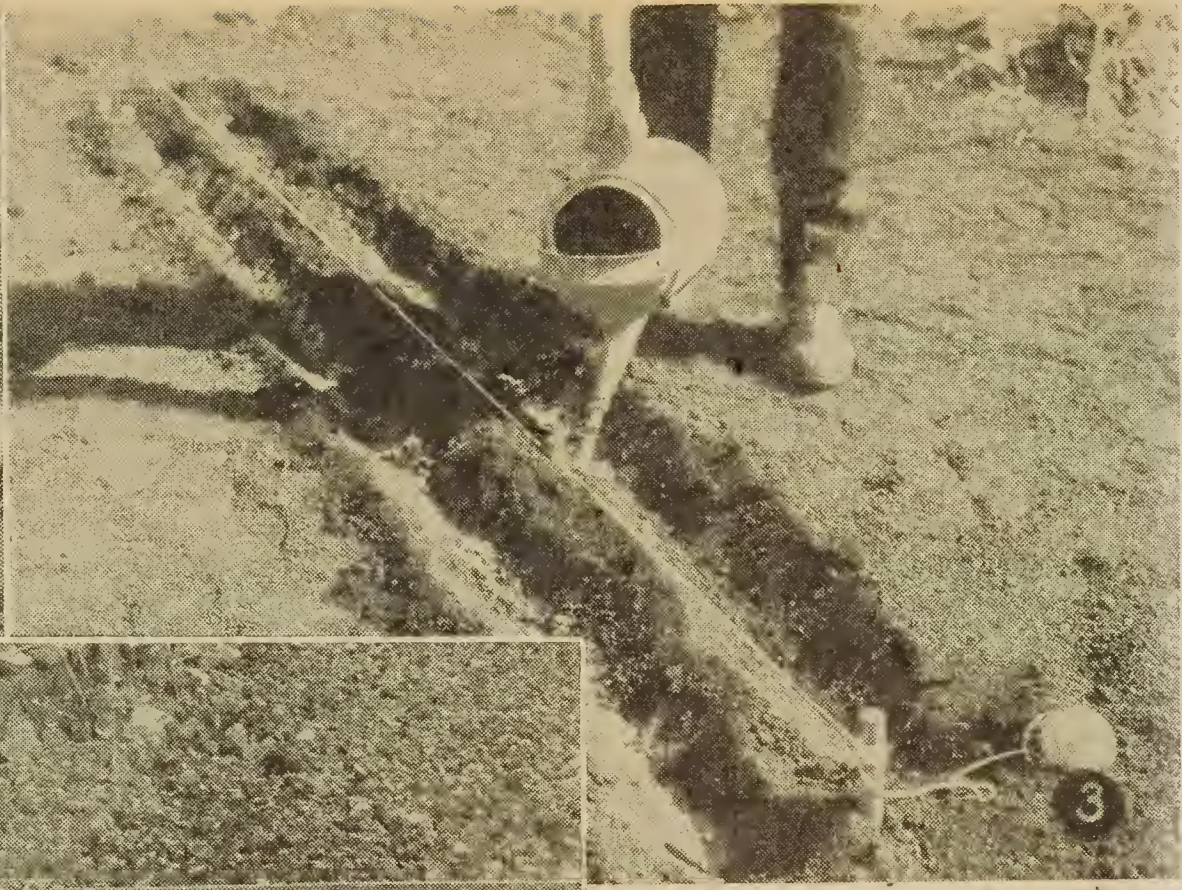
THE NEW A-C FORAGE AND GRAIN BLOWER

It takes a big capacity blower to keep ahead of the A-C Forage Harvester. The Allis-Chalmers Blower has a large 9-inch pipe, and cup blade fan with new blow-and-throw action to reach highest silos. Unloader attachment is available for power wagons. New rubberized belt conveyor handles both forage and grain.

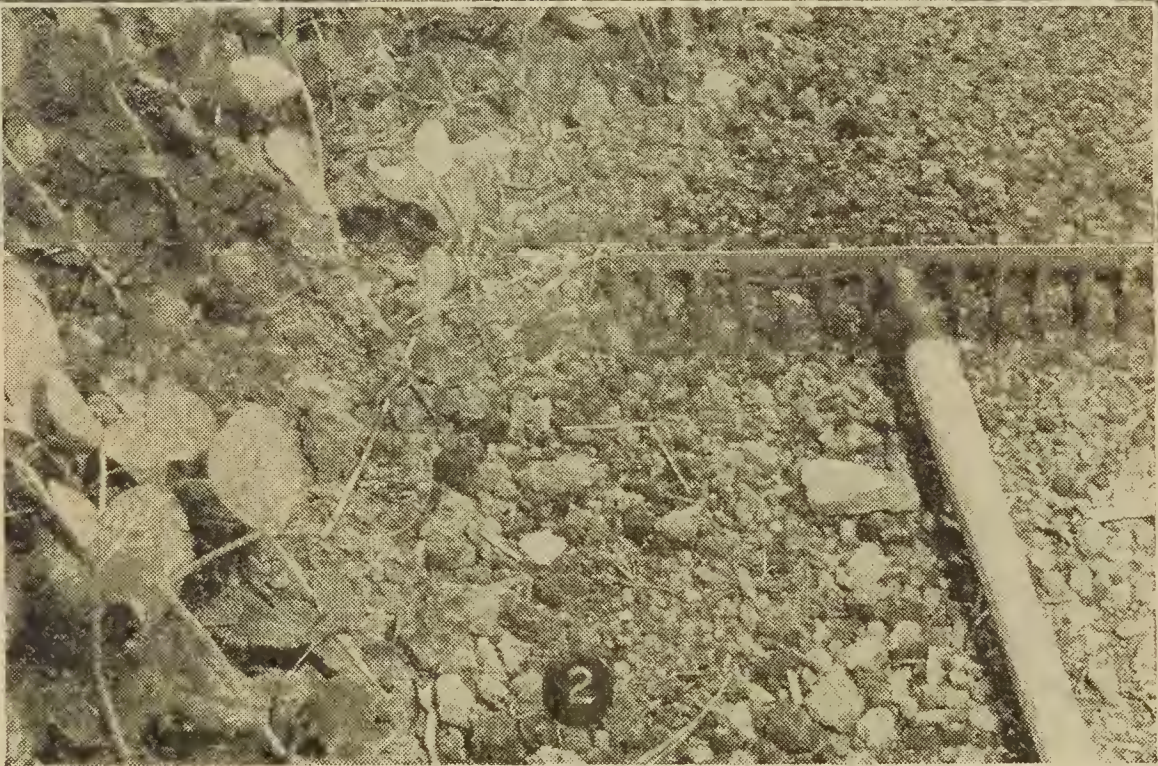




1. It makes my back ache to see anyone trying to work with a dull hoe. Select a good variety of garden tools suitable for your garden. Keep them in good shape and ready to go. Thereby your garden chores will be lightened and your pleasure increased.



2. A garden rake is an excellent tool for killing weeds just as they sprout and before you can see them. The big advantage is that you can cover a lot of ground in a short time. Also, if you keep the ground well stirred, but not too deep, other weed seeds will sprout less readily.



3. Because you spend a lot of time on a small area, a garden should be well fertilized. Here, two furrows have been made and commercial fertilizer spread with a watering can. Then a furrow will be made between the two you see, and the seed will be sown. The fertilizer will lie on each side of the row.

4. A wheel hoe is easy to operate and effective on small crops or in backyard gardens where a horse or a tractor is not available. Also many farm gardens are partially handled with this tool.

~~~~~  
Pictures 1, 4, 5, 6 courtesy  
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## Time for Garden Plans

**5.** Failure to thin spoils many a row of vegetables. To grow its best, any plant must have room. Too many of whatever you are growing are just as bad as weeds in the row. Don't be afraid to thin!

**6.** In a normal year, an excellent garden can be grown without watering. But in most years there comes one or more periods when water helps greatly. If you water, do it liberally and not too often. Other ways are to use porous hose, or if your garden has a slope, to dig a trench between rows, lay the hose nozzle at the upper end and let the water trickle down.





# EVERYBODY chipped in to help!



A fire in the night destroyed a 102-year-old church near Corning, N. Y., last year. Stunned church members placed their material loss at \$25,000. But almost at once, there was kindled a determination to rebuild the church.

Edwin Preston, a section hand on an eastern railroad, church trustee and member of the building committee, had an idea. He volunteered to ask his company if it would donate the timber from a nearby tract of land, owned by his railroad.

The answer came back—a prompt “Yes!”

So six amateur woodsmen, including the preacher, started swinging axes and didn't stop until over 18,000 board-feet of lumber lay ready for the sawmills. What's more, while the newly-cut boards were seasoning, the local Grange stepped in and offered the displaced church members the use of its hall for weekly services.

Next time you're in the vicinity, look for it. This new wooden church soon will have its doors flung wide for worship. And church members and the community—in fact, *all* of us—have a warm feeling about the way *everybody* chipped in to help.

## EASTERN RAILROADS





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**CORALOX**

INSULATOR

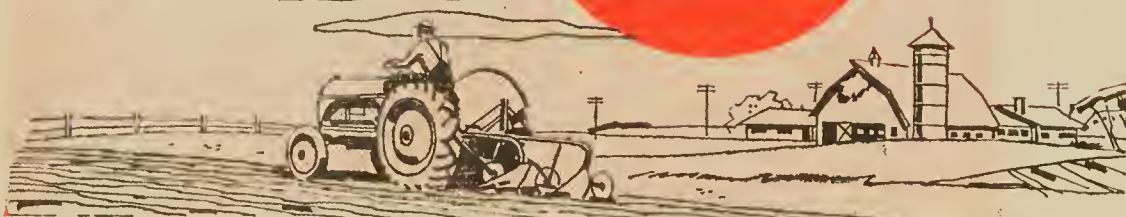
# Means Gas Savings


Gasoline will go farther if your car, truck or tractor is equipped with AC Spark Plugs. ACs convert every fuel charge into useful power, regardless of load or speed. That's because of AC's patented CORALOX—which offers all these advantages over previous insulator materials:

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AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION  GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

## The Question Box

**How many acres of potatoes could one man take care of with, of course, extra help at digging time?**

A small tractor with a one-row planter and a one-row digger could probably take care of 25 acres if a fellow worked hard enough. It would seem to me that the best thing to do would be to hire a two-row planter and heavier tractor to do the planting and the digging because most any tractor cultivates two rows. It is also advisable to have a two-row planter if a two-row cultivator is going to be used. Furthermore, by using a two-row planter you can speed up the planting so as to put in probably 50 acres while you would be planting a half of that with a one-row machine, and with your light tractor you could take care of the cultivating and spraying until harvest time, thereby increasing your efficiency.—Harold (Red) Evans.

**Is "duck wheat" or "tartar wheat" a good crop to grow?**

These are common names for tartary buckwheat. Here is a comparison between tartary buckwheat and ordinary buckwheat:

|                   | Digestible Protein | Total Digestible Nutrients | Fiber |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Tartary buckwheat | 7.3                | 61.8                       | 12.7  |
| Common buckwheat  | 7.4                | 62.2                       | 10.7  |

From these comparative analyses you will see that there is little difference in digestible protein or in TDN but that fiber is appreciably higher in the tartary buckwheat. This means that the actual net energy value is considerably lower since more of the energy is required just to digest the material containing a higher fiber percentage. I don't know what the bushel weight is of the tartary buckwheat, but I think it is about 60 pounds per

bushel. This compares with 48 pounds for ordinary buckwheat.

A mimeograph prepared by the late Professor Barron of this Department indicates that tartary buckwheat will grow during a shorter, cooler growing season than common buckwheat. In any place that common buckwheat can be grown satisfactorily, it will produce a larger total yield.—S. R. Aldrich

**Will you please send me information on how to raise skunks for profit?**

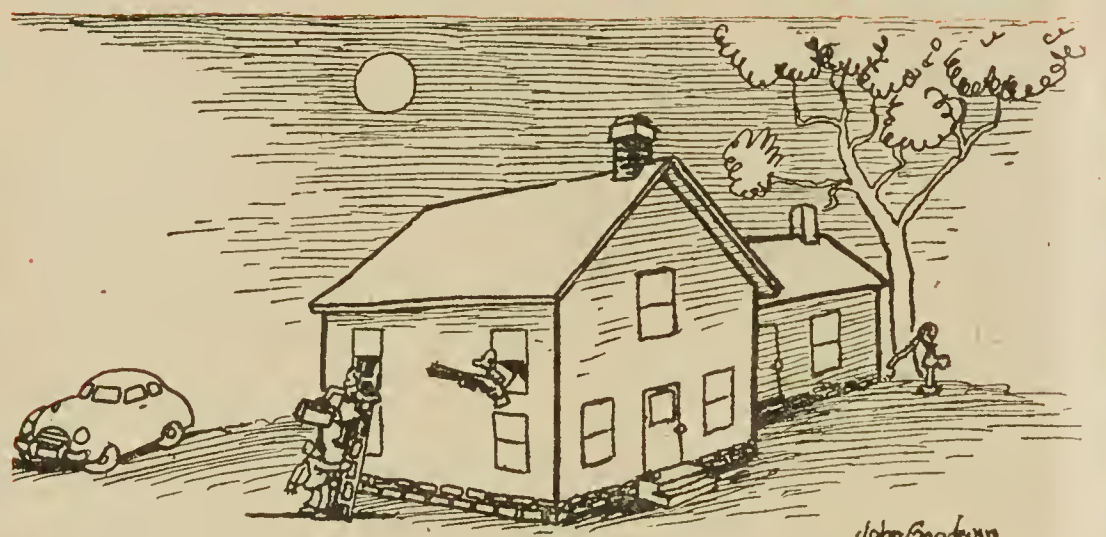
Years ago, when skunk pelts were a favorite on the fur market of the world, effort was made to raise these animals profitably. Some success was obtained, but the gluttonous nature and the large amount of room needed did not make the effort commercially practical. A small profit could be realized when pelts were fetching six dollars or more during and just after the first World War. Present prices vary from 25 cents to one dollar. It costs much more to produce a litter of captive skunk than mink, which pelts are worth from twenty-five to fifty times as much as skunk pelts.

A few breeders still raise skunk for the "pet" industry. You may find advertisements in the classified sections of outdoor magazines such as Fur-Fish and Game, Hunter-Trader-Trapper, etc. By writing to these breeders you may secure some useful information.

—W. J. Hamilton, Jr.

**We hear that phosphorus is not leached out of the soil and that you can build up a reserve. I know this is not true of nitrogen but what is the situation on potash?**

Where plenty of potash is available, crops will use more of it than they really need. It is not practical to build up a reserve of potash. It must be applied fairly frequently.



**ARE YOU a father with a marriageable daughter?**

Weddings are a great worry and a terrible expense. Fathers, in particular, dread them. (When a young man and a girl of a certain African tribe decide to marry, they merely sit down together beside a bowl of soup and begin spooning it up. After they've finished eating the soup, they're married. I tell you that's getting married the easy way.)

First, there are the wedding guests: the people you must invite and those you want to invite. Figure on feeding between 150 and 250 ravenous mouths. A wedding means a wedding dress, flowers, bridesmaids, flower girls and two jittery prospective mothers-in-law. Out of town guests often can't locate the right church. A dozen of my out-of-state relatives once not only went to the wrong church, but they kissed the wrong bride and gave her a thirty-dollar electric roaster and a couple of waffle irons.

Why should a father in his declining years strain himself physically and financially to give his daughter a big booming wedding when there is such an easy way out? Just tell the girl you don't want her to marry the big, blatant good-for-nothing so-and-so.

Tut, tut! Don't get me wrong. The idea is to make your daughter so firmly determined to marry the guy that she will elope with him.

Some moonlight night your prospective son-in-law will place a ladder beneath your daughter's window. As the fleeing couple race toward their automobile, let go with a couple of shotgun blasts.

There you have it. Your daughter gets married, and you are out of pocket for nothing except for a few rounds of ammunition.

Afterwards comes reconciliation and happiness for all.

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# Dairymen In Rochester Area Compare Production With Consumption

By L. B. Skeffington

**A** CRITICAL situation facing dairymen was pictured by Oscar G. Smith of Livonia, retiring as president of the Rochester Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency after seven years. Pin-pointing the problem, he said that in the marketing area last year, production increased 3.6 per cent, while consumption of fluid milk increased only one per cent. This continues a trend of several years and the story in some other markets is about the same.

Laurance L. Clough, assistant director of the State Milk Control Division and administrator of the Rochester market, pointed out that as a result of this situation, producers each year are selling a larger amount of milk below cost of production.

Clough said "consumers should pay for a little surplus to offset variation in demand, but we can't expect consumers to pay for all the surplus!" He read from price determinations by the Commissioner in the past year that the amount of surplus milk had the effect of holding down the Class 1 price.

Arthur L. McWilliams, general manager of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, told the annual meeting in Rochester that price alone was not the answer. He said huge stocks of dairy products in storage require expenditure of public funds and lead to bad public relations. On top of that, he said, the threat of increasing competition from all kinds of dairy substitutes is great.

"With substitutes selling at 20 to 24 cents a pound, compared to 70 cents for butterfat, it means that we in the dairy industry have a real selling job to do. We have got to spend money on research and advertising," said McWilliams.

## Woodhulls Wed 65 Years

St. Valentine's Day was a double-barreled event for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodhull of Webster, marking their 65th wedding anniversary. It was something of a red-letter day in Grange circles, because several years ago at the National Grange convention they were cited for having brought more than 500 new members into Webster Grange.

The Woodhulls are regular attendants at Grange events and their farm home is "wide open" to friends. Asked how they "signed up" so many Grangers, Mrs. Woodhull explained: "It is simple. We like people, and all our lives when anyone moves into the community we visit them. We tell them about the Grange and the fine times we have together. They just want to join."

As a result, Webster Grange has the distinction of being the "largest Grange

in the world," and more than anything else the size of its membership is a tribute to the Woodhulls.

\* \* \*

## Watch the Spuds Fly

At the 26th annual Steuben County Potato Convention a highlight of interest was reports on mechanical potato harvesters as an answer to the labor problem. Leslie Dodd of Corry, Pa., said he had fair success with a harvester last year, filling the 225-bushel hopper in about 45 minutes. One problem was vines and clods, he said, and another was bruising of oversize spuds. On the whole, he said the crop was harvested in good condition and the labor cost was cut in half.

Herbert Thompson of Prattsburgh related his experiences with a machine. While he experienced some difficulties, he said he was sold that it was the coming thing. Cornell's Edward Markwardt said that last year 70 per cent of the crop in the Red River Valley was harvested mechanically, and an even higher percentage in Idaho.

\* \* \*

## New Soil District

Monroe, one of the few agricultural counties in the state without a Soil Conservation District, may get in line. The matter has been under study for several years by various committees. At a summary meeting to which all the groups were invited the vote was unanimous for taking necessary steps leading to formation of a district.

\* \* \*

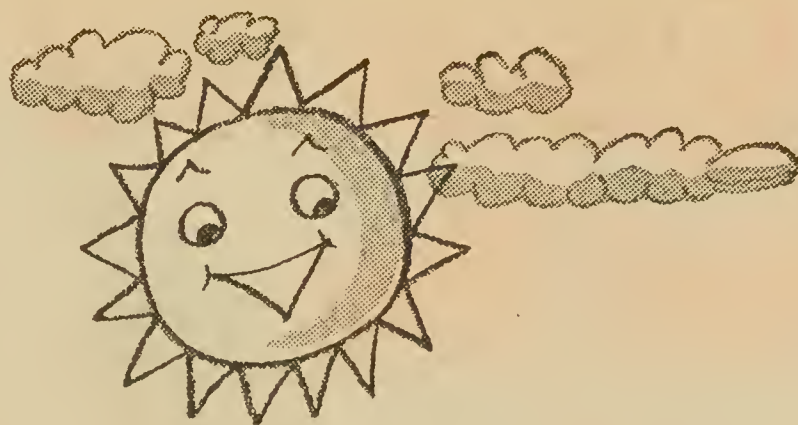
## New Cherry Champ

Jean Williams, 16, of Henrietta, is the new state champion cherry pie baker. Nancy Cunningham, 16, of Marion, was second choice of the judges. Jean is the representative of New York in a national contest being sponsored by the National Red Cherry Institute. Horace M. Putnam of Lyons is institute president and Earl Harding of Albion is chairman of the national contest.

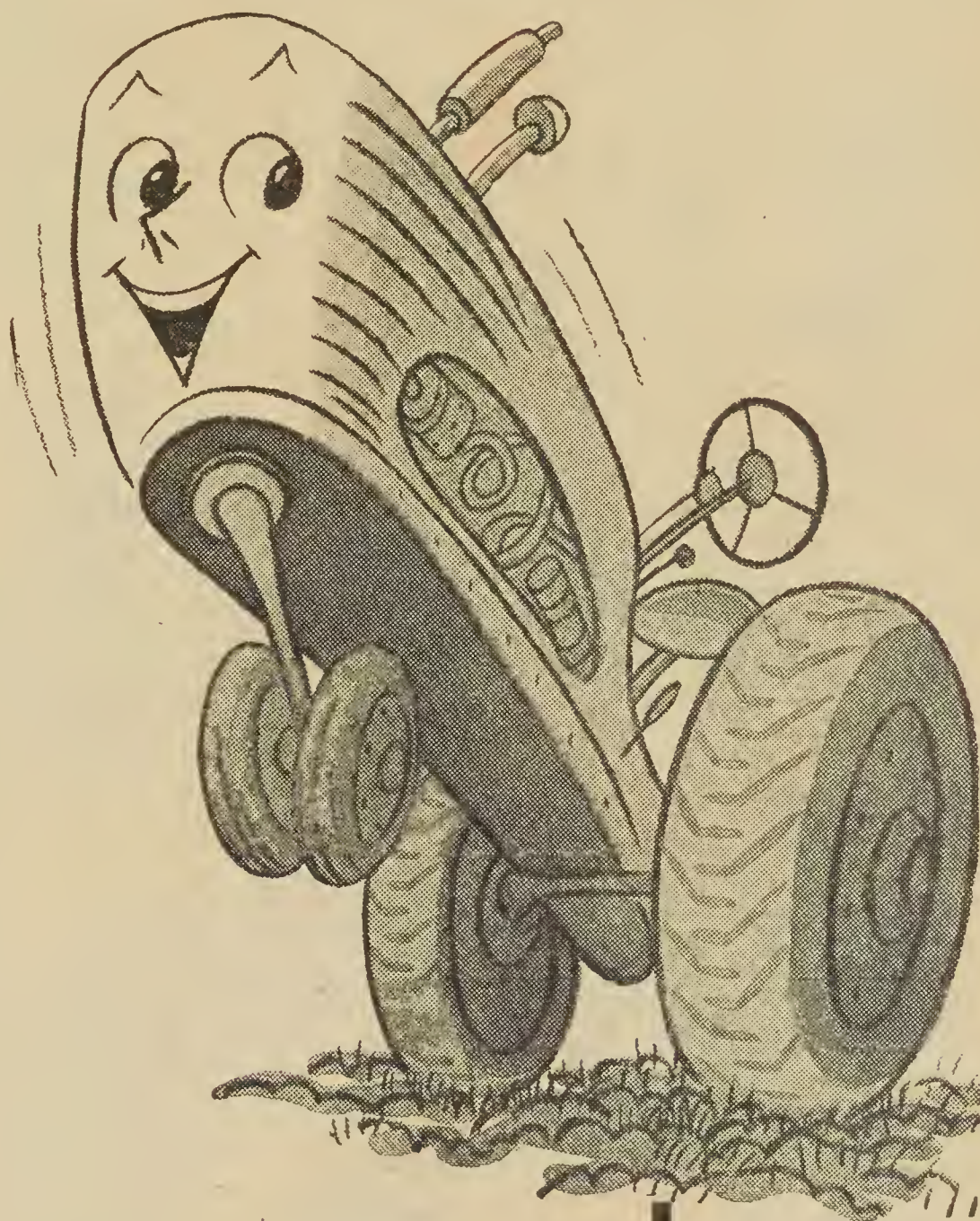
\* \* \*

## Girls, Take Note

Fifteen boys at Sodus Central School are enrolled in the homemaking classes of Miss Dorothy Welch. They figured it this way: Maybe some day they will get married and raise families, so if they know how to care for the baby, cook the meals or make the beds, it may come handy. Anyway, one of the boys suggested that "knowing something about how it is done" would be a great help in evaluating a prospective bride. And another said "in the meantime there is nothing like knowing how to cook a meal, either for yourself, the gang, or to give mother a day off."



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## WE GROW BERRIES

### And Like It!

By A. S. EGGLETON

**W**HEN we bought our 40-acre farm near Big Flats in Chemung County, N. Y. and moved from the city fifteen years ago, we know our city neighbors gave us about a year before we would be back. In fact, they have since told us so. And if it hadn't been for Joel that's exactly what would have happened.

Joel was our nearest neighbor, a grand old man who had spent his life on lonely little hill farms, and it was he who advised us to grow strawberries, showed us how to do it, worked with us, was like a grandfather to our children, and never would accept more than 25c an hour for his labors!

As it turned out strawberries were a perfect crop for us (a family of five with three girls) and for the land—good sandy loam—and there has never been a year since that we haven't made good money on them.

### "Stoop" Labor

Let it be admitted that strawberry-ing is "stoop" labor. Occasionally some of the ladies who come in to buy berries from their car seats look askance at our activities, and inquire how we can stand such bending and stooping all day long. Nothing mechanical has yet been devised to eliminate the bending of planting, weeding and picking, but after all it's really light work, and healthy, and guaranteed to keep daughters and their mother in perfect shape, eat what they may.

In my opinion the very best way to get started raising strawberries either for home use or resale, or a combination of both, is simply to put out some plants this spring without any misgivings or doubts, remove the blossoms as they appear this spring and summer, keep them cultivated and weeded all spring, summer, and fall, cover them with straw this winter if you have it (but we have found it's never fatal if you don't) and remove the straw in the spring of 1954. Wait for the beautiful blossoms to appear along in May and start picking the luscious berries which will come from these blossoms along in June of 1954. That's all!

### Don't Tackle Too Much

It is wise if making a start in berries to plant only what you are sure you can handle physically, taking into account, too, the mechanical equipment, if any, available. Bear in mind that in these days of highly mechanized farming and with the gradual disappearance of the neighborhood "handy" man, it is not advisable to depend on outside help.

We started fifteen years ago, the five of us, with three attending school in a nearby city, with about a third of an acre of berries. We were without equipment except for some hoes and a hand cultivator. The plowing was done for us by a neighbor with a one-horse outfit, who also cultivated for us with the same outfit several times that year. The planting we did ourselves by hand, also the hand weeding after cultivation.

The next year we bought our own horse, plow, and cultivator and used this equipment for some ten years with great satisfaction, increasing skill, and profit, growing up to an acre of berries each year, with an average gross income of around \$2,000.

We were sorry to see Bucky the horse go. All the children learned to ride on him, and we also cut hay with him, grew some corn and garden truck, and in general he was a remarkably good investment. But all in all the

change from horsepower to gas power seems a good one.

Once we tried planting an acre of berries with a converted tobacco planter, but we were not satisfied with the depth of planting, especially as it was a dry spring, and we have gone back to the old and slower method of making a good, deep, wedge-like cavity with an old double-bitted axe with an extra long handle. This permits us to get the plants, roots down vertically, to a depth of six inches or more, with a good "sousing" of water if the ground is dry.

Last year cultivating was done with tractor mounted cultivators and generally quite satisfactory, except for the chore of mounting and unmounting the cultivators, removing drawbar, etc. Toward the end of the year we experimented with a 2½ hp. garden tractor with fairly satisfactory results except on some of the bigger weeds.

As to the spacing of plantings, this will be governed to considerable extent by the size and purpose of the patch. For commercial plantings we space the plants 12" apart in rows which are 4' apart to give us room for big tractor tires when cultivating. Rows 3 or even 2 feet apart are satisfactory for the small home patch.

### Never a Surplus

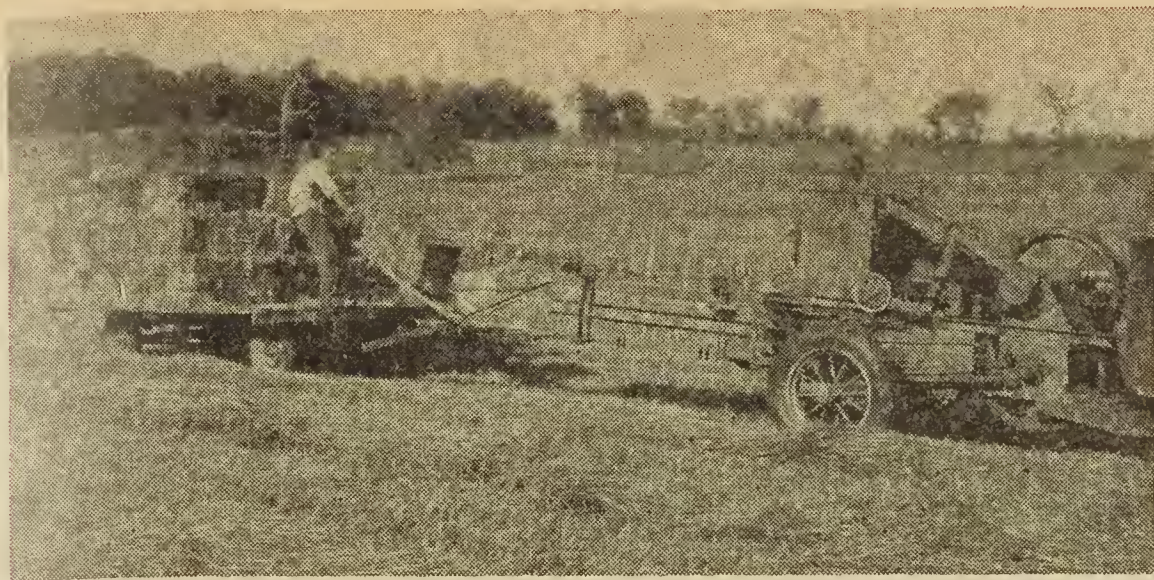
Your rich rewards will start to come in the May of the year following your planting, when your field will be thick with beautiful, white blossoms, each of which represents a potential luscious berry for which you will find a ready and profitable market. There never seems to be enough home grown berries. I emphasize home grown, because you will find the housewife fully recognizes the significance of these words. By "home grown" the housewife means a berry that has just been picked in the field, or at least that same day, and we never sell her any other.

In the beginning most of our berries were sold from an ordinary table in front of the house, but as we continued in the business, and with the advent of the home freezer, we received more and more advance telephone orders for crates or more, so now it is seldom necessary for us to devote time to roadside selling. We usually send out a postcard to a list of customers in our nearby communities, and the subsequent telephone arrangements take care of most of the crop.

Likewise, through the years we have built up a list of customers who like to pick their own berries, usually toward the end of the season when the smaller berries are available for canning, jelly, etc. We usually open the patch to them to pick their own from 5 to 10 cents a quart less than the regular patch. In this way the patch is thoroughly gleaned each year without our having to pick when the berries are on their way out.

One of the very many fine things about growing strawberries is that the work is finished in November or December until the following March or April, giving the grower opportunity for other occupations or diversions. In our case it has recently led to an interest in the possibility of growing a second crop of berries in Florida from December to March, returning north in time for the regular crop. So my wife and I are about to depart on an exploratory trip to Florida by way of Maryland. After all there's nothing like an "on-the-spot" investigation, especially when it's "June" in Florida!





100 bales is a cinch for this sturdy farm-built wagon. Bale loading chute is also homemade. Schweninger figures fire extinguisher (mounted on plunger housing) mighty good insurance.

## He Made These Tools

SUPPOSE you were to find that you could get a brand new bale elevator for only \$80. Or suppose a newly built tractor scoop was going to cost you a mere \$30. You'd probably pinch yourself to make sure you were awake.

But for J. Martin Schweninger, Washington County, N. Y. dairyman, such bargains in farm implements are commonplace. His machine shed houses equipment that, to buy new, would have cost him several thousand dollars. Actually his cash outlay for them was only a few hundred.

And Schweninger's method for getting farm machinery at cut rate prices isn't complicated. He builds it himself. In his farm shop odd gears, sprockets and bearings become rugged, smoothly-operating farm implements that get Schweninger's work done in a hurry. What's more they often bring in extra cash through custom work.

Perhaps relatively few farmers have the skill that Mr. Schweninger has, but every farmer these days needs a well-equipped repair shop to keep his equipment running.

Given such a shop, particularly with a welder which is becoming more and more useful, most farmers, sooner or later, will get ideas for handy gadgets and often for more complicated equipment.

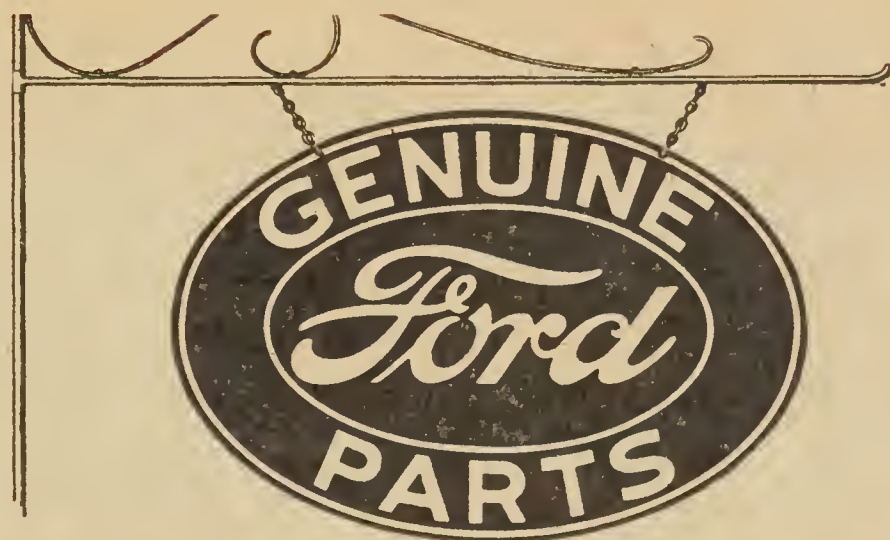
— Gerald Chapin, Cambridge, N. Y.



Ratchet type wagon unloader cost Schweninger nothing but his time. All parts were picked from scrap pile or turned out on the lathe.

Schweninger leans on the fence and watches farm-built gutter cleaner do the work. Elevator can be swung from side to side to stack manure up when fields are too soft for spreading.

Drive mechanism for cleaner is 3 hp motor working through two car transmissions. Second transmission was added later to give slower speed. Angle iron scrapers welded to 5/16 inch log chain do the cleaning.



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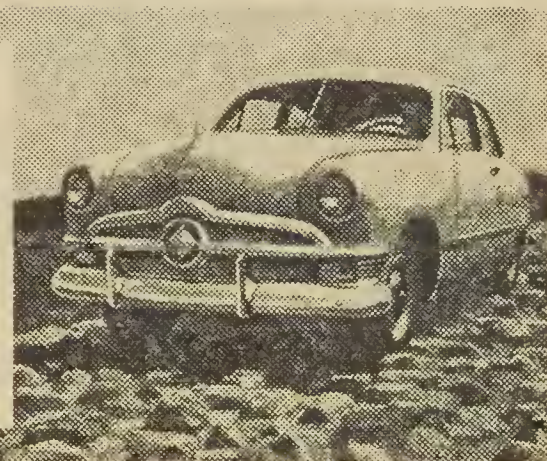
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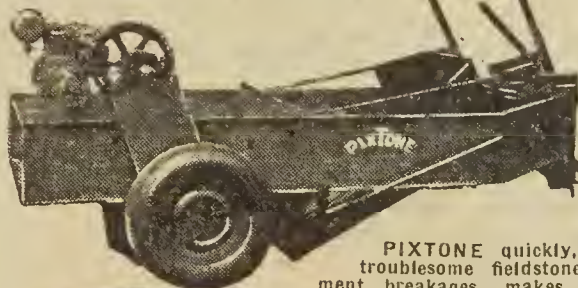
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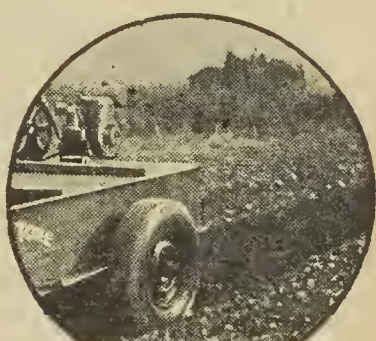
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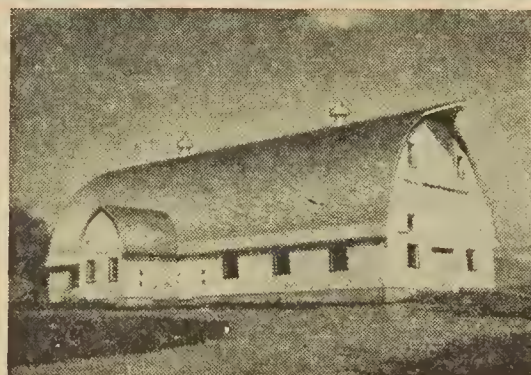
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# Pest Control On - - DAIRY FARMS

E. M. SEARLS, National Dairy Products Co., Inc.

**I**NSECT and rodent prevention and general sanitation go hand in hand on the dairy farm. Almost invariably, the farm where the barn swarms with flies in the summer, where the cattle are louse-ridden in the winter, and where mice and rats are seen frequently, means a farm where the plate counts are high, the off-the-bottom sediment tests are bad, and the methylene blue test doesn't hold up long.

Insects and rodents may not be the direct cause of poor milk quality in every case, but the condition which makes it possible for them to persist in such numbers also permits milking equipment to remain contaminated and makes it easy for chaff, dirt, dust, fur, feathers, and other air-borne debris to get into the milk.

There is no question but that cows free from biting, pestering flies and lice can yield more milk. There is no question but that the farm free from rodents and grain-consuming insects will have more feed for the cows. The barn and barnyard free from spider webs and fly breeding places and hiding places for rodents is going to make it a lot easier for the dairyman to keep his cows clean, and to produce clean milk.

**RODENTS.** Little need be said about rodent prevention. Farmers have learned the price they have to pay for each rat and mouse which they support. They also know how effective the new chemicals are which produce free bleeding when fed to rodents. These new rodenticides are very easy to use. It seems almost inexcusable to have large numbers of rodents on a farm.

**INSECTS IN GENERAL.** Insects are still a tough problem, however. There will always be some flies about the best-managed dairy barn. Flies can travel miles and therefore there has to be additional means of dealing with them. Body lice sometimes occur in the best managed herds and they too have to be dealt with separately.

The dairy farm which is clean and neat, where the breeding places of flies are reduced to a minimum, and where harvested grains are kept in insect and rodent proof bins, the necessity for insect and rodent prevention is at a minimum and the standards of sanitation are at the highest.

**THE FLY PROBLEM.** But what about flies—biting flies which annoy the animals in the pasture and in the barn; as well as the house flies which swarm all over the cattle and the barn and the milk utensils? Many control recommendations are available but it is still necessary for the farmer to decide just what he wants to do about the problem.

In some cases the dairy farmer is

interested only in keeping the cows free from flies during milking time because he doesn't want kicking and switching at that time. Some are more interested in keeping the cows free from flies in the pasture as well.

**SPACE SPRAYS.** It is highly probable that the space spray is the most spectacular and possibly the most generally used. The space spray usually contains a very fast-killing insecticide which knocks down and easily kills all of the flies in the barn at the time the spray is used. These sprays do not protect the cattle in the field, however, and the spraying has to be done every day and sometimes twice a day. A wide range of space sprays is available to the dairy farmer today. The basis of all of these is either Pyrethrum or a Pyrethrum-like insecticide. Pyrethrum is practically the only insecticide today which may be used freely on the dairy animals without fear of contaminating milk or injuring the animals.

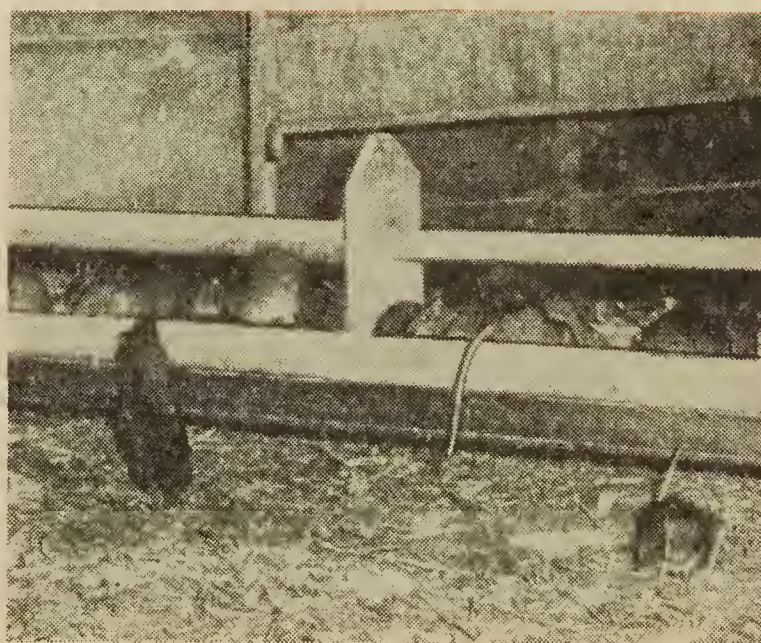
**RESIDUAL SPRAYS.** In my opinion, the residual type insecticide is the most useful of all. It is a little harder to apply but, properly done with the proper equipment, it is the most effective as well as the most economical in time, effort, and in price.

Few of the residual type insecticides may be used on milking cows. DDT which used to be so effective in killing insects on cows and protecting them for a long period of time may no longer be used upon cows. This is also true of Chlordane and some of the other similar chemicals.

Methoxychlor, used according to manufacturer's directions, is practically the only one which may be used with safety on milking cows. A combination of Pyrethrum and Methoxychlor, therefore, seems to be the most suitable and most attractive of the residual type insecticides. They supplement each other excellently and may be used economically.

Tests indicate that this combination will do an excellent job of protecting cattle, both in the barn and in the field, for periods of a week or longer, and is a good answer to the body louse problem.

**PROPER APPLICATION IMPORTANT.** If this type insecticide is to be used effectively and successfully, it has to be applied to all parts of every cow. There is only one way in which this can be done and that is for the dairyman to walk in between all of the cows as they are in the stanchions, preferably after milking, and spray the cows thoroughly. The handiest and most available sprayer for this purpose is the old, familiar, knap-sack type garden sprayer.



This picture was not staged. A poultryman set the camera with a flashlight and tripped it after dark. It looks as though there were about 16 rats in the picture but the poultryman estimated that around the whole feeder there were approximately 50. How many rats are you supporting on your farm?



# Milk Is in the News

**M**ARCH 10 is the date of the public hearing on proposed amendments to the milk order for Metropolitan New York. It will be held in the Mark Twain Hotel in Elmira. Other sessions of the hearing have been tentatively set for Wednesday, March 18, in the Grange Hall at Malone, Thursday, March 19, in the City Hall at Ogdensburg; and Friday, March 20, at the Woodruff Hotel in Watertown.

The Metropolitan Producers Bargaining Agency and the Dairy Farmers' League have announced the position they will take. They will oppose an amendment to reprice Class I-C milk (fluid milk sold outside the marketing area), at a considerable increase over the present formula, because they say, it will then be impossible to compete with other milk sold in the area at a lower price.

They agree that the freight differential should be based upon actual trucking rates which are being paid and will not oppose an amendment to that effect. They oppose the imposition of location differentials beyond the 200-mile zone. They do not object to location differentials for products nearer the market than the 200-mile zone if the money is taken out of the pool before the uniform price is fixed.

For a more detailed explanation of these amendments see page 18 of the February 21 issue.

## Ask Floor Price

Following up the directions of the delegates at a recent meeting of the Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, wires were sent to Secretary Benson and Commissioner DuMond reading as follows:

"THE METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS BARGAINING AGENCY, INC. INCLUDING IN ITS MEMBERSHIP THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC. AND THE MUTUAL COOPERATIVE OF INDEPENDENT PRO-

DUCERS, INC. TOGETHER WITH PRACTICALLY ALL OTHER COOPERATIVES IN THE NEW YORK MILK SHED IN MEETINGS HELD HERE DURING THE LAST TWO DAYS HAVE TAKEN ACTION TO AND HEREBY DO PETITION YOU TO ESTABLISH FLOORS UNDER THE CLASS I-A PRICES IN THE NEW YORK ORDER FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH, APRIL, MAY AND JUNE AND NO LOWER THAN THE FEBRUARY PRICE OF \$5.27."

## Butter Supports

Before April 1 Secretary Benson must decide whether to continue butter supports of 90 per cent, or to lower them somewhere between 90 and 75 per cent.

On February 17 representatives of various dairy organizations met with Secretary Benson to discuss butter supports and other matters. According to reports, a substantial majority of the committee representing both producers and distributors favored continued supports at 90 per cent of parity for the '53-'54 marketing year.

However, the committee was reported as unanimous in the feeling that over the long pull efforts should be directed to "return to a free economy and elimination of artificial supports."

The executive committee of the National Milk Producers Federation, on February 19, urged an immediate announcement of support at 90 per cent of parity for all storable dairy products.

The Federation also urged the disposal of government-held dairy products to the armed forces, and that all procurement of dairy products by them be from America-produced milk as long as there is a surplus of manufactured dairy products.

Incidentally is there a possibility that dairy farmers could eat butter for nothing? Would the liberal use of butter by all dairymen (plus the more liberal use of milk) increase consumption

(Continued on Page 36)



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**S**OME of my friends, including Ed and Hugh, are wondering how I can be so unalterably opposed to food price ceilings and at the same time think there should be some protection, insurance, or perhaps supports on farm products.

EDITOR'S NOTE: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has steadily taken the position that price supports which encourage unwanted production are uneconomic and unjustified; furthermore, that they increase consumer resentment toward farmers.

However, in view of the peculiar economic situation under which farmers operate, we can see considerable merit in the idea of low-level price supports which guarantee against disaster but which would not operate until prices had dropped considerably. (See page 3).

"Ceilings" are a subsidy to the public at the farmer's expense. "Supports," or production insurance, are an assurance of food for the public by keeping food prices not at a profit level for any farmer but at a disaster level.

Food is the only commodity not priced by the producer. It is thrown at the public, generally through a middleman, and after that, all sorts of good, bad, controlled, and uncontrolled power and weakness set the price the farmer gets.

Even this would work out for the farmer on a "bust and boom" basis if the farmer had the solid buying power of all the public, and I think he would

even welcome such an arrangement. But between power organizations, government, imports, and international agreements, the farmer is caught in a squeeze which is disastrous to him and over which he has no control. Let's see what I am talking about.

1. **Power organization.** Right now rendered tallow is bringing 3½ cents a pound. Soap today could be sold for 10 cents a pound less than detergents, yet how much cheaper have you been able to buy soap? This animal fat situation is costing farmers millions and millions of dollars. It is so bad that fat renderers are paying nothing in Buffalo for the fat they collect. They even held a meeting with Buffalo disposal engineers to find out if the Buffalo garbage incinerators could handle these animal fats from Buffalo slaughter houses so that the fat could be burned up.

2. **Government.** It is buying butter and at the same time it is voting in colored margarine while farmers are taking less for their milk and we are again hearing talk of milk surpluses, yet we are not hearing any talk of wage or transportation cuts.

3. **Imports.** Many million pounds of meat have been brought in for our Armed Forces and even for the general public. Now we are about to allow Canadian livestock to come to our markets and the irony of that is that I am hearing over the Canadian network that they are worried for fear we will ship our cattle and lambs into Canada and break down their market for their livestock is now selling higher than ours.

(Continued on Page 29)

## Chicks Go for Beacon Complete Starter

... now offered in 4 forms to fit various conditions



Lew Henry, Superintendent at Beacon Poultry Research Farm, likes to feed chicks that are eager to eat.

This high efficiency chick starter is the result of 31 years of research and farm testing. We offer it this year in four forms to meet various conditions:

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- 2 With Nitrosal**—For growers of broilers and other meat birds who desire improved feed efficiency, pigmentation, feathering, growth stimulation and considerable protection against coccidiosis. (The feed carries 0.009% of the arsonic compound 3-nitro-4-hydroxyphenyl arsonic acid and 0.03% of a sulfanilimide.)
- 3 With Nitrophenide (Megasul)**—For growers of pullets and other replacement stock, who desire particularly effective protection against coccidiosis without the arsonic growth stimulant. (The feed carries 0.025% Nitrophenide (Megasul).)
- 4 With Nitrophenide and the Arsonic Growth Stimulant**—For growers of broilers and other meat birds who desire particularly good protection against coccidiosis, along with the improvement in feed efficiency, pigmentation, feathering and growth secured with an arsonic growth compound. (The feed carries 0.025% Nitrophenide and 0.0094% arsanilic acid.)

Beacon Broiler Feeds are made in similar combinations, Beacon Grower All-Mash in unmedicated and with Nitrophenide only. Beacon "18" Growing Mash (or pellets) is not medicated, since it is fed with (unmedicated) grain in varying proportions and drug levels in the ration could not be satisfactorily controlled.

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| 25 Sparkle Strawberry Plants | 1.25 |
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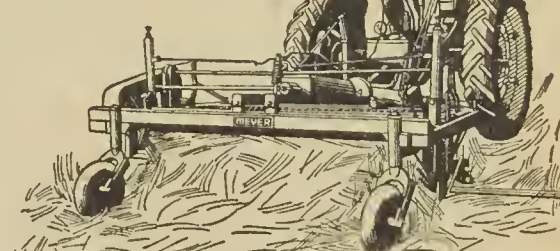
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### Free Booklet Available

The quantity of Chlordane necessary to effect control depends upon the type of soil in which potatoes are grown. Sandy soils require about 2 pounds of actual Chlordane, clays and loams from 2 to 4 pounds, peats and mucks from 4 to 10 pounds. For information on rate of application in your area consult your extension service personnel, your local agricultural experiment station, or your county agent.



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The Madison County Agricultural Activities Center under construction. This is one of three similar buildings the construction of which Ivan Bigalow discusses in the article on this page.

## Neighbors All!

By IVAN BIGALOW

**I**N AUGUST of 1952, Ken Wright of Westford, Otsego County, New York, felt the sting of Nature's lash. A sudden gust of wind blew down his pen stable.

He wasn't sorry to be rid of the old, inefficient barn, but the question was how to finance a new one. He talked his problem over with the Farm Bureau and it was suggested that he build a thirty-cow pen stable, using the pole barn construction idea. Many of the farmers around had offered to help, and so was conceived the idea of a barn-raising bee.

The project was announced over the radio and talked around the district, and on the day set for the bee sixty to seventy farmers from all over Otsego County arrived at the Wright farm, armed with hammers and saws and ready to go to work. The spectators numbered around 200. By evening a 52' x 78' pole barn was framed, one-half of the siding was on, and the roof ready to go on. Ken was delighted with the day's work, knowing that he would have a barn for his cows that winter. In a letter of appreciation to the Farm Bureau agents, Dale Brown and Warren Wilson, he concluded:

"When the little businesses in this country get into trouble, big business is around ready to gobble them up. It's different in Otsego County. When one dairy farmer had a catastrophe the farmers—not just from his community but from all over the county—came to help put this fellow back in the dairy business."

One of the hardest workers on the barn was a minister, who cut all the knee braces for the new barn. Speaking on the radio later, the minister commented:

"It's not only that we have constructed a barn for this farmer today. We have seen a revival of the spirit of neighborliness which is even more important to the community than the barn itself."

### A Greene County Incident

Just one month later the barn of the Albright Brothers of Catskill, New York, burned. Through their assistant agent, Jim Sleight, they became much interested in pen stabling and also in the suggestion of a barn-raising bee. The first part of November saw another group of between sixty and seventy farmers hard at work on a 143 x 52 pole-type loafing barn. The construction was supervised by District Engineers Dean McKusick and Floyd Smith. In that first day the big barn was framed, part of the siding was on, and some of the metal roof was laid on.

The enthusiasm didn't wane with the first day, either. Next morning thirty farmers showed up to complete the job. By the middle of December the Albright pen stable, with well-equipped milk parlor and automatic silage

feeding, was complete and ready for use.

The farmers of Madison County needed a pavilion where they could hold Holstein Club shows, 4-H sales, and County Farm and Home Week exhibits. By running an intensive campaign they raised \$8,500 by direct donations from farmers of the county and additional donations from firms connected with agricultural activities. The Grange, Holstein Club, Extension Service, DHIA Co-ops and the ABC Co-ops took an active part in the raising of funds and also in the actual construction of the pavilion.

The organization was named the "Madison County Agricultural Activities Center", with Howard Freeborn as president. Serving as directors were: Carleton Fitzsimmons, Morrisville; Harold Howard, Bouckville; Carl Widger, Munnsville; Mrs. Kingsley Nelis, Morrisville; Mrs. Ralph Padgett, Hamilton; and Mrs. Nellie Fisher, Canastota.

On the Finance Committee, which was chairmaned by Carleton Fitzsimmons, were Carl Widger; Lynn Bookout, Erieville; Walter Benson, Oneida, and Frank Jewell, Oneida. The Building Committee, which elected to build a pole pavilion 56 x 234 feet long, was comprised of Will Austin, Madison, Chairman; Walter Christensen, Perryville; Floyd Fisher, Canastota; and Albert Sweetland, Cazenovia.

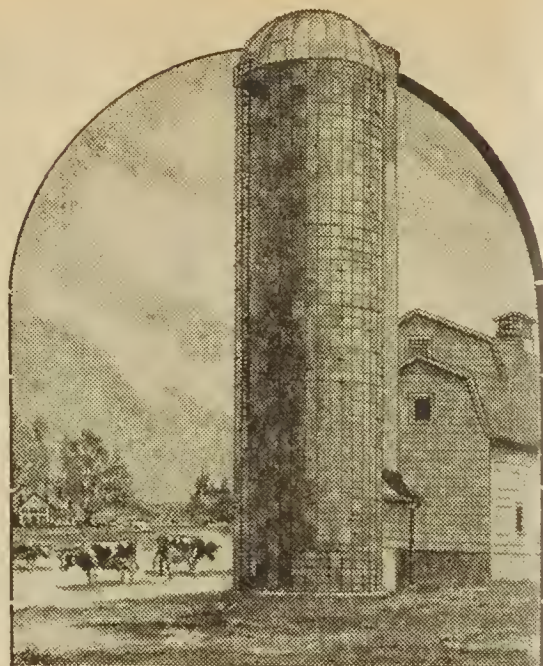
### They Did It

Building got under way the week before Christmas. The Lord blessed the project with fine weather and it's estimated that between 150 and 200 individual farmers have worked on the pavilion during the winter. The structure is now roofed and one-half sided with dry cedar siding. A space 65 x 56 feet will be made into a meeting room for the various activities in the county, and the DHIA labs will be quartered there. The main part of the building has been financed, but donations are still sorely needed to finish off the meeting rooms.

Thus the farmers of Madison County have a pavilion on which they have not hired one dollar's worth of labor. It is their building, something in which they can take a lot of pride and that no one can take away from them. It will bring them together under one roof in their various farm activities, and what a good time they will have recalling the raising bee, the many discussions that went on concerning construction, the practicality of pole construction, etc., and the good fun they had together.

Best still, the farmers of that county have gained a better understanding and knowledge of their county agent, Russ Carey, assistants Norm Smith and Luther Shaefer, and their 4-H agent, Leon Pratt. Farmers who see the county agents in an office or on a

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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# An Electric Fence for Deer

THE ordinary farmer's electrified fence is a single wire to keep livestock in. Latest is a multi-wire hookup including charged outrigger wire, to keep raiding deer out.

Inventory by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service counts over eight million deer, even though over a million are shot every hunting season, and the hungry Bambis have become destroyers of orchards, crops and gardens in states all round the nation (biggest herds are in Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Texas, Pennsylvania).

Everything from noisy firecrackers to repellent chemicals have been used but the most effective permanent persuader recommended by the Vermont Fish and Game Service is its special electric fence developed after 11 years of experimentation by Gordon Rice, a Vermont game warden who was formerly a power company line-man. It resulted from a steady stream of complaints about deer damage to apple orchards, where the varmints prune and ruin young trees.

Ordinarily, a charged wire is a good persuader — just one strand carrying 700 volts will stop a one-ton horse, or a bull of equal size and nastier temper. But a mild deer less than one-tenth as big is a high-jumper. Not only that, but it wears hide and hair that provide dandy insulation except in tender spots like nose, ears and forward parts of the legs. So that even 3,000 volts isn't enough, without something special to prevent vaulting over or slithering through.

The new fence is five feet high. To overcome short-circuiting and bad soil conditions, there are five wires along



—Credit: Vermont Fish & Game Service

Five fence wires plus an "outrigger" also charged with 2,500 volts make up this electrific barrier to raiding deer that was developed by Vermont game officials for protection of orchards like this one.

the main fence. Counting from the bottom, the No. 2 and 4 strands carry 2,500 volts; the other three are grounded. All this makes sure the deer will close a circuit. The wires are spaced 9", 23", 36", 48" and 60" above the ground.

Until Rice hit on his outrigger idea, the fence had to be lots higher. This sixth wire, a charged one 24" outside the fence and 30" above the ground, gives depth to the fence — serves to turn the deer and keep them from getting close enough for a running jump over it.—William Gilman

## NEIGHBORS ALL!

(Continued from Opposite Page)

farm visit forget that these men were farm raised and know what hard work is. They have now seen these men don old clothes and work with the best of them driving nails or any other job that needed to be done, going home at the end of the day as dirty as anybody else and probably more tired. So this pavilion will, among other things, stand as a monument to the cooperation of farmers and extension workers.

## Ladies Help, Too

And all the work wasn't done by the men, either. What would they be without the women standing by to serve the fine meals that give the men pep? At the barn-raising bee on the Albright Farm a delicious dinner was served to all by a local restaurant owner, aided, of course, by the farmers' wives.

These barn-raising do more than help one individual farmer. From them, other farmers learn the details of pole barn construction which they can take back to their own farms and use in constructing tool sheds, calf barns, poultry houses, and pen stables. Its low cost and practicability make it suitable for any type of farm.

One of the most important things that has come out of these cooperative

projects is the renewal of the old spirit of the pioneers, that spirit that brings the people of a community to the help of one of their neighbors in trouble. Many of us had feared that that spirit had been lost forever in the rush of modern living, and it is an inspiration to see it rising again.

— A. A. —

## MEMBERSHIP IN FARMER CO-OPS AT NEW HIGH

Latest figures for membership in farmer cooperatives, recently reported by the Farm Credit Administration, reached a new high for the 1950-51 fiscal year for a total of 7,100,000. This was an increase of 500,000 over the previous year. The figure represents memberships and not farmers, since many farmers belong to two or more co-ops.

There was a slight drop in the number of associations reported — 9,977 compared to 10,035 during the previous year. Consolidations were largely responsible for the shrink in numbers.

More than three-fifths of all farmer marketing cooperatives now handle one or more types of farm supplies, Farm Credit stated. About 22 per cent of all purchasing associations do some type of marketing.

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you can sell an extra  
4-6 cans of milk



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## Research Brings Better ALFALFA

By  
A. A. JOHNSON

**T**HE alfalfa crop is currently undergoing its first major change in the varieties grown by farmers since it was first introduced to northeastern agriculture. In New York State, Ranger planted about 40% of the alfalfa acreage in 1952. Twenty-five years ago the name "Grimm" typified to farmers a winter-hardy, long-lived alfalfa.

Farmers throughout the alfalfa-growing areas of New York State are now calling our attention to "alfalfa troubles." They say "Grimm" alfalfa isn't what it used to be—stands don't last as long as they used to, or yields are unsatisfactory. Farmers have been advised, and properly so, that inadequate lime, low fertility, mismanagement and poor soil drainage are limiting successful alfalfa production. More recent information indicates that there are at least two other major reasons for the common and correct belief that "Grimm isn't what it used to be".

### New Diseases

It is generally true that as new crops are grown in an area for a period of time, new diseases and insect pests are introduced and multiply. Alfalfa is no exception.

The most serious alfalfa disease is bacterial wilt. It is present in the soil of all major alfalfa growing areas of New York State. Where this disease is severe, it will kill wilt susceptible varieties of alfalfa, like "Grimm", in the third harvest year. There is no remedy for this disease, except to grow wilt resistant varieties such as Ranger.

Another major reason for alfalfa stands of shorter duration is that "Grimm" is, in fact, not what it used to be.

Dr. B. E. Clark, Head of the Division of Seed Investigations, Geneva, New York, reports that 1/3 of the lots labeled as "Grimm" had the typical complete dormancy expected of "Grimm"; 1/3 contained from 5 to 20% non-dormant or non-Grimm plants; and the remaining 1/3 from 20 to 100% non-Grimm plants. Every lot of certified Ranger, on the other hand, was uniformly dormant.

In 1952, an additional 125 odd lots were sampled and planted. Results with so-called "Grimm" and other northern lots followed the 1951 pattern. These tests prove that non-certified "Grimm" can no longer be depended on as adapted winter-hardy alfalfa. Certified seed of "Grimm" is very scarce. A number of non-certified lots of Ranger have been collected during the past years and a few of these lots were non-dormant and not typical of Ranger.

These facts lead us to the conclusion that the best source of alfalfa seed for 1953 plantings for long or short term stands is Certified Ranger.

### Variety Recommendations

Ranger is recommended for all alfalfa plantings intended for three years or more. Because of its winter-hardiness and resistance to bacterial wilt, Ranger is the most persistent and high-yielding variety where bacterial wilt limits the life of alfalfa. Wilt has been found in all alfalfa-growing areas of the State.

Ranger is equal to "Grimm" in yield for short-time stands. Because Certified Ranger represents the most dependable source of northern-adapted alfalfa, it is recommended in preference to "Grimm" and other northern-origin alfalfa seed for all New York State conditions.

Atlantic has in Cornell tests been about 10 per cent higher in yield than Ranger and "Grimm" during the first three years of the stand. Atlantic has been somewhat superior to "Grimm" in persistence. It is not wilt-resistant and in tests conducted by Cornell it has not persisted as well as Ranger. Seed supplies are limited and the seed is higher in price than Ranger.

Atlantic was developed under central rather than northern conditions. More information is needed as to winter-hardiness under rigorous New York conditions. Atlantic is probably best suited to conditions as found in the lower Hudson valley where alfalfa of central origin can be expected to do well. Only Certified seed is recommended.

Narragansett is a new alfalfa variety unusually well suited to northeastern conditions but virtually no Certified seed will be available until 1954. In New York tests, Narragansett has been exceptionally high yielding in short-term stands and has been better than any other variety in stand establishment. In foliage color it is a darker green than Ranger. Narragansett is not wilt resistant, and will be recommended principally for short-term stands.

Northern-Grown, Grimm, or Northern Variegated Alfalfa should be used only for short-term stands or on soils not well suited to alfalfa. It is second choice to Certified Ranger. The only assurance of obtaining true "Grimm" is to buy Certified seed.

Buffalo is not recommended in the northern part of the northeastern states.

Commercial seed from central, southern and southwestern parts of the United States and from Europe and South America is not recommended.

### New Certified Seed Production Program

Farmers can now for the first time rely on a continuing and adequate supply of high quality Certified seed of recommended alfalfa varieties. The far western states, particularly California and Arizona, produced in 1952 about 27 million pounds of Certified Ranger alfalfa. This seed is produced under strict seed certification requirements which according to Cornell research assures that Ranger or any other northern adapted variety will give the same performance whether seed is grown in a northern state such as Montana or a southern state such as California. Non-certified Ranger alfalfa seed produced in any of the far western states cannot, however, be purchased by northeastern farmers with assurance that it is true Ranger.

### More Alfalfa Acreage

Alfalfa research clearly indicates that the acreage of this valuable forage legume can be greatly increased in New York State. In a number of tests, the Narragansett variety released by the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station has established productive and persistent stands on moderately to imperfectly drained soils where Grimm, Ranger, and other alfalfa has failed or been only partially successful. The Narragansett variety, like other alfalfa can, however, succeed only where adequate lime is present (pH of about 6.5), where abundant fertilizer is applied and where good seeding practices are followed.

A combination of new and better varieties plus improved alfalfa culture will, if adopted by northeastern farmers, add many productive and profitable areas to our forage production.

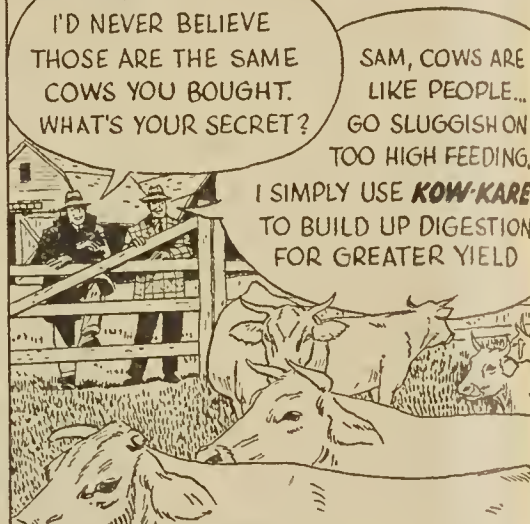
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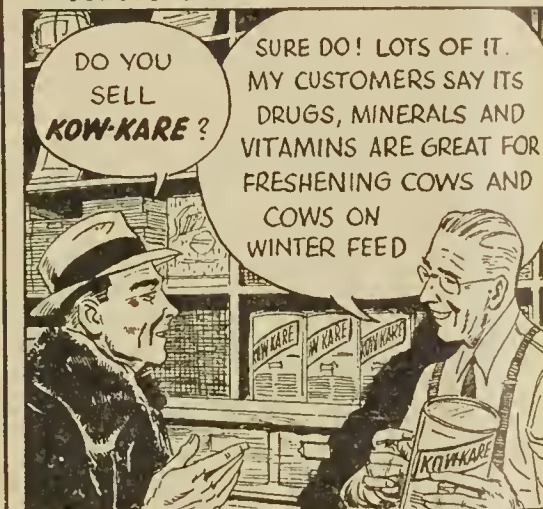
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## ABSORBINE



## The Quick Facts of Spittlebug Nymph Control

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO

**What Should I Treat?** Treat only good stands of legumes particularly those of alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil and red clover. The meadow spittlebug does not feed on grasses therefore those meadows composed chiefly of grass should not be treated.

**When Should I Treat?** Begin treatment when the first spittlemass is seen. This may be as early as mid-April in the Southern Tier or not until the third week in May.

**What Shall I Use?** Dusts, wettable powders or liquid type insecticides may be used. The liquid type insecticides or emulsifiable concentrates, as they are called by entomologists, are best for weed sprayers as wettable powders cause nozzle clogging under low pressures and may cause excessive wear of some type pumps. Lindane, toxaphene or methoxychlor are the only three materials recommended by New York for spittlebug control.

**How Much Shall I Use?** Lindane should be used at the rate of 0.2 pound per acre or 1 pint per acre of a 20 per cent emulsifiable liquid concentrate. Toxaphene should be used at 1.5 pounds per acre which is 1 quart per acre of a 6 pound per gallon formulation of emulsified toxaphene. One pound per acre of methoxychlor is the recommendation for this material. This amounts to two quarts per acre of a 25 per cent emulsifiable liquid insecticide.

### How Shall I Apply the Insecticides?

The insecticides may be applied as dusts with bean and potato power dusters or they may be applied as sprays with high pressure vegetable sprayers or with low volume weed sprayers. The weed sprayers are ideal for treating forage as they are light, inexpensive to buy, versatile and require little water.

**What Amounts of Dust or Water Should I Use?** With dusts, 35-40 pounds of dust containing the necessary amount of insecticide per acre should be used. With weed sprayers, use no less than 20 gallons of water at 30-80 pounds of pressure. With high pressure sprayers any amount of water over 20 gallons will be satisfactory as long as the necessary amount of insecticide is included, calculated on the acre basis. Usually 40 to 110 gallons at 100 pounds or more pressure is the smallest dosage you can use with such sprayers.

**How Much Is It Going to Cost Per Acre?** The cost of the materials will vary with the type of formulation, the insecticide and the supplier. But in general, lindane will cost about \$1.00 per acre, methoxychlor about \$2.00 per acre and toxaphene about 95 cents per acre. If the job is done by a custom operator, you should pay no more than 2 to 3 dollars per acre for the materials and the application.

**What Precautions Should I Use?** Follow the directions and precautions for handling found on the label of each can or bag of insecticide. Use only the materials recommended for spittlebug control. Do not treat any later than 3 weeks before the grass or hay will be fed to dairy cattle. Avoid drift to pastures being grazed and do not spray legumes in bloom.

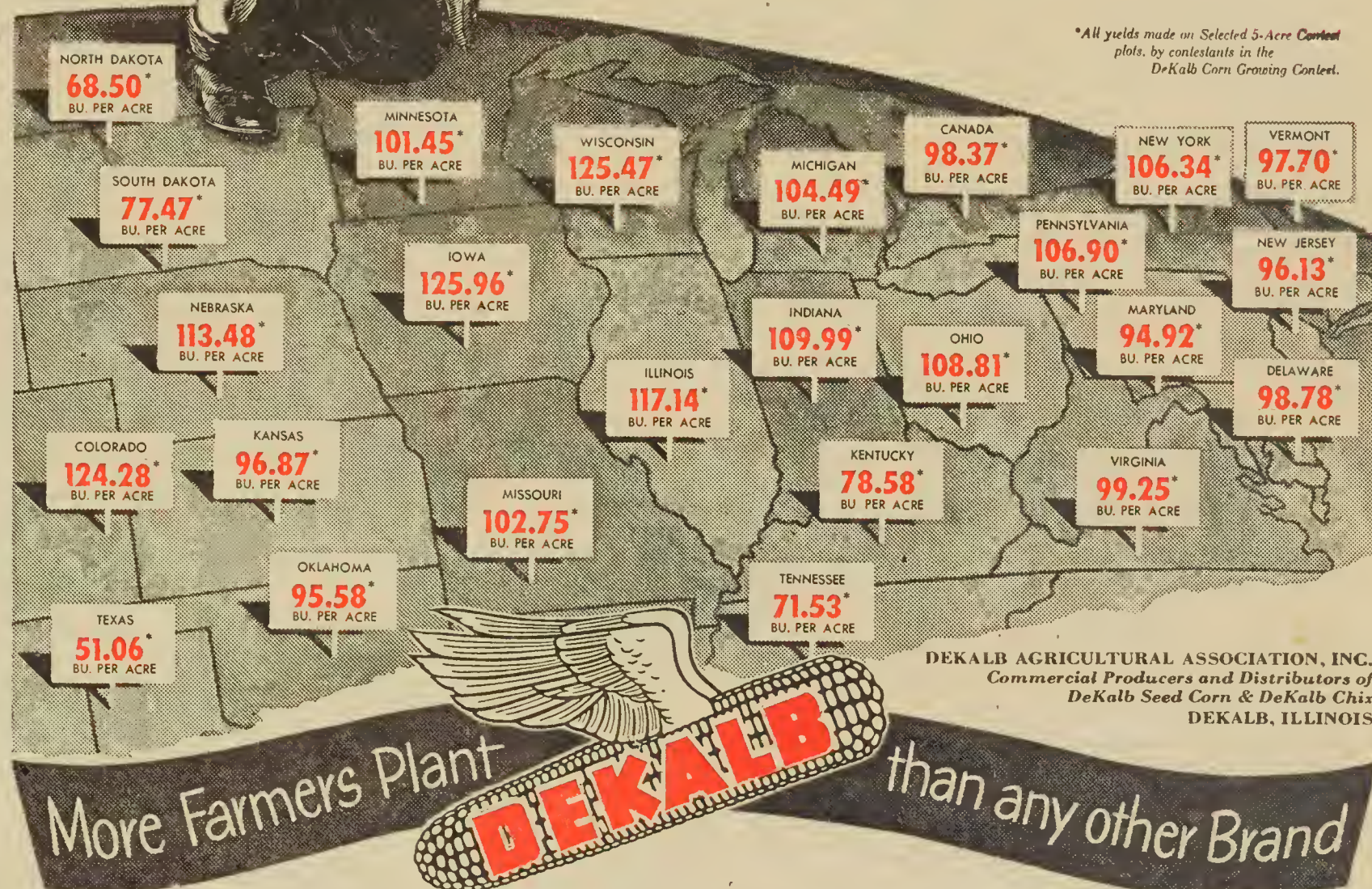
**Can I Use My Weed Sprayer in Which I Used Weed Killing Chemicals?** Yes, such sprayers can be used on legumes (but not vegetables) if they are properly cleaned. Use a different barrel if possible then add 1 gallon of household ammonia to 50 gallons of water and pump through the pump, boom and nozzles. Let stand over night with these parts filled with the ammonia water. Drain in the morning and thoroughly rinse with clean water. You are now ready to spray.



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\*All yields made on Selected 5-Acre Contest plots, by contestants in the DeKalb Corn Growing Contest.



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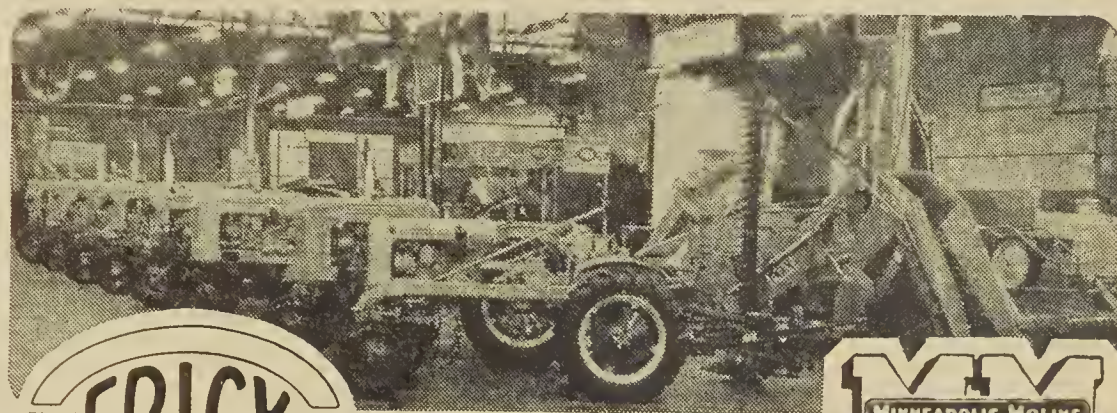
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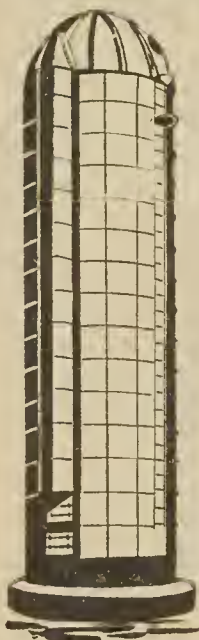
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Here is how a Texas dairyman feeds hay to his milking herd. The center building in the background is a milk room and milking parlor which is just about all the dairy barn that a Texas dairyman wants or needs.

Editor on Busman's Holiday:

## Southern Trip Reveals Truth In Tall Tales from Texas

**F**OLKS down in Texas are mighty friendly and don't hesitate to let every listener know that in their state everything is the "biggest" and the "best." At least, that's the impression I got from seeing a (if Texans will pardon the expression) "little" of that state last fall.

Being a Northeasterner, I was interested in dairy farms, so went to a "little" one near Fort Worth of only 400 acres and a mere 100 milkers. I've never seen a hundredweight of milk bigger than they have there, and they were getting \$7.20 for it on a 4% basis. Most of us in this area would be willing to settle for that price—especially when you consider the fact that the only buildings needed for the 100 producers were a low-cost loafing shed and a milking parlor. For dairy farming they have the "biggest" lack of buildings I ever saw.

A friend of mine once said that Texas "lies" just south of Oklahoma. That southern latitude gives them some things we Easterners wouldn't like—especially their big heat and big difficulty of growing grass. On the 400-acre farm I visited, 250 acres were plowed primarily for increasing forage.

They make good use of Sudan grass for forage, while winter oats provide grazing and some grain. I saw one trench silo used for grass but, although they grow some corn, silos are something else most Texans do without in a big way.

In several of the southern states, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and the Carolinas, I saw far more beef cattle and sheep than I had expected. In Louisiana, where unfenced cattle graze along the roadside, driving was a little hazardous and a bit annoying because frequent signs

warned me that if I were to hit an animal, I'd be responsible for damages. I drove pretty slowly except on one occasion when I speeded up to get by an old gray mule that kicked up his heels at us.

They were harvesting sugar cane in a big way in Louisiana. In one field (so big that it stretched almost to the horizon) a whole line of trucks followed a tractor equipped with a hoist and grapple to load the cane. As soon as one truck was full, it sped away and another took its place.

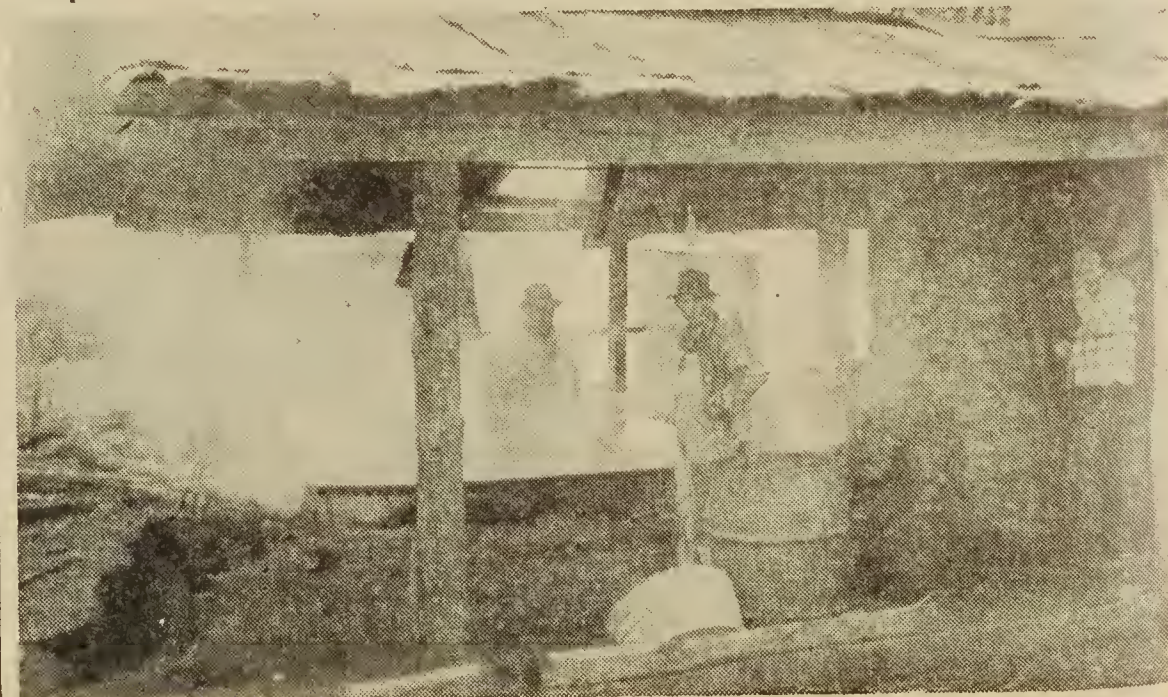
A couple of days later in Alabama we stopped to visit with a farmer who was boiling down cane juice. His outfit was much like an old-fashioned arch for making maple syrup.

The cane, which resembles corn but is much heavier, is run through rollers to squeeze out juice that is sweeter than maple sap. My Alabama friend hoped to get \$1.75 a gallon and they average 120 gallons per acre. (This past year 90.)

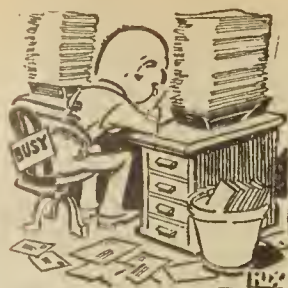
We were on vacation and travelled to the Lone Star State to visit our daughter and her family, but along the way it was mighty interesting to stop and visit with farmers growing crops foreign to ours. It was also interesting to see that the effect of mechanization has been about the same no matter what the crop. Mechanical pickers and other power tools have made small fields for cotton just as inefficient as tiny patches would be up here for the wheat man with a self-propelled combine or the potato man with a new-fangled harvester. Modern equipment is what led to the expansion of cotton acreage in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California. The small grower with the small fields is having tough going.

—Hugh Cosline

Boiling down cane syrup on an Alabama farm. The cane is run through rolls to press out the juice. It is then pumped to an overhead tank and trickles from a pipe into the pan. The outside is very similar to an old-time outfit for making maple syrup.







## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### EMERGENCY LIGHT

When a storm blew down our electric line, with no candles available and my child seriously ill, emergency lighting in the form of a can of shortening, a toothpick and a pajama string, provided a bright light free from odor and safe to use.

The toothpick was stuck through a short piece of the string, the wood sliver poked into the shortening—then the string, coated with a little shortening, was lit up to act as the wick.

Replacing the lid of the shortening can extinguished the welcome light and still left the shortening usable, when bereft of its odd companions, the toothpick and pajama string.—Mrs. Harvey Muller, Danboro, Penna.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The emergency described by Mrs. Muller is very similar to the first lamps used in colonial days. One of these was called a Betty-lamp. This was two or three inches in diameter, small and shallow. Betty-lamps were made in various shapes such as rectangular, oval, round, or triangular, with a little nose or spout an inch or two long. Attached was a hook and chain by which they could be hung on a nail on the wall or on the back of a chair.

Into this little saucer-like dish was poured tallow, grease or oil, while a piece of cotton rag or coarse wick was so placed that when lit the end hung out on the nose. "From this wick, dripping dirty grease, rose a dull smoky ill-smelling flame."

Compare the Betty-lamp or even a good candle with the electric light of today and you get some idea of how far we have come from "the light of other days."

—E.R.E.

—A.A.—

### SUCCESS WITH WATERMELONS

We have tried growing watermelons for 2 or 3 years. The first year we didn't get any. We started some plants in the house and some in a hot bed then transplanted them and they died after we set them out.

The next year we planted the seed outdoors in the dampest end of the garden thinking they needed lots of moisture to do good. They grew and looked good all summer but we only got 3 watermelons that year.

Last year I tried again. I got Early Wonder and New Hampshire Midget. Last summer was a very very dry summer here.

I planted "Early Wonder" first. My father did not know it so he hoed the row all down and planted it to carrots

### SPRING'S AROUND THE CORNER!

Sometimes verses just seem to come from my pen! Here's some evoked by thoughts of Spring:

Behind the fence there lingers  
A patch of snow all day.  
There is no warmth to melt it;  
The sun is far away.

But in the midst of winter  
We hearten at the thought  
That Spring's around the corner  
Where wondrous things are wrought.

We think of buds a-bursting  
With life they cannot hold;  
Of zephyrs fraught with nectar  
And birds that sing and scold.

The sun draws ever higher  
Until a day in June,  
The fence throws out no shadow  
Upon the stroke of noon.

Leslie T. Wells  
Riverhead, N. Y.

and then a neighbor cultivated the row when we were not home so we had no watermelon and hardly any carrots because they were buried so deep.

But we still had the patch of New Hampshire Midgets left. They were so mean looking when they came up we did not think they would live. But as time went on they looked better. And later on, they began to blossom and I think there was a watermelon on every blossom. We thought they would not grow as it was so dry. When fall came, I guess it was the last of September, we had all the watermelons we could eat and more.

They were all the way from 5 inches through to 10 inches through and delicious! Say, those were the best watermelon I have ever sunk a tooth into. They were so juicy, the juice would almost run out of them when we cut them open. And sweet! you never tasted a sweeter watermelon. When we gathered them, we had 38 watermelon from a 10 cent package of seed.

So we learned not to plant them where it is too wet and above all, not to transplant a watermelon. Get the kind of seed that will grow and mature where the season is short and plant them in the ground where you want them. If they come up too thick, pull some of the plants out and leave the best looking ones to bear the fruit. I imagine the same method would work for cantaloupes. I hope this will help you and other people who like to experiment with watermelons to have better luck this year growing watermelon.—Ora Byron, Houlton, Maine.

—A.A.—

### HOLDING SILAGE

This year I expect to have about a half silo (10'x20') of corn ensilage left over. Could you tell me how to save this for another year. I have two silos counting this one and I want to fill them both again this year. This is heavy ensilage with corn on the stalks.

—Kenneth Adams, R. 2, Ludlow, Vt.

EDITOR'S NOTE— If you have a successful method of preventing spoilage, let's hear about it.

—A.A.—

### LONG SERVICE

I have a Duro water pump in my cellar which was installed in the fall of 1925 and since that time, with the exception of one winter, it has seen continuous service.

During this time, by my best estimate, it has pumped 1 million gallons of water. Have you any record to equal this? I would like to hear from other readers regarding long-service farm equipment.—Laurence Hanscom, Route 1, Oxford, Maine.

—A.A.—

### WHAT ABOUT RABBITS?

A subscriber asks about markets for rabbit meat and skins. We know of some subscribers who have developed a local market for meat, but at the present time we are unable to locate any stable market for rabbit skins.

We would be very glad to hear from any subscriber who is successfully selling either rabbit meat or rabbit skins at a profit. (See page 27).

—A.A.—

Carl Bender, formerly at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, gives some interesting figures on dairy cows. According to Carl, a 1200-pound Holstein cow producing 12,000 pounds of milk in a year will eat 8 tons of pasture grass, 4 tons of silage, 1½ tons of good hay, 1½ tons of grain, and will drink 36 tons of water.



Spring-tooth models for Allis-Chalmers CA (shown) G, B, C and WD Tractors. 4, 6, 7 and 8-foot widths. Depth gauge wheels available.

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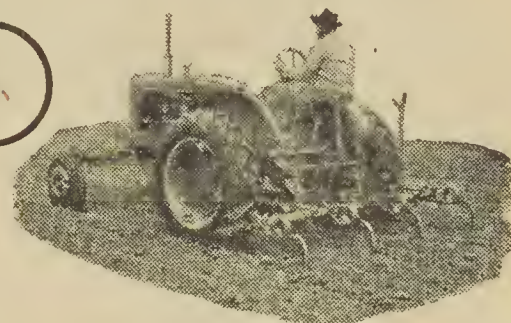
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McALISTERVILLE, PA.

# Confinement Versus Range For Rearing Pullets

By OLIVER HUBBARD

EDITOR'S NOTE: Probably you have heard arguments as to the relative merits of growing pullets in confinement or on range. To get one man's ideas and experience we wrote to Oliver Hubbard, Walpole, N. H., and below you will find his reply. We will be glad to have your comments and your experience.

**I**T IS difficult to have any real definite opinions about confinement versus range rearing at the present time. It depends an awful lot upon the conditions on each individual poultry farm and the time of season when the birds are going to be growing.

There is considerable confinement rearing here in New England today, especially with chicks hatched during the late fall or winter months for the production of broiler hatching eggs. These flocks seem to do very well where good management is practiced.

It is necessary to give the pullets plenty of room. They should have 2 square feet per bird from 10 to 16 weeks and then they should be stepped up 2½ to 3 square feet per bird.

It does eliminate worm infestation if clean litter and clean conditions are used to start with. Chronic Coccidiosis can still be a problem in confinement rearing. The original investment for this type of growing is a little more, but the labor cost is considerably less. Losses from various causes such as thieving and animals are also eliminated.

We practice to some degree confinement rearing here, in that possibility one third of our birds each year are confinement grown. Our experience to date has been that they do stand up and produce just as well as those that are range grown, although there are some special problems connected with the confinement rearing that you do not have on the range.

Confinement reared birds are likely to start feather pulling. This can be eliminated by debeaking the birds at about 10 weeks of age or earlier if necessary. Floor eggs are also a big problem with birds reared in confinement. For some reason they do not go into the nest anywhere near as well as birds that grow on range. This seems to hold true regardless of how many nests are available in the pens at the time that the first production starts.

There are some poultrymen that

make a business of having one house and using this both as a brooder house and a laying house. They start their chicks on one floor and as they get older thin them out until they fill the entire house. They are then kept through until they are about 1 year of age and part or all the house is sold and another lot of chicks is started.

This works fairly well with winter hatched birds and peak production is reached during the season of highest egg prices. It has proven quite profitable where hatching eggs are produced.

My opinion is that confinement rearing is better suited to the commercial poultryman and for fall and winter hatched birds. On the average farm where poultry is kept as a part of the farm project, and where plenty of room is available; I think that pullets can be grown cheaper and perhaps better by growing them on range.

This is especially true if an excellent range is provided and changed from year to year so that the birds are on clean land and parasites and infectious diseases do not build up because of contaminated soil.

The investment for this type of rearing is far less and where the volume of birds is not great the labor cost between this type of rearing and confinement rearing is of little consequence.

— A. A. —

#### WASHING EGGS

**M**ANY poultrymen are uncertain as to the best program for washing eggs. Everyone will agree that the best program is to produce eggs so clean that they do not need washing, but that isn't always practical.

Eggs are one of the best foods for humans. They also provide ideal conditions for the growth of bacteria. Any program for producing clean eggs or for washing dirty eggs must take this into consideration.

For years it has been known that wet eggs will spoil faster than dry eggs, and of course you have got to get eggs wet in order to clean them. The answer is the use of warm water for washing eggs and the addition of an approved sanitizer to kill the bacteria that are washed off the eggs, and prevent them from getting on other eggs.

Following is a statement of prin-

ciples put out by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

1. The egg is perishable, an excellent food for growth of bacteria.

2. The bacteria which cause spoilage are present everywhere, especially in the soil, grow rapidly when given food, moisture and warmth, and move by swimming in water.

3. The egg shell is porous, and bacteria can move through it when moisture is present. This movement is helped by the suction created by cooling the eggs in cool water. The movement is hindered by the pressure created by warming them in warm water. Always have any solution used with eggs, warmer than the eggs. Recommended temperatures, 110° to 130° F. for immersion.

4. There is no known practical method of killing the bacteria, once they are inside the egg. Therefore, the objective is to prevent the bacteria from entering the eggs. This can be done by producing eggs as clean as possible, keeping them clean, and exposing them to as little danger of infection as possible. Keeping everything that comes in contact with eggs clean and sanitized, including the room in which eggs are kept, and cleaning and sanitizing as promptly as possible after cooling, to remove the infectious dirt is also necessary.

5. Since washing supplies the necessary water for the bacteria to swim, and since it obviously becomes infected, the wash solution should contain an approved sanitizer to kill the bacteria

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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At the poultry farm of Earle Fowler and his son Robert, Manchester Depot, Vt., a flock of sheep helps the flock of growing chickens by "mowing" the range for them. This provides a constant supply of succulent green shoots. The sheep are rotated from one fenced part of the range to another, staying on each a couple of days. The Fowlers use the ground-feeding method for their pullets—pouring the feed off a moving truck. This way, the sheep can't cause trouble by robbing the chickens at feed hoppers.

—Credit: Eleanor Gilman



## BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News



### Late Hatched Pullets Have Advantages, Too

There has been a big swing to pullets hatched from November through March. The increase has been mostly in December and January. We are finding that some of the really smart poultrymen are starting some chicks in May and June now because they have several advantages. Chicks hatched this time of the year usually, but not always, live better than birds hatched in the winter months. They grow into excellent birds. They are easier to hold back from getting into production too soon. They start in with a larger egg. They start in production late in the fall and early winter, allowing time for the yearlings hatched the year before to lay out their eggs and be sold for meat. They will usually lay more eggs in twelve months than birds hatched in the winter because they are less likely to moult. They will lay heavily and lay mostly all large eggs during the highest-priced months of 1954.

You do not get as quick a cash return from late-hatched pullets as you do early-hatched pullets, but over a period of 15 months of production you are likely to come out just as well and often better. The chicks can be given more room than early birds, they can be gotten on range earlier, and I think they are easier to raise. You can use the same brooding facilities that you used for early-hatched birds. Also, they make it possible for you to sell off your old hens at the end of the laying year in November or December and replace them with pullets eager to do a good job for you.

Babcocks White Leghorns live well and lay for a long time. The late-hatched Babcock pullets will make you money if you give them the proper care.

Send for our free catalog which is interesting reading.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.  
Route 3G, Ithaca, New York



### "Bred for the needs of the commercial egg producer"

High Flock Averages. Resistance to disease, large pullet body size, and large egg size—that's what customers get with Chapman White Leghorns. All matings headed by Mount Hope pedigreed cockerels. Plan ahead—with extra profits in mind. Order Chapman Farms White Leghorn Chicks early. New Hampshires and Sex-Links on advance order. Free folder tells full story. Write

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## STARTED CHICKS

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## Backyard Rabbit Business

**A** SMALL backyard in the center of town is all Adrian Rondeau of Pepperell, Middlesex County, Massachusetts needed to get a start in the rabbit business. Two years ago he didn't have a rabbit on the place, but he got interested and today has more than 50 working does.

This grower is aiming straight for the rabbit meat market. His experience has been that the consumer will buy rabbit meat if he can get it. At first he sold direct to the butcher and let him do the cleaning and dressing, but found the margin wasn't worth the effort. So he tried processing his own. A few inquiries at neighboring stores and in nearby cities swamped him with so many orders that he had to refuse most of them.

He raises both the Checkered Giants and the fluffy New Zealand Whites. The Checkers, as he calls them, are more of a show animal. One of his bucks has been appraised by a rabbit fancier as worth around \$500 as a show animal.

But for all-around commercial purposes, he prefers the quick growing,



easy to raise, smaller boned New Zealand White.

Rondeau told me the only secret of raising rabbits successfully is to keep them free of filth. For that reason he washes all feed and water dishes regularly. In his rabbit house Rondeau has slightly slanted floors to enable the droppings to roll through slots into outside containers. Hay is kept off the floor as he has discovered rabbits will not eat hay they have walked on.

In order to breed rabbits at a profit, they are put on a close breeding schedule. This grower breeds the working does 21 days after each litter. He gets six to eight litters annually from each doe and from 8 to 12 baby rabbits in each litter. One rabbit brought in a litter of 18. Rondeau's daughter brought up the "extras" on a bottle. Generally, he prefers a litter of eight as big litters often are slow growing. Rabbits are weaned at six weeks in order to give the mother a week's rest before the next batch comes along. Does are first bred at the age of six months or when they reach nine pounds, whichever comes first.

His rabbits are a quick turnover crop. The New Zealand Whites are generally dressed off when they reach a 4 pound weight in about eight weeks. From a 4 pound rabbit he figures on 2 to 2½ pounds of meat.

Rondeau's dressing and packing es-

tablishment is in the cellar of his home. His procedure is to kill, cool, wash and package. Special 2 pound rabbit cartons are purchased for putting up rabbit meat. After packaging, the meat is either sold fresh or placed in the freezer where it remains overnight at a 20 degrees below zero. Next morning it is frozen solid and ready for the consumer. Rabbit meat sells from \$.69 to \$1.00 a pound.

Feeding is carried out according to commercial feeding programs. Regular rabbit pellets are fed nightly, and hay is kept before them at all times. He claims hay keeps the rabbits busy chewing and avoids chewed woodwork.

—Charles L. Stratton

— A. A. —

## WASHING EGGS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

that are washed off into it, and to prevent the transfer of the bacteria to other eggs.

6. Sanitizers that are considered safe to use with human food products, available today, are "used up" as they do their job and eventually become ineffective. The solution must be renewed frequently enough to maintain the potency of the solution.

7. The eggs should be dried promptly and packed only when thoroughly dry in clean, preferably new, material.

8. In no case should eggs be immersed longer than is necessary to clean them, and in any event, not more than three minutes. Follow the instructions for the method you use.

## A Summary

Use solution temperature of between 110° and 130° F. Immerse no longer than 3 minutes. Use a detergent-sanitizer designed for egg cleaning and change it frequently.

Washing is no substitute for cleanliness in production or handling. It can do you and your industry great harm if not done right. We repeat—IF YOU CAN'T OR WON'T WASH EGGS RIGHT, DON'T DO IT!

NEPPCO has tested a number of detergent sanitizers and has listed several which they have found satisfactory for eggs. They do not claim that these are the only ones; there may be others. You can get this list by writing to the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, 11 W. State Street, Trenton 8, New Jersey.

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**WILL** SELL or Rent my 100 acre farm in Hebron, Maine, or will consider a partner who can invest at least \$5,000.00 in stock, equipment & repairs. For further details write to: M. A. Beauclair, 75 Prentice Rd., Levittown, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—8 room country home on black road. Reasonably priced. Write Shirley Winslow, R. 2, Harrison, Maine.

**BARGAIN** Brick-veneer, store-station, living-rooms, utilities, live town. Mina Marschner, Roulctte, Pa.

**DAIRY** and Truck farm, sandy loam soil. Choice of 117 or 82 acres on Route 104. Write for details. Adolph Trippensee, Lockport, New York.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Mar. 21 Issue.....Closes Mar. 6  
Apr. 4 Issue.....Closes Mar. 20  
Apr. 18 Issue.....Closes Apr. 3  
May 2 Issue.....Closes Apr. 17

## REAL ESTATE

**58 PRODUCTIVE** Acres, Cayuga County, good barn, water buckets, 40-ft. concrete silo 27 head of cattle, 19 milking age, four registered 2 horses, all farming tools, garage, 9 room house, insulative, pipe furnace, bath, spring water, hard wood floors down. Bus route by house on 38A, 3½ miles to nice village. Price \$17,000.00. Daniel VanLiew, R.D. 1, Moravia, N. Y.

**WE HAVE** farms, homes and business propositions in 5 counties in Southern Central New York State. Catalogs free. 27 years in business at the same stand. Parker's Farm Agency, Greene, N. Y.

## HAY

**STRAW** and top quality hay delivered subject to your inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R. D. 1, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

**GOOD** Hay for sale. Phone 38R4. Heffner Bros., Hawthorn, Penna.

**HAY** AND **STRAW** delivered or f.o.b. your truck. C. W. Knapp, Box 26, Fayetteville, N. Y. Tel: 65-8283.

## MAPLE SYRUP

**FOR SALE:** Fancy Vt. Maple Syrup \$5.00 gallon, \$3.00 half gallon. Maple Sugar 10 lbs. \$8.00—5 lbs. \$5.00. Cakes \$1.25 lb. Howard Findlay, Craftsbury Common, Vermont.

## AUCTION SCHOOL

**LEARN** Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

## PLANTS

**GROW** Better, Bigger Plants. Have your soil tested for best results. Complete soil test for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potash, Acidity with recommendations for any flowers or vegetables you plan to grow. Send composite sample of your garden soil. Fee, only \$2.00. Amethyst Gardens, F. G. Knowles, R.F.D. 2, Amherst, Mass.

**ONION PLANTS**—Choice select yellow or white sweet Spanish, yellow or white Bermudas, 300-\$1.35; 500-\$1.85; 1,000-\$2.95; 3,000-\$5.50, postpaid; 6,000 (crate) \$8.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

**CERTIFIED** Strawberry Plants. Premier, Catskill, Robinson, Temple, 100-\$2.00, 500-\$7.00, 1,000-\$12.75. Gem. Jemzeta Everbearing 100-\$2.50 prepaid. John A. Platea Union City, Pa.

**STRAWBERRY**—Raspberry Plants. 25,000 Latham. Wholesale or retail. Fresh dug—circular—Eureka Plant Farm, Bernhards Bay, N. Y.

**STRAWBERRY** Plants. 34 varieties. Free 1953 catalog. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pa.

## SEED POTATOES

**FOR SALE:** Certified White or smooth Rural seed potatoes. Also certified blight resistant Kennebecs. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

## BULBS

**GLADIOLUS:** 12,000 bulbs, trade for what have you. Glads, 430 Morgan Rd., West Springfield, Mass.

**GLADIOLUS:** 100 medium bulbs, gorgeous colors, 30 prize varieties. \$2.00 postpaid. Free catalog. The Elmores, Georgetown, N. Y., R. 1.

**GLADIOLUS**—Rainbow mixture. 100 large \$3.50, medium \$1.75, small \$90. 100 Bulbets Corona with lists 15c. Dahlias, 9 different \$1.75. Gladside, Northfield, Mass.

**GLADIOLUS.** 25 large, commercial varieties, all show winners for \$1.25. 125 large bulbs for \$5.00. Price list on request. Hillside Gardens, South Wales, New York.

## HONEY

**NEW** HONEY: Choice Clover, New York's finest. 5 lbs. \$1.35; 6 5-lb \$7.38. Delicious Buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.30; 6 5-lb. \$6.90. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. Clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. Buckwheat \$7.80 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

## WANTED TO BUY

**WANTED** To Buy—United States coins. Dr. Stewart Gay, 22 Summit Ave., Monticello, New York.

5,000 Muskrat Skins. Also wool. Ship direct. Paul Barstier, Parish, N. Y.

**WANTED** for Easter marketing: Suckling lambs, suckling goats, heavy rabbits. We will pay top prices. We will call anywhere in New York or Pennsylvania. Write or phone Casale Brothers, 1660 Taylor Ave., Utica, N. Y. Phone 2-1091.

**WANTED** 4-inch water well driller. Frank Gregory, Castleton, New York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**JOB** WANTED: Young married veteran as of the first part of April desires immediate job as farm operator or hired hand. Living quarters and usual farm privileges desired. Experienced with both truck crops and dairy farming. Write Mr. Roderic Randall, Middle Island, New York.

**EXPERIENCED** Herdsman or farmer or will work on equipped farm on shares with option to buy eventually from some farmer who wants to retire. I can give reference. Box 514-GE, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

## HELP WANTED

HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey.

ASSISTANT Herdsman with knowledge of general farming, draft exempt, preferable under thirty-five, eight hour day, paid vacation and sick leave, annual increments, beginning salary \$2,942, rooms and meals available for adults at small charge. Write to New York Training School for Boys, State School, Orange County, New York.

WANTED—married man, small family, to work with owner on mechanized dairy farm. Cottage with modern conveniences, usual privileges, prevailing wage. Box 514-EM, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

EXTRA independent own lifetime income selling exclusive cushioned shoes that repeat. Commissions to \$4.00 pair. Dress, sport, work. Giant bonus. No investment or experience. Samples, Free outfit. Paragon Shoe, 754 Columbus, Boston, Mass.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

8 EX-35c. 12-50c. Prints are Jumbo Size in plastic ring-bound albums. Quality work — fast service. Ambassador Photo, Box 17A, Boston 1, Mass.

## WOMEN'S INTEREST

YARN: Free Samples and Directions. All wool knitting, and rug yarns: Patterns and frame. Lowest prices. Buy direct. Bartlett Yarn Mills, Box TM, Harmony, Me.

RUG STRIPS—100% wool, lightweight, assorted shades long strips, 5 lbs. \$3.25. Paste assortment 4 lbs. \$3.25. Quiltmakers—Best assortment of large flowered prints color-fast, latest patterns, 7 lbs. \$2.25. Extra large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

AMAZING Clothing Bargains \*\*Free Catalog\*\* Save 50% —Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.09 shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99c, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.99 macinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

PINKING Shears, only \$2.00 postpaid. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock. Guaranteed super value or refund. A. Hardy Sales, Box 155, Claremont, New Hampshire.

CHURCH GROUPS—Raise funds easily! Free catalogue. Complete credit. Over 50 useful, unusual money-makers. Geb Products, Dept. 531, Oneonta, N. Y.

RANQUET Roll Table Paper for your Church or Grange suppers. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

FREEZER Cartons \$3.98 per 100. Postpaid. Easy to fill, trunk style boxes. William A. Mark, 57 Garfield Avenue, Weymouth 88, Mass.

RUG MAKER Strips Special. Mixed lot at 50c pound. Beautiful checks and colors—\$5.00 minimum order, postage extra. We sent this special out in Jan. and it met with success. Please don't ask for samples and no C.O.D. Money back guarantee. Quality Coat Factory, 187 Orange St., New Haven 10, Conn.

STAINLESS Steel, Vaporseal. One quart sauce pan \$6.50; 3 1/2 \$8.50; Two 7 1/2; Six \$13.50. Pressure Cookers, Roasters, Coffee Makers. Major Co., 71 Milford, Springfield, Mass.

SHOULDER Straps cannot slip with Neverslip Lingerie Clasp, 35c pair; 3 pairs \$1.00 postpaid. Quantity prices. Discount fund-raising groups, Dorwell Co., Sheffield, Mass.

WANTED: Old crochet, tatting books, needlework magazines. Cash, pillow-cases, print sacks. Alta Decker, Cayuta, New York.

RIBBONS—3 Bargain Bunches, only \$1.00 postpaid. 90-100 feet each bunch. Assorted colors, widths, qualities. All good lengths. Wonderful for gift tying, hairbows, lingerie, dressmaking. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

DRESSMAKER Supplies—Talon zippers, thread, buttons, trimmings at wholesale. Free price list. Nassau Notionhouse, Nassau, N. Y.

SATIN Ribbons, 50 yards 35c—beautiful colors, assorted widths, five yard lengths. 150 dress, blouse, coat buttons 35c. First quality, matched sets, assorted sizes, colors. Refunds, Postpaid, Adams, 734 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

RUG MAKER Strips, Hooking and braiding. Free samples, 100% fine wool, used in high class coats—not heavy, still melton. Dark colors 75c pound, light colors \$1.00 lb. For backgrounds & dyeing we have nude & beige \$1.25 lb. These strips are straight with selvage. We supply many teachers. Postage extra. Money back guarantee. We send only colors wanted. Quality Coat Factory, 187 Orange St., New Haven 10, Conn.

100% Wool Yardage. Fine coatings, not melton. Ideal for rugs and garments. 1/2 off mill price. Preshrunk, 56 inches wide, \$1.90 per yard. Add postage. Navy colors, Black, brown, red, wine, cocoa, gray, navy, green. Quality Coat Factory, 187 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

LOOKING For A Silo? For the kind of silage that will produce the most profits buy a Silver Shield Steel Silo with performance guarantee. Be prepared for next year's crop and receive an early order discount on ordering your silo now. Universal Steel Silo Company, Box 361-A, Red Creek, N. Y.

CEDAR POSTS pointed for driving. Five foot electric fence stakes 15c each at yard. Write or telephone for prices of other size posts or poles. Murray Sneli, Marcellus, New York. Ten miles from Syracuse. Phone 683121. Closed Sunday.

NEW SKYLINE Field Choppers—Hay head—motorized \$1,000.00, Carl Frank, Peterboro, N. Y.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government and excess inventory, power plants, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

NEW AND USED Tractor Parts for 150 different models, describe your needs—we sell cheap—write for immediate quotation, satisfaction guaranteed. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

ACETYLENE Welding Outfits new \$49.00; used \$29.00; Arcwelders \$49.50. Eagle Welding, Dept. 71, 5085 Broadway, Chicago 40, Illinois.

SAVE \$600 (more or less) on new farm, garden or industrial tractors, including:— John Deere B with power till & roll-o-matic, \$1,695.00, (Ford can be used on farm or construction work), \$1,395.00. Farmall Super A—1 row type, \$1,495.00. Farmall Super C—2 row type, \$1,595.00. Case VAC, \$1,295.00. Case SC with extras, \$1,795.00. Farmall Cub with extras, \$995.00. Ford with Wagner Loader, \$2,100.00. Massey Harris Pony with extras, \$995.00. Shaw—one to four row—riding type, \$495.00 & up. Shaw, Bolens, Planet Jr. & other garden types, \$425.00 & up. New Holland balers, \$2,195.00. John Deere baler with motor, \$2,495.00. New Idea & G.I. corn pickers, 1 and 2 row \$995.00 & up. Lift type discs for use on Ford, etc., \$210.00. 1, 2, 3 or 4 row cultivators for use on Ford, etc., \$195.00. Plows, disc harrows & other equipment. Below prices of most competitors. Ten (10) acres used machinery & automobiles & trucks & tractors. Tractors \$195.00 up to \$1,995.00. Allis Roto baler, \$895.00. Combines—balers—plows—harrows—side delivery rakes—mowers. Henry J automobiles (famous penny-a-mile car), (low as \$40.00 per mo.) \$895.00 & up. Gravel & manure loaders bought & sold & traded. You must be satisfied at Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, Phil Gardiner, Kaiser—Henry J & Farm Machinery Sales & Service. We buy and sell new & used farm machinery & autos—any make. Dealers, farmers, workers, housewives, executives & old maids catered to. Terms:— Your choice of cash, 1/2 down, 25% down, 10% down or no money down. (If you qualify.) Up to three (3) years to pay on low monthly or seasonal payments. We deal with the well to do and those that are broke or badly bent as well. Mid-way between Camden and Bridgeton, N. J. on Route 45 at Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-6291 or 5-4831. Mail or phone inquiries appreciated.—Delivery any state. Special price on International Tractor & low bed trailer. If you won't stop in, smile as you go by.

OLIVER Tractor 99 on rubber, Starter, lights, generator, three furrow plow, 14 in. Charles Canham, Medina, N. Y. 892M1.

BUY YOUR cedar fence posts from reliable source—ten years in business—bank reference. Fletcher Farms, Norwood, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Pasteurizing equipment in excellent condition. Also Irrigating System. Write for particulars. Riverside Dairy, Bellows Falls, Vt.

BALERS: John Deere with motor, \$1,250.00. IHC 45T. New Holland 80-77-76, \$950.00 up. Case baler \$350.00. New Holland new 66 balers. Combines: Allis Chalmers \$290.00. John Deere \$200.00. John Deere 1952 with bin & motor, IHC 12 ft. self propelled \$1,750.00. 40 spreaders, 6 Forage Choppers, \$495.00 up. 25 Hayloaders. 25 Side delivery rakes, 15 Silo fillers, 50 used tractors, 4 loads with wagon loaders, 50 grain drills, 30 grain binders, New Idea corn shredder, New Idea corn pickers, 7 acres covered new & used farm equipment. See it at Don Howard's, Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone 1225.

CASELLINI-VENABLE CORPORATION — Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" 22 tractor, standard gauge with LFC hydraulic straight dozer, Serial No. 2F9008SP, reconditioned. "Caterpillar" D7 tractor Ser. No. 3T2901 with LaPlant-Choate B75 hydraulic bulldozer, manufactured in 1946, very good condition. Cletrac Model BG tractor, wide gauge with 11ell straight bulldozer, as is. "Caterpillar" D4-44" gauge tractor with LaPlant-Choate hydraulic bulldozer, good condition, being reconditioned. "Caterpillar" D7 tractor, Ser. No. 3T13100 with 7A bulldozer Ser. No. 6E2592 and Caterpillar No. 46 hydraulic control Ser. No. 2W1258 and Hyster Winch, Case D1 tractor Ser. No. 5603634 with Lull Shovel loader Ser. No. B1727. Adams Diesel Model M511 Ser. No. TDFM8334 Tandem Drive Motor Grader, good condition, as is. "Caterpillar" No. 212 Motor Grader Ser. No. 9T2351 Tandem Drive with cab, heater, large front tires, rebuilt, guaranteed. Lorain TL-25-J Shovel, 3/4 yd. Crawler mounted with "Caterpillar" D315 Diesel engine, new 1951, excellent condition. GM Diesel Power Unit model 4029A Ser. 4-6591 approx. 86 H.P. at 1600 RPM, outboard bearing, about 1,000 hrs., good condition. Marmon-Herrington Ford truck, new in 1946 with "V" plow and 2 wings, good condition. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

FOR SALE: Myers 40 nozzle sprayer, \$595.00; tractor wire lifters, \$50.00; disc tiller, \$35.00; two-row digger, \$375.00; spreader, \$125.00; evaporator and arch 5'x16', \$200.00. Delivered 150 miles. Eric Bascom, Alstead, New Hampshire.

## MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

ACQUAINT Yourself with our old-time Stoneground Corn Meal. Sent fresh from farm, unbolted. Recipes included. 3 pounds—\$1.00. Northside Farm, West Rutland 1, Vermont.

SEND \$1.00 for 100 double edge blades prepaid — Miller, 5832 Pierce Street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

FOR SALE: Popcorn. Yellow or white. Donald Wilcox, Richmondville, R. D. No. 1, New York. Phone Worcester 4734.

WILL CARE for baby in farm home. References. Mrs. Millicent Bueger—Arona, N. Y.

BOYS blazer socks, any size, 1 pr. \$1.10. Dennings Products, East Randolph, Vermont.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

STAMP COLLECTORS: Approval selections and supplies —no obligation to buy—send for price lists—reasonable. Helen Hull, Red Creek, New York.

INVENTORS: For information on Patent Searches and Protection without obligation write Patrick D. Beavers, Registered Patent Atty., 1062 Columbia Bldg., Wash. 1, D. C.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

FAT MEN'S Department Store for dress, sports, work outfits: Shirts, underwear, clothing, accessories—sizes 46 to 70. New illustrated catalog free if neck-waist size included. Satisfaction guaranteed — mail order service! Fat Men's Shop (Sig Klein—Established 1865) 52A, Third Ave., NYC 3.

BUY EVERYTHING wholesale direct! Save money, make money! Complete information, addresses, 35c. Shelburne's, Box 26, Pratt Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 19)

4. International agreements. Yet while the above is the situation, now it is reliably reported that this cheap New Zealand beef that is breaking our market is here because of a three-way agreement we made to help support Canadian livestock prices when we put the embargo on Canada for foot-and-mouth disease. We agreed to take New Zealand beef when we did not have an embargo so as to give Canada a better market in New Zealand for their beef.

This could go on and on concerning many farm products, but these are just a few little examples of how completely the farmer loses control of his production price once his products leave the farm. Just as long as this sort of thing goes on, the farmer is forced to fight for protection against power. Just as truly, if the natural true and honest forces of supply and demand were allowed to operate, the farmer could and would take care of himself. I am convinced that he will, but he has to keep alert and to fight to do it.

## The Panther Ledge Farms

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Production Sale

Monday, March 30, 1953

Starting at 1:00 P.M. at the Farm, near Allamuchy, New Jersey.

54 HEAD 4 BULLS — 50 FEMALES 54 HEAD

4 bulls—one of them a son of the International grand champion, Eileenmere 1032d. The others are sired by Eileenmere bred bulls.

50 females—include a female that was grand champion at the Eastern States Exposition and that was junior and reserve grand champion at the 1952 Eastern National.

Also a female from a \$20,500 cow, a top Gammer cow sells.

Many of the best families of the breed are represented, sired by top Eileenmere, Bandolier and Sunbeam bulls.

Many of the heifers will be bred to Ankonian 3501st, the \$58,000 bull. He has been the undefeated junior champion at the Eastern shows. Other females will be bred to Eileenmere bulls bred in the Tolan herd.

The ONLY herd to show both Junior Champions at the Eastern National.

Herd is T.B. and Bangs accredited.

Attend the Ankony Farms Sale, Rhinebeck, New York, March 28.

PANTHER LEDGE FARMS  
Allamuchy, New Jersey

Clendenin Ryan, Owner  
B. L. DeWolfe, Manager

For catalogs and information address J. B. McCorkle, Sale Manager, 3500 A.I.U. Building, Columbus 15, Ohio.

## Allegany County, N. Y. Dispersal Sale

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11 — FILLMORE, N. Y.

C. J. WINCHIP Selling between Fillmore and Houghton, N. Y. on Route 19, 35 miles west of Hornell, 54 miles southeast of Buffalo.

55 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—7 GRADE JERSEYS—19 ABERDEEN ANGUS  
Blood tested, T.B. Accredited, Bang's Vaccinated

ALSO, COMPLETE, LARGE LINE OF FARM MACHINERY including 4 tractors with all attachments, Forage Harvester used one season. A HIGH PRODUCING HERD, many with 500 lb. up to 628 lb. fat and up to 20,490 lb. milk as two-year-olds.

Daughters of SIR BESS ORMSBY FOBES DEAN and other noted New York Artificial sires. Herd Sire—a 3-year-old son of an 836 lb. dam with 21,250 lb. milk, 305 days, 2 time milking. —SENSATIONAL BREEDING.

ATTEND THIS BIG SALE, starts promptly at 10:00 A.M.  
Cattle sold in big, heated tent, lunch available. Catalogs at ringside.

C. J. WINCHIP, Owner, Fillmore, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

MEXICO, N. Y.

## 16 HEAD REGISTERED JERSEYS 16

Well Bred — Good Condition  
7—First Calf Heifers—freshen soon  
7—Yearlings—open  
1—Cow—milking  
1—1 Year Old Bull

\$3500.00 for all, or will sell separately.

E. A. BLATCHLEY,  
Binghamton, N. Y. R.D. 1,  
Phone Binghamton 48036 or 30461.

## PROFIT with GUERNSEYS

Send for FREE Information — yours on request—data-packed 28-page "Liquid Gold" booklet about Guernseys and GOLDEN GUERNSEY Milk—also National Guernsey Directory. Buy Guernseys now!

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB  
310 Main St., Peterborough, N. H.

## SCHOHARIE COUNTY AUCTION

Farm—Cattle—Equipment

SATURDAY, MARCH 14

at 12:00 Noon

ANDREW KRAEMER selling at his farm, 5 miles from JEFFERSON, 12 miles from Stamford and 25 miles from Onondaga. 45 HOLSTEINS, actually pure-bred, but mostly selling without papers.

20 Fresh and Close Springers;  
20 Due again in early fall.

Good production records under average conditions. FARM EQUIPMENT INCLUDING: 2 Ford Tractors with attachments. Milk Cooler, Milking Machines. FARM SELLS: 170 Acres—Good buildings, well watered, modern improvements.

Sale starts 11:00 A.M. Cattle sell in big heated tent. ANDREW KRAEMER, Owner, Jefferson, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

MEXICO, N. Y.

## Don't Be Late

ordering your "No Trespassing" signs this year. Don't wait until the day before fishing season opens. Get your signs up early.

## Post Your Farm

with signs that are easy to read, and withstand wind and weather WE HAVE THEM (12"x12").

Price WITHOUT Name and Address  
\$1.50 per doz.; \$6.00 per 50; \$11.00 per 100

Price WITH NAME and Address  
\$3.50 per doz.; \$8.00 per 50; \$13.00 per 100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST  
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



# Flowers Ahead!

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Comanche, a scarlet petunia and an improvement on Fire Chief, won the Bronze Medal for 1953.

**W**ITH ALL its drawbacks I don't really mind March, because it's the last stop on the journey back to Spring! There's even something about its bluster and snowstorms that heightens my pleasure in studying the flower catalogs and makes it all the more fun to think of the alluring new flowers and tried and true old ones I'm going to grow.

One of the new ones that I'm looking forward to is a really red petunia, **Comanche Petunia**, a winner in the All-America Selections trials which are run in 18 different sections of the United States and Southern Canada for two years before a selection can be introduced. You'll remember that the first red petunia was **Fire Chief**, introduced in 1950. I have grown it and enjoyed it in my garden every summer since, but **Comanche** is said to have larger (2¾-inch) flowers and more of them on somewhat larger, more bushy and stronger plants than does **Fire Chief**. So this year I shall have some plants of both—being conservative by nature!

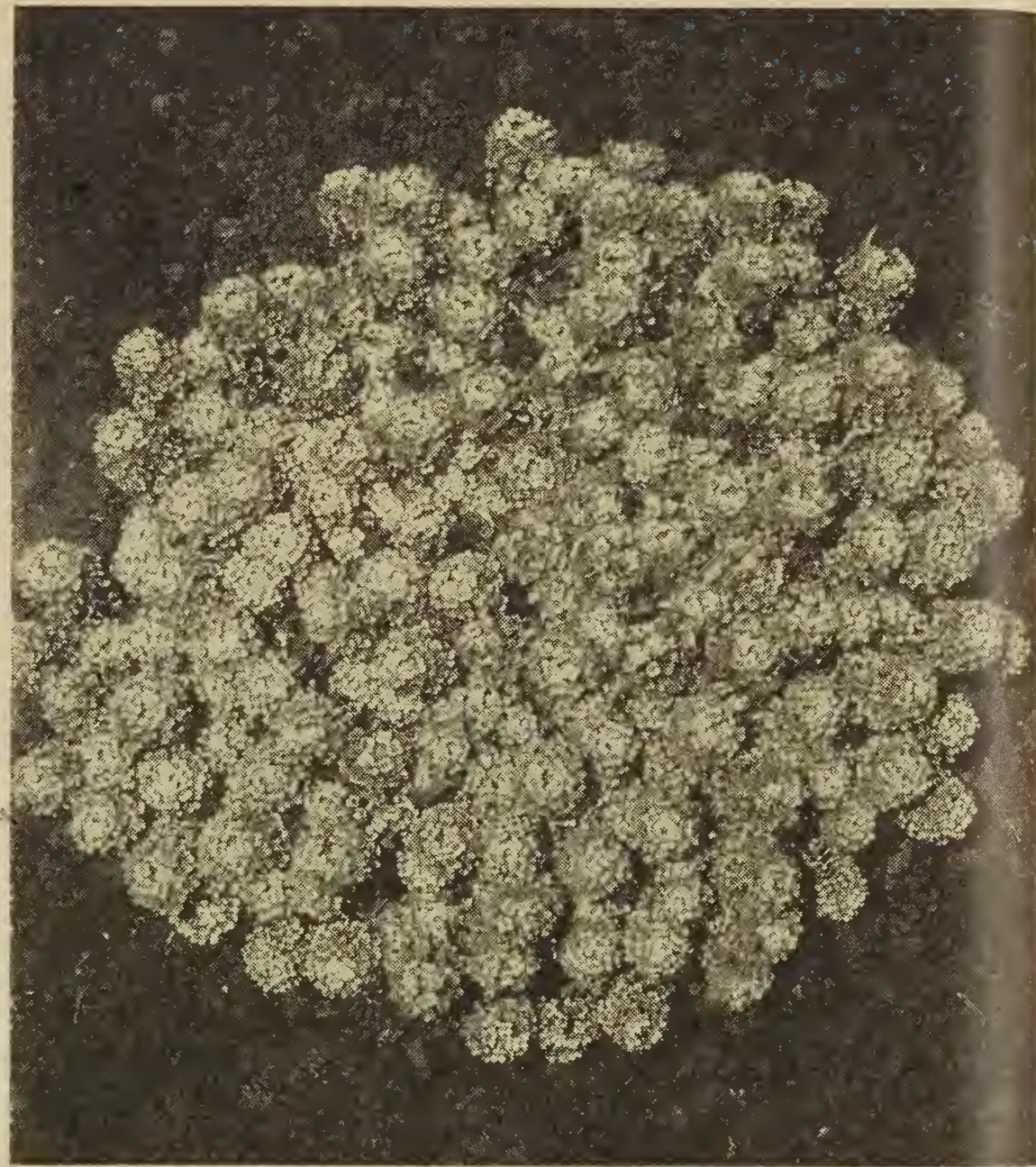
From 6 to 9 weeks before time to plant outdoors I shall press the tiny petunia seeds into the surface of a flat of soil, sprinkle lightly with sand to prevent crusting over, cover with burlap and water gently with a fine spray so as not to disturb the small seeds. Or I could set the flat in a larger container of water for thorough soaking. Then good light and medium temperature until the true leaves appear; after that I prick off the little plants with a penknife and transplant into flats which can be kept in hotbed or cold-frame until danger of frost is past and the plants can be set in their permanent position.

Petunias winning similar recognition in past years and still good are: **Igloo**, a dwarf white; **Silver Medal**, a warm

salmon-pink which grows to 14 inches; **All-double America**, a rose-pink double, dwarf and bushy in size; **Ballerina**, a glowing salmon color, large beautifully ruffled and fringed flowers on dwarf compact plants. Earlier dwarf selections still on the market are **Bright Eyes**, **Cheerful**, **Cream Star**, **First Lady**, **Peach Red**. **Colossal Shades of Rose**, **Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower**, and **Rose Marie** are doubles which have made the Selections at one time or other. I grew most of these as they were introduced and always found them an addition to my garden.

**Royal Carpet Alyssum** won the only All-American Silver Medal for a 1953 introduction. It's the first new alyssum in 12 years, is fine for ground covers, rock and wall gardens or low edging to beds and borders. It has violet or royal purple flowers which make a sheet of

**General Douglas MacArthur** is a new giant sweet pea of rich dark crimson, good substance and long stems.



**Royal Carpet Alyssum** won All-America Selections Silver Medal for 1953 with its sheet of purple bloom.

—Two upper photos by All-America Selections; others by Burpee.

bloom, practically obscuring the foliage on the 2-inch plants. Unless crowded, each plant spreads to 10 or 12 inches across. Sow the seed right in permanent sunny locations as soon as new leaves begin to appear on trees in spring; thin plants to 6 to 8 inches apart. My experience with **Alyssum Carpet of Snow**, which grows similarly to **Royal Carpet**, makes me look with favor upon the latter, especially for that border of mine which is laid out for shades of blue and yellow.

All-America Rose Selections for 1953 offer **Chrysler Imperial**, a beautiful dark red hybrid tea rose which has height, perfume and wonderful form; also, **Ma Perkins**, a light coral pink floribunda rose of delightful color and

perfume. Roses are tested in 20 rose test gardens over America where the world's best roses are tried out. Many rosarians consider **Peace**, the 1946 AARS introduction, as the most outstanding rose of the decade, and I can say that my climbing **Peace** did nobly last year in spite of poor growing conditions.

## Other New Annuals

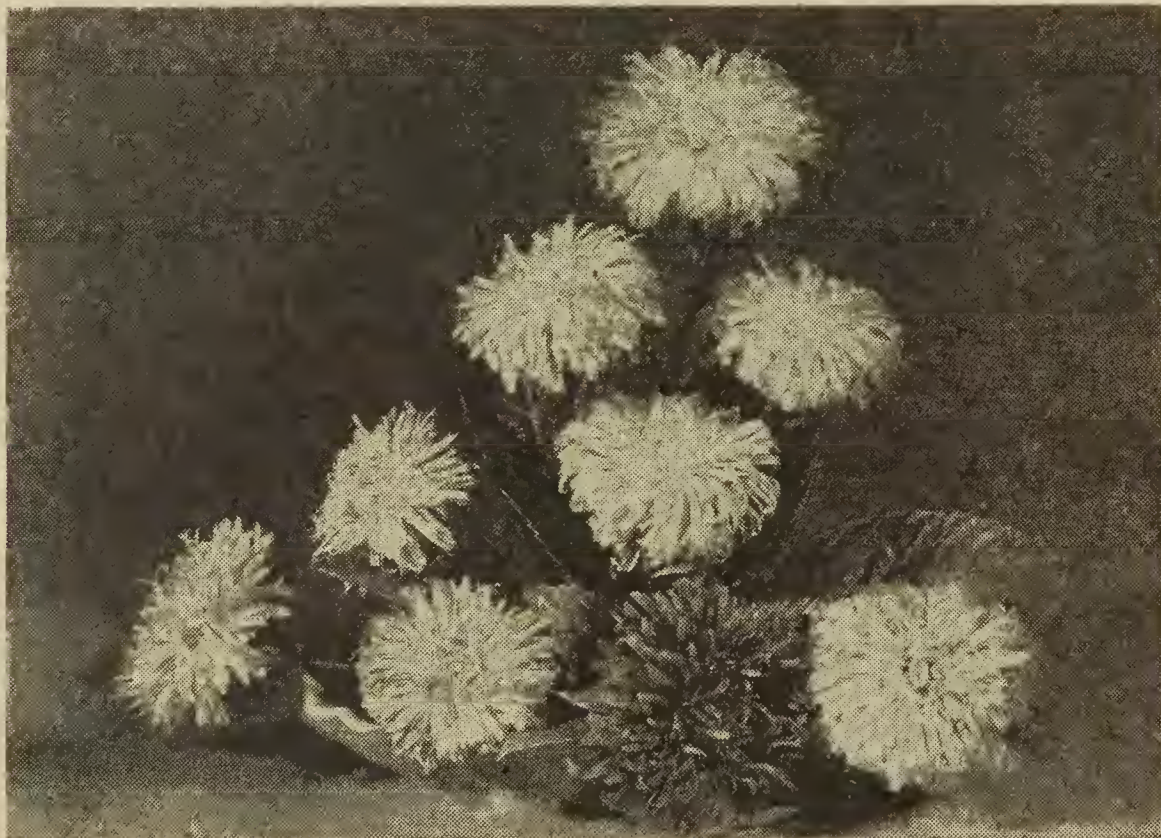
Besides the All-America introductions there are many new offerings from seedsmen. The reliable ones are careful in introducing what they think will be successful, and often years of breeding work go into the preparations

(Continued on Opposite Page)



**Giant Zinnia Eskimo**, 5 inches across, brings the coveted white flowers so cherished by flower arrangers.

**Giant Fluffy Asters** are of the feathery type so fine in arrangements. These come in five separate colors.



**Giant Zinnia Sunny Boy** has 5-inch buttercup-yellow blossoms on 2½-3-foot-high plants.



(Continued from Opposite Page)

for an introduction. Here are some of their new annuals:

**Giant Fluffy** asters are of the feathery type, with flowers extra large, 5 inches and more across, and in separate colors—blue, crimson, purple, rose and white—or in mixture of these colors. I have to bow out on growing asters—I finally gave up after last year's attempt. But I know that many of you grow them beautifully, and this type is lovely in the garden or in a flower arrangement.

Another flower that has me licked—and yet a neighbor grows magnificent ones—is the sweet pea. **General Douglas MacArthur**, named by permission of the General, is a sweet pea of rich dark crimson color, with great substance and long stems. Editor Ed Eastman used to grow sweet peas in a trench alongside his wire garden fence—maybe he still does! He said that this saved the trouble of staking; the greatest difficulty was in keeping the flowers picked, which, as everybody knows, is a *must* if the plants are to go on flowering.

### Zinnias For Quick Results

Zinnias are among our best flowers for quick results; yet where frost stays late and comes early it is best to start the seeds indoors and transplant outside after frost danger is past. Two new giant zinnias this season are **Sunny Boy**, a rich buttercup yellow, and **Eskimo**, a creamy white which matures into white. Plants of both varieties are 2½ to 3 feet tall, flowers 5 inches and more across. Truly zinnias have gotten into the class of aristocrats! Remember what they used to be?

**Fantasy Zinnias** in mixed colors and **Persian Carpet**, a miniature zinnia in a nice color range, have been on the Selections list and still are interesting because of their good colors and interesting forms. In between the giants and the miniatures are various types, the dahlia-flowering, the pompom, the double, the semi-double, and so on. **Royal Purple** is the name of a dahlia-flowering zinnia which won a Selection rating; **Navajo** is another, distinctive because of its long, narrow petals of many pastel shades, each tipped white or creamy yellow.

Every garden needs some tall-flowering plants; **Cosmos**, once tall and bushy with comparatively few flowers, now answers that need in more compact form and with many more flowers. No less than four have placed in the Selections in years past; they afford enough variety for almost any color scheme. **Orange Flare** lives up to its name as to color, is 3 feet in height; **Burpee's Yellow** is a companion to **Orange Flare** and like it in earliness, plant habit, and ease of cultivation, the difference being in the color which is bright yellow; **Radiance** is large-petaled, a deep rose, distinctly overlaid with crimson toward the center; **Fiesta** is smaller, more the size of **Orange Flare**, with its orange petals striped or flashed with scarlet. Lack of space has kept me from growing more cosmos; I grew **Orange Flare** when it was introduced.

When I had room, I grew **Cleome** or spider plant as a filler-in; that was before the colorful **Pink Queen** came along and won the Silver Medal; now the pink one appears in all sorts of places where effect is desired without too much work. A white companion to the pink one is known as **Helen Campbell**.

**Gaillardia** is a long-time favorite with home gardeners because it stands some drought and hot weather. **Fiesta Gaillardia** is a brilliant smoky red tipped with bright yellow. **Tetra Fiesta Gaillardia** is the larger one, produced by treating the regular form with colchicine.

**Tetra Snaps** **Shades of Rose** show results of treating with colchicine because of very large ruffled florets, tall

stems, and rich green foliage. Plants are 2 feet and more in height. Besides **Shades of Rose**, two other colors of **Tetra snaps** are offered, **Candlelight** and **Crimson**.

Marigolds of varying sizes and colors have been favorites with the hybridizers, and several have been on the All-



**Tetra Snapdragons, Shades of Rose, make fine 2-foot spikes.**

—Photo by Burpee

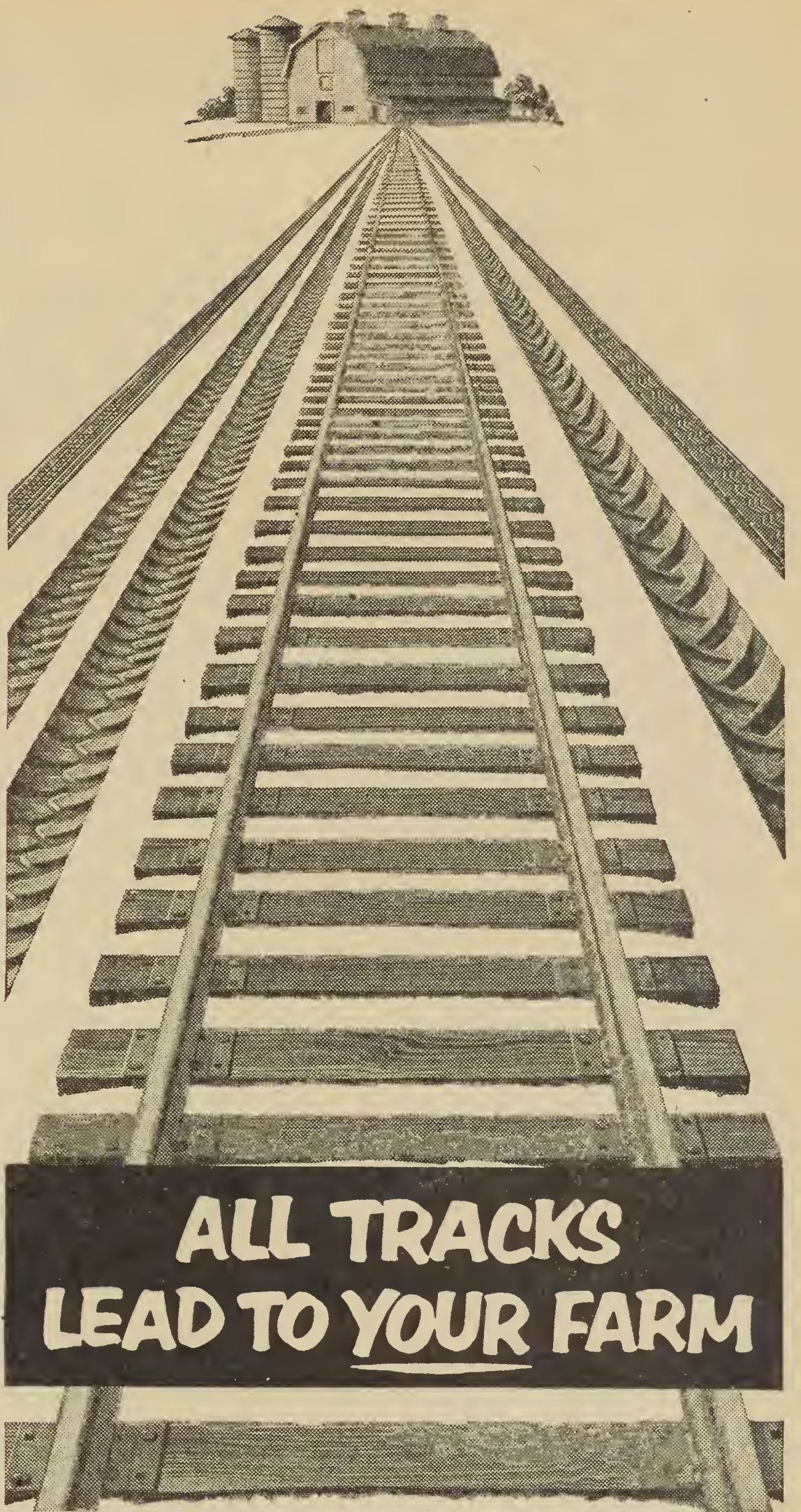
America list of winners. I grew **Glitters Marigold**, a 1952 introduction, last year and was delighted with its large chrysanthemum shape and canary-yellow flowers, but was somewhat disappointed that it tended toward weak stems. However, that may have resulted from the location. **Real Gold Marigold** is a carnation-flowered one, soft orange shading to warm golden yellow. In years past I have grown **Guinea Gold** and **Yellow Supreme**, names indicating the color of each. These all grow to 3 feet in height.

The French type is well represented on the honor roll by **Naughty Marietta**, a winner in 1947. The warm yellow petals are marked at the center with a spot of rich mahogany—flowers are 2 inches across, plants are 18 inches high. **Harmony** reverses the pattern—golden yellow at the center, bordered with deep mahogany brown. It grows to 2 feet in height. **Flash**, which grows about 20 inches high, has single blossoms which range from red through copper and tangerine to rich yellow.

A new marigold this year is **Rusty Red**, 18 inches high, with rusty red flowers highlighted with a penciling of yellow on the edge of the petals. These reddish ones are good for contrast with the orange and yellow marigolds.

Among the real dwarf marigolds is **Pygmy**, 1 foot tall and covered all summer with double bright yellow flowers; this is particularly good for edging or for rock gardens. The new **Cupid** marigold, also dwarf, about 10 inches high, has 2 to 2½-inch chrysanthemum-type flowers. It may be had in orange, yellow or mixed colors. Another dwarf that I have used in the rock ledge is the dwarf Scotch marigold, **Tagetes signata pumila**. The small single golden-yellow flowers are well suited to such use and are nice in miniature arrangements.

**Spry** makes a 9-inch plant with double flowers having a bright yellow pincushion center surrounded by several rows of mahogany-red guard petals.



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# Start With 6 Herbs - - -

By  
**LOIS O'CONNOR**

**T**HE March lion may be roaring and the hills snow-blanketed but it's not too early to think about starting a small herb garden this summer. Some herbs need a head start indoors, about two months before garden-planting time.

Mrs. Homer MacNamee, who lives near Ithaca, N. Y., and raises herbs for her own enjoyment and as a "hobby business," has given me first-hand information to help beginners. "Herb growing isn't anything to shy away from," she says. "We forget that onions, garlic, parsley and chives belong to the realm of herbs. The common use of these few should encourage everyone to experiment with new ones. And there's no easier way to enhance your reputation as a good cook than by the knowing use of herbs!"

## Try Six

Mrs. MacNamee suggests six herbs as a starter—six that I think are particularly good for a farm wife's kitchen. They are sage, dill, mint, basil, summer savory and marjoram.

Sage, of course, is a time-honored stand-by for poultry stuffing, but snips of fresh sage are good in a green salad and, used sparingly, it is tasty with cottage cheese.

Dill is much more than a companion for pickles. A teaspoon of fresh minced dill, mixed with mayonnaise for a tuna or salmon salad, adds a delicious tang and, minced, it is good whipped into mashed potatoes.

Once accustomed to basil with tomatoes you will want it handy, both fresh and dried. Summer savory is sometimes called "the bean herb," as it is so frequently and appetizingly

used with beans.

Marjoram might be called the affable herb; it combines so well with many things. It adds subtle flavor to both winter and summer squash. It is good with spinach and peas, and with beef, lamb, pork or veal. The refreshing virtues of mint, I am sure, need no explanation.

## Start Three Indoors

Mrs. MacNamee, from her own experience, suggests that marjoram, summer savory and basil be started indoors during March. The process is no different than in raising other seedlings. The seeds are started in flats, metal seed pans, or other shallow containers.

"Sphagnum moss makes the most satisfactory 'bedding,'" says Mrs. MacNamee. "Although some growers use only soil, vermiculite or similar material, I like the moss best as I have no trouble with the seedlings damping off."

If the seedlings are to be transplanted directly out-of-doors, with no in-between transplanting, she puts a layer of soil under the sphagnum moss as food for the roots. The moss should be shredded and sifted through a wire mesh.

A satisfactory combination for the soil is  $\frac{1}{3}$  each of good garden soil, sand, and compost or peat moss. Only the slightest indentation is necessary in making the rows for marjoram seed; it is so fine and tiny. Basil goes in a little deeper—about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch—and summer savory the same. The flats should be kept moist, but not wet.

Germination periods differ. Marjoram is slow, perhaps three weeks;

summer savory about two weeks; and basil may come up in four or five days. The first two leaves nourish the seedling. As more come, the seedlings may be transplanted to other containers—flats with divisions or paper cups—using the soil mixture already given. They go outdoors when danger of frost is over.

"Except for the mints, which require moisture, most herbs thrive best in sunny, well-drained spots and soil that is not too rich," Mrs. MacNamee says.

Plant dill in early spring. It grows easily in moderately good soil and will spread by self-sowing. It germinates in 10 to 15 days and does not transplant well, as the roots are delicate.

Sage seed may be planted in spring or fall. A sage bed, once started, is good for from 3 to 5 years. Plants may also be started from cuttings.

The mints are hardy perennials. Spearmint and peppermint, the most popularly grown, are started from cuttings or root division. Keep an eye on the mint for it loves to run—in all directions.

## Height Important

Don't forget the average height of each herb in planning its placement. It won't be attractive or convenient if 36-inch dill hides or blocks off the shorter herbs.

Start your first "yarb" patch nearby the kitchen door. A wagon wheel or piece of ladder placed on the ground makes a good design and sets boundaries for the different herbs. A good method of keeping herbs separated is the use of metal strips at least 8 inches wide. Press them into the ground leaving about an inch above the surface. Metal stripping is flexible enough to be used curved as well as straight.

Mrs. Earle DeMotte of Ellis Hollow Road near Ithaca, N. Y., has a sprawling rock garden near the kitchen entrance. Here she tucks plants of sage, thyme and other herbs among the heliotrope, violas, and rock garden plants.

## Seeds and Plants

Even the better known seed houses carry few herbs, but there are many herb farms and herb growers. If you would like a list of some of these, Mrs. MacNamee will be glad to send it to you, if you enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelop with your request. She'll also send you a list of the herb seeds and plants that she is currently marketing, and will answer, if she can, any questions you ask her about herb growing. Write to Mrs. Homer MacNamee, Coddington Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

Informative bulletins on herbs may also be obtained by writing for them to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Mrs. Homer MacNamee of Ithaca, N. Y., an enthusiastic herb gardener, begins her gardening indoors early in March. —Photo courtesy Ithaca Journal.

# A Different Church Supper

By **INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY**

**T**HE LADIES of the Methodist Church in Grahamsville, N. Y., were a little tired of the same old church supper, so they decided to serve a Swedish smorgasbord. All who came to the supper agreed that the smorgasbord was good eating and good fun—and it certainly was easier on the folks in the kitchen!

From their first glimpse of the attractive buffet table to the last "Takk for maten" ("Thanks for the food"), the guests enjoyed themselves and seemed to like sampling foods that were new to them. There were plenty of old standbys, too, for those whose tastes in food were not adventurous.

Two long tables were placed end to end and decorated in Swedish colors, yellow and blue. Attractive serving dishes were borrowed to use in place of the serviceable church dishes. An old Norwegian copper coffee service and old copper kettles were loaned for decorations, but Norwegian pottery and painted wooden bowls might be substituted.

Small bridge tables were set up around the hall for those who like to eat in comfort. These, too, were attractively decorated in blue and yellow.

The menu included two hot dishes, Swedish Meat Balls and Norwegian Fishballs (Fiskeboller). The fish balls were bought in cans and served hot in

a cream sauce. The meat balls were made in the church kitchen according to the following recipe, which was increased 25 times, enough to serve 100 generously:

## SWEDISH MEAT BALLS

**1 pound lean, finely chopped beef (chuck is good)**  
 **$\frac{1}{2}$  cup stale bread crumbs**  
**1 egg, slightly beaten**  
 **$\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon salt**  
 **$\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon pepper**  
**Few grains nutmeg**  
**Salt pork for browning meat balls**  
**Flour and meat stock (or water and bouillon cubes)**

Make tiny meatballs of the first six ingredients. Brown in the pork fat. Remove meat balls and make a thick brown gravy, using flour and meat stock or water and bouillon cubes. Let meat balls simmer slowly in this gravy for at least one hour. Keep hot until serving time.

Those old standbys, baked beans, devilled eggs, tossed salad, macaroni salad, and potato salad were also on the menu, and there were several kinds of cheese. Served along with American cheese and cottage cheese balls were Danish bleu cheese, Norwegian spice cheese (nokkelost) and Norwegian goat cheese (gjetost — which wasn't popular). Breads used included rye,

white, pumpernickel and Swedish hard bread (knekkebrod).

Platters of food and relishes were attractively garnished with radish roses and celery curls. Anchovies, sardines, kippered herring, Vienna sausages and smoked salmon in tiny rolls were served in sectional dishes, and were pierced with toothpicks for easy service. Also on the tables were pickles, pickled beets and jelly.

Dessert would traditionally be a fancy rice pudding, but this was decided against. Fruited jello and Swedish spritz cookies were easier to prepare and serve, and more suited to our local tastes. Hot coffee and iced tea were served with the dessert, which was wheeled around on a tea wagon.

Eighty-eight people came to the supper, and \$75.00 was cleared. Prices charged were \$1.25 for adults, 75 cents for children between the ages of 12 and 5, and under 5 free.

This supper was so delicious and well liked that it is planned to put on another smorgasbord this year. The Scandinavian theme will be emphasized even more next time, for the ladies of the church plan to get colorful posters from Scandinavian travel agencies and steamship lines, and they hope to borrow some authentic costumes and articles for atmosphere.



Please Tell Me...

By Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist  
My husband and I have not drunk milk since we were children, but now I see it is advised for older people. Is it necessary if our bones are good?

Even though you and your husband have not drunk milk for some years, now would be a good time to start. As we get older, our bodies do not get as much good out of the food we eat. For this reason it is important then to use more foods high in protein, such as milk and eggs. Also plenty of fruits and green and yellow vegetables for their vitamins and minerals. The extra calcium and phosphorous in these foods not only help to keep bones strong, but play an important part in the general health of our bodies.

Plan not only to drink milk, but use it in soup, puddings, and wherever possible in cooking. You might be interested to know that one ounce (approximately a one-inch cube) of American cheese will give you about the same food value as one glass of milk.

- A.A. -

BRAIN TEASERS

By Louise Price Bell

1. Jack had fifty-one cents in two coins and yet one of them was not a fifty-cent piece; how come?
2. Take one hundred and fifty, add to it a stately tree, and you will get a garment worn in Julius Caesar's time. What is the garment?
3. How could you divide four one-gallon cans of gasoline among three men so that one doesn't have more than the other two?
4. A service-man's gas hose was 28 feet long and he cut it in two. One piece was three feet longer than the other; how long was each?
5. As a plane passed over a steeple, the pilot noticed a toy balloon directly over it. Fifteen minutes later he turned around, and found balloon 14 miles from steeple. What was the speed of the wind?

(Answers)

1. The other coin was a fifty-cent piece, even though one was not but was a penny instead.
2. Cloak.
3. Give one man two cans; give the others one can. No one will have more than the other two then.
4. One was 12 1/2 feet long, the other 15 1/2 feet.
5. 28 miles an hour. Balloon moved with air, but plane had power so moved at same speed regardless of wind. So it takes plane exactly as long to get back as it did to get away—30 minutes in all. In 30 minutes, balloon had moved 14 miles with the air, or 28 miles per hour.

DAFFODILS

By Gertrude M. Laley

Daffodils have a habit of wandering  
Around old houses deserted and forlorn,  
With forsaken gardens lost or vanishing;  
In lonesome yards with paths no longer worn.

They love old houses sagging at the sills,  
Where dwell now wind and solitude, once home;  
Hearthstone sentinels are daffodils,  
Bright flame-tipped candles lit to hal-  
lowed loam.

Daffodils are friends to loneliness,  
And cling to memory's trailing hem:  
Shaking April snow from off their loveli-  
ness,  
They are sunshine blooming on a stem.

And when a house has fallen to decay,  
Around the homesite they will linger  
still,  
Searching lonesomely for yesterday,  
Then wander, vagrant children, down the  
hill.



**2975.** Spark up your Spring wardrobe with this good versatile, comfortable and uncluttered basic! A sewing-time-saver in linen, Shantung, casual cotton. Sizes 12-20, 36-48. Size 18: 4 5/8 yds. 35-in.; 3 3/4 yds. 39-in. Or you can make it from three 100-lb. feed bags!

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**2526.** This cute midriff dress is ideal for one of the new dark-ground cotton plaids. Cap-sleeved version and panties are all included! Sizes are 2-8. Size 4: dress with collar, 2 1/8 yds. 35-in. Dress with armhole ruffles and sweetheart neckline, 2 yds. 35-in. Panties take 3/4 yd. 35-in. fabric.

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A.A.'s "Best-Ever" Recipe

FOR AN economical and perfectly delicious main dish that will please your family or guests, try this "Chop Suey" recipe, from Mrs. Warren Ranney of Ithaca, N. Y. It's easily made too; you can have it ready in one hour.

CHOP SUEY

- |                              |                                                 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1 pound pork shoulder, diced | 1/2 pound fresh mushrooms OR one 4-ounce can    |
| 2 1/2 cups boiling water     |                                                 |
| 3 bouillon cubes             | 2 cups thinly sliced celery                     |
| 1/4 cup fat                  | 1/2 cup flour, mixed to a paste with cold water |
| 1 cup thinly sliced onion    |                                                 |
- Seasonings

Brown pork in heavy frying pan. Dissolve bouillon cubes in the boiling water and add to pork. Cover and simmer about 30 minutes.

While meat is cooking, brown onions, mushrooms, and celery in hot lard or other fat. Add flour and seasonings. The bouillon cubes will provide some salt in the chop suey, so add salt and other seasonings to taste—pepper, parsley, celery salt, garlic salt, "Dash" or "Accent." If canned mushrooms are used, add liquid from can. Stir well, and add this mixture to pork after the meat has simmered for 30 minutes. Cover and simmer about 10 minutes more. Serve with boiled rice, and Soy Sauce if desired. Serves 6 to 8.

A tossed green salad and rolls are good with this Chop Suey, and mashed potatoes may be used, instead of the rice, if preferred.

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# NOT WITH DREAMS

By  
E. R. EASTMAN

## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

When Jerry Eastman's term of service with Rogers' Rangers ended soon after the defeat of the Americans and British at Ticonderoga in 1758, Jerry decided not to re-enlist until he had visited his wife and son in New Hampshire. His two friends, young Ebenezer Webster and Red Holt, who came from the same home town of Kingston, decided to accompany him. In Albany Red got into trouble with some teamsters, in which one of the teamsters was killed, so Jerry and his friends left the town rather hurriedly.

When they reached Kingston they received a boisterous welcome from Ephraim, Jerry's little son, and after they all had a meal together Eb and Red went on their separate ways. Next morning Jerry went to his brother Joe's home to tell Joe's wife Abigail that Joe had been killed at Halfway Brook. Later he visited the Beam family to advise them of the death of their son Josiah, and also broke the news to Josh's girl, Mary Rowell.

Out in the woods one morning Jerry comes across Red Holt in a state of dejection. Red has met the opposition of the villagers because of the Indian squaw who travels around with him and has decided that the only thing for him to do is to return to the Rangers.

## CHAPTER VIII

**A**FTER Eb Webster left the Eastman farmstead on the day of their arrival he walked quickly the mile or so that lay between Jerry's place and his parents' home. Five years ago his father, unable to support him and his younger sons and daughters, had bound Eb out to learn a trade with mean old, close-fisted Edmond Brown. When Eb found himself unable to stand the old man's tyranny any longer and had run away, he had been fortunate to be taken into the family of Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, whom he loved and respected.

But it had been over a year since he had heard anything of happenings in Kingston, and his heart quickened as he thought of possibilities. Hannah Eastman had reassured him as to his immediate family, however, and he hastened his steps as he came in sight of the little house, which looked just the same as ever. He almost ran the last few yards, and, without knocking, pulled the string that lifted the latch and stepped into the warm kitchen.

His mother stood at the spinning wheel, and at the opposite corner of the big fireplace his father was hatching flax which his young sister Sue was carding. There was no sign of his brothers. As Eb swung the door wide and almost jumped into the kitchen his startled family looked up. His father and Sue gazed at him for a moment, then Sue, first to recover from the surprise, flew across the room and threw herself into her brother's arms. His father came forward with outstretched hand, and his mother, always composed, followed with a quiet greeting, although her dark eyes were deepened with unspoken emotion.

The greetings over, the work was cleared away, candles lit against the gathering dusk of the short fall afternoon, and his mother and sister began to prepare supper. Eb made a good meal, at the same time trying to answer all their questions. All the while he was looking his family over, seeing them with new eyes after a long absence. He recalled stories his mother had told him of his grandfather, the first Ebenezer Webster in America,

who had been one of the first settlers of Kingston. How he had thrilled to the stories of how his Grandpa had been a guide, or a pilot as they called it then, in the company of Captain John Gilman, which in 1710 pursued and so soundly defeated a party of marauding redskins that there was no further trouble with the Indians for a long time.

His father, Eb thought, didn't seem to have inherited that kind of courage and initiative. There never had been enough to eat in the home. Witty, well liked and lovable, his father eked out a poor living by cutting cordwood and working for small wages for other men.

Eb came back to the present with a feeling of guilt when he had to ask his father to repeat something he had said about the defeat of Abercrombie at Fort Ticonderoga. No, he didn't mean to be critical, he thought, lapsing again. Men and women were as they were, the way they were born.

Now take his mother. How different she was. She had energy and brains enough for all of them. Funny, he thought, how different kinds of people marry. Maybe that's Nature's way of balancing things. His father, light complexioned, with lots of sandy, almost red hair and bushy eyebrows, was small and slender. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Stephen Batchelder, who had been the first clergyman in the province of New Hampshire. According to all accounts, including stories his mother had herself told him, his profession had not prevented the Rev. Batchelder from committing all the sins in the book. And he had certainly left his mark on his daughter. Like himself, she was tall, with an almost swarthy complexion, black, coarse hair and sultry eyes, so different from the plain and freckled Websters.

**M**ANY years later, the famous Daniel Webster, son of Eb and grandson of Susanna Batchelder Webster, was to say: "If I had had many boys I surely would have called one of them Batchelder."

Eb jerked himself back to the present again, wondering how long he would have to wait until he could talk with his mother alone. She would know about Hetty, he thought, and other things here, and she could tell him better than anyone else what would be best to do, just as she always had.

Supper over, Ebenezer Webster lit the candle in his lantern and, taking Sue to help, went out to the barn to milk and finish the evening chores. This gave Eb the opportunity he wanted, so he made no effort to accompany them. As soon as the door had closed behind them he asked the question that had been burning in his mind for so many months:

"How about Hetty, Mother? You know how things were between us before I went away. You were the only one I could talk to."

He smiled ruefully.

"I still remember how angry you were at me when you found out I'd quarreled with her an' was goin' away without makin' up."

His mother nodded.

Irritated and made a little fearful by her non-committal attitude, Eb blurted: "Well, if the news is bad why don't

you tell me? Is Hetty married?"

She shook her head, unsmiling.

"Is she goin' to be?" Eb persisted.

Mrs. Webster got up and went across the room to stand with her back to the fireplace, her hands clasped behind her. Eb could remember that stance of his mother's since he could remember anything. It was a habit with her when she was concerned over something. Finally she spoke:

"No, Eb, Hetty isn't married, but people are beginning to talk a little. Why she should allow Ben Whittaker to hang around her is a surprise to me. He's a worthless, low-down, lazy critter."

"I agree," said Eb, quietly. "That's what we quarreled over when I left."

Some of the stern lines smoothed out of her face and she half smiled:

"I wouldn't be surprised if you were somewhat to blame, too, my son. Hetty's just a young girl, high-spirited—wouldn't be any good if she wasn't. As I remember it, you didn't really have much cause for complaint just because she went to a bee one time with Ben Whittaker."

"I don't care," he retorted. "It makes me mad even yet to think about it. Everybody knows that Ben Whittaker drinks heavily, an' he's a bully."

**H**IS mother made no immediate reply, pondering man's age-long intolerance toward women. Men could do as they pleased; at least they had a lot of freedom. But even in this new world there was one standard for women and another for men. Susannah Webster was remembering how badly she had wanted to go to school, but had been told that the schools were for boys. She had taught herself to read and write and cipher a little. Men talked loud and long about freedom, but any participation of women in public affairs was unthinkable. Freedom, too, was only for men.

Much as she sympathized with this moody young son of hers, Susannah could not feel too critical of Hetty for showing a little independence, even if it were unwise in this particular instance. She hardly knew what to say to Eb, but, being a forthright person, she came straight to the point.

"I don't know what you can do about it, Eb. Hetty was hurt and bewildered when you left her like that. I can understand how you felt, but that was hardly the way to solve it. She didn't know anything about Ben Whittaker when she went with him that night, an' when you left her that way she apparently turned to him for comfort an' as a salve to her pride."

"Well, she knows what he is now," Eb retorted, "an' if she hasn't any more sense than chasin' 'round with a worthless lout like him an' gettin' herself talked about, I guess that's the answer as far as I'm concerned."

"Now wait a minute," his mother commanded. "That's the same attitude an' the same kind of mistake you made before. The answer depends on just one question, are you in love with Hetty?"

Eb's face flushed at this direct question, and he hesitated to answer, searching his own mind and heart.

"How does a man know, Mother? If I'm thinkin' about a girl almost constantly for a year now when you're separated from her, wonderin' all the time what she's doin' an' wonderin' if she's waitin' for you; if that means anythin', why I'm in love with Hetty."

More calmly he continued:

"Mother, tell me, can I respect and marry a girl who's got no more judgment than to go with a man like that?"

Susannah smiled a little wryly.

"Maybe you'd better prepare yourself. The matter can't be one-sided, you know. It could be that the reason Hetty still has Ben around is because she sees in him some things that we don't. Brace your feet, son, for you may find that she's in love with the man."

Then, more cheerfully, she added:

"But somehow I don't think so. As I said, she was hurt an' lonesome when you left. In your stiff-necked pride you haven't even sent her a message, have you?"

He shook his head.

"I've known Hetty Smith ever since she was born," continued Mrs. Webster. "She comes of good stock. She's a good girl. If you really love her an' use a little sense instead of gettin' mad all the time, maybe you can win her back."

She came over to lay a gentle hand on his shoulder, the nearest to a caress that he could remember ever getting from her.

"Anyway, son, let me say this. I've lived quite a spell, and I've found out, as everyone does, that we can't have everything we want in this life, an' maybe some of the things we want at the time we find we don't really need or want at all. Plan the best you know how, work as hard as you can, an' then leave the final decision in God's hands. Go an' see Hetty, be nice an' reasonable with her, an' if she's what you want an' what you really need, you'll get her. If not, you're young an' there are others."

Encouraged and comforted, Eb got up and stretched just as his father and sister returned from the barn.

That night on the cord bed with its straw mattress that sagged in the middle, Eb lay awake for a long time. Over and over pride struggled with his love, the one protesting that he never should go near Hetty Smith again, the other following his mother's thinking that he himself was largely to blame, and that maybe if he handled himself right he could re-establish the friendship and love that had been between them a year ago.

A year ago was it since he joined the Rangers? It seemed like a century. Even if Hetty had loved him, how could she have kept that love fresh all that time without any word from him? Yet his love had lasted, and even grown in absence.

Lulled to ease of mind by his final resolve to go and see Hetty the next day and not to argue or quarrel with her, Eb finally slept.

**P**UTTING his overnight resolution in to practice next forenoon Eb set out for the Smith home. Hetty's father and mother greeted him cordially and were full of questions about the war, which was on everybody's mind. As soon as he decently could, Eb asked about Hetty.

"She's not here right now," said Mrs. Smith, "but she'll be here for dinner. Why don't you sit down right here by the fire an' wait for dinner?"

Conscious of some undercurrent, Eb asked plainly:

"Where is Hetty?"

Again came that momentary hesitation before her father said:

"There's some corn still unhusked up in the back lot an' Hetty volunteered to do some of it this mornin' while I finished the work at the barn."

"Fine!" said Eb, with a feeling of relief. "I'll go up there an' help her."

Again an anxious look passed between them, making Eb feel that for some reason they didn't want him to go. But they said nothing more, and he left the house. Long familiar with the layout of the little farm, he went up through the old apple orchard, in which some of the trees were still loaded. Picking a delicious apple to munch on, he stopped on a little knoll at the side of the orchard to look off across the country that he knew so well, with a sense of tranquillity and peace in his heart. The air was fragrant with the aroma of the fallen apples, the buzzing of the fall insects reminded him of similar days when he had roamed these fields, and the sun was pleasantly warm on his face. A few miles to the east lay the sea stretching on to far-away lands, with



its intriguing promise of adventure.

With confident step he turned to climb the little hill, and clambered over the stone wall into the cornfield, where the stooks of corn stretched like an encampment across the field. Still no sign of Hetty. Where could she be? He walked down the field and finally caught a glimpse of her behind a big shook of corn that she had put up to protect herself from the cool wind. Opposite her, helping to husk the corn and throw the ears into a basket was a man whom Eb's jealous heart immediately identified correctly. It was Ben Whittaker.

So intent were both that they neither saw nor heard Eb's approach, and he stopped, hesitating whether to go on or turn back and leave them, with a determination never to come near the girl again. At that moment Hetty raised her head, saw Eb standing there, and jumped to her feet with an exclamation, so he had no choice but to go forward.

WITH Ben Whittaker present their greetings were constrained and formal. To cover the awkwardness Hetty began to chatter about the war, asking the same questions with which Eb had been bombarded ever since his return. Equally cool and polite, Eb inquired about the corn yield, to which she answered:

"We've had a good crop this year, and not too much more to husk."

Unable longer to restrain the bitterness welling up in him, Eb said, sarcastically:

"Well, I see you have lots of good help."

Ben Whittaker rose from the pile of cornstalks on which he had been sitting and answered:

"Yes I've been helpin'. Mr. Smith wasn't very well an' they needed some help."

"Maybe that ain't the only reason you're helpin'," snarled Eb, all his good resolutions forgotten.

Hetty tried to stop the impending trouble.

"Yes, Eb," she said, "Father isn't at all well, an' Ben has been a big help."

But by this time Ben was irritated by Eb's attitude.

"What business is it of yours anyway?" he demanded. "Somebody has to do a little work an' help out the folks 'round this town. Everybody can't go rammin' off to soldierin'."

That made Eb furious.

"Why, you lazy hellion," he shouted. "As long as I can remember you never did an honest stroke of work or helped anybody unless you had some selfish reason."

Again Hetty tried to make peace.

"Now! Now! Eb!" she protested. "That's not fair. I don't know what we'd have done this fall without Ben's help."

But Hetty's defense of Ben only added fuel to Eb's anger and jealousy.

"You're big enough to know that Whittaker's reputation in this town isn't good," he told her, furiously. "He's got just one reason for hangin' round you. Helpin' your folks! I'll bet he hasn't lifted a hand to help anybody but you!"

In speaking to Hetty Eb had turned away from Whittaker and he was caught off guard when Ben rushed him. Whittaker was of a much heavier build, and the unexpectedness of the attack with his weight behind the blow carried Eb off his feet so that the two landed on top of a pile of cornstalks, with Whittaker on top. But a lifetime of hard work and his Ranger training had not been wasted on Eb, and in a rough and tumble he was as good as anyone. Recovering quickly from the surprise attack, Eb rolled Ben sideways off from the cornstalks, broke his hold, and jumped to his feet.

Now thoroughly aroused, Whittaker charged again. Eb sidestepped and as Whittaker went past, propelled by the

force of his own impetus, Eb put everything he had into a blow that caught Whittaker on the side of the head and leveled him. Then Eb moved fast to get onto Whittaker before he could rise, but he was too late. The bully was a little dazed, but he managed to get to his feet and fended Eb off until the dizziness cleared. Then, while Hetty watched fearfully, both went at it hammer and tongs.

Eb knew that he had to keep away from those flailing arms, which could inflict a bad and crippling blow. On the other hand, Eb was much quicker on his feet, and he was sure that at heart Whittaker was a bully and a coward. Therefore, he thought, if he could just be lucky enough to land a blow on a vital spot once or twice, it wouldn't take too much to take the starch out of Whittaker and have him whining for mercy.

Circling around, Whittaker stubbed his foot on a hill of corn stubble and his effort to regain his balance gave Eb the opportunity he sought. He landed an upper left on Whittaker's chin. Dazed, Whittaker staggered backwards, caught his heel on another of the sharp corn stubbles, and fell. But again he was up before Eb could close in on him, this time with a heavy stone in his hand. Eb didn't see the stone until he heard Hetty scream:

"Look out, Eb!"

He felt a terrific jar on his shoulder close to the neck, an excruciating pain, a sense of falling, and that was the last he remembered for a while. When he came to, Hetty was bending over him, crying softly and bathing his face with water from a jug. Slowly and painfully Eb raised himself to a sitting posture.

"Where is he?"

"He's gone."

In reaction from her fright, she began to scold:

"Both of you oughta be ashamed of yourselves. What are people in this town goin' to think of me—or of both you men, for that matter?"

Eb gave her a queer look, his mouth drawn and his face whitened with pain. But the pain in his heart was worse than the pain in his shoulder.

"You're a little late in thinkin' of what people will say," he commented. "I told you a year ago what they think of Ben Whittaker. So did your father and mother."

SLOWLY and painfully Eb got to his feet, holding himself erect with an effort until he could steady himself. Then he stood looking down at the girl, who was still kneeling at his feet.

"I guess—I know you, Hetty—better'n you know yourself. I'm sure that Ben Whittaker — doesn't really mean anythin' to you. How could you — be interested in a man like that? But you're so independent—always have been—that you're goin' to have your own way no matter what people think or how much you hurt those who love you."

Hetty jumped to her feet and stood facing him.

"You're right, Eb Webster," she cried. "Men have been tellin' women what to do an' how to do it altogether too long. I told you last year that no man was goin' to boss me around. That still goes."

For a moment longer Eb stood looking down at her angry face, then, slowly, gropingly, he turned and started to walk across the cornfield toward the stone wall that bordered it. Suddenly Hetty was by his side.

"Oh, Eb," she pleaded. "Let's not part again with a quarrel. And I'm so sorry you got hurt."

But Eb made no answer, plodded on and scrambled over the wall, leaving Hetty gazing yearningly after him. Then, in an effort to bolster her own spirits, Hetty said aloud:

"I don't care! It's time women stood up for themselves!"

(To be continued)

## With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



The Disston DO-101 chain saw zips through heavy timber! New low prices just announced make it possible to own one of these famous power saws for less than \$300.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER Dealers this year are featuring the most extensive line of refrigeration products ever manufactured by this 121 year old organization. The complete line for 1953 includes 10 models of refrigerators, four models of home freezers and three models of rooms air conditioners and a dehumidifier.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., Lyndonville 50, Vermont, will be glad to send you without cost a 24-page book called "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle."

DAWNWOOD FARMS, A. A. 20, Amenia, N. Y., will be glad to send you a chart for keeping records of calf weight increases, a special tape for telling a calf's weight, facts on the use of Aureomycin in raising calves, and a booklet on preventing scours. An easy way to get these is to use the coupon on page 6 of the February 21 issue.

A new "plant food" which the home gardener may either spray on the leaves or apply to the soil was announced here today by the DU PONT COMPANY. The new product, to be known as Du Pont Soluble Plant Food, will supply a "balanced diet" of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and essential trace elements.

GEHL BROTHERS MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. MB-211, West Bend, Wisconsin, will be glad to send you their booklet entitled "Streamlined Methods of Harvesting Hay and Making Grass Silage."

Why not check this issue of American Agriculturist for timely farm equipment and seed ads and send coupons or postcards for the latest catalogs.

THE NATIONAL FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION has a new 20-minute, 16 mm. sound and color motion picture entitled "Cash in on Corn." Also available are "The Grasslands Miracle," 11 minutes; "Deeper Acres," 22 minutes; "The Life of The Soil," 33 minutes; "What's in The Bag," 18 minutes. All are sound pictures.

Requests for loan of the films should be directed to The National Fertilizer Association, 616 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C. Selection of showing dates should be indicated.

Farm building engineers at RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, INC., St. Paul, have developed a new tied arch for farm construction. Called the Rilco Type 75, the new arch has several advantages over any comparable unit now on the market.

Sharp reductions in the prices of Krilium soil conditioner formulations for home gardeners and commercial growers were announced today by Roy L. Brandenburger, general manager of MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY'S MERCHANDISING DIVISION.

From GLF Service Agencies you can now get a folder called "Forage Insect Control." Recent experiments have shown that control of these insects gives big increases in growth of grass, enough to make the practice profitable.

If you would like to know more about EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING COOPERATIVE drop a post card to them at the Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. and ask for the little booklet "Answers to Your Questions about Empire Livestock Cooperative."

For six years the GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY has been sponsoring a soil conservation awards program in seventeen states. Now it has announced that it will be extended to all states starting next July 1.

The most popular piece of china-ware with Northeasterners is probably the coffee cup. According to AMERICAN CAN COMPANY estimates, in our 11 states from Maine to Maryland, we use it about 23 billion, 597 million, 880 thousand times a year.

In reporting on coffee drinking habits, the container-making firm which developed the vacuum-pack coffee can, also pointed out that on a per capita basis the average person now drinks at least 140 more cups of the fragrant beverage than he did when the key-opened vacuum container was first introduced in 1921.

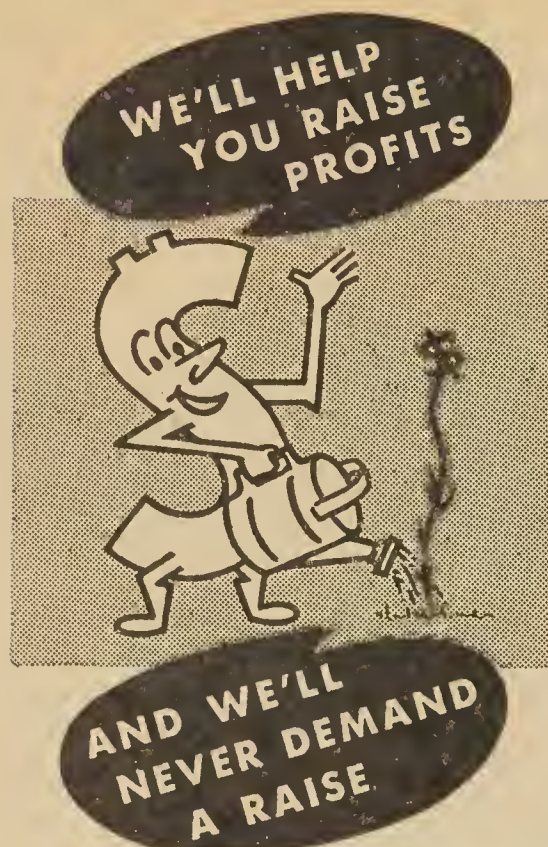
The estimates were based on a national average consumption of 560 cups of coffee per person annually.



A lot of interest was created at the recent Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, Pa., by a Case "DC" Eagle Hitch Tractor and a "BER" 3-Bottom Break-Away Contour Plow mounted on the tractor. A sectional platform supported the tractor and plow in such a manner as to duplicate the positions of the machines when at work in the field.

Power for the operation was supplied by an electric motor which operates several hydraulic cylinders located under the platform.





Sooner or later a growing farm business needs improvements, expansion and repairs if profits are to continue.

Like so many farmers who use their credit wisely, you'll find your local National Farm Loan Association a good place to do business when the time comes for bigger planning. The interest rate on a Land Bank mortgage is only 4½% and cannot be increased during the life of the loan. You have up to 33 years to repay in small, regular principal installments. Your farm income grows without being saddled with heavy charges and demand notes.

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## How to Keep A Ladino-Grass Pasture

(Continued from Page 1)

| Pasture                       | Milk<br>Yield<br>lbs./A | Gain in<br>Weight | Silage<br>Harvested | Grain<br>Consumed | Hay<br>Consumed |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Ladino-orchard                | 3698                    | 73                | 722                 | 789               | 241             |
| Ladino-alfalfa-<br>bromegrass | 3970                    | 71                | 620                 | 852               | 235             |

practiced. All excess forage during the flush of spring growth was harvested for silage.

Alfalfa was of most value in the first year after seeding but some plants survived into the third grazing year. Its contribution more than covered the cost of seed, and the inclusion of 3-6 pounds per acre of alfalfa in ladino-grass mixtures is recommended.

During four years the bromegrass pastures required less mowing and out-yielded the orchard grass pastures. The alfalfa in the bromegrass pastures helped to increase the yield but the chief reason for higher productivity was the desirable ladino-grass balance that was maintained.

At the end of the period, the bromegrass pastures contained 30-40 per cent ladino while the orchard grass pastures contained less than 5 per cent ladino.

This low level of ladino resulted in lower yields because nitrogen became the limiting factor.

### Irrigation

In 1951 and 1952, irrigation of ladino pastures had a slightly beneficial effect on the ladino stand if no nitrogen fertilizer was used. If 100 pounds of nitrogen (300 lbs. of ammonium nitrate) was applied in three applications during the growing season, the amount of ladino in the stand was increased or decreased depending upon the variety of grass used.

If timothy was grown with ladino, the clover increased during the season even when nitrogen fertilizer was applied and was higher in the irrigated plots than in the non-irrigated. With bromegrass, the ladino stands remained at a uniform level, 40 to 50 per cent, and were altered very little by irrigation. With orchard grass, ladino stands were reduced to a low level, 20 per cent, and the clover decreased more rapidly with irrigation.

Different rates of nitrogen application were tried with ladino grown with bromegrass and with orchard grass. In every case, as little as 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre on ladino-orchard grass caused a marked reduction in the clover. As much as 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre could be applied to ladino-bromegrass without a serious decrease in the clover, indicating that nitrogen may be used to good advantage on ladino-bromegrass or ladino-timothy stands.

The best rates and dates of application have not been determined. Nitrogen should not be applied to ladino-orchard grass unless the ladino is too sparse to provide the necessary nitrogen for good production. Then nitrogen fertilizer may be used but the remaining ladino will be eliminated.

### Grazing Practices

How close should ladino be grazed? The answer depends on the mixture. If the grass is bromegrass or timothy, the pasture should be grazed to a height of 2 to 3 inches. Closer grazing will decrease the rate of recovery and if close grazed every time, timothy will

be eliminated and a pure stand of ladino will result.

With a vigorous grass such as orchard, it is imperative to graze the pasture hard, down to 1 to 2 inches, especially in the spring and fall. The first grazing of ladino-orchard grass should be not later than May 25-June 1 and the last not earlier than October 1 for Central New York. This management will keep the orchard grass in check and allow the ladino to maintain a vigorous stand.

When close grazing to check vigorous grass growth is necessary, the pastures go into the winter with little cover. This may cause some winter injury. Mulching has been beneficial in maintaining ladino stands under these conditions. A straw mulch is effective but a light application of manure is much better.

Top dressing ladino pasture with 5 to 6 loads of manure per acre each winter has been one of the most effective means of keeping good ladino stands, along with good grazing management.

Attempts have been made to re-establish ladino in pastures by broadcasting seed on the surface in late winter. If the grass sod was not too heavy this has been successful, especially if the area was also top-dressed with manure. This practice has been more successful on timothy and bromegrass than on orchard grass pastures.

Nearly all attempts to reseed orchard grass pastures without plowing have been unsuccessful. Reseeding without plowing will not do the job unless good liming, soil fertility and grazing management practices are used.

### Maintaining Ladino

While each practice discussed favors the maintenance of ladino clover, no one practice alone will do the job. All the practices must be applied together.

Maintaining ladino in bromegrass pastures is easier than in orchard grass. If the stand is to remain down more than three years, bromegrass promises most success.

— A. A. —

### MILK IS IN THE NEWS

(Continued from Page 19)

so the price of milk would go up enough to more than pay for the butter? Maybe it is worth thinking about.

### League Calls Certificates

The Dairymen's League will, on request, pay Series 1956 Certificates of Indebtedness plus accrued interest to May 1953. This action was authorized by the Board of Directors at the February meeting. The face value of this series is \$1,177,489. Holders can present them at any time, but checks will not actually be sent out until May 1.

### Yellow Oleo in Vermont

With practically no opposition in the Legislature, the manufacture and sale of yellow oleo was legalized by the Vermont Legislature; two dissenting in

## A. A. Wins '52 Freedoms Award For Forum Issue

**A**T HISTORIC Valley Forge, on Washington's birthday, Kenneth D. Wells, president of Freedoms Foundation, announced the names of more than 800 American individuals, schools and organizations to receive Freedom Awards for outstanding contributions to a better understanding of the American Way of Life. Included in the list as a second prize winner in the general category was AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Your farm paper will receive \$100 and the Foundation's George Washington Honor Medal on which will be inscribed, "For Outstanding Achievement In Bringing About Better Understanding of the American Way of Life."

The award was presented AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for its Fourth Annual Forum Edition emphasizing "the personal responsibility of the individual in order to maintain our personal liberties."

General Douglas MacArthur, for his article "The Choice Is Ours," in the same issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, was a second place award winner in the magazine article division.

Freedoms Foundation is a non-profit, non-political organization chartered for the specific purpose of recognizing Americans who make outstanding contributions to a better understanding of freedom by the things they write, do or say. It is financed by widespread public subscription support. Nominations are submitted each year by the general public and the Awards Jury is composed of 30 State Supreme Court Judges and officers of national patriotic and military organizations and service clubs.

There are 17 divisions under which \$100,000 in awards was given this year. The top awards of \$1,000 were presented at Valley Forge February 22 by Vice President Richard M. Nixon. Other awards will be presented at regional ceremonies this spring.

Editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST feel honored that the entire Forum Issue rated a second place award in the general category. It was the only farm magazine to win an award. The previous year Freedoms Foundation awards had been presented to three of your editors for individual articles contributing to America's Freedom: Editor E. R. Eastman, Associate Editor Hugh L. Cosline; and Home Editor Mabel Hebel.

the lower House and one in the upper House.

During the first 11 months of 1952 imports of dried whole milk totalled 13,206,000 pounds compared to 8,996,000 for the entire 12 months of 1951. Imports of dried buttermilk totalled 10,800,000 pounds compared with 1951 total of 1,610,000. Imports of dried whole milk came largely from the Netherlands, Sweden, and New Zealand. Dried buttermilk came almost entirely from Canada.

New Zealand sent us over 5 million pounds of Cheddar cheese with about 1 million coming from Canada.

For 14 years the New York courts have been considering the objection of the New York State Guernsey Breeders Cooperative, Inc. to pooling provisions in milk marketing orders. The question at point was whether or not Guernsey milk should have a special premium because of its higher butterfat content.

What apparently is the final chapter occurred on January 15, 1953 when the Court of Appeals of New York unanimously affirmed the decision of a lower court which had decided against the Guernsey Breeders.



*If fear is cultivated, it will become stronger. If faith is cultivated, it will achieve the mastery. We have a right to believe that faith is the stronger emotion because it is positive whereas fear is negative. — Reverend John Paul Jones*

## Proper Handling of SEED POTATOES

PROPER handling of Certified Seed Potatoes is necessary to get best results in come up, vigor and yield.

1.—Treating whole or cut seed may not reduce scab but it helps keep down rhizoctonia and prevents seed piece decay caused by fusarium. Ask your County Agent for recent developments in treating seed for this seed piece decay prevention.

2.—If certified seed is stored for any length of time before it is planted the bags should be so arranged that air is available all round the pile.

It is advisable to have potatoes showing sprouts not more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long at planting time. This can be arranged by taking the potatoes from a dormant temperature to a room of about 70 degrees ten days to two weeks before you get ready to plant. Potatoes warmed up like this, cut and planted promptly, start growing rapidly.

3.—If seed is cut for any length of time before planting it should be suberized, which means that the seed should be warmed up, cut in a warm room with a relatively high humidity and kept there for a few days until the cut surface heals over.

The potatoes might well be emptied from one container to another during this process. It is always advisable to use crates or baskets rather than tight bags. After the cut pieces are suberized they can be put back where the temperature is cooler to hold back sprouting if desired.

If cut seed is stored in burlap be sure they are not filled more than half full and stacked in such a way as to provide plenty of air, and such stacks should be repacked every week or so if left standing very long. Humidity should be kept high after the seed is cut regardless of temperature.

4.—Never plant seed pieces which show decay or are slimy. This is the beginning stage of fusarium seed piece rot and is bound to result in a poor stand. Seed might well be treated with one of the newer formulas to prevent this.—*Empire State Potato Club News*

—A.A.—

## FUN WITH A HOTBED

The fun of backyard gardening can be increased greatly by installing an electric hotbed. You can buy cable which you can install underneath the dirt in the hotbed although in my case I use it only for growing plants in flats and, therefore, cover the cable with a couple of inches of sand and put flats right on top of the sand.

In addition to the cable you will need a thermostat for regulating temperature, but with this addition you can plug into any ordinary electric circuit to get controlled heat.

There are a few things you will need to know. But these, in general, you can get readily from any dealer who handles the cable and thermostat or from any company that manufactures them.

If you are handy in building the frame, you should be able to have a small electric hotbed for around \$20. It won't pay for itself in money the first year but you will save considerably as compared to purchasing plants and you will have a lot more fun.

—H.C.

# Dairymen's League Leads Move to Halt Million-a-Month Loss by Dairymen Under N.Y. Order..



● League's President Warns of Declining Prices and Million Dollar Loss Per Month for First Half of 1953;

● League's Board of Directors Vote Unanimously for Hearing to Gear Marketing Orders to Changing Marketing Conditions;

● League's Delegate to Bargaining Agency Presents Resolution Which Resulted in 55 Co-Operatives Petitioning Agriculture Secretary Benson for a Hearing.

Outstanding champion and defender of the dairy farmer's interests in the Northeast, the Dairymen's League moved fast and furiously during February to offset a threatened six million dollar income drop to dairymen supplying the New York metropolitan market.

Association president, Leon A. Chapin launched the campaign with a ringing warning that the future for dairymen was not as bright as some economists were painting it, and that, in short, dairymen whose milk is sold under the New York City federal-state marketing orders faced an actual loss in income of a million dollars a month during the first half of 1953. President Chapin asked the League's board of directors to take action, and they did. First, by demanding an immediate hearing to gear the marketing orders to today's market conditions, and; Second, by adopting "a rounded program looking toward correction of the marketing orders to protect all dairy farmers."

## Seek Support of Other Co-Operatives

Director and Secretary, A. Morelle Cheney, who is the League's delegate to the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, immediately sought the co-operation of that Agency, and presented a resolution asking Secretary Ezra Benson for a hearing. The resolution was adopted, placing 55 producer co-operatives and 22,000 individual producers solidly behind the move for "a floor under the price of Class 1-A (fluid) milk marketed under the New York City orders."

## Action Underscores Value of Organization and Leadership

Probably no single dairy farmer would hesitate for a second to take action similar to that which the Dairymen's League launched, were all of the facts before him. But the truth is, it needs the resources, contacts, experience and figures which only a large and far-reaching co-operative organization can provide, to gather such facts and figures. And it requires leadership, influence, standing and reputation to insure that such facts are published, believed and considered after they have been gathered.

As the largest and oldest producer organization of its kind, the Dairymen's League not only has the facilities, but also recognizes its responsibility both to the general dairy industry and to the country at large to see that its experience and know-how are used always to insure a sound and solid prosperity, first for dairy farmers, and second for that large segment of business and industry which depends upon dairy farmers for a living.

● You are invited to work with this progressive organization which acts always for the best interests of your farm.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

*Co-operative*

ASSOCIATION, INC.



# Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT HAYFIELDS - - By TOM MILLIMAN

## WHAT FOR '53?

**A** NORTHEASTERN dairy farm located in an industrial area will not be reducing wages in 1953, not at least in the first half, and hardly in the second half either, unless prices of manufactured goods fall sharply. Farm men hired by the year as at Hayfields, saw in 1952 some advance in factory wages while their own remained stationary except for bonuses. The general index of farm wages rose moderately through the year 1952.

But the price of milk has already softened considerably. Nothing now in sight holds promise of bringing it back in 1953 or in the first half of 1954. To make things tougher for the dairyman an extremely sharp reduction has already occurred in the considerable income derived from slaughter cows, bulls and bob calves. The decline in this one field, if sustained, will reduce total dairy income almost 5 %.

Meanwhile costs have risen on machinery and parts, off the farm repairs, special services generally, public utilities, taxes and the innumerable variety of small supplies and things any dairy farm must buy and which in total amounts to a sizable sum.

Apart from gasoline which has held steady and may decline, almost the only measure of relief for dairymen up to now has been a gratifying decline in the price of feed, which bids fair to continue. Certain seeds for pasture and hay are off somewhat in price and fertilizer is still relatively cheap. And of course the dairymen who must buy milking cows can now obtain them at a moderately lower level.

On an overall basis dairy farm costs are up and returns are down. That is where we are now, and seems to be the outlook for many months ahead. Each farm operation in its struggle to stay in the black will meet the situation in its own way by taking advantage of the peculiarities of the farm itself, of the neighborhood situations, and of sectional opportunities. The proper solution on one farm may be quite unsuitable on another. But some underlying moves may be the same on all.

## Spraying—A New Need

Spraying corn, oats and wheat for weeds; and alfalfa, ladino clover, red clover, and birdsfoot trefoil for insects and diseases, is now in order. No longer can we afford to provide expensive crop rotation, liming, fertilization, thorough fitting, then plant the best seeds and be a witness to sharp reduction in yields from overpowering weeds, voracious insects and crop withering diseases.

These luxuries are too costly. The chemical means for reducing them has been proved to be profitable and inexpensive. The tractor mounted sprayrig runs to \$300 or less. High production per cow and per man is not enough. The time has come to insure high acre yields by spraying the feed crops which are ordinarily not sprayed.

## Cash Corn for Sale?

As with a growing list of farmers in the Lake Ontario plain, corn at Hayfields is now a 3-way crop. In the order of use: corn silage to refill upon grass silage; grain to be fed as corn and cob meal to the extent of 50% of all feed used through a twelvemonth; the re-

mainder if any to be sold as shelled corn late in the following summer. We have so far been able to sell corn only 3 times, and then only in small amounts.

Custom spreading of fertilizer by truck direct from factory before fitting, enough tractor power and proper implements to fit the land promptly, a 4-row trailer planter with fertilizer band placement, and chemical weed control on a pre-emergence basis—and after corn is up if necessary, should help in 1953 toward a 100 bu. yield on the 43 acres of corn we intend to plant.

Incidentally our 4-row planter is rented by several neighbors. Weeds and drouth cut deeply into yield last year, and we fell embarrassingly short of our goal.

## Milking Stock for Sale

For more than 2 years we've had a nice run of heifer calves, frequently from the best cows. As a result we are so overstocked that each milking cow has for a year been supporting almost 1½ other animals.

Nature chose, by swinging over to

ly lost its ladino in the 4 months drouth of 1952. When rains finally came in October, the ladino sprang up from nowhere and went into the winter in thriving condition, as did the alfalfa and grass associated with it.

Manuring had to be done intermittently this mild winter to avoid punching up the pasture and so the topdressing was not completed by mid-January as we intended and which is desirable from a palatability standpoint. It was finished in mid-February, perhaps not too late. Fortunately we had other sod fields for the manure when the new pasture was too soft.

*Counting the new pasture and 7 acres to be newly seeded with oats to be grazed off, we shall have only 35 acres of regular pasture for what will be an average of 48 cows, including animals about to freshen and those drying off. It will be enough until August. After that certain fields from which either grass silage or hay is to be removed will become available as aftermath to be alternated with the regular pastures.*

*Two acres of really good ladino-brome-alfalfa, well fertilized, will furnish first class grazing to 3 cows for an interspersed total of 150 days in a season with a dry spell but no real drouth. That's a cow and a half to the acre. Nothing new. It's been done repeatedly all over the Northeast.*

As to roughland pastures for dry stock, we practice what I preach. On both the owned and rented land, 98% of the neglected hill pasture areas upon



Hayfields' April, 274, taken a year ago in her first lactation, which unfortunately did not start until she was 3 yrs. 2 mos. In 365 days she produced 16,060 lbs. milk, 4.05%, 664 lbs. fat, for a 2X-305 mature equivalent of 15,967 lbs. milk and 647 lbs. fat. She weighs 1375 lbs. and as a 4-breed, solid red cow is doing well in her second lactation.

heifers, to increase the herd and we cooperated by raising all the heifer calves. Did our teamwork with nature come at a poor time in relation to the price level? Yet, if we lacked a surplus of heifers now what could we be doing that's better? As heifers and cows come up toward freshening this summer and fall, those to be sold will be offered on their records, with complete production pedigrees for all animals. We have a ready market at private sale among some of the neighbors and others in the area.

## Pastures

Some believe that dairymen make their money in the winter, when cows are eating silage and hay and are under closer attention and care. Maybe so. Good grazing on rich pasture for most of the season is a powerful argument in the other direction.

The new 16-acre piece seeded last spring seemed to have almost complete-

ly which wheel tractors can go, have during the past several years been torn up and reseeded to birdsfoot trefoil. The only exception is one 12½ acre piece of roughland torn up last summer, seeded to rye for pasture, and now awaiting birdsfoot seed when the soil is honeycombed with frost.

All the expense of preparation is behind us. In the good years we built on these roughlands a reserve, or bank, upon which to draw for years to come, with only nominal cost for maintenance. The yield is less than on the cropland pastures mentioned above, yet is immensely gratifying in terms of what was there before, and is profitable.

## Oats and Wheat

The good varieties of oats now available go a long way toward decent yields of 60 bushels upward, IF SEEDING IS FAIRLY EARLY. On every farm there is a right date for drilling

oats, and the usual wait for land to dry costs us a bushel an acre a day thereafter. This time we have all our oats land fall plowed, and most of the corn land as well.

Craig oats, the new Cornell variety, will be used for the first time to the extent seed is available, and re-selected certified Mohawk for the balance. Oats are a real loss unless the yield is good. Our yield was poor last year, making this crop a costly one in the drouth.

The new Genesee variety is a good yielder of soft, white winter wheat. We feed it out, at the rate of almost 300 lbs. in a ton of low protein all-purpose cattle feed, along with 1000 lbs. of corn and cobmeal, a little oats and some purchased protein ingredients and molasses, all ground and mixed at the farmers' mill in Churchville.

For the 17 acres of Genesee now growing, we have ammonium nitrate on hand for top dressing 100 lbs. to the acre at a slightly later date than is generally recommended. Genesee responds profitably to nitrate without lodging.

*If wheat is grown for cattle feed, why not drop it in favor of the new Hudson winter barley, proved to be far harder than Wong, and equal to wheat in TDN per acre? Barley is a safer feed, and more flexible in use.*

## More Milk?

Nothing can now be done with the milking cows and heifers of 1953 toward changing them into better milk producers. This winter's breeding chart on any farm is determining the milk producing ability of the cows of 1957, 4 years hence.

The most we can now do for this year's cows is to try to keep them supplied with all the good roughage they will eat in pasture and barn. Skill and gentleness of men, plus grain feeding are the rest of it.

In our case grain feeding is moderate—seldom more than 1 to 4 for our test of 4.2%. We like to think we are breeding for high roughage intake as well as production, yet are not sure on the roughage factor in many of the matings. In 1953, the farm may produce more milk from the same number of cows than in 1952. If it doesn't, the reason may lie with more 2-year old heifers, or with the possibility that we have not increased our skill.

## Wages

The Hayfields wage plan is:

1. To see that cash wages and the retail value of privileges add up to the Rochester industrial level, with any additional cash being subject to suspension if the situation worsens.

2. To see that families get not only decent housing but farm grown grains for their pigs and chickens, a fair yet limited amount of farm beef, electric current for lighting and hot water but not for cooking, wood for fuel, a limited supply of farm gasoline, time, machines and fertilizer for growing potatoes, fertilizer and machines for gardens, a power lawn mower, and all the milk needed up to a quart a day per person.

3. Pay when ill, within limits, and a degree of insurance protection against injuries.

## SUMMARY

*From the foregoing it would appear that our 1953 program is higher production, first of milk if possible, then of cattle and corn for sale. Higher production with such economies as we can manage in gasoline, repair parts, outside hired services, the maximum of home-grown grains, judicious use of electric current, and continuing effort toward lengthening the useful life of cows. If the plan doesn't work, retrenchment will follow in 1954.*



# SERVICE BUREAU

## OLD SCHEME — NEW VERSION

A party has been going around this neighborhood claiming to clean and repair chimneys. They stopped here and wanted to look at ours, so I let them. They went up on the roof and when they came back down they told me that the chimney was in very bad shape but that they could put a coating over it and make it as good as new.

I asked them how much it would cost and they answered, "not much." They said they couldn't tell until it was done. It took them three hours and when they came down they told me the cost was \$138.

I told them I never would pay it, but after some argument I am ashamed to say that I did give them \$100.—A Subscriber

This is a new version of an old scheme. Already we have heard of gangs spreading humus on lawns and charging exorbitant prices—also cleaning out septic tanks.

It appears that it is not safe to allow any stranger do a job without setting a price. Even so, we think it is wise to refuse to pay any such fee on the spot, but to let the local Chamber of Commerce or State Police know what is going on.

The usual procedure of these gangs is to do a few jobs in a particular neighborhood and then to get out before things get too hot.

— A.A. —

## WASTED MONEY

I recently bought a harness sewing machine at an auction. Except for one small part, it was in perfect condition. Now I cannot find out where to get the part I need. Can you help me?

The machine was made in England; and although we are trying to contact the manufacturer, probably the cost would be prohibitive on a spare part to be shipped from there. It may even develop that spare parts are no longer available since the machine is rather ancient. Before spending good money for machines that are out of date, check on whether you can get repair parts easily. A machine is no bargain if you have to discard it as soon as something breaks.

— A.A. —

## CHRISTMAS TREES

We sold 400 bundles of Christmas trees last December. We got partial payment for them but have never been paid the full amount. I told the truck driver (our

neighbor) not to unload the trees before the buyer paid us the balance, but the dealer told the driver that the matter was all settled, which was not so. I talked with the buyer on the 'phone and first he said he lost money; then he said he would call me up in a couple days, which he did not do.

The story which our reader tells us is too common this time of year. Christmas trees are an uncertain investment because they are perishable, and there is no demand for them after Christmas. However, the buyer should accept the gain or loss and pay for what he bought.

On the other hand, the seller should take the necessary steps to see that the buyer is reliable or that he pays before all the trees are delivered.

— A.A. —

## DO YOU KNOW HIM?

A subscriber is very anxious to get in touch with Louis Kaleck whose address last summer was 120 or 126 Dock Street, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania. We would be very appreciative if you know where Mr. Kaleck is now living if you would give that information to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

— A.A. —

## CAR DAMAGED

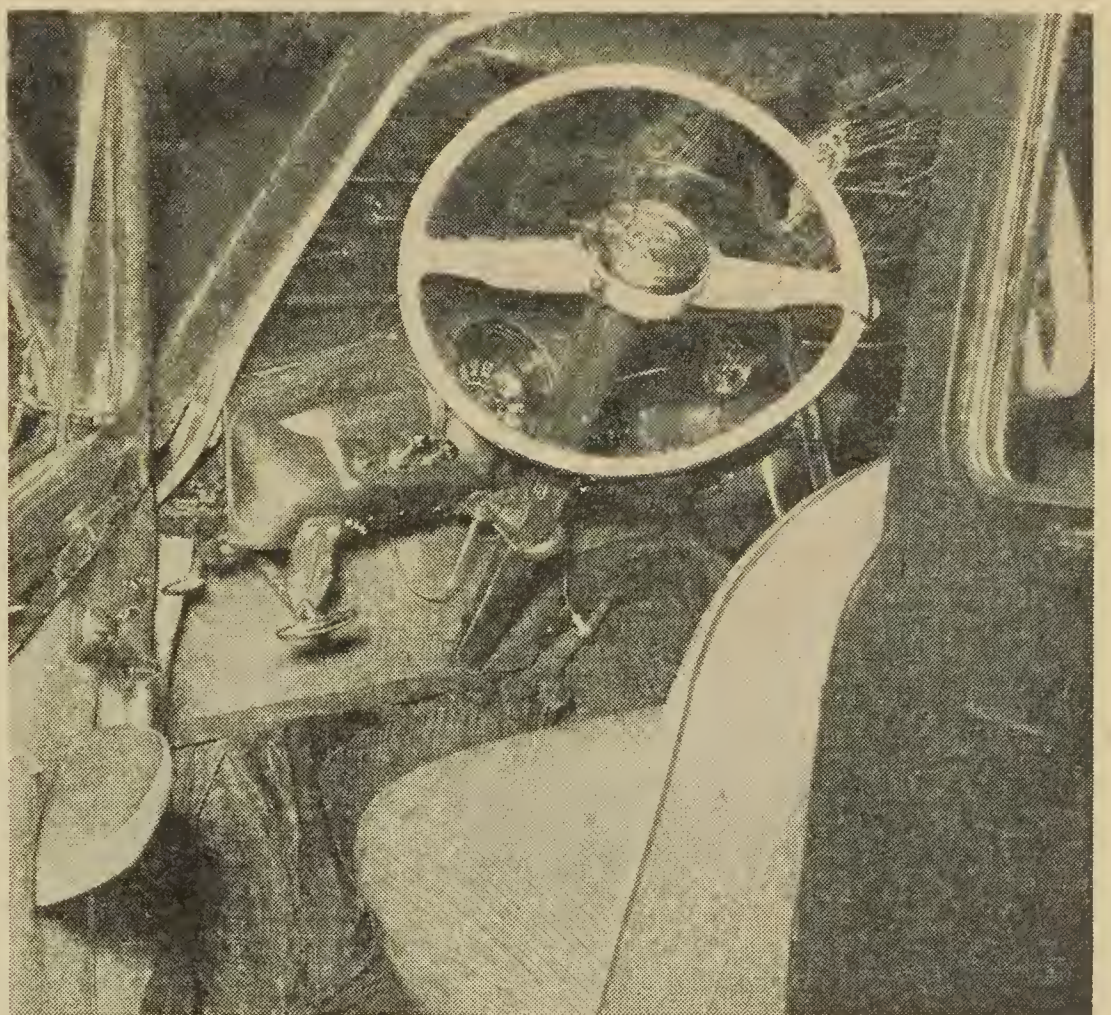
I'm sending you this letter from the insurance company refusing to settle a claim. The amount of repairs for the jeep was \$161.83.

The usual policy a car owner buys protects him from a suit for damages by the owner of the other car when both are involved in an accident. A claim for damages is made on the basis that one driver was negligent and that his negligence caused the accident.

In some cases, when a claim is made to the insurance company, the company maintains that both parties were negligent and therefore, they will not pay the claim. When an insurance company refuses to pay, the injured party has the privilege of suing the owner of the other car (not the insurance company) and if he wins the suit, the insurance company must settle.

The only possibility of changing the insurance company's position is to submit additional evidence to show that the driver claiming damages was not negligent. If the facts back up the insurance company's claim, they do not have to pay.

# LIFE LOST HERE



Robert Avey must have fallen asleep at the wheel. The tire tracks showed the car missed a turn, travelled seventy-five feet off the highway, then struck a tree head-on.

A friend riding with Avey survived the crash and managed to crawl to a nearby chicken farm to call a doctor and the police. When help arrived nothing could be done for Avey—he died in the wrecked car.

A check, which helped pay the emergency expenses, was sent to Widow Avey because her husband carried a low cost North American Accident policy.

## BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

### THE NAME OF A FRIEND MAY BE IN THIS LIST

|                                                      |                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Howard E. Chilson, Andover, N. Y. .... \$115.00      | Robert Bernhard, Bay Shore, N. Y. .... 22.86         |
| Auto accident—fractured ribs                         | Auto accident—fractured ribs                         |
| Edward Joyce, Andover, N. Y. .... 75.00              | Albert J. Hall, Jr., R.D. 5, Ithaca, N. Y. 31.43     |
| Struck by car—fractured nose, bruises                | Auto accident—fractured back, neck                   |
| Nicholas Lischak, R.D. 1, Cato, N. Y. .... 74.00     | Eddie Miller, R.D. 1, Trumansburg, N.Y. .... 170.00  |
| Auto accident—fractured ribs                         | Auto accident—fractured arm, wrist, leg              |
| Elizabeth H. Fenton, Wellsburg, N. Y. .... 30.00     | Norman Dutcher, R.D. 2, Argyle, N. Y. .... 47.14     |
| Auto accident—fractured arm                          | Auto accident—fractured ribs, elbow                  |
| Herbert Tillotson, King Ferry, N. Y. .... 197.79     | Elizabeth Keukeloor, Williamston, N. Y. .... 20.71   |
| Hit by car—multiple cuts and bruises                 | Auto accident—fractured body, cut head               |
| Grace A. Brett, Millerton, N. Y. .... 95.00          | Leonard DeCarli, Rockville, Conn. .... 151.42        |
| Auto accident—fractured arm, leg                     | Auto accident—concussion, fractured rib              |
| Joseph Chiarella, Beacon, N. Y. .... 141.43          | Percy Lancaster, R.D. 1, Hartland, Maine .... 165.71 |
| Auto accident—cut head, injured shoulders            | Auto accident—fractured ribs, elbow                  |
| Lorne S. Greene, North Lawrence, N. Y. .... 213.57   | Viola A. Whitehead, Swansea, Mass. .... 85.71        |
| Auto accident—internal injuries, broke ribs          | Auto accident—fractured arm, cuts & bruises          |
| Helen Keller, R.D. 2, Bergen, N. Y. .... 147.14      | Allie Bruff, Greenfield, Mass. .... 250.00           |
| Auto accident—fractured wrist, ribs, leg, hip        | Auto accident—fractured leg                          |
| Bertha E. Reak, R.D., Corfu, N. Y. .... 52.86        | Bernhardt W. Langer, Webster, Mass. .... 25.72       |
| Auto accident—fractured knee cap                     | Auto accident—fractured nose                         |
| John Bellows, West Winfield, N. Y. .... 57.14        | Martin Swenson, New Braintree, Mass. .... 207.14     |
| Auto accident—fractured foot, injured leg            | Auto accident—fractured shoulder, hip, back          |
| Teresa Lewandowski, Newport, N. Y. .... 71.43        | Wallace M. Marlow, R.2, Walpole, N. H. .... 18.57    |
| Auto accident—fractured head                         | Auto accident—fractured chest                        |
| Lenor J. Reed, Mohawk, N. Y. .... 34.28              | Doris E. Fisk, Charlestown, N. H. .... 45.71         |
| Auto accident—cut eyebrow, concussion                | Auto accident—fractured chest, bruises               |
| Henry Buckinger, Dalton, N. Y. .... 85.72            | Guy R. Humphrey, McIndoe Falls, Vt. .... 162.86      |
| Auto accident—fractured arm and shoulder             | Auto accident—fractured chest, knee                  |
| Sara Donnan, York, New York .... 48.56               | Elizabeth Post, R.D. 2, St. Albans, Vt. .... 67.86   |
| Auto accident—fractured jaw, cut face                | Auto accident—fractured arms and chest               |
| Arthur Studeman, Scottsville, N. Y. .... 128.57      | Calla M. Bigelow, R.D. 1, Woodstock, Vt. .... 100.00 |
| Auto accident—fractured shoulder, leg, hip           | Auto accident—fractured knee                         |
| Flossie Studeman, Scottsville, N. Y. .... 57.14      | Michael Hustak, Crosswicks, N. J. .... 25.00         |
| Auto accident—concussion, bruised forehead           | Auto accident—fractured teeth, bruises               |
| Betty Becker, Palatine Bridge, New York 125.71       | Emma Hill, Milford, N. J. .... 122.85                |
| Auto accident—fractured pelvis                       | Auto accident—fractured back, broken rib             |
| Margaret M. Outhouse, Canandaigua, N. Y. .... 40.00  | Millicent R. Niece, Frenchtown, N. J. .... 82.14     |
| Auto accident—fractured chest, legs, knees           | Auto accident—fractured ankle, breast bone           |
| Douglas Couser, Jr., Montgomery, N. Y. .... 22.86    | Isidore Kass, R. 1, Toms River, N. J. .... 121.43    |
| Auto accident—cut scalp and knee                     | Auto accident—fractured chest and back               |
| Flora Rathbun, R.D. 1, Oswego, N. Y. .... 147.14     | Donald H. Wingate, R.D. 1, Ottsville, Pa. .... 17.33 |
| Auto accident—concussion, fractured ribs             | Auto accident—cut chin, bruises                      |
| Joseph Skoda, R.D. 3, Cooperstown, N. Y. .... 165.71 | Ethel Bemis, R.D. 4, Corry, Pa. .... 122.86          |
| Auto accident—fractured hip, cuts & bruises          | Auto accident—fractured elbow                        |
| Nicholas Muscatello, Troy, New York .... 31.42       | Howard Gee, Nelson, Pa. .... 24.28                   |
| Auto accident—fractured chest, back, hip             | Auto accident—fractured chest, cut scalp             |
| Levi Gilliam, Bridgehampton, N. Y. .... 20.00        | Kurwen King, R.D. 1, Knoxville, Pa. .... 60.00       |
| Auto accident—fractured chest, back                  | Auto accident—fractured chest and arm                |
| John Hall, Aquebogue, N. Y. .... 17.14               | William Jones, R.D. 1, Waymart, Pa. .... 71.43       |
| Auto accident—cuts and bruises                       | Hit by truck—fractured hip, leg, neck, scalp         |
| Floyd Darling, Port Jefferson, N. Y. .... 100.00     |                                                      |
| Auto accident—fractured leg                          |                                                      |

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N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

## Fingerprints on Flashlight Bring Conviction

ABOVE you will see a reproduction of a \$25.00 reward check which went to Mrs. Thomas Connor of Ellenville, New York. Back in December, when Mrs. Connor went to feed her flock, she found a flashlight on the floor of the coop and outside she found some blood and hens' heads.

She took this flashlight to the State Troopers' Barracks at Wawarsing where she gave all the available facts to Sgt. Hilfrank and told him she suspected a certain individual. In practically no time, Russell Lee Miller was in jail. His fingerprints were on the

flashlight and he finally admitted theft of the chickens.

It seemed obvious also that these were not the only chickens that Miller had stolen. Mrs. Connor's son had also missed some, and Miller admitted stealing from at least one other poultryman.

As you know, the reward the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offers is intended to induce our readers to be on the watch for such thieves, and to discourage chicken stealing in the neighborhood by furnishing all the evidence available and pressing for a conviction. Our congratulations go to Mrs. Connor.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

Nº 14964

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February 9 1953

PAY EXACTLY \$25.00 AND 00 CTS

TO THE ORDER OF

Mrs. Thomas Connor  
RFD  
Ellenville, New York

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

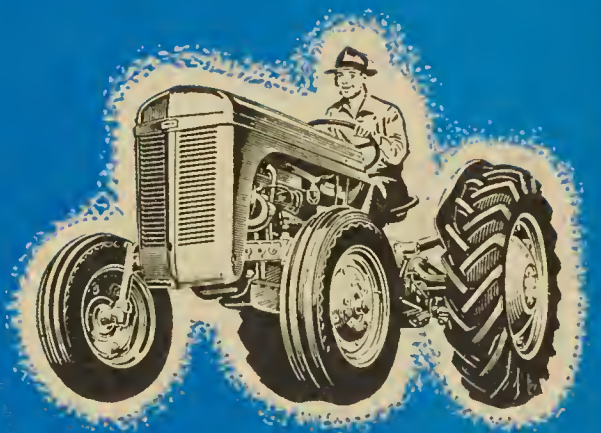
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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## What Is YOUR Grain to Milk RATIO?

By CLARENCE H. PARSONS

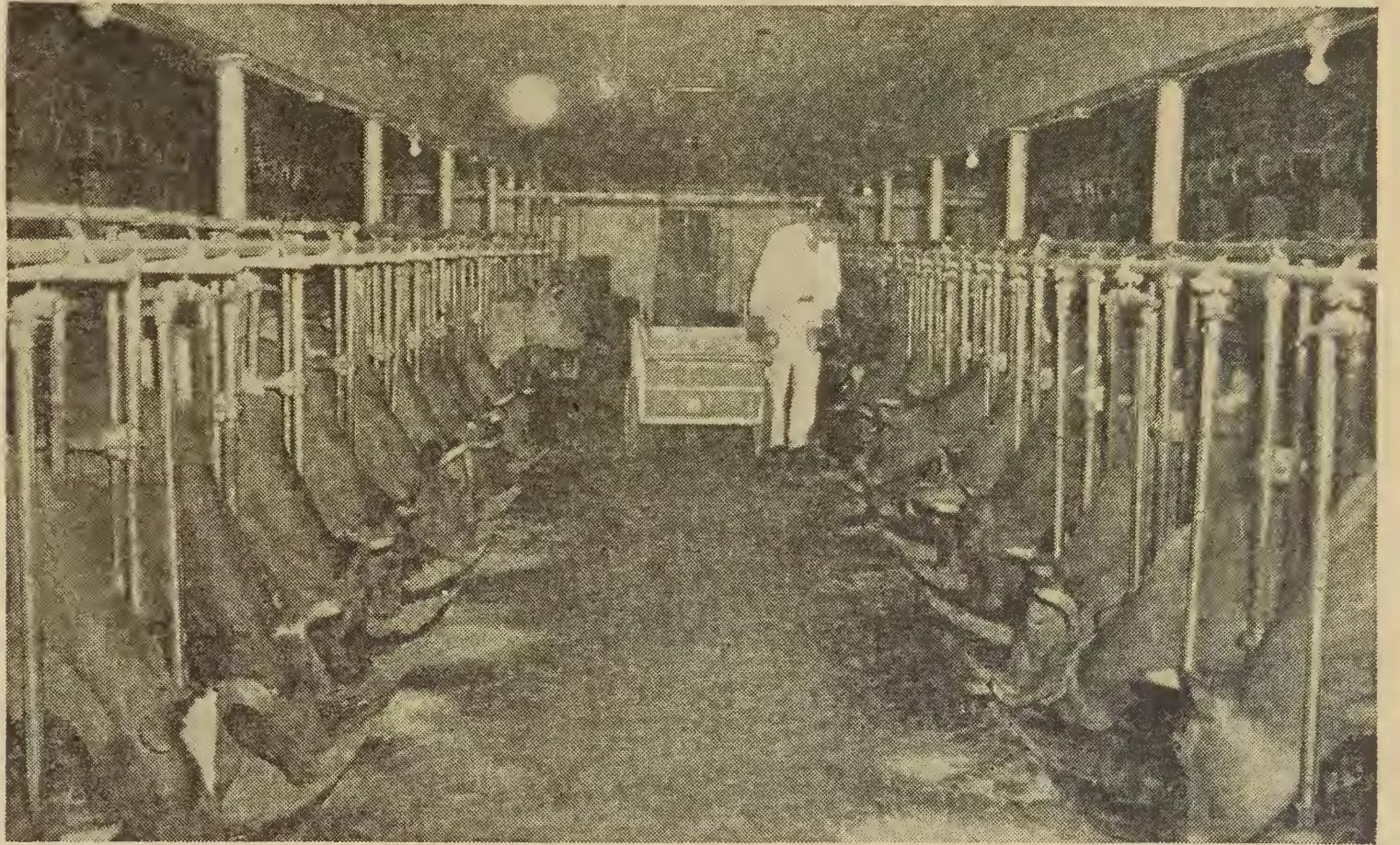
Extension Dairyman, University of Massachusetts

**I**T'S much easier to visualize your own feeding program by looking at charts than it is to pore over and try to draw conclusions from columns of figures.

For that reason graphs and charts were prepared for a series of meetings for Dairy Herd Improvement Association members in several Massachusetts counties.

With the charts, an individual dairyman can take information from his own DHIA book and readily plot the progress of his herd during the previous year. Charts used in this analysis included monthly average production per cow, monthly feed cost, return over feed cost, etc.

But of all the charts, the one titled "Grain



Compared to winter feeding, how much grain do you feed per 100 pounds of milk when cows are on pasture?

to Milk Ratio" created the most interest and most discussion in the groups. A copy of this chart appears on page 18 and on it are plotted the actual grain to milk ratios for three herds whose owners were in attendance at the meetings.

The grain to milk ratio, of course, refers to the number of pounds of milk produced per pound of grain fed, including grain fed to dry cows. You can use the graph to chart your own dairy. Just open your DHIA book to the monthly herd summary, divide the total number of pounds of milk produced in January by the total number of pounds of grain fed that month. Repeat this for each month and plot the results on the graph.

The solid line on the chart on page 18 represents a herd which had not been on DHIA much more than a year; and the owner was comparatively new in the dairy business. His ratio of grain to milk was 1 to 2.2 in January, 1 to 2.7 in February, and his widest ratio of the whole year was 1 to 4.5 in May.

The broken line on the chart represents the ratio for a high producing herd which

was fed very good quality roughage throughout the year but for which no pasture was available. This herd showed an unusually even ratio throughout the year. The "dot-dash" line gives the ratio for a herd that grazed on good pasture and the owner took advantage of it.

Many dairymen were amazed at the ratio when they actually figured it out for their own herds and in some cases the monthly variation was most enlightening. Of course the examination of the graphs was followed by the question, "How much grain should we feed?" and there were about as many opinions as there were dairymen present. However, it was generally agreed that it is poor economy to try to breed high producing cattle and then skimp them on feed and so limit their production. On the other hand, anyone whose grain to milk ratio for the entire year is less than 1 to 3 has a very large feed bill to pay for.

The accompanying Table 1 shows the average production per cow and the average cost of feed for two different dairymen in the same county. Production per cow was almost the same for both herds but one owner fed nearly twice as much grain per cow. The difference of \$60 per cow in cost of feed, when multiplied by the number of cows is a sizeable item. Could Farmer B have increased his production by heavier grain feeding? We don't know the answer to that but we do know that Farmer A with a grain-milk ratio of 1 to 2.1 had an expensive feeding program.

Table 2 gives the figures for two other farms. In this case Farmer D had much larger production and yet fed 1,500 pounds less grain per cow than Farmer C. Farmer D has a very good pasture and year around roughage program but he (Continued on Page 18)

TABLE I

|                               | Farmer A | Farmer B |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| No. cows .....                | 24       | 37       |
| Pounds milk per cow .....     | 8544     | 8469     |
| Pounds fat per cow .....      | 334      | 331      |
| Pounds grain per cow .....    | 4090     | 2114     |
| Cost of grain per cow .....   | \$141.   | \$80.    |
| Value roughage per cow .....  | \$130.   | \$131.   |
| Total feed cost per cow ..... | \$271.   | \$211.   |
| Grain to Milk Ratio .....     | 1 to 2.1 | 1 to 4.0 |

TABLE II

|                               | Farmer C | Farmer D |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| No. cows .....                | 31       | 49       |
| Pounds milk per cow .....     | 9914     | 12307    |
| Pounds fat per cow .....      | 338      | 452      |
| Pounds grain per cow .....    | 3797     | 2277     |
| Cost of grain per cow .....   | \$166.   | \$85.    |
| Value roughage per cow .....  | \$124.   | \$138.   |
| Total feed cost per cow ..... | \$290.   | \$223.   |
| Grain to Milk Ratio .....     | 1 to 2.4 | 1 to 5.1 |



# *EXTRA POWER* for a Bumper Crop



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**H**IGH production—per acre and per man—is the best defense against declining farm prices. That is why so many farmers are using G.L.F. Super Plant Foods. These high analysis fertilizers give *more plant food per dollar*. Sometimes that extra boost means the difference between a money-making crop and a losing one.

Fertilizer is a bargain compared to most other items that farmers buy—it's gone up less than almost any other item. Even though supplies of most grades are the best they have been in 10 years, farmers stand a better chance of having

the exact grades they want, by getting their fertilizer now. The G.L.F. Super Plant Foods you get now are well-cured and will spread easily at planting time.

As in past years, G.L.F. has provided grades of fertilizers recommended by the three state agricultural colleges in its territory. Those recommendations, for each crop and soil type, are listed on the fertilizer charts at each G.L.F. Service Agency—for farmers' convenience.

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More and more farmers are increasing their crop growth by the use of G.L.F. weed killing chemicals. In addition to bigger yields of field crops and better quality forage, G.L.F. Weed Killers save many hours of labor. Local G.L.F. Service Agencies can provide the latest recommendations, materials, and equipment for effective weed control.

# G.L.F. Super Plant Foods



# When You Sell Farm Produce

By W. M. POTTER

**M**ANY New York State farmers are using the facilities and services offered by merchant truckmen and commission merchants as marketing outlets for their farm products. There are two laws administered by the Licensing Section of the Bureau of Markets of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, N. Y. Both of these laws are concerned with unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of New York State farm products. One is the merchant truckman law, and the other is known as the commission merchant law. Briefly stated, the purpose of these laws is to safeguard the producers of this State in certain marketing transactions.

## Watch for the Sign!

The merchant truckman law requires all persons not operating from established places of business and whose principal business facility is a motor vehicle used in the purchasing, transporting and resale of New York State farm products be registered by the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Before an applicant is registered he must satisfy the Department of his financial responsibility, good character, and satisfactory business standing.

One of the main supports under this law is that the registration can be revoked if he fails to account and make prompt payment. This provision is most effective. Revoking a registration is a very serious matter to one whose livelihood is earned as a merchant truckman. There are other provisions under which action can be taken against a registrant, but revocation is perhaps the most important.

To all registered merchant truckmen, the Department issues a permanent metal sign, with the trucker's name, address and expiration date shown on it. The law requires that this sign shall be clearly displayed on his vehicle. He is also furnished with a personal identification card which gives his name, address, registration number, signature and also carries a picture of him. All this is done so that you can know whether or not the trucker who comes to purchase your farm products has complied with the laws.

## Caution!

The next time a merchant truckman attempts to buy from you, you will be helping yourself if you find out if he is registered with the Department. Ask him to show you his sign and identification card. If he can't do it, sound advice is: Don't deal with him.

Experience has shown that, for the most part, registered merchant truckmen are responsible persons. Most troubles and complaints involve truckers who are not registered. When such illegally operating merchant truckmen try to buy farm products from you, you'll do yourself and your neighbor a favor by sending the trucker's name, if you can get it, or at least the registration number on his truck to the Bureau of Markets, N.Y.S. Department of Agriculture and Markets, at Albany, New York.

Protect yourself—deal only with registered merchant truckmen!

## Bonds for Your Protection

Now for a word about the commission merchant law. This law provides certain safeguards. A commission merchant is defined as one engaged in the receiving of farm products for sale on commission. A net-return dealer is one who receives shipments of farm products under a promise to pay for them on the basis of current market prices at the time he receives your produce.

Both of these types of merchants in

order to operate legally must be licensed by the Department of Agriculture and Markets and must furnish a surety bond. The amount of the bond is fixed by law—minimum \$3,000—maximum \$10,000. Simply stated, this surety bond has as one of its conditions, the honest and prompt payment to you for all farm products received for sale on commission or on a net-return basis.

What can you do to protect your best interest in shipping to commission merchants or net-return dealers? Do these things:

1. Make sure the firm you plan to ship to is licensed by your Department

of Agriculture and Markets. In order to be sure, you should have the list of licensed commission merchants which is published each year by the Department of Agriculture and Markets and which can be had by sending a postal card to the Department at Albany.

2. Plan to ship so that your products will not arrive at the market on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays.

3. Promptly advise the dealer of the quantity and kind of farm products you have shipped.

4. Always keep a record of your shipments and copies of letters and statements concerning those shipments.

5. Promptly report to the Department any disputes or delays in settlement.

Do those things and you won't be sorry.

In addition to the list of licensed commission merchants mentioned before, there is also published each year a list of merchant truckmen registered by the Department. You can get this by sending a postal card to the Department.

Considering the millions of dollars worth of farm products marketed through commission merchants and net-return dealers, there are surprisingly few complaints. Most of these dealers have had long experience in marketing farm products and they certainly are important in the distribution setup.

Your State Department of Agriculture is vitally interested in your problems. Never hesitate to write if you feel they can be of help to you in the marketing of your farm products.

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# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## TOO MUCH GRAIN?

WHEN I was young there was always more or less of a mild argument between my father and older brother about the amount of grain that should be fed to each cow. Father could never stand it to think that any of the cows should not have enough to eat, so he dumped in the grain and plenty of it irrespective of the cow's milk production. This rightly annoyed my brother, who well knew that milk prices then as now would not pay for any wrong grain feeding.

Well, there is evidence that thousands of dairymen are doing the same thing today. They are not regulating the amount of grain to the production of each cow, nor to their roughage. In the opinion of those who ought to know, many are feeding higher protein rations than they need to.

Think it over. Maybe you can make just as much milk with less grain and more profit.

## WHAT HAPPENED TO THE WEATHER PROPHETS?

"While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease." Genesis 8:22.

I THOUGHT of that beautiful verse when somebody was trying to tell me the other day that our climate is changing rapidly. Most parts of the Northeast have had one of the most open winters in a long, long time. I have to laugh when I think of all the would-be weather prophets last fall who said all the "signs" indicated that this would be the coldest winter in years, with the most snow.

As long as you and I can remember we have had cycles of mild winters and hard ones. Some scientists claim that our climate is warming up a little, but it's not enough to amount to much in one man's lifetime.

## FERTILIZER IS A GOOD BUY

WITH FARM prices down somewhat, there will be a tendency on the farmer's part to economize this year in every way possible. In most cases this will be good procedure, but not in cutting down the use of commercial fertilizer. Fertilizer is just about the farmer's best bargain at the present time. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, prices paid by farmers have gone up almost 100 per cent since 1940, and farm wage rates have jumped 140 per cent, but fertilizer prices have increased only 50 per cent.

In 1940 a dollar invested in fertilizer brought a two dollar dividend in extra crops. Now you can figure an average return of at least three dollars for each dollar invested, varying, of course, with the crop and other conditions.

In order to get best results from fertilizer and not lose money with it, it is highly necessary to know the kinds and amounts needed for each crop. Methods of application are also very important.

## WHAT WAS YOUR HARDEST DAY?

FEELING ambitious one day when I was about eleven years old, I walked three miles to a farm where the owner raised onions. I worked on my hands and knees in the hot sun

*By E. R. Eastman*

for 10 hours weeding onions, and in the process broke a little weeding knife. At the close of the day's work the farmer paid me 40 cents. The bargain had been for 50 cents, but he took out 10 cents for the knife.

Then I had to walk the three miles home again. I have put in many a good day's work since but never as hard a day's work as that was.

I'd like to say, however, that I don't believe that hard work hurts a boy or girl. On the con-

## THE LAUGH MAKERS

AS A PARTY gets along into the years, he becomes increasingly minded to kick back in recollection. He journeys again, in memory, over the path he has travelled, recalling a thousand or ten times a thousand lives that have touched, close or distant, upon his own. There were those of youth and grace and beauty; but now the charm and glow of their youth has slipped away into the shadow of age or eternal night of the grave. There were a few of serious, splendid achievement, but their labors became as marks on wind-blown sand. There were fewer still—practical jokers, roisterers, tellers of tales, who forever laughed or gave reason for laughter, and to memory of these I cling closest and fondest of all.—G. D. Eastman (George Duff)

trary, I think it is good for their souls and bodies. I think one of the greatest disservices we are doing to youth is through the child labor laws that interfere with young folks working.

What was your hardest day's work? Write us a short letter, not over 200 words, describing it. For what the judges consider the most interesting letter we will pay \$5.00. The second best letter will receive \$3.00, and for every other good letter that we can find room to print we will pay \$1.00. Be sure to give your full address. We have had instances in recent contests where checks have been returned for lack of a proper address. Letters should be in our office not later than April 15, addressed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department HW, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

## THEY THOUGHT NIGHT AIR POISONOUS

THE SETTLERS believed that night air was dangerous, so they kept their windows tightly closed night and day. Of course, night air is no worse than day air. In fact, in a city night air is likely to be better, with fewer gasoline fumes and smoke from factories than during the day.

Some moderns have swung to the other extreme from the old-timers and keep their windows wide open at night no matter what the temperature is. Doctors will tell you that warm air can be just as fresh as cold air. The regulating mechanism of the body is less active at night, so doctors say there is no point in sleeping cold. The test is to be comfortable. The important thing is to have circulating air when sleeping. This can be obtained by keeping your

bedroom door open or opening a window only a small distance so there will not be a draft, especially in very cold weather.

## DUTCH ELM DISEASE IS ON THE MARCH

JUST BECAUSE you haven't heard much about the Dutch elm disease, don't think that it has died out. On the contrary, the disease is marching steadily northward, covering more and more territory, and our beautiful elms are in more danger than ever. Dutch elm disease has been found throughout New York State and in most of New England.

The first and most effective thing you can do to control elm disease, says Hugh Thompson, Cornell entomologist, is to cut out and destroy every bit of dead elm wood you can find.

## FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING

HARVARD University is making a study of the relationships between agriculture and industry in order to bring about a better understanding between the two groups.

That is good! AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been helping for years to get leaders of industry and agriculture to shove their feet under the same table to discuss common problems. When they have done this, they always find that most of their interests are mutual. They find that what in the long run is good for agriculture is good for business, and vice versa.

The same principle goes for most other groups in our society. When leaders of these different groups are sincere and talk over common problems they find fewer things to criticize and many ways to team up together. That makes for teamwork, progress and peace.

## WHAT ABOUT LONG GRASS SILAGE?

MOSTLY through "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff", AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has developed much interest in long grass silage. It is fairly easy to harvest in trench silos, the amount of waste is small, cattle like it. There is some problem in getting it out at feeding time, but there are ways of solving this with a hay knife, homemade chopper, or chain saw.

If you have had experience with long grass silage let us know your conclusions. If you haven't tried it, maybe you would like to and report later.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A STORY is going the rounds about four drunks who attended one of the political conventions in Chicago last summer. The doorman of a nightclub whistled up a taxi and helped the four happy warriors into the back seat. Then he carefully instructed the cabby:

"Take this one to the Allerton; put these two off at the Belden Stratford; and this one who's hiccupping all over the place drop off at the Darlington."

Only a little later the taxi driver came back and called the doorman over to his cab.

"Help me sort out these fellows again," he growled. "I hit a bump up on Michigan Avenue."



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**PRICES:** Farm products are now averaging to bring 16% less than the all-time peak set two years ago, and almost 12% below last year. In January milk prices to northeastern farmers were from 2-12% below a year ago, less than the average decline. Eggs, the second most important farm product in the Northeast, have been bringing 12-13¢ a dozen more than last year and about 2¢ more than in 1951.

Based on expected good business, most economists believe that prices of farm products will level off at least until near harvest time. Price trend of crops then will depend on production. It seems to me that northeastern farmers are worrying more about possible continuing price drops than about current prices. If you disagree, I hope you will write.

**USDA:** Policies to be followed by Secretary Benson are becoming more apparent. Conferences are being held with farm representatives about many farm products. Present law on supports will be carried out but government supports and controls are to be gradually lessened, and more dependence put on free markets and the good common sense of farmers.

Butter supports at 90% of parity were extended for another year with the understanding that dairy interests would work out a substitute plan during the year. There is no time to lose in doing just that.

**GOALS:** USDA is not pushing for all-out production as former Secretary Brannan did. Such "pushing" is at least partly responsible for heavy supplies of some farm products now.

Secretary Benson is urging a 10% reduction in turkeys, also a smaller wheat acreage. (There is danger that government, under present law, must slap on acreage controls for 1954 winter wheat.) He has cautioned against "all out" production of some other crops.

Past experience is that farmers cut production slowly, if at all, while high supports are available. Appeals to potato farmers to cut acreage fell on deaf ears until supports were eliminated. Then production dropped to a reasonable degree in one year.

**TRADE:** Washington plans for more international trade are important to you and to everyone.

Everyone likes exports; everyone fears imports that may compete with what he produces. If we wish to export, we must import, and advantages far outweigh dangers.

"Trade instead of aid" is the slogan. Complicated import rules will be simplified and trade barriers lessened.

Some manufacturers will face stiffer competition, consumers will be able to buy some things for less money, exports will smooth out our economy, especially as exports of food are increased. Farmers have much more to gain than they have to lose. However farmers and farm organizations should insist that industry stand its just share of concessions!

**POLITICS:** Commentators refer to Secretary Benson as a "novice" in politics. Could it be that all voters, including farmers, would react favorably to hearing the "cold facts" without regard to so-called "political effect?"

**MANAGEMENT:** More and more as the years go by, head work by farmers often pays better than physical labor. Following are some questions worth thinking about.

1. Will the 1953 operations I have planned keep available labor profitably employed?
2. Have I planned so much to do that necessary work will be neglected?
3. Have I been using the most profitable amounts of fertilizer?
4. Should I sell cull cows now or wait until fall?
5. Should I plan to save labor by buying more equipment or can I hire custom work done and save money?
6. Are my debts manageable if prices should go lower? Can I refinance them to decrease size of payments? —Hugh Cosline



## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

I'M not so doggoned old as yet but I what I'd like to fly a jet and zoom along as fast as sound, amazin' folks down on the ground. It must be lots of fun to sit away up there in that cockpit just like a king upon a throne, a-feelin' sorry for each drone who's tied to earth and doesn't know how thrilling it must be to go five hundred miles an hour or more—so fast you leave your engine's roar a mile or so behind your plane, while folks below look up in vain to search the air and feel chagrin 'cause all they see is where you've been.

Speed always has attracted men; there's never been a period when we didn't have a crop of lads attempting to outspeed their dads. When I was young I couldn't rest unless my colt outran the rest; when autos first appeared, by gee, the county's first was owned by me; I even learned to fly before airplanes were ever used in war. And now old age controls my greed to move at even higher speed; the fastest I go anymore is ducking some obnoxious chore.

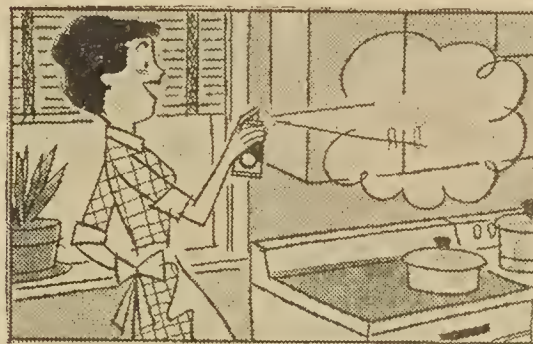
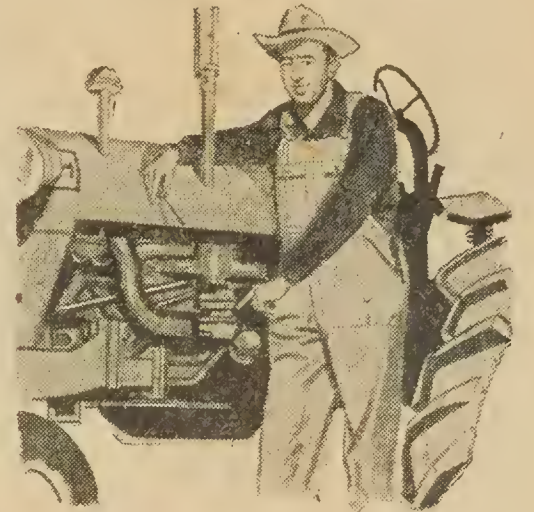
## MARCH FARM BULLETIN

### MONEYSAVING TIPS on carburetor adjustment

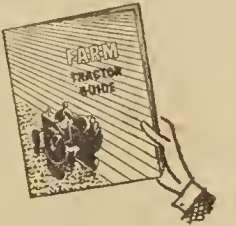
You've long known that it's wasteful to have a *too-rich* mixture (indicated by sluggish engine performance and black smoke from the exhaust). But did you also know that a *too-lean* mixture is wasteful, too?

A mixture that is *too lean* (indicated by loss of power and spitting back through the carburetor, especially when the engine is accelerated) may actually *increase* fuel consumption. Why? Because you need to open the throttle farther to get required power.

New tune-up idea: To keep the carburetor and fuel system in top shape, add *Gulf SDL* (Solvent, Dryer, Lubricant) to your gasoline.

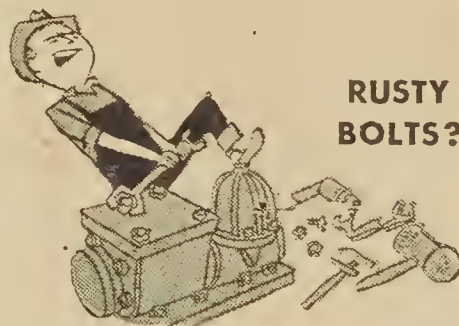


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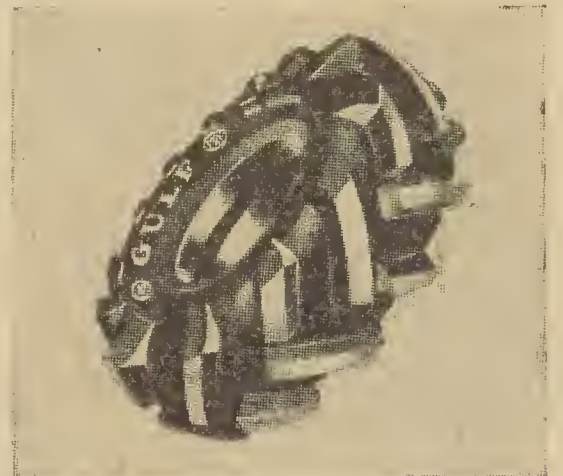
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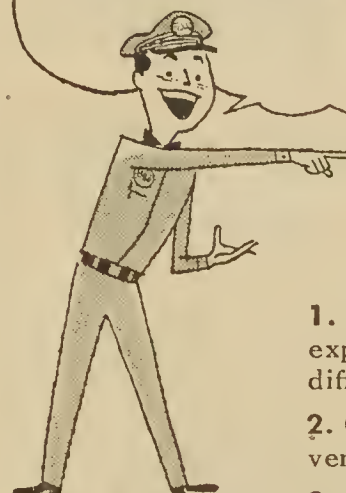


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A Better Tractor Oil by the Clock



## Milk Production Is Up — Let's Boost Consumption

By E. R. EASTMAN

**A** SERIOUS but not desperate milk marketing and milk pricing situation faces dairymen. In a word, we are producing far more milk and dairy products than the public is buying.

On the first of February, Chicago butter price was 67 cents a pound. A year ago it was 83 cents. In December and January butter manufacturers churned 196 million pounds of butter, 48 million pounds more than last year.

In 1952, Americans ate an average of 8.7 pounds of butter apiece, down about a pound from 1951. They used nearly 8 pounds of oleomargarine apiece, up about 1½ pounds.

Every working day Uncle Sam is buying about 1½ million pounds of butter at 67.75 cents for Grade A. Latest figures show that the government owns at least 80 million pounds of butter, 17 million pounds of cheese, 101 million pounds of dried milk, all of which hangs over the whole milk market like a deadly pall.

The average milk supply in Des Moines, Iowa, is 20 per cent above normal, 27 per cent above in Waterloo, and a similar situation exists in most of our major markets, including those in the Northeast.

### Why So Much Milk?

Here briefly are some of the causes of high milk production:

1. **Open winter, favorable to production.**
2. **Better roughage.**
3. **Better cows.**

One outstanding bull owned by the New York Artificial Breeders' Co-op has 40,000 daughters, most of them good cows because of the high rating of their sire.

4. **More cows in the Northeast.**

Our barns are bursting with cattle in the New York and New England milk sheds, and nationally the number of dairy cattle is up three per cent.

5. **Lower beef prices.**

This has caused farmers to keep cull stock in production.

6. **Lower consumption of all fats, including butterfats.**

7. **Increased use of all dairy product substitutes.**

Another outstanding cause of declining milk prices is high government price supports, which have, as indicated above, led to the piling up of tremendous surpluses which hang over and bear down the market.

### What Can Be Done About It?

1. **Reduce support prices.**

Dairymen and their leaders who continue to pressure Washington for high supports are doing dairymen a great disservice. We agree that support prices should be reduced slowly, but if there is ever going to be a free market, or free enterprise in the dairy business, farmers must practice what they preach and stop asking for high price supports.

High support prices result in huge surpluses. Sooner or later this government butter and other products have to be sold or they go bad, like the great piles of government potatoes did. In asking for too high supports dairymen are following the same steps that potato growers did. The public got mad about potatoes, and they are getting mad about milk—and the consuming public vastly outnumbers the dairymen.

Don't misunderstand me. I believe there should be support prices high enough to prevent good dairymen from being ruined during a depression but

not so high—as they are now—to build dangerous surpluses.

2. **Do an even better job in production.**

Some argue that increased efficiency is bad because it results in more milk. That's nonsense. We cannot turn the clock back, nor do we want to. More than ever dairymen must do everything possible to cut costs of production. In the last analysis, our trouble is not so much too much milk; it is too little consumption.

3. **Stop importing dairy products.**

Here is where the government can really help. What utter folly it is for government to spend millions of dollars buying up surplus dairy products and then leave the door wide open to heavy imports!

4. **Dairy leaders should do a better job of cooperative marketing.**

Time and again government officials have felt that they had to take over certain milk marketing situations because there was so little agreement among dairy leaders themselves.

5. **Last and most important of all, we must do a better job of increasing milk consumption.**

As writers in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have stated time and again, we must make milk more important. We must find ways of telling and re-telling the public that milk is not fattening, and that it is not too high priced compared to other foods.

At the present time 45,000 milk producers in the New York milk shed are paying 1 cent per hundred to "Milk for Health" for research and advertising and publicizing milk. It's a start, but only a start. It still is so small as to be almost a joke. Think of it! We pay 1 cent a hundred hoping for gains of 10 to 50 cents a hundred. Any other business in America having a product of anywhere near the quality of ours would be spending millions of dollars every month to tell the public about their product, and they would get tens of millions in return. Business has proved that time and again.

Incidentally one of the best ways to increase consumption is to use more milk at home. There are at least two ways you can do it.

First, you can feed some milk to some veal calves until they are at least two weeks old. In addition to keeping some milk off the market it will also improve the prices you get for the calves. Ray Hemming, Manager of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative tells me that young calves have been flooding Empire markets and that as a result, prices for veal calves have slumped.

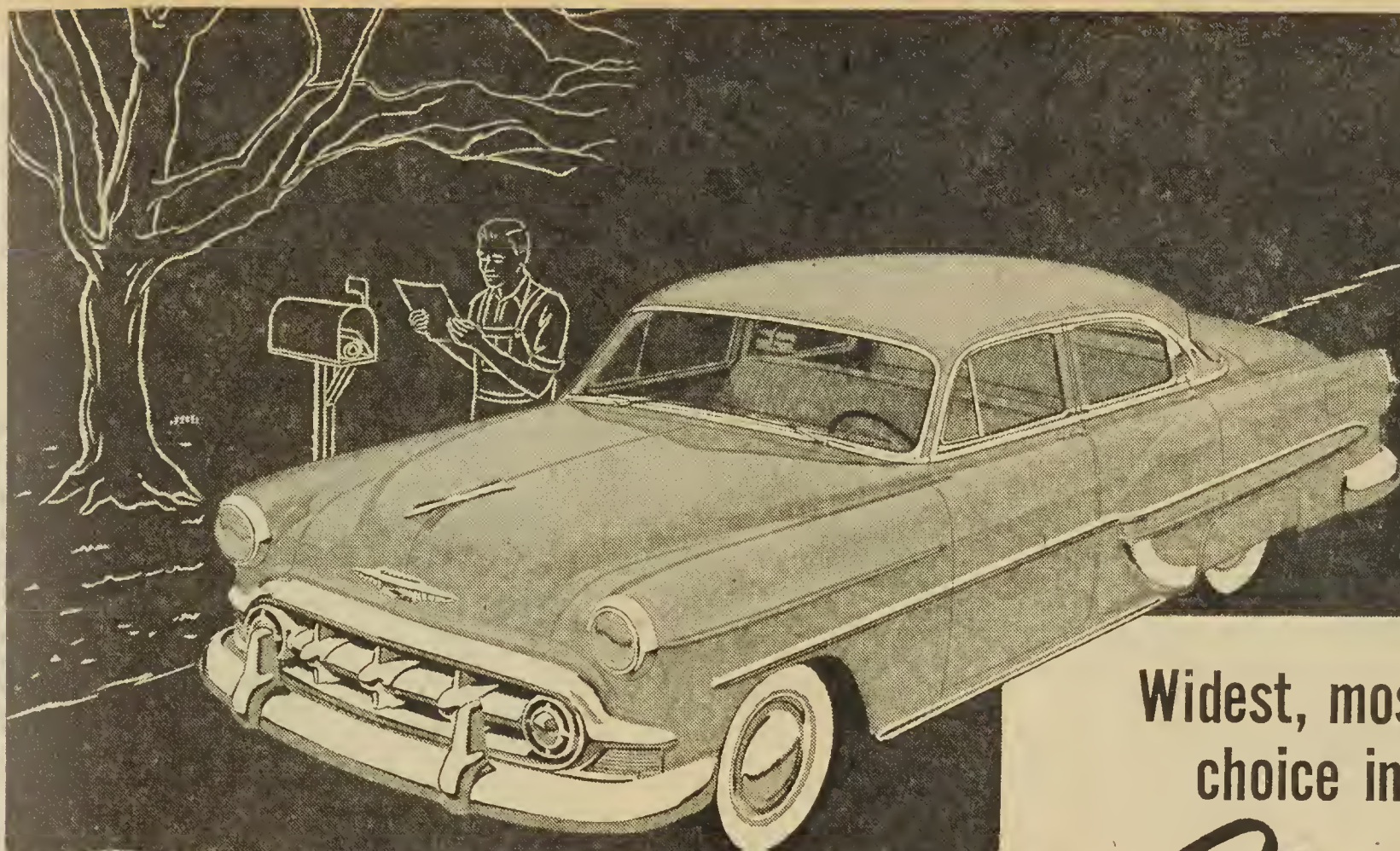
Second, you can encourage the family to drink more milk, and more milk can be used in cooking. If milk is a good food at retail prices, it is a tremendous bargain at wholesale. And in case a housewife or her daughter is worrying about overweight, there is nothing like cutting down on other foods and drinking more milk.

You and the family can eat more butter too. If every farm family would do that, perhaps the extra consumption would increase milk prices enough so that your butter wouldn't cost you a cent!

— A. A. —

The fuses on your electric system are planned to warn you if anything is wrong. The right size fuse is as necessary as the right size hat. Danger comes, though, when you put in a fuse that is too large, for that nullifies the warning. Never put a 30 ampere fuse in a circuit intended only for a 15 ampere. It is like tying down a safety valve.





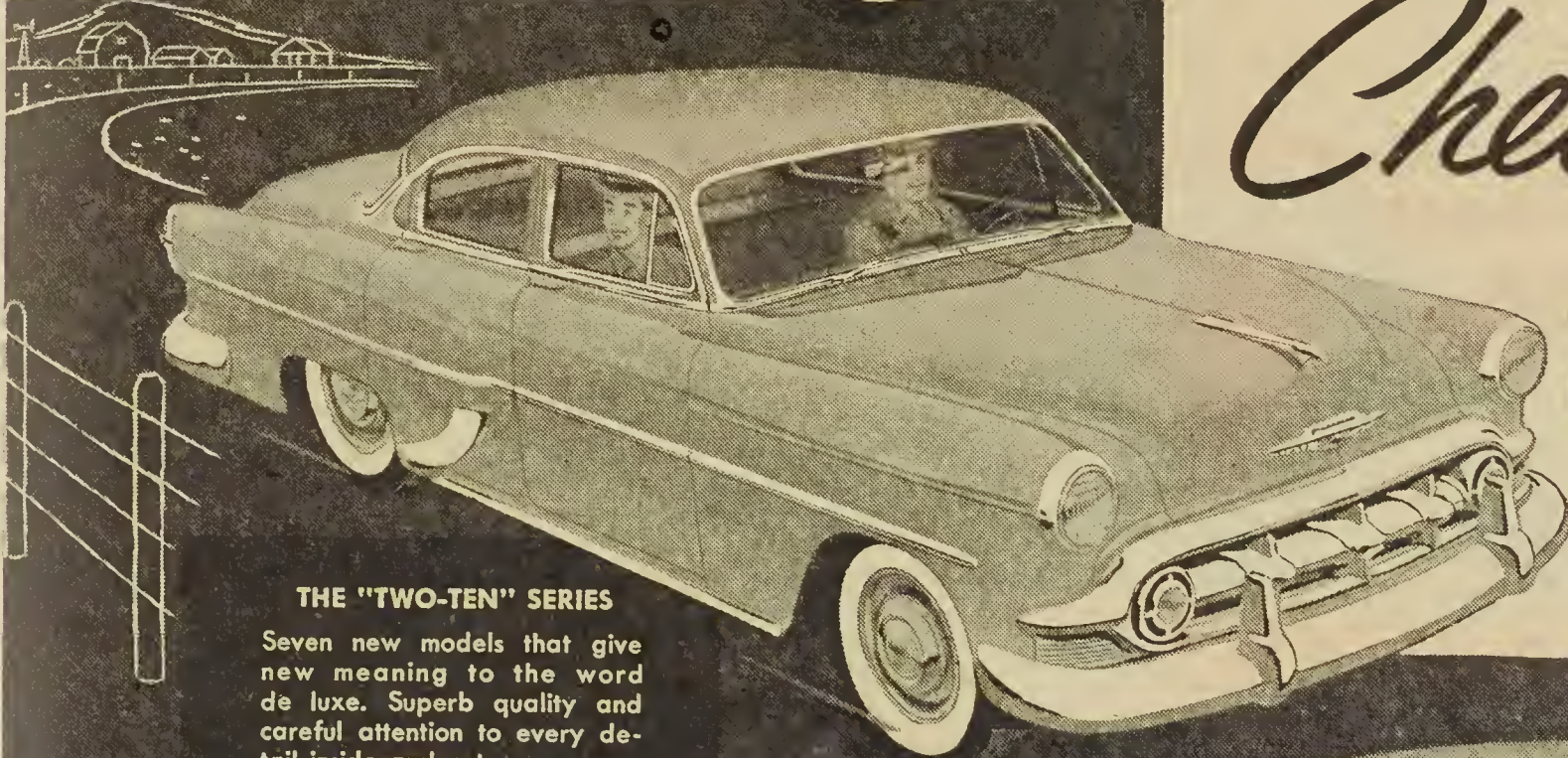
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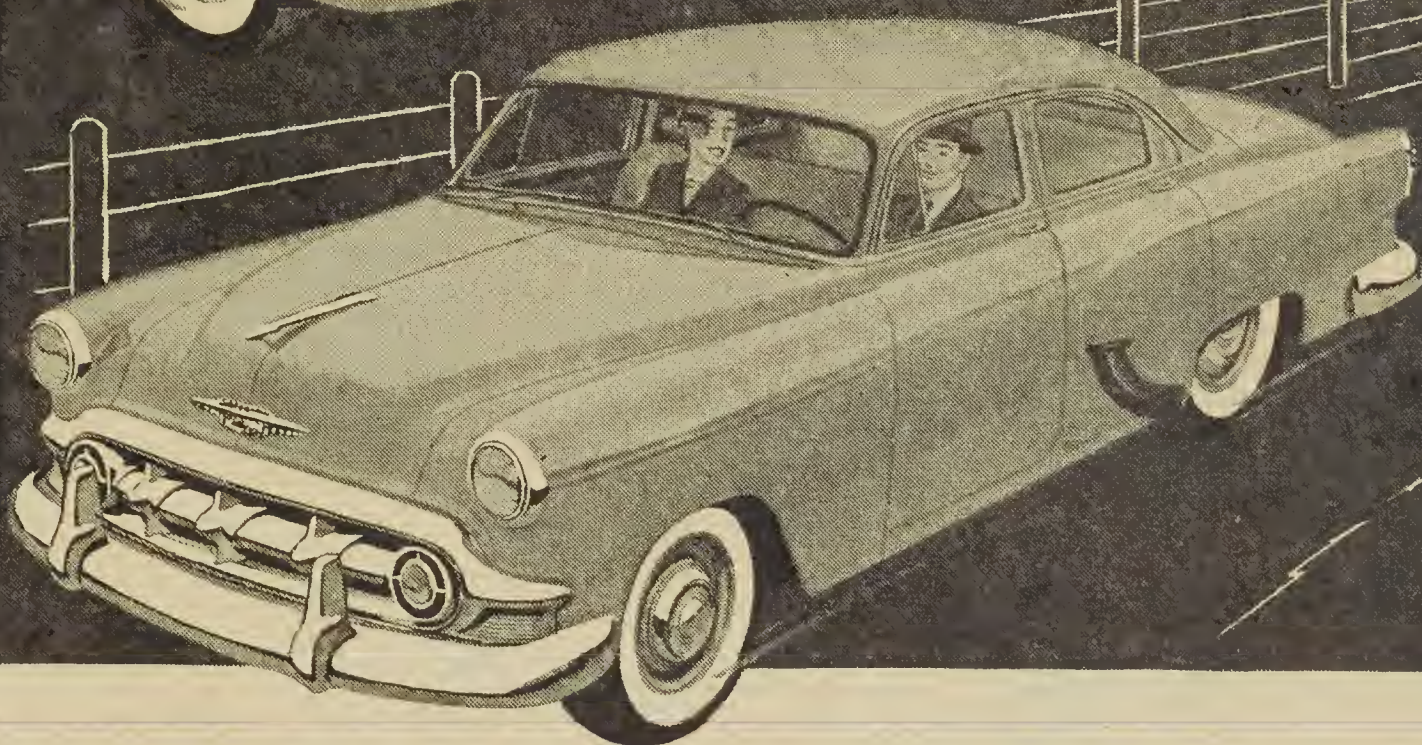
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New Fashion-First Bodies by Fisher . . . new, richer and roomier interiors . . . widest choice of body-types and color harmonies . . . new 115-h.p. "Blue-Flame" high-compression engine in Powerglide\* models . . . highly improved 108-h.p. "Thrifty-King" high-compression engine in gear-shift models . . . entirely new economy with important savings in gasoline and upkeep . . . entirely new Powerglide\* with faster getaway, more miles per gallon . . . entirely new Power Steering\* . . . softer, smoother Knee-Action Ride . . . more weight—more stability—more road-steadiness . . . largest brakes in the low-price field.

\*Optional at extra cost. Combination of Powerglide and "Blue-Flame" engine available at extra cost on Bel Air and "Two-Ten" models. Power Steering available on all models. (Continuation of standard equipment and trim illustrated is dependent on availability of material.)

You may find it hard to choose your favorite among these beautiful new Chevrolets. Lots of people do.

But, this you can be sure of: Among Chevrolet's sixteen new models, you will find a car to strike your fancy and suit your need.

And every one has the new low, flowing lines—the extra stamina and safety—of Chevrolet's new Body by Fisher. Every one brings you new high-compression power. Every one brings you even greater economy of operation and upkeep than you have enjoyed with Chevrolet in the past.

New and improved Powerglide automatic transmission\*, new Power Steering\*—either or both are yours for the asking.

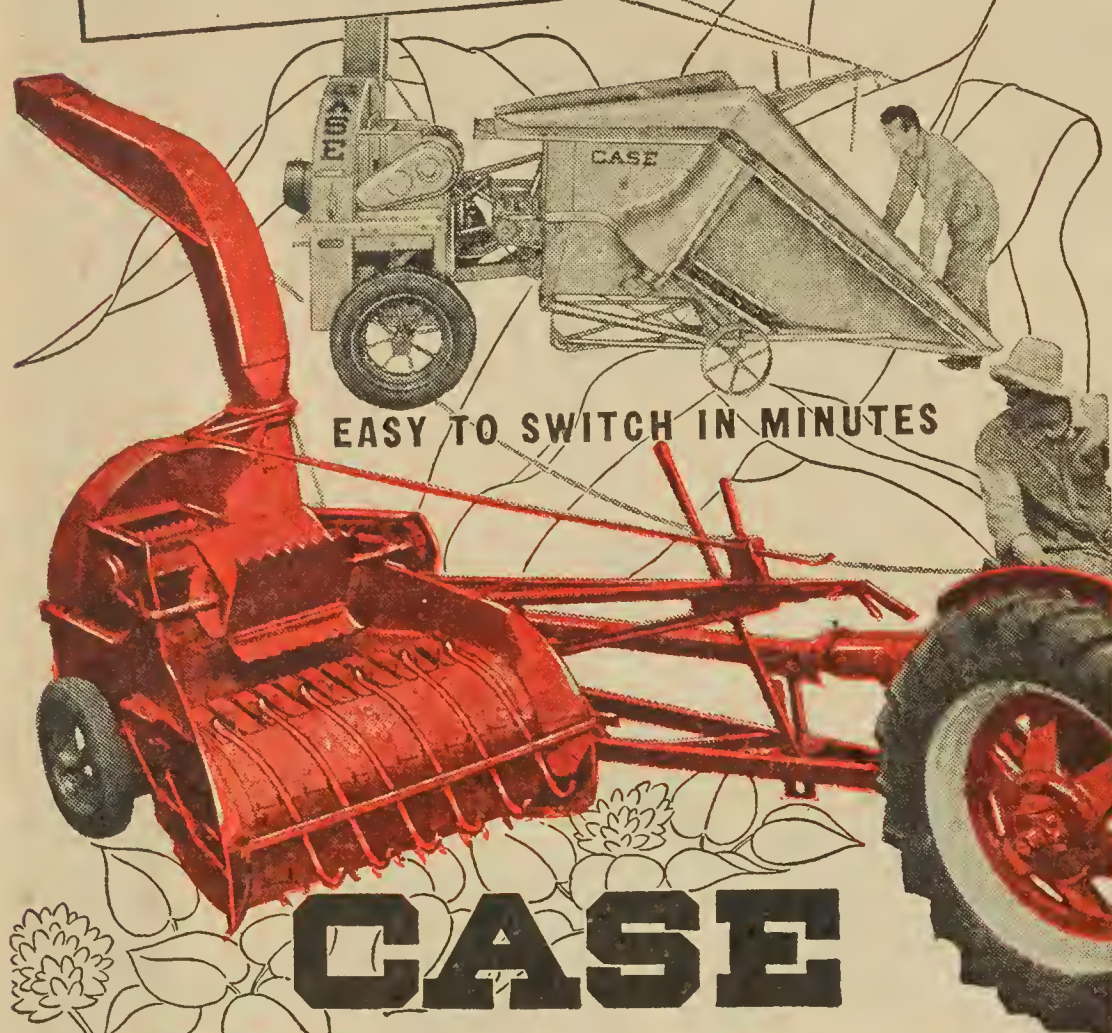
Stop in and make *your* choice. Why not make it soon? Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

**MORE PEOPLE BUY CHEVROLETS THAN ANY OTHER CAR**



# Quick Change

FROM ROW-CROP UNIT  
TO WINDROW PICK-UP  
OR CUTTER BAR



EASY TO SWITCH IN MINUTES

## CASE

### LONG CUT Forage Harvester

Chops hay into palatable lengths that are easy to feed and livestock like to eat. Gathering units are changed in a few minutes. This quick, easy switch lets you work row crops, standing hay or windrows for silage or hay . . . whether green, wilted, or cured . . . with one base machine. Low-speed knife wheel handles hay gently, helps to make Case the lightest-running forage harvester. Its outstanding light draft is also aided by simple design with few moving parts, anti-friction bearings, oil-bath gears, high-strength steel for light weight. All this saves power to cut extra tons every hour with 2-plow or larger tractor.



#### CASE Forage Blower

Handles all kinds of silage, chopped hay, straw reclaimed for bedding. Has big capacity to keep ahead of fast forage harvester. Spring-balanced hopper raises for truck to drive in—no backing. Unloading device (extra) empties apron-bottom wagons steadily. Flexible pipe unit simplifies set-up at barn or silo. Be sure to see the safety and convenience features of this handy, high-capacity blower.

See your Case dealer about this blower and forage harvester, also the standard-cut forage harvester using the same three quick-change units—fine for all silage crops. Ask him about latest model of Case Automatic Baler, heavy-duty hay rakes, Eagle Hitch quick-mounted mowers for Case Eagle Hitch tractors, also trailer mowers.

#### SEND FOR "HOW TO MAKE HIGH PROTEIN HAY"

Get this book, also other pictorial catalogs or folders. Mark here or write in margin machines that interest you. J. I. Case Co., Dept. C-11, Racine, Wis.

☐ Long-Cut Forage Harvester  
☐ Standard-Cut Harvester

☐ Forage Blower  
☐ Portable Elevator  
☐ Automatic Baler

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While Hand is harvesting asparagus, he's getting a head start on the farm's big specialty, muskmelons. These melon plants in bands ready for transplanting to fields on May 11th were grown from seed put into the hotbed on April 20th.

## MELONS Top A Cash-Crop Parade

By WILLIAM GILMAN

**A**LTHOUGH Allen F. Hand still has a fine dairy herd on his farm near Greenwich, N. Y., a well-timed parade of cash crops has become the biggest money-maker.

Muskmelons—up to 20 acres of them a year—are the specialty produced by Hand and his partner son, A. Allen Hand. In order to have their first melons ripening by August 1st, they start work on them around April 20th.

That's when they plant melon seed in 315 feet of hotbeds. By May 11th or soon thereafter the young plants in their veneer bands are ready for transplanting under frost protectors in fields.

But while they are waiting for melons to start ripening, the Hands have other things going on. For a crop to bring in cash early in the year, they begin harvesting around three acres of asparagus in May when the melons are being transplanted. After asparagus, early cabbage and cucumbers fill in the gap till melon time comes. And at the other end of the time-table—after melons are through—the Hands harvest around eight acres of winter squash.

Before he started his melon-growing 28 years ago, Allen Hand had tough going with his light sandy soil. He

gives much of the credit for the change to alfalfa which has transformed the soil.

He grows it in a profitable rotation scheme in which the melons follow alfalfa. That alfalfa also provides top-notch winter hay for the Hands' Holstein dairy herd. The cattle, in turn, provide composted manure for the melon seedlings and the 15 tons of manure which go on to an acre for melons, plus a half ton of 5-10-10.

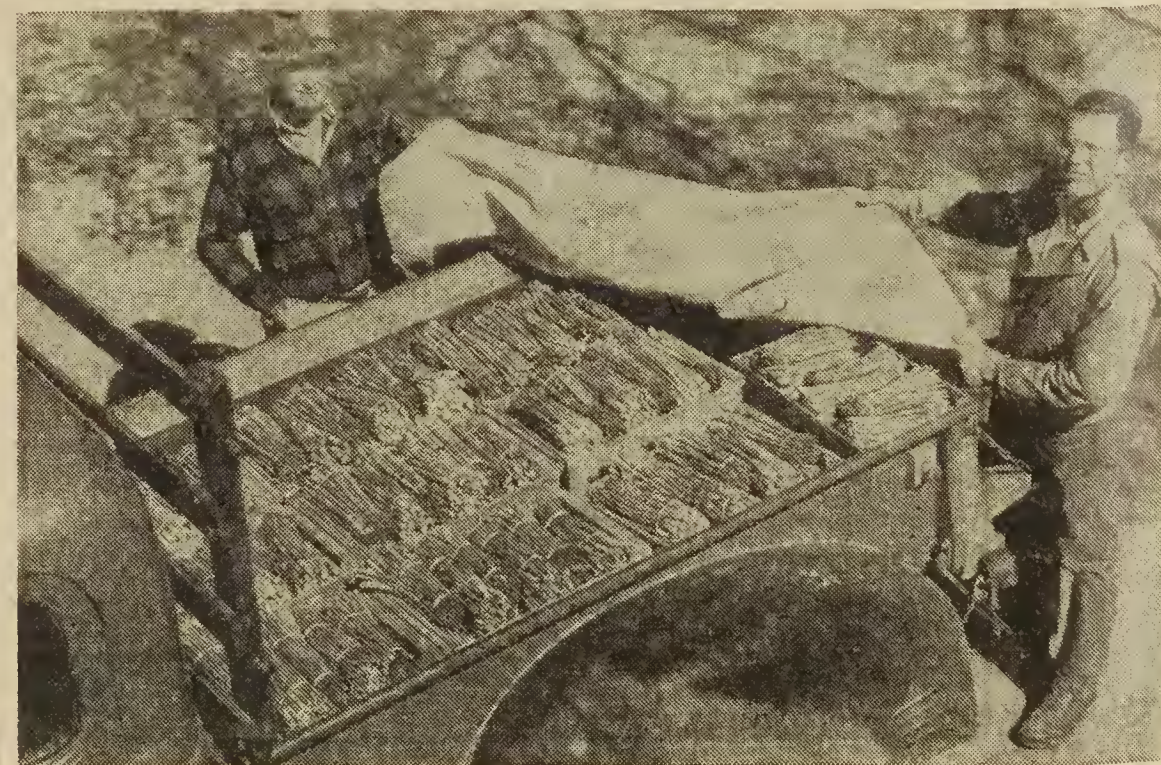
"Melons arouse the most interest," Hand says, "but it's alfalfa that turned the trick for me."

He grows alfalfa three years. It tones up the soil for a year of melons. Then he grows corn one year for silage, and back to alfalfa again.

The melons, averaging half the farm's income, produce anywhere from 150 to 500 bushels an acre. They're supplied to a roadside stand, local markets, and big city hotels, as well as a large private customer list. Here again, the alfalfa is useful. It's used as packing for the shipped melons.

—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

**Allen F. Hand, left, has established cash crops for his sandy-soiled farm. The parade begins with early asparagus. Here, his partner son, A. Allen Hand, is ready to drive a load off to market.**





*It's  
Handy*

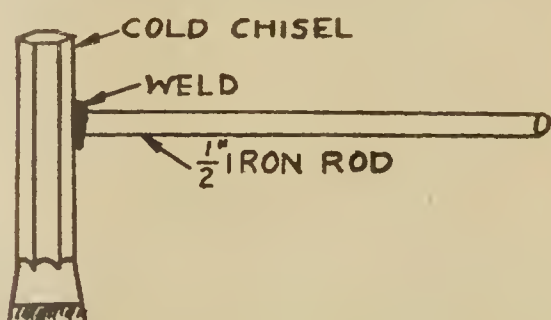


### LEAK IN HEAD GASKET

A head gasket can be checked for leakage by adding two spoonfuls of washing bluing to a cup of permanent antifreeze, pouring it into the radiator, tying white cloth over the tail pipe, and running the engine a short time. If there is a head gasket leak, the bluing will color the cloth. The antifreeze will also help in locating the leaky trouble spot.—C.Y.

### COLD CHISEL HANDLE

Here is the way I have made my cold chisel safer and more convenient for heavy work. I welded a half-inch iron rod to the side of the chisel as a handle when using a heavy ham-



mer, as it saves jarred hands and bruised knuckles. This also makes a handy hammer for chipping away slag and scale from a welding job. I also find it safer to unplug the electric drill before changing bits, as this avoids the danger of forgetting the key in the chuck and accidentally turning on the drill.—L.A.R., Morton Co., N. Dak.

### PROTECTION FOR GREASE GUN

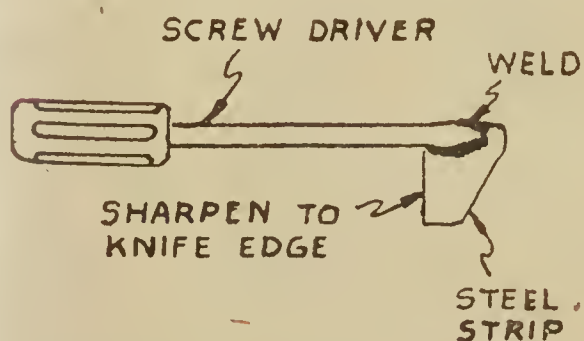
A used shotgun shell slipped over the nozzle of a grease gun will protect the coupling and keep out dirt. Dirt and grit that collects in the loose lubricant on the nozzle are sometimes driven into the grease fitting. A 12-gauge shell fits the nozzle snugly.—H.L.Y.

### WHICH CELL IS SHORT-CIRCUITED

When a battery is getting old and I wish to determine which plates in the battery are short circuited, I look into each individual cell while the starter is being pressed. The electrolyte in the short-circuited cell will boil rapidly when the starting current goes through. This is a sure way of telling where the weak cell is.—I.D.

### ANTI-WRAPPING TOOL

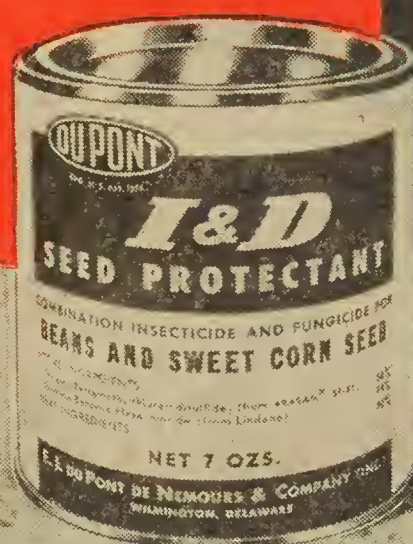
After I had broken many a knife blade and skinned my hands a lot of times, I finally worked out a satisfactory tool for cutting wrapped straw from a shaft or elevator roller or strings from a spreader beater. I



took a heavy screwdriver, welded a strip of steel about three-fourths inch long near the end of the blade, and ground this to a sharp edge. With this you can reach into close places and free wrapped shafts or rollers without much danger of skinned fingers or knuckles. By slipping it into a short piece of garden hose, it can be carried in the tool box and be sharp for use at any time.—C. P.

Now... you can protect beans  
and sweet corn seed against  
**Insects & Diseases!**

Use New **Du Pont**  
**SEED PROTECTANT**



### 65% Increase In Stand

← This row of lima beans in half a field shows a good stand as a result of seed being treated for protection against insect and disease attack. Rows averaged 3.8 plants per foot.

This poor result → came from the same seed, not protected from insects and diseases. It produced only 2.3 plants per foot of row on the average.

**I**n the past, many stands of seed have failed for reasons now known to be due to damage from seed corn maggot, wireworms, rootworms and other insects present in the soil. Now Du Pont, a leader in the development of seed-protection chemicals, offers a new double-duty seed treatment to give you the best in chemical protection against soil insects and diseases.

This new product includes lindane for exceptional control of many soil insects. Combined with this insecticide is dustless "Arasan" SF-X, proved as the outstanding seed disinfectant for control of seed rots and seed-

ling blights. The "Arasan" in the combination also protects the seed from the chemical damage which often weakens germination of seed treated with an insecticide alone.

See for yourself how well this combination works. Use dustless Du Pont I & D Seed Protectant on your beans and corn this season. Make the test on all or part of your crop. It's the ideal blend of chemical protectants to provide an extra boost to your stands and yields. Use it on snap beans, lima beans, field beans and sweet corn. It's been proved on these crops, and is being tested on other seeds often ruined by soil insects and diseases.

### Boost Stands and Yields of Your Legumes and Grass with Dustless "Arasan" SF-X

The new handy 5½-oz. can of "Arasan" SF-X treats 100 pounds of grass or small-seeded legumes. It's the proved seed disinfectant in the ideal new form for treating small lots of seed on the farm without dust. Nothing like it to prevent seed rots and seedling blights... to give your new seedlings a strong start and greater yields. The label also shows rates for treating corn, soybeans and other crops. See your dealer for handy "Arasan" SF-X in the can, or ask him for seed already treated with "Arasan."



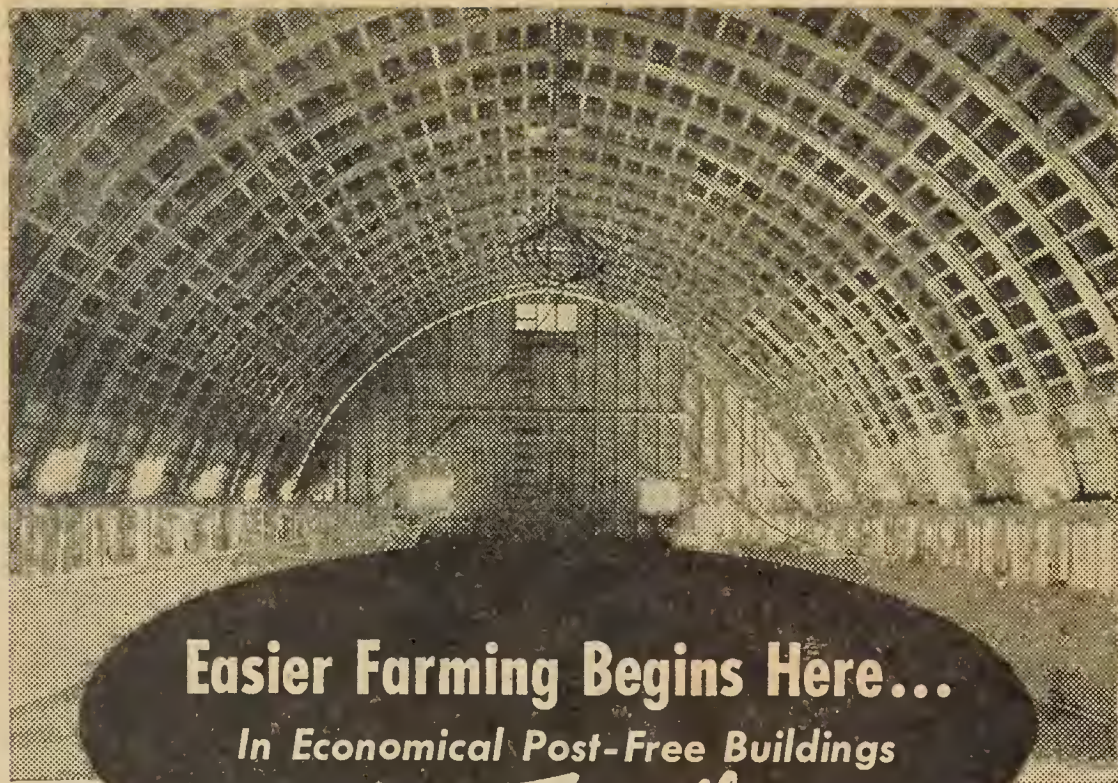
**ASK YOUR DEALER NOW** for the convenient 7-oz. home-treatment-size can of Du Pont I & D Seed Protectant for dustless treating of seed. Or ask for seed treated with Du Pont I & D Seed Protectant. Either way is insurance for a better crop. Du Pont, Semesan Section, Wilmington, Delaware.

On all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning or caution statements on use of the product are given, read them carefully.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING  
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY





## Easier Farming Begins Here...

In Economical Post-Free Buildings  
Formed with *Timberib* Rafters

Timberib feeding barn,  
size 50x110 feet. Capacity  
80 cows and 500 bores of hay.

No machine or implement has more to do with profitable, labor-saving farming than the farm building. Take this building, for instance. It's formed with Timberib rafters, and there isn't a single post to interfere with free movement of machinery, or with storing feed, handling cattle, or cleaning operations. You use this clear space as you see fit.

Whether you need a barn, loafing barn, workshop, granary, machine shed or all-purpose building, your best buy is Timberib Rafters. Strong and durable, they give you a permanent, *engineered* building. Rafters come completely prefabricated, ready for erection without cutting or fitting. Timberib buildings are put up quickly, even by inexperienced labor.

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storm defiant

### FEATURING —

1. **WOOD**... nature's own insulator — from sturdy, double-battened roof to walls of
2. **FULL-THICKNESS**... tongue-in-groove wood staves knitted together by exclusive steel Lock Dowelling and —
3. **HEAVY** steel hoops with cold pressed threads... easily adjustable from safe, built-in "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder.
4. **EXCLUSIVE** Unadilla Door Front System always opens at silage level, makes pitching easy. S and V joints make doors air-tight, perfect fitting. Special V base anchors, firmly embedded in concrete foundation, eliminate unsightly anchor cables.

Unadilla Wood Staves Seal Juices In, Seal Weather Out  
Unadilla Silos protect your ensilage with the perfect seal provided by wood. Wood is the tried and proven silo material. Since 1906 Unadilla has produced better wood silos.

### More Silo For Your Money

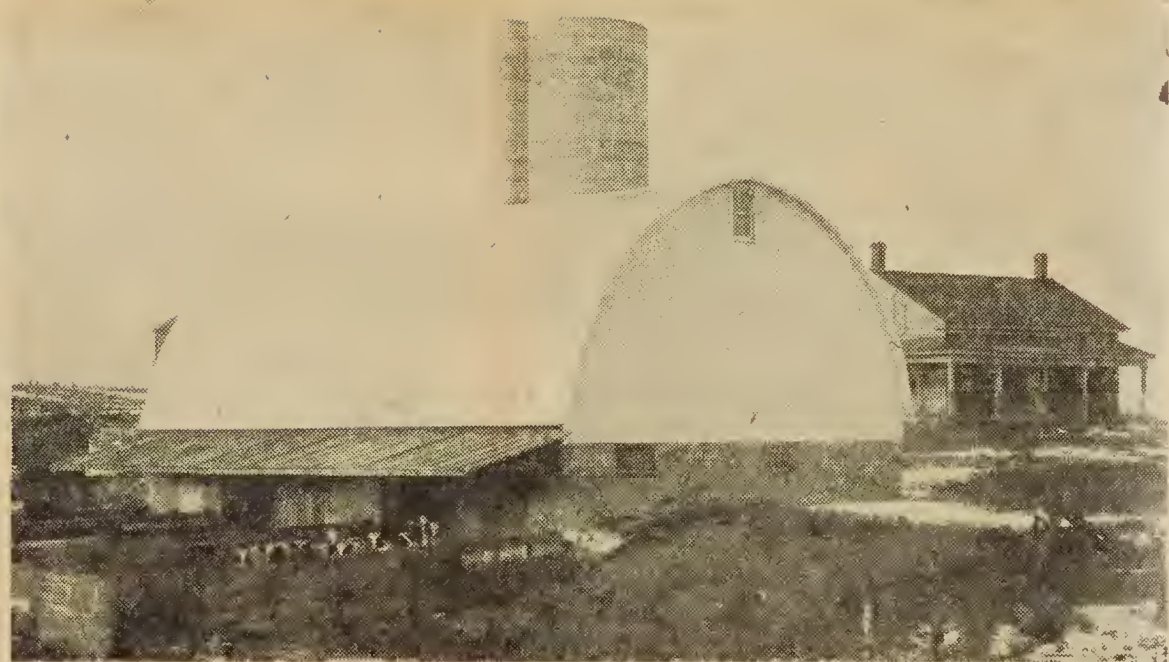
**MORE STRENGTH** — because the seasoned staves are knitted into one tight unit by hundreds of steel dowels only Unadilla provides.

**MORE SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE** with "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder and doors which are continuous and flush with the front — always open at silage level.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG AND FACTS  
ON NEW TIME-PAYMENT PLAN THAT  
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UNADILLA SILO CO., Box B-64, Unadilla, N. Y.

Only Unadilla has...



## He Built His Own Barn

for Loose Housing

**SKILLED** labor was hard to find last summer when Robert L. Squires, Ayrshire breeder, wanted to build a new barn on his Old Homestead Farms near Massena, New York. So he supervised the job himself and hired four Indians from the St. Regis Reservation at Hogansburg to help with the construction with results shown above.

As may be seen in the accompanying picture, the new penttype barn especially for young stock and dry cattle, is a well built structure; and it's designed to save a lot of time and labor.

The 36- by 60-foot barn has three pens in the basement; two 24- by 36-feet and one 12 by 36. A feed rack for hay and silage runs the width of the barn and serves as one of the partitions. The three pens allow Mr. Squires to keep separately animals of different age groups.

The 10-foot 4-inch ceiling is high enough to permit the build-up of manure and bedding for a year before it needs cleaning out. A ramp allows bringing hay and bedding into the upper part of the barn without use of conveyors. From the handy storage area, hay and bedding is dropped down to the racks and pens, making the job of feeding and caring for 35 to 40 animals take only 30 minutes a day.

### Home Grown

Concrete, aluminum roofing and laminated rafters were purchased for the structure but lumber for beams and flooring was home grown. Ten-inch concrete foundation walls were poured to a height of seven feet and then topped off with 40 inches of concrete blocks and glass block windows. The concrete blocks and glass blocks were used to assure long life and rot resistance.

Loose housing is stressed very much on the Old Homestead as far as heifers are concerned. Calves are outside as soon as possible in the summer and are fed hay and grain while on pasture. Mr. Squires feels that tying a heifer by the head from the time that she is born until the time she freshens is very costly and labor-consuming. He also believes that healthier animals result when they can run loose and be outside nearly every day. The doors of his new barn are open on all but the coldest windy days, letting the animals roam out to the exercise lots at will. Mr. Squires says the sunshine is good for them and that their feet keep in better shape when they have access to the outdoors.

For the last several years Old Homestead Farms' bred heifers have been pastured on Croils Island in the St. Lawrence River from May until late August. The island affords good pasture and Mr. Squires considers it an ideal place to get the heifers ready for freshening. In order to produce as

much fall and winter milk as possible, and to have many dry cows in July and August when the outside work is the heaviest, the Squires' heifers are bred in December and January for September-October freshening.

The barn, complete with wiring, cost \$9,500 and the 14- by 52-foot silo, with top, cost \$1,850, making a total cost of \$11,350. A litter-carrier to feed silage will complete the structure which was used last winter for the first time and which, so far, is proving very satisfactory.—R.B.S.

—A.A.—

### A HAIRCUT FOR BOSSY

**OPEN UP** the barber shop in the dairy barn and give the old girls a short hairdo. This job doesn't require any special skill and the operator doesn't need a barber's license.

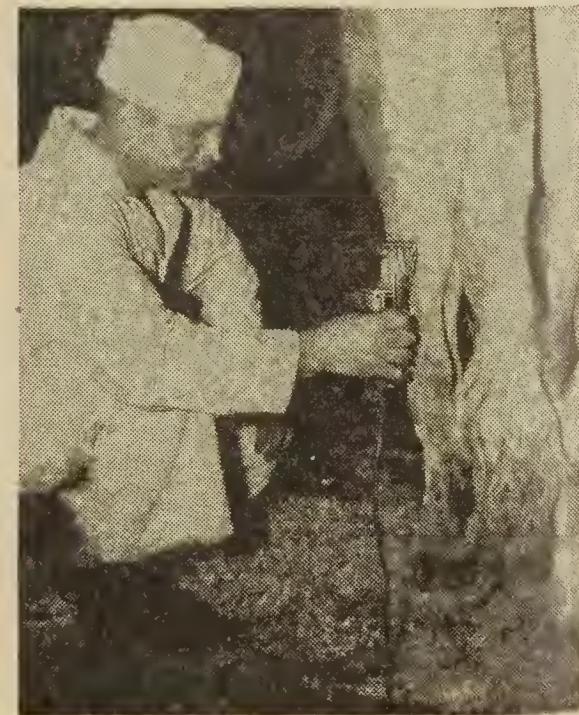
Clip udders, flanks and bellies short so manure and other barn debris will not cling to them. This is the recommendation of John P. Dietrich of the University of Maryland dairy department.

A few clean sweeps with the clippers up each side of the tail starting about four inches above the end of the tail bone will add greatly to neat appearance of the animal. The switch bobbed at about four inches below the level of the hock will help also.

Where lice are a problem around the dairy barn, a four-inch strip clipped up along the backbone of old bossy will encourage Mr. and Mrs. Louse to go elsewhere for lodging. Lousy cows are uncomfortable and less productive than their contented sisters.

Keeping the hair short on the rear quarters of the cows will help reduce the time necessary to clean and prepare the cow for milking.

A regular clipping program in the dairy barn reduces sediment and bacteria which in turn improves the quality of the product produced.



### ONE-MAN SAWMILL LOW \$50.00 DOWN

Take BELSAW Portable Sawmill right to the trees—turn out valuable lumber for local yards—do "custom sawing" for neighbors. BELSAW lasts a lifetime. No crew needed. Power with old auto engine. Beginners get excellent results. Send postcard for Free Book, "How To Make Lumber."

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### CALF SCOURS

Due to dietary origin. Direne spreads a soothing, protective coating on irritated stomach and intestinal walls to retard fermentation... simple diarrhea. 14 oz. pkg. \$1.00 at dealer's or mailed postpaid. **H. W. NAYLOR CO., Morris 6, N.Y.**



**Dr. Naylor's DIRENE**

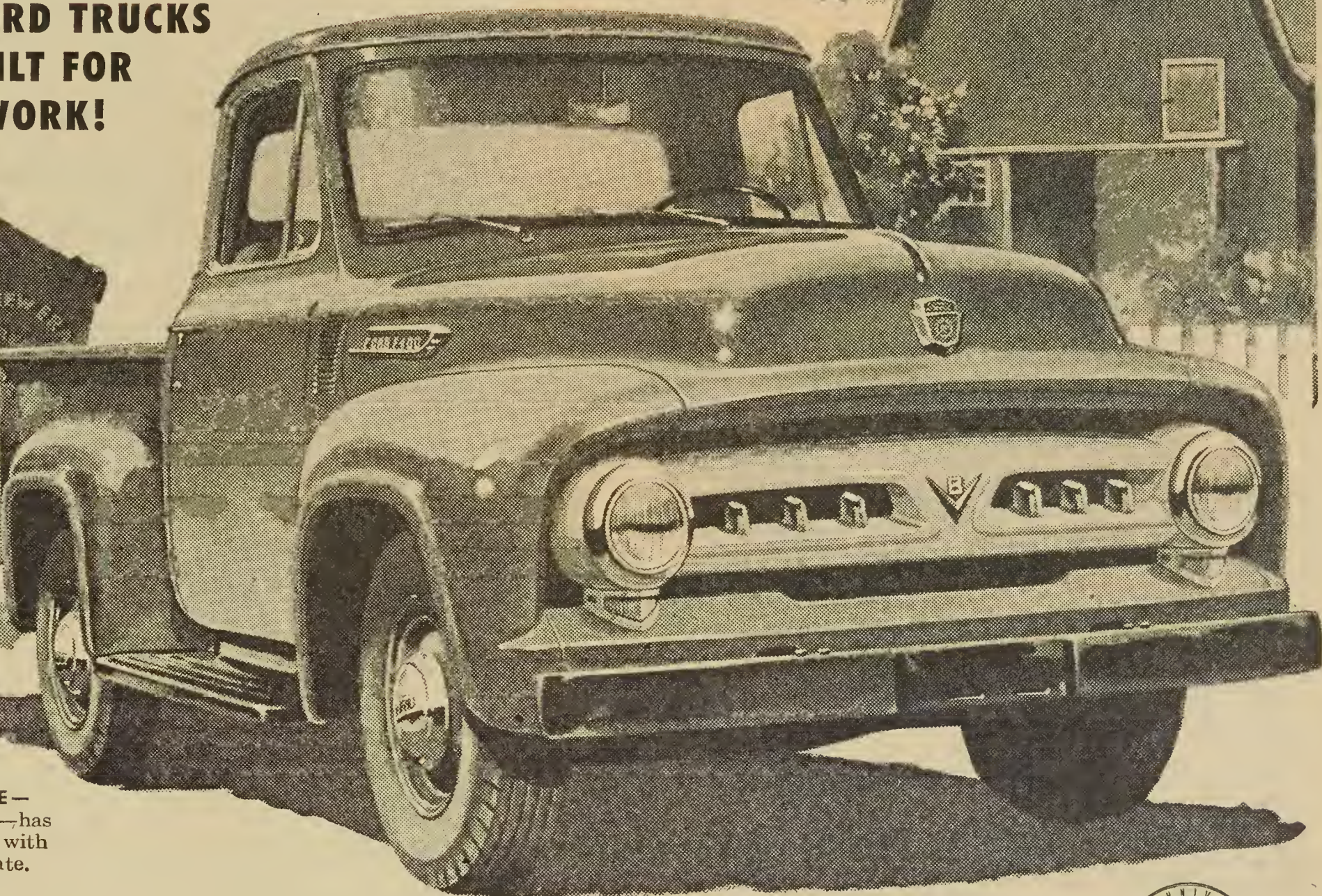


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**GREATEST FORD TRUCKS  
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FARM WORK!**



**FARMERS' FAVORITE**—the Ford F-100 Pickup—has new 6½-ft. pickup box with rigid, clamp-tight tailgate. *Deluxe cab illustrated.*



Fifty Years Forward on the American Road

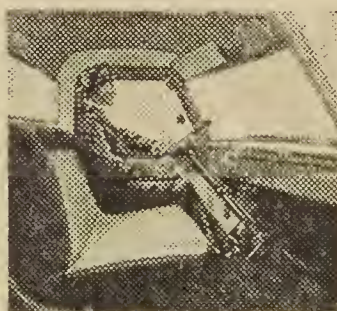


## Completely New for '53 FORD *ECONOMY* TRUCKS

### NEW TIME-SAVING FEATURES GET JOBS DONE FAST!

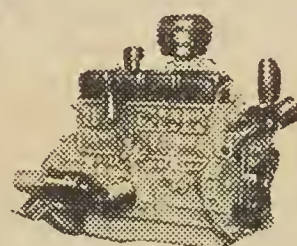
Ford Economy Trucks for '53 are completely new from the tires up! New cabs, new chassis, new power, new transmissions . . . every inch specifically designed to save time, provide quick and economical truck transportation in every kind of farm work. New Ford Truck *time-saving features* GET JOBS DONE FAST . . . at still *lower cost*!

### NEW "DRIVERIZED" CABS CUT DRIVER FATIGUE!



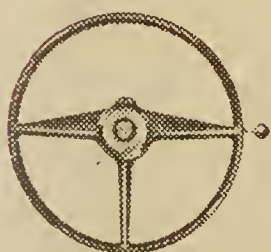
New one-piece curved windshield 55% bigger! New wider, adjustable seats, with new *shock absorber*. Wider door opening. New rotor latches and push-button handles.

### NEW LOW-FRICTION POWER! Choice of 5 engines . . . V-8 or Six!



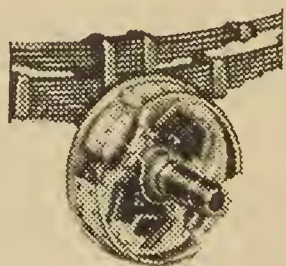
Overhead valve, 101-h.p. *Cost Clipper* Six cuts friction "power waste," saves gas. Famous 106-h.p. Truck V-8, 112-h.p. Big Six and Low-Friction 145- and 155-h.p. *Cargo King* V-8's!

### NEW TRANSMISSIONS Widest choice in truck history!



*Fordomatic Drive* or Over-drive available in ½-tonners (extra cost). Synchro-Silent transmissions throughout—no "double clutching." Steering column shift standard on all 3-speed transmissions.

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Longer front and rear springs for easier ride, longer life! New, powerful self-energizing brakes for better control. New set-back, wide-tread front axles for shorter turning.

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## costs less to feed

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**SAYS LEROY WELK**  
Stonehurst Farm,  
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"With a growing family (six children) we have had to build our herd fast. Kaff-A is a big help because it raises herd replacements more economically than any other calf raising method. We can switch to Kaff-A earlier, continue it for six months because it takes so much less product and get a real blue ribbon calf at six months."



Norma Welk with "G. Fine Stonehurst", born at Pa. Farm show and named for the state's governor. "G. Fine" is one of 30 calves being raised on Kaff-A at Stonehurst.

"Kaff-A gives a 'boost' and 'bloom' that whole milk won't. Robert's Holstein 2-year old (Jr. Ch., Pa. Farm Show) and Norma's junior heifer were among the biggest in their classes. When we show—when we sell—whenever we total up the dairy receipts—we give Kaff-A a lot of credit."

**NOTE:** 3,000,000 healthy heifers have been raised on Kaff-A. Get Kaff-A today from your feed store, milk hauler or hatcheryman.

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Makers of Semi-Solid Emulsions, Pex, Sparx and Kaff-A. © 1953

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Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money. Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan. Saves over \$100 per machine. Famous quality, long lasting construction. Has special hitch. No clog agitator. Instant shut-off. Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding. Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs. per acre. Sizes 3 to 14 ft. Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors. Over 14,000 now working in 48 states. Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee. Act now.

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142 GREENE STREET • NEW YORK 12, N. Y.

Say you saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**



On our way West, we will stop off for three days at renowned Glacier National Park, one of nature's scenic wonderlands. Picture shows Many Glacier Hotel in its setting of shining mountain grandeur.

## August 21 — September 14 See Alaska With Us !

THREE weeks ago an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reader came into our Ithaca offices and said, "I hear you're having another Alaska tour this summer. If you are, I want to make reservations right now for myself and my wife. Last year we wrote in too late, and we don't intend to be left out this time!"

That was before we announced our 1953 Alaska Cruise in our March 7 issue, and since then reservations and requests for the printed itinerary have been pouring in. The dates are August 21 to September 14—twenty-five days of the most glorious kind of a vacation. This year we hope to be able to take all of you who want to go—but don't delay in getting the printed itinerary or in making your reservation. A. A. tours have a way of filling up fast!

Our tour leader will, of course, be Mr. Verne BeDell of the Northern Pacific Railway; and if you have ever gone with him on one of our tours, you don't need to be told that he is the world's best escort. Our tours, by the way, are the only ones he conducts personally, and he says he does it because A.A. folks are such grand people to travel with!

Besides a thrilling 12-day cruise to Alaska, this tour includes three of the greatest scenic attractions in America: Glacier Park, Rainier National Park, and Yellowstone. We'll stop off at Glacier Park on our way West and spend three unforgettable days there in this "Switzerland of America." Mighty Mt. Rainier will be visited on August 27, and the next day we will board our ship, the S.S. Aleutian, flagship of the Alaska Steamship company. It is a beautiful ship, as large as an ocean liner, and our life aboard it for the next twelve days will be "out of this world."

We'll have a wonderful time on ship-board as we cruise in the calm blue

waters of the beautiful Inside Passage to the land of the Midnight Sun. We'll relax in our deck chairs and watch the scenery go by; we'll enjoy delicious meals and pleasant deck games with our fellow travelers; we'll go ashore at many Alaskan ports, and even take two land sightseeing trips.

The days will fly by, and when our cruise comes to an end, we'll still have ahead of us our visit to Yellowstone and our trip across the country in Northern Pacific's famous transcontinental "Mainstreeter," whose delicious meals and courteous service are memorable things in themselves.

The cost of the "all-expense" ticket for this marvelous three and a half weeks' trip is very reasonable (for example, \$837.62 from Syracuse, N. Y.). It covers absolutely everything except one lunch in Anchorage (where we will want to choose our own place to eat), and such personal expenses as laundry and souvenirs. Train, hotel, boat accommodations; delicious meals (four a day on the boat!); baggage transfers; sightseeing trips, expert escort service, and even tips are all included.

Our printed itinerary will give you full details of this outstanding trip, as well as the exact cost from your own point of departure. To get a copy, fill out the coupon below and mail it today to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

In the itinerary you will find a reservation blank. Use it to send in your reservation, and enclose with it a deposit of \$25 per person. All deposits and other payments will be returned if you have to cancel your reservation.

We hope to have you with us, and we can assure you that you'll have the trip of a lifetime, in company with the nicest folks in the world, and with absolutely no travel worries.

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American Agriculturist  
Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Alaska Summer Cruise, August 21- September 14.

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(Please Print)



# Soil Conditioners

## SHOW REAL PROMISE

New soil conditioners seem to promise future usefulness. What is your opinion of the new soil conditioners I have read about?

I BELIEVE soil conditioners have great possibilities, but at present I think most farmers should go slow.

I have read articles which try to explain what they are made of. One of the most understandable says they are calcium or sodium salts and are related molecularly to synthetic rubber and to Dynel and Orlon fibers. You understand, of course, that these conditioners add no plant food to the soil. They do improve structure and workability and tests indicate that this improvement may last several years. Perhaps the biggest advantage is in improving the tilth of heavy clay. This improvement comes from causing many small soil particles to form clumps which act like individual soil particles. You won't get worth-while results from soil already in good condition or from soil well-supplied with organic matter.

There are several soil conditioners on the market and tests show that some are more effective than others. Some are liquid, some powder, and some, I hear, have been fortified with plant food. It is not enough to sprinkle them on top of the soil. They must be worked in, preferably when the soil is dry.

Naturally the cost of soil conditioners when first put on the market was high. Everyone agrees that they will become cheaper but no one seems willing to predict how much cheaper.

### Hastens Maturity

While no plant food is added, crops do grow better and tend to mature earlier which adds to returns for some crops, tomatoes for example. It has been pointed out that the use of soil conditioners, if it becomes common, may add another problem to those agronomists now face. If plant growth is stimulated, humus will be burned up faster and plant food will be exhausted more rapidly.

As little as 100 pounds of soil conditioner per acre has prevented soil from crusting over, but 500-1,000 pounds worked into the top three inches is one recommended rate of application.

On vegetables, spraying a band of soil along the row with 30 pounds to the acre has helped "come up" and early growth.

Soil conditioners were tried experimentally this past season and surely the number of tests all over the country on various soils and for various crops will be greatly increased in 1953.

As new facts develop we will give them to you. Meanwhile you will find it exceedingly interesting to try out a conditioner on a small area. When you do it, follow directions with care and next fall write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and tell us your observations.

—H.L.C.

**March 23-27**  
**CORNELL**  
**Farm and Home**  
**Week at**  
**Ithaca, N. Y.**  
**March 23-27**



"Is that  
our  
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Yes, sir, young man, that's your telephone. Yours will be added to the more than two million installed in rural areas since 1945.

As the number of telephones has grown, service has improved year after year. Today, most telephones in rural areas have eight or fewer parties on the line. Not only that, nine out of ten have better ringing systems. And nearly all rural telephones are lift-the-receiver type.

Day by day there is more and better service. You can call more people tonight than you could this morning.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



DEPT. OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS —  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY FINDS 42.6% of ALL  
RURAL FIRES IN NEW YORK STATE ARE  
CAUSED BY LIGHTNING

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**LIGHTNING**  
**ROD SYSTEMS**



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There is no substitute for Electra. Ask to see the representative's 1953 Electra identification card before you buy.

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Openings for Representatives

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|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1 Cortland Apple       | \$1.00 |
| 1 Bartlett Pear        | 1.00   |
| 1 Montmorency Cherry   | 1.00   |
| 1 Stanley Prune        | 1.00   |
| 1 Golden Jubilee Peach | 1.00   |

The above collection for \$4.50  
2 yr. trees, 4 to 5 ft.  
None Better Grown

#### SPECIAL GARDEN COLLECTION

|                              |        |
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| 25 Asparagus, 2 yr. roots    | \$1.25 |
| 25 Sparkle Strawberry Plants | 1.25   |
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The above collection for \$5.00

FLOWERING SHRUBS. A succession of bloom all summer. Forsythia, Syringa Cor, Weigelia Rosea, Hydrangea, P. G. 4 for \$2.25.

ROSES. Six Choice 2 yr. Everblooming, from June until frost, \$5.00. Our selection.

CATALOG. On request. It contains splendid assortment of True-to-Name Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Roses at Very Reasonable Prices.

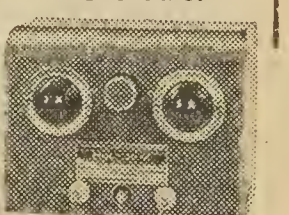
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Daily By Opening  
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Only.....

Controlled grazing by use of temporary electric fencing lengthens grazing season, increases butterfat poundage, beef weight. Cows graze down pasture quickly and evenly, eat all grass, legumes and weeds instead of tramping down and destroying pasture while walking off fat. Rotating pastures allows grass to recover faster. Weed Clipper Kill Weeds on Contact! No Shorts! Hol-Dem Fences hold stock even on the driest ground. Six models to choose from. 5-Year Guarantee. Write for FREE Folder "Pasture Yield".

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FAST, DEPENDABLE  
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Agrico Factories and Warehouses

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★ PINE PLAINS  
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## EXTRA INCREASES IN CROP YIELD AND QUALITY

**"AGRICO pays \$22.27 EXTRA  
per acre on OATS!"**

"In planting my oats, I checked AGRICO FOR GRAIN against another 3-12-6 fertilizer, both at 300 lbs. per acre," says Henry Freemire, of Cobleskill, N.Y. "Agrico made 72.9 bu. per acre—26.2 bu. MORE oats per acre than the other fertilizer. That's \$22.27 MORE oats per acre with Agrico. The EXTRA increase on only one acre with Agrico was enough to pay the entire cost of fertilizing 3 acres with the other goods, plus a profit besides! Agrico is a REAL money-maker!"



HENRY FREEMIRE  
Cobleskill, N. Y.

### \$782. RETURN FROM 9-ACRE PASTURE



CARL MELLNITZ  
Castorland, N. Y.

"Last April 25 we seeded a 9-acre pasture to ladino-orchard grass, harrowing in 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, 700 lbs. per acre, and applying AGRICO FOR GRAIN, 400 lbs. per acre, at seeding," write Carl Mellnitz and Emanuel Schneider, of Castorland, N. Y. "Beginning June 12 (48 DAYS after seeding), 28 milk cows grazed this nine acres for a total of 79 days. Milk production for the first 31 days' grazing for 28 cows increased by 6,000 lbs. and we fed 3½ tons less grain than usual and no hay at all during the Summer. The extra milk and feed savings totaled \$782.50—a good return the first season on \$30. an acre for seed and fertilizer!"

MAKE your fertilizer dollar go farther, work harder, pay a bigger return. Cash in on the EXTRA crop-producing power that makes AGRICO the Nation's Leading Fertilizer.

Take advantage of fast, dependable service from Agrico factories and warehouses . . . bring your truck, or see your nearby Agrico Agent

Agrico Fertilizers and 18% NORMAL Superphosphate give you utmost value... due to large-scale production... from our mines and factories to your farm... backed by over 85 years' successful experience.

### "Agrico DOUBLED My Hay Yield"

"We applied AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, 700 lbs. per acre, to a 17-acre field of alfalfa-ladino-timothy, leaving an unfertilized check strip," writes George M. Cooper, Mgr., W. P. Wadsworth Farm, Mt. Morris, N. Y. "Agrico produced 13,488 lbs. hay per acre, with much higher percentage of legumes—MORE THAN DOUBLE the unfertilized yield. We're fertilizing haylands regularly from now on. A.A.C. Spreader Service does the job accurately, at low cost."



GEORGE M. COOPER  
Mt. Morris, N. Y.

Get Free-Flowing  
AGRICO  
and  
18% NORMAL  
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Dear  
Editor



### OPPOSES RESTRICTIONS ON MILK SALES

YOU are probably familiar with the new proposed legislation up before the New York state legislature pertaining to further restrictions on the installation of pasteurizing plants and operation of dairy stores. I feel that we have at present enough state control over our milk industry.

For a long time in this state it has been very difficult and in many cases impossible for a farmer to procure a license from the state to pasteurize and sell his own milk.

The state has tried almost every trick in the book to catch these farmers and see to it that they are crowded out. At the present time, if a farmer produces milk and doesn't possess a state license he is forced to sell to a licensed dealer.

During the time of year when production is heavy, retail prices remain the same as during the short period of the year. However, the price the farmer gets for his milk from the dealer drops off considerably. This practice and other similar practices have forced some farmers who are looking to the future to take other steps toward finding an outlet for milk.

Of course many fellows have been fortunate enough to have opportunities to buy in licenses from old dealers going out of business. These fortunate farmers were admitted into the great and honorable clan of Milk dealers of the state of New York.

Controls are all right in their place but I feel our state would be far better off with no milk controls at all.

—C.T.E., New York

—A.A.—

### GOATS FOR MILK AND FUN

I teach school, but having been raised on a farm, I purchased a place mainly to have room to stretch out when the urge overcame me. I have done very little to the land (only about 12 acres tilled) as the buildings were not to our liking and I am doing my own carpenter work in renovating them.

For stock I have at present six goats. Have had single cows in the past but the barn needs repairing before I dare put a heavy animal into it. As for the goats, I would recommend them to any family who have children, not only for the nutritious milk but for the fun the kids get out of them. They certainly are interesting animals.—R.L., Vt.

—A.A.—

### BUYING REPLACEMENTS

I buy no dairy cow "replacements." I am assembling a registered Ayrshire herd and by following my production records I cull the lowest producers each year to the extent that my 4 to 6 heifers will not keep my herd up, as I am increasing my milkers 1 or 2 each year. So I make a practice of buying 1 or 2 well-bred registered heifers each fall, usually at private treaty from a known Ayrshire breeder.

Last fall I bought 3 bred heifers and a 15-year-old cow at the Clinton-Franklin-Essex Ayrshire Club sale at Malone. This was a well-managed sale, similar to our own St. Lawrence Valley Club Spring sale, and I believe dairy replacement consignment sales handling grade cattle could do the ordinary farmer a great favor by following the same procedure in regard to disease, age of animal, name of consignor, etc.

Many animals are sold as dairy replacements that any farmer should be man enough to sell only for beef, even for a little less money.—K.T., N. Y.



# 1953 - A Good Year to "Step Up" Seeding

**I**N THE Northeast it's always a good time to grow more grass, especially more legumes. But this year is an exceptionally good one because the price of the usual mixture of grass and legume seed is substantially lower for the first time in ten years. The decrease in cost of most grass seeds will vary from 16 to 30 per cent. There are three exceptions, timothy is higher and so is brome, but birdsfoot is about the only legume that will cost you more than it did a year ago.

One of the first questions to come up is: What can you as an individual dairyman do this spring? For one thing you can seed all the grain you sow. You can also plan to use less grasses and more legumes. You can plan to reseed more than the average amount of pasture which, of course, is an investment rather than an expense because you will not get full results this summer. Finally you can be extra liberal with the amount of fertilizer you use. It will help to insure good results, and fertilizer also is a good buy compared with prices of other farm supplies.

## Cuts Feed Purchases

A few figures will show the importance of growing more feed on the farm. In January, dairymen in the Northeast sold somewhere around 8 per cent more milk than they did in the same month a year ago. But in spite of the increased production, the gross milk receipts for the month were 5 per cent below the previous year. Fortunately, cost of purchased feed was down about 9 per cent, but weighing all the facts it seems important to raise as much of a cow's ration on the farm as you can. As already indicated, that means more grass, and particularly more legumes because more legumes means more protein.

Corn comes into the picture, too; mainly because you can grow three bushels of corn with an hour's labor, but as recent as 1944 the average corn production per hour was only 8/10 of a bushel. Furthermore, it is well to remember that it costs around \$30 a ton just for freight and handling, to get corn from the corn belt to a Northeast dairy farm.

## Grass Seed Mixtures

Another question concerns what to seed. Cornell recommends 8 pounds of alfalfa and 8 of brome grass (or 6 of timothy) for fields that are well drained and favorable for alfalfa.

Another mixture for the same type of soil is 8 pounds of alfalfa, one of ladino and 8 of brome grass (or 6 of timothy). Brome grass is recommended where stands are to be left three or more years. If you are going to pasture in rotation it is a good idea to use a mixture containing ladino.

A general purpose mixture to be left two to five years where drainage is moderately good is 4 pounds of medium red clover, 4 of alfalfa, one of ladino, 6 of timothy (or 8 of brome grass). With the price of alfalfa down considerably it looks like a good idea to include it on some fields where you might question its use in a year when seed was high priced.

Particularly with alfalfa, the price of seed is not only down but you are getting a better seed. Ranger, recommended for New York, will stay in meadows longer than some of the older varieties. In New Jersey, Atlantic is a new variety that is recommended, and both in New Jersey and in the Hudson Valley you can do well to consider Buffalo.

To a considerable extent the same

situation is true of all seeds. Certainly hybrid corn will give you a higher yield than some of the older open-pollinated varieties. The same is also true of many small grain varieties and there has been much improvement even in common grass.

On fields that are poorly drained or dry, Cornell suggests 5 pounds of birdsfoot, 5 of timothy (or 8 of brome grass). Empire birdsfoot is long lived and can be cut for hay from 10 to 20 days later than red clover. The European birdsfoot can replace red and alsike clover on poorly drained soils. It is ready to cut after red clover, but it is not as long lived as Empire under continuous grazing.

Still another mixture for good to moderate drainage to be used for rotated pasture, grass silage or hay is one of ladino clover, 3 to 6 of alfalfa and 6 of orchard grass (or 8 of brome grass). Orchard grass must be grazed early and hard in order to keep it under control. If that's done it will be more productive than brome grass in mid-summer.

A mixture for the same purpose on soils not as well drained is 6 of medium red clover, one of ladino and 6 of timothy. On very poorly drained soils, use alsike instead of red, reduce timothy to 4 pounds and add 2 pounds of redbud. Do not use red and alsike clover as the only legume if you plan to leave seedings down more than two years.

## Shallow Seeding

There is no question but that you get a better catch of grass and clover if you sow the seed shallow. Many farmers are doing that by dropping the grass seed behind the grain drill rather than ahead of it. A well prepared seed bed is also almost a "must" if you want to get a good catch. Otherwise the seed will rattle down through the clods and eventually be so deep that it never will sprout.

As always, the seeding is likely to be better if you plant your companion crop at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre rather than 2 bushels. Inoculating legumes is a good investment and particularly with birdsfoot, where it won't hurt to use more than recommended on the package.

Weeds are always a problem, and fortunately there are several answers. The first one is a thorough preparation of the seed bed which kills a lot of weeds. Then you can spray to control weeds.

Yes, 1953 is a good year to seed, and now is a good time to lay your plans, including what mixture you will use, how you will fit the seedbed and how you will control the weeds.

— A. A. —

## NEW YORK PEN STABLE REQUIREMENTS

If you are planning to build a pen stable or remodel your present barn into one, or if you now have a pen stable you will be interested in the minimum standards for pen type dairies. Made up by the New York State Department of Health, these standards were written following many meetings of a committee which studied the problems involved and made recommendations. The standards of course apply to New York State but are of interest to any dairyman who has a pen stable.

You can get a copy of this on request. Ask for the booklet "Pen Type Dairy Minimum Standards for Compliance." Send your request to the New York State Department of Health, Albany, New York.



## Healthy Hens — More Eggs WITH A CONCRETE POULTRY HOUSE

For healthier and more productive flocks, build a concrete poultry house. Concrete has no crevices for lice and other parasites. It keeps out rats, weasels and vermin. It is easy to keep warm, clean and dry. Most important of all—*concrete can't burn!*

If you need help get in touch with a local concrete contractor or building material dealer. Mail coupon below for free booklet on concrete poultry houses. If you need information on other concrete farm improvements indicate this on the coupon.

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20 Providence St., Boston 16, Mass. • 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.  
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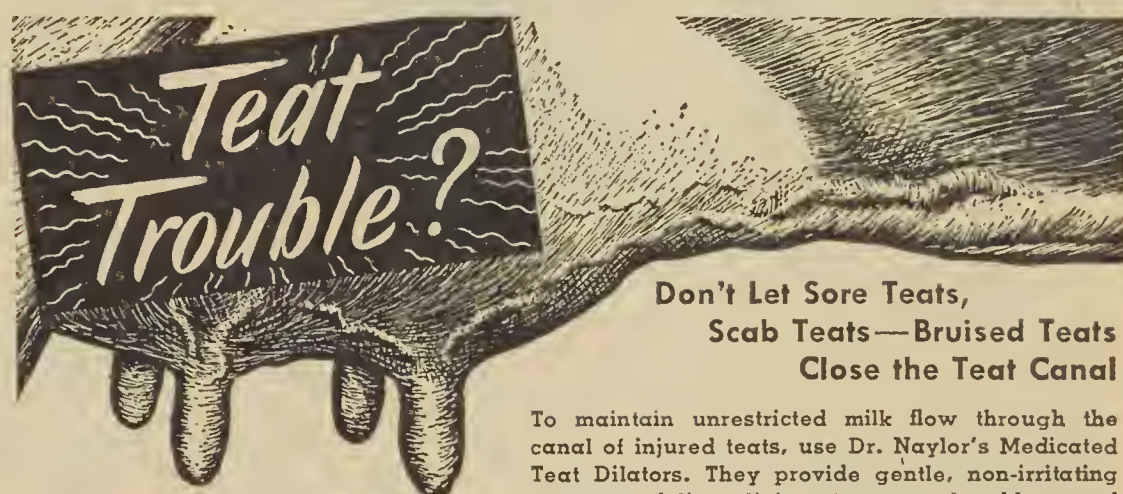
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work

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## Don't Let Sore Teats, Scab Teats—Bruised Teats Close the Teat Canal

To maintain unrestricted milk flow through the canal of injured teats, use Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators. They provide gentle, non-irritating support to delicate lining of teat canal and keep end of teat open in its natural shape while tissues heal.

**ANTISEPTIC.** Dr. Naylor Dilators perform the same function in teat canal as sterilized, absorbent dressings applied to external wounds. Contain SULFATHIAZOLE—the medication is IN the Dilators and is released slowly for prolonged antiseptic action.

Due to their soft, absorbent construction, Dr. Naylor Dilators fit either large or small teats—are easy to insert and stay in the teat.

**EASY TO USE**—Simply keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand.



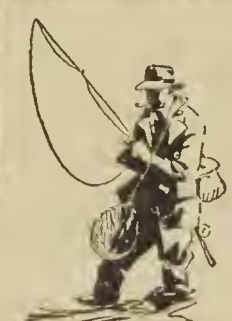
Large Pkg. (45 Dilators) \$1.00

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At drug and farm stores or by mail postpaid.

H. W. Naylor Co., Morris 17, N. Y.

**Dr. Naylor's  
MEDICATED  
Teat Dilators**



## POST YOUR FARM

with signs that are easy to read, and withstand wind and weather. WE HAVE THEM (12"x12").

Price WITHOUT Name and Address: \$1.50 per doz.; \$6.00 per 50; \$11.00 per 100

Price WITH Name and Address: \$3.50 per dozen; \$8.00 per 50; \$13.00 per 100

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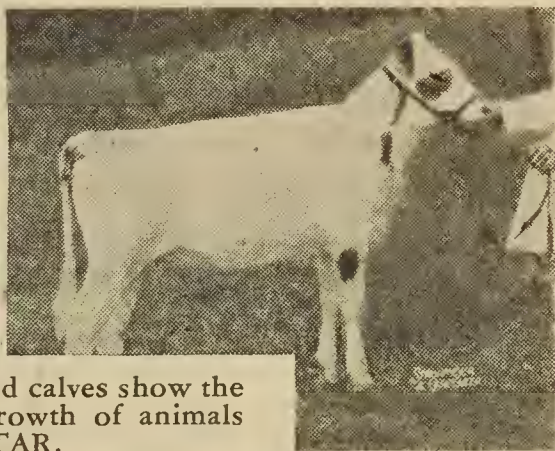
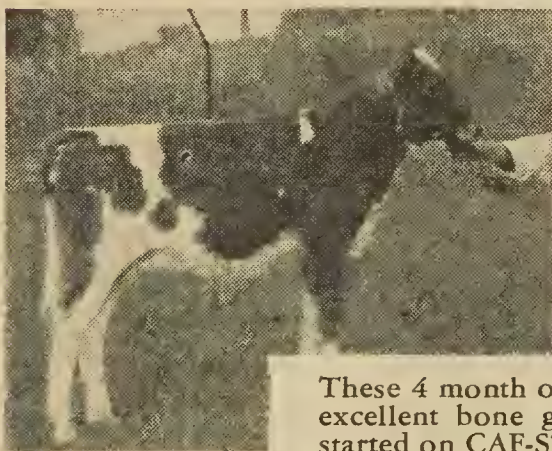


# DAWNWOOD FARMS FEED TESTS PROVE ANIMALS ARE WHAT THEY EAT!



Candy and Sandy, above, 2 weeks old... right, 11 months old.

These famous identical twin heifers were born at Dawnwood Farms, and used in an amazing feed test. Candy, on milk, gained 103 lbs. in 3 months... cost \$57.33. Sandy, on CAF-STAR, gained 112 lbs. in 3 months, cost \$14.95.



These 4 month old calves show the excellent bone growth of animals started on CAF-STAR.



Note the fine udder development of a 6 month old heifer at Dawnwood Farms. This udder is typical of calves started on CAF-STAR.

Notice the depth on these yearling heifers raised at Dawnwood Farms. All were started on CAF-STAR liquid feeding, followed by CAF-STAR fed dry and sprinkled on the grain ration.



Check your milk replacement. Is it freshly mixed? Check the smell and *taste*. Is it sour?

CAF-STAR is made and sold in the East. Your dealer gets it fresh every few days. It stays fresh and sweet because it's made from sweet powdered milk (not whey or buttermilk) plus vitamins, antibiotic aureomycin and the best feed elements.

Note CAF-STAR has more *body* when you mix it—proof it's jam-packed with more food value for your money.



DAWNWOOD FARMS, A. A. 21, Amenia, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Send me absolutely FREE:

1. Special chart for keeping my records of Calf Weight increases.
2. Special tape that tells the calf's weight by measuring the heart girth.
3. How to prevent Scours and raise fine calves (booklet).
4. Facts on the use of Aureomycin Antibiotic in calf raising.

My Name and Address.....

My Feed Dealer's Name and Address.....

## The Question Box

Our well water has so much iron dissolved in it that it is very troublesome. Is there any way that this can be removed?

If the iron concentration is quite low, it is possible that a water softener will remove enough of this to remove the objectionable effect on the plumbing fixtures. On the other hand, it may be necessary to install a water treatment device for removing iron concentration from the well water. Most of the manufacturing companies that make water softeners also make equipment for removing iron concentration from the well water.

I would like to point out that any dealer with whom you may negotiate should send a sample of the water from your well to his company for analysis before he installs any equipment for you. Most of the well-known companies manufacturing this equipment are prepared to make a dependable analysis and they will furnish you a report as to whether or not their equipment can do the job and how well it can be done. You should not buy any water treatment equipment until such an analysis has been made.—Paul Hoff, College of Agriculture

How much ground limestone should I use on lawns?

About 25 pounds of ground limestone per 1,000 square feet.

What's a practical way to seed brome grass?

It can be mixed with grain and drilled, in which case the mixture should be stirred frequently. Set the drill at 7 pecks for a mixture of 1½ bushels of oats and about 8 pounds of brome. Brome can also be mixed with ground lime or "super" and put in the fertilizer compartment of the drill.

When are hog prices likely to be highest during the year?

Normally there is a peak in late February or March and another in late August or early September. Low point is usually in late November, December or early January.

How early in the spring should I prune red raspberry plants?

We think it is a good idea to wait until growth starts so you can determine whether or not there has been winter killing. Most home gardeners like to cut back raspberry canes to about waist high or breast high. You

will, of course, cut back those that have been winter killed and it is a good idea also to take out those that look weak and are unlikely to produce a satisfactory crop.

Is urea a safe ingredient to put into feeds?

It has been found that animals that chew their cuds can use a certain amount of urea as a feed. However, no dairyman should put it into a home mixed feed because he cannot be sure of thorough mixing, and too much urea eaten by an animal at one time can be fatal.

I would like information on how to saw out round rafters.

Practically all the agricultural colleges can furnish you for a few cents, blueprint plans for cutting and nailing round rafters for any desired width of building. Many of the larger lumber yards also have these blueprint plans for their customers to look over and will get the blueprint plan for type and width of rafter you decide on.

The pre-cut bent and glued round rafters are much stronger than the homemade ones and can be delivered to your farm almost as cheaply, if the cost of labor is counted in. Your dealer can secure these for you, or your agricultural college can help you.

How much effect does grazing have on the production of maple syrup?

Some careful tests have been made in Ohio and they find that allowing cows to graze in a maple grove causes gradual death of trees and is likely to cause a loss of between 5 and 6 gallons of syrup per acre per year. Also, they found that keeping cows out of the maple grove results in the starting of a large number of young trees.

We have a copper pipe which brings soft water from a spring. It seems to be corroded. I wonder if you can tell us why.

The life of copper pipe when it is carrying very soft water is likely to be extremely short because the alkaline material in the water which causes hardness is absent. Alkali counteracts any slight acid condition in the water when it is present. When it is absent, of course, this weak acid will attack the copper pipe. Of course the concentration of acid in spring water is very low and it is not at all harmful to either humans or animals but the con-

ZIP ZIP!



I find zippers here and zippers there,  
On vest and mackintoshes;  
They're on my purse and on my pants,  
And also on galoshes.

We're living in a zipper age;  
But when I give a rip,  
It's very disconcerting if  
My zipper will not zip.



### OPPORTUNITY

**S**OME social workers, because of their preoccupation with those who are inadequate or unfortunate, become so concerned about saving the unfortunate that they think these are the major concern of a good society.

They forget that the key thing is not handouts for the relatively few unfortunates, but providing opportunities for the many to become solvent, because only as the many can become solvent will there be anything much for the unfortunate.

—Honorable Walter H. Judd, M.D.

tinuous contact between copper pipe and soft water does produce corrosion of the pipe.

So far as I know, there is not anything that you can do to correct this situation and it is only a matter of time until you will have to install a new water line. When you do, I would suggest that you put in a plastic pipe line since the ground acid apparently has no effect upon plastic pipe. Black plastic pipe is available at most farm supply stores and it can be put in in much the same manner as you would put in either copper or galvanized pipe, except that when you lay the plastic pipe in the trench it should be "snaked" rather than being laid perfectly straight. This is necessary because the plastic pipe has a higher coefficient of expansion than metal pipe and it could be damaged by being subject to temperature low enough to produce excessive contraction of its length.

I would also like to mention the fact that plastic pipe is not recommended for use inside of buildings due to this high coefficient of expansion. Where you are having trouble with corrosion of copper pipes, I would suggest that you use galvanized pipe inside the building.—Paul R. Hoff

\* \* \*

How long has it been since any material other than copper has been used to install lightning rods? Is there any other material being used today, what is it called, and how good is it in the way of protection?

Lightning rods and grounds of material other than copper have been used for a number of years and so far as we know they are equally effective in protection against lightning. Such other materials include copper clad steel where the copper covering as well as the steel core, galvanized iron or steel and aluminum. Although some of these other materials have been used for a number of years, the use of aluminum became common with the introduction of aluminum sheets for roofs. The reason for this is that when some other metal, especially copper comes in contact with an aluminum roof, rapid corrosion is likely to occur at this point of contact.—Paul R. Hoff

\* \* \*

Are any figures available to show how many graduates from our State Schools or Cornell actually go back to the farm?

We are told that about half of the students who take agriculture in any one of the agricultural and technical institutes in New York State go back to their home farm. The other half get jobs in occupations connected with farming such as milk testers, ice cream manufacturers, farm machinery salesmen, etc.

At Cornell it is figured that from 1/4 to 1/3 of the graduates in agriculture go into farming. However, during the depression the figure was down as low as 12 per cent. About 15 per cent of the graduates continue their studies to get an advanced degree.

\* \* \*

What's the best alfalfa for long-lived stands?

Ranger is being recommended for long stands because it is winter hardy and resistant to bacterial wilt.

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Potatoes grown in Chlordane-treated soil are free from harmful insecticidal residues. Chlordane leaves no off-flavor in potatoes. When wireworm damage to tubers is eliminated there is at the same time less chance for rots and fungus disease to get a start.

Chlordane may be applied as dust or spray—broadcast or in bands—mixed with fertilizer or applied when plowing. Special application equipment is not needed. The type of formulation used will depend upon the equipment available.

### Free Booklet Available

The quantity of Chlordane necessary to effect control depends upon the type of soil in which potatoes are grown. Sandy soils require about 2 pounds of actual Chlordane, clays and loams from 2 to 4 pounds, peats and mucks from 4 to 10 pounds. For information on rate of application in your area consult your extension service personnel, your local agricultural experiment station, or your county agent.



A booklet now available to you explains in greater detail how Chlordane may be used for control of wireworms in potatoes. Clip and mail coupon today!



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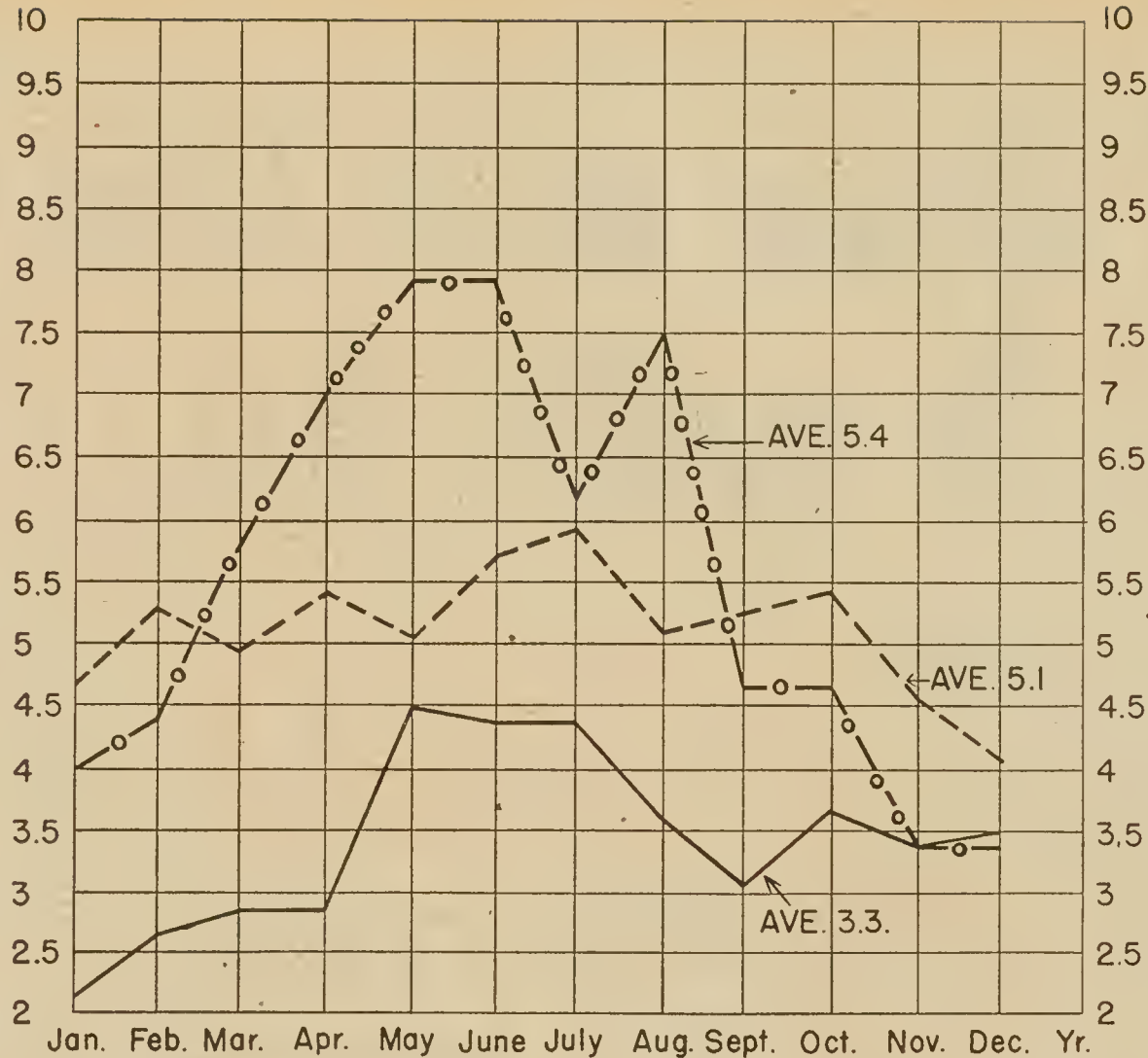
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You can get your own grain to milk ratio by months using figures in your DHIA book. Divide the total pounds of milk for each month by the total grain fed including what's fed to dry cows. Spot your dots on the graph, connect the twelve dots, and compare the result with those shown above.

### GRAIN TO MILK RATIO?

(Continued from Page 1)

doesn't know one cow from another and feeds all of them the same. That is an expensive method of feeding milk cows.

There is a grain feeding table in the front of the DHIA book that gives the normal requirement of grain for cows with different percentages of butterfat, and as a supplement to poor, good or excellent roughage. Many feed companies have handy feeding tables available for the use of their customers and the extension services in most states have them available. These grain feeding tables are excellent guides for the feeding of individual cows. However, judgment should be used with them as some cows require more feed than others.

A grain to milk ratio is not a good guide for individual feeding but it is an excellent measure of the feeding program for the entire herd. There is still room on the accompanying chart

to plot one more herd. Why don't you see how yours compares?

— A. A. —

### TIME FOR BARN CLEANING

Wisconsin dairy farmers report as follows on the time required for cleaning stables:

The old wheelbarrow and plank system required 70 seconds per cow per day. The use of a litter carrier, track mounted, reduced this to 56 seconds.

When a spreader was driven through the litter alley and loaded by two men, the time average was 55 seconds per cow per day. With one man loading it took 71 seconds.

The use of a drag shovel pulled by a cable hoist cut the time to 28 seconds, while a standard motor-operated gutter cleaner, requiring only the flip of a switch and a man's attention, took an average of 13 seconds per cow per day. For 30 cows, this means reducing the gutter cleaning chore from 35 minutes to 6½ minutes per day.



William Meeder, a student in vocational agriculture at Warsaw, New York. The Jersey cow he is holding was grand champion female at the Wyoming County Fair last fall. Her 3-year-old DHIA record is 8,210 pounds of milk and 509 pounds of fat.

William also owns a young bull who was grand champion Jersey male at the Wyoming County Fair last fall. His dam has a 2-year-old record of 6,800 pounds of milk and 348 pounds of fat in 305 days.



Your "red and white" topped Harder Concrete Silo is the trademark of a progressive and successful farmer. For your Harder gives you maximum efficiency combined with beauty of line and construction. It stands for a better nourished herd, for more and richer milk production. It stands for savings in time, labor, feed and money.

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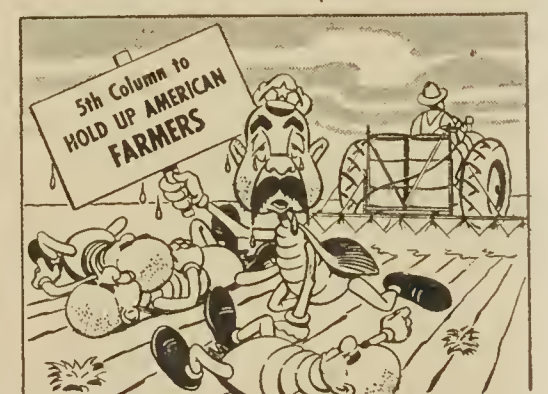
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KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED





By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**T**HERE ARE indications that we are working out of our livestock and meat slump. Prices for animals are not much higher, but our markets are not acting as though they could or would go much lower. Since they never stay steady for a very long period, there is hope for a gradual improvement.

The report of the Association of Chain Stores representing some 4,000 stores shows that beef sales at retail have increased, for the last three weeks 52% over a year ago. Since livestock sales over this period only increased 14% we have another reason to anticipate better livestock prices.

Live animal prices were breaking last August. With direct action at that time for greater meat consumption at the lower prices we might have averted the greater part of the price slump during this fall and winter. Only recently has the fact that meat is a good cheap buy been really brought to the attention of the public.

This again shows how slow our present food marketing system functions in getting lower prices to the consumer when prices break at the farm level. Admittedly the consuming public is slow to change its eating habits and admittedly it is possible to have more of one kind of food than the public will buy, but the fact still remains that consumption, just as it has with meat, can be increased.

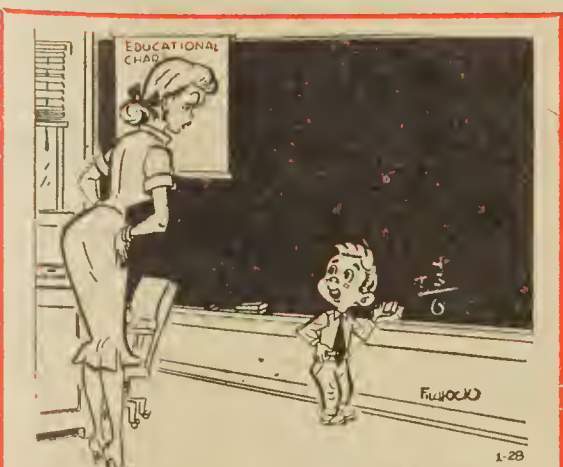
Two important farm marketing problems revolve around farm marketing flexibility, getting the housewife to know about price changes more quickly and making sure that lower costs at wholesale (farm level) be reflected immediately at retail. This is a challenge to our food processing and marketing people, including our cooperatives and ourselves.

### Let's Be Optimistic

I think we are hearing too much from many sources about "the terrible mess we are in" and particularly of the helplessness of the farmer's position in our economy. After all, the farmer has about 20,000,000 more mouths to feed than he had ten years ago, and there are about 15,000,000 fewer people on farms to do it. This position has brought very drastic changes in our farm production while we still have the old order in our marketing. Before we get too "blue", I think we can anticipate some real changes in our farm marketing situation in a few years.

Packaged foods, ready-cooked foods, canned foods, frozen foods, and supermarkets have placed a very large proportion of our food retailing in the big operator's hands. This concentration of buying power has not been met by concentrated farm selling power. This we can look forward to. This trend has been shown by the advantage the large machine-operated acres have had

(Continued on Page 23)



Swift's thrifty plant foods in the Scotch plaid bags . . .

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Far-above-average yields . . . both in quantity and quality! That's what you can expect when you feed your crops BLENN and BRIMM, Swift's specialized crop makers. Their fortified growth elements supplement the natural nutrients in your soil. They provide the balanced feeding that enables your land to produce at top efficiency.

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With manufacturing plants in major crop-growing sections, Swift is able to formulate BLENN and BRIMM to meet the needs of crops grown in your area. For certain crops and soils BLENN, in the red plaid bag, is the ideal plant food. For other crops and different soils, BRIMM, in the yellow plaid bag, does the top job.

Consult your Authorized Swift Agent or dealer. He will advise you about BLENN and BRIMM. You can rely on his advice . . . and be sure to place your order for BLENN and BRIMM early.

Buy at the sign of the Red Steer

RED STEER comes in many analyses to meet the needs of your crops and soil. It is Swift's reliable plant food for general crops. Also, PASTURGRO, Swift's specialized pasture maker, in the green plaid bag.





## Springtime Is Accident Time

Statistics show—and you know—that accidents increase as farm activities increase. Be careful!

## Keep Money Coming In

*Even when you lose  
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A disabling accident kills your earning ability at the very time when you need money the most. But you can keep money coming in—through a Farmers and Traders Accident Disability and Medical Expense Plan designed especially for farmers and others who depend upon their earning ability to support their families. Low cost—with many exclusive benefits. Send coupon today.

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Please send, without cost or obligation, complete details of your new plan that provides Accidental Death Benefits, Disability Income and Medical Payments.

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The newly-elected officers and directors of the New York State Association of County Agricultural Agents. From left to right, seated: W. M. Barry, Secretary-treasurer; Roger W. Cramer, President; H. W. Mattot, Vice-president. Standing, left to right: Directors A. R. Blanchard, R. G. Parker, N. F. Mansfield, R. M. Cary, and H. T. Huckle.

## How "High-Energy" Feeds AFFECT POULTRY KEEPING

By L. E. WEAVER

**A**T the Poultrymen's Get-together held last summer at Cornell, there was a progress report by the nutrition workers on results with a high-energy ration for layers. If final conclusions bear out the findings to date, the art of feeding laying hens may be in for a change and simplification that borders on a revolution. The new all-mash high-energy rations have shown sufficient merit in experimental tests that they will be given a year's practical try-out at the Western New York Standard Laying Test and the Random Sample test.

As a student in classes taught by Professor James E. Rice years ago, I heard much about the "art" and the "science" of various phases of poultry husbandry, particularly the art and science of feeding. Since those days the "science" of feeding has added a host of vitamins and essential minerals to the ration, and more recently antibiotics and surfactants.

The "art" of feeding, however, has marked time more or less. Of course we don't bother any more with oat-sprouters and bone-grinders. The scientists found easier ways to supply the hens with the nutrients found in sprouted oats and ground bone.

### No Agreement

But on the best way to get the feed to the hens (the "art" of feeding), there has been no general agreement. Probably the mash and restricted grain system is most commonly used. The plan of feeding both mash and grain free-choice is popular with many feeders. All-mash is used by some, but for the most part it has been tried, found wanting, and discarded. Additional feeds, such as milk in various forms, wet mash, and pelleted feed, have been and still are widely used. With so many forms in which feed may be furnished to the hens, a great number of combinations are possible.

Judging by their questions, I suspect that most feeders are constantly wondering if they would get better results if they fed more grain, less grain, added pellets, fed pellets earlier or later

in the day, put more wheat or fewer oats in the grain ration, and so on and on. Would it not be a welcome release from all such worries if they could all be swept away by the adoption of one simplified plan? That is what it seems to me this new high-energy all-mash ration may do.

### All-Mash Feed Is Different

The main trouble with all-mash feeding in the past has been that hens couldn't keep on laying and hold their body weight on it. To do that they had to have wet mash or pellets as a supplement. It seems that a hen's digestive system can handle only so much bulk. When her capacity is filled she has to quit taking in food. If the feed is bulky, the hen's capacity is exhausted before she has taken in all the "nutrients" that she must have to maintain her body weight and make eggs. But if the bulky part of the feed is left out and the resulting concentrated mash is still relished by the hens, they can take in enough to maintain their weight and lay to the limit of their inherited capacity of reproduction.

The new mash contains all the essentials in the way of amino acids, and minerals as in the usual mashes; and in addition it carries an increased amount of energy food (carbohydrates) with a compensating reduction of bulk. I expect that there is less alfalfa and bran. The nutrients which these feed-stuffs have supplied in the past are now available in other and less bulky forms.

Like most other wonderful new developments, this one has at least one drawback and probably others. Hens that are fed grain in the litter keep the litter more or less "stirred up." This helps keep the litter from getting as damp as it would otherwise. All-mash feeding "destroys the incentive" to work and increases the problems of dampness.

An unsolved question is: will it still be necessary to feed supplements such as pellets or wet mash in periods of very cold weather? The Cornell experi-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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Mrs. Rhoades' letter will be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 60c, \$1.20, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

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ALL LEADING BREEDS Unsexed, Pullets & Cockerels. Write for Circular, Prices and Information about Bloodtesting, and our 14 day livability Guarantee. **THOMPSONTOWN HATCHERY**, Rt. 30, THOMPSONTOWN, PA.

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THINK NOW about your 1953 needs. Ask for our LITERATURE which shows our DISCOUNT and management practices in these Breeds: R. O. P. White Leghorns, (48.8% R.O.P. Sired), New Hampshires, Bar or Wh. Rocks, Rock-Red or Red-Rock (Sex-Link) Crosses. We give year around service. Full Information furnished Free. U. S. Pullorum Passed. **C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY**, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Read all about my Big — New Improved ANCONAS. 1953 white Egg machines. For lots of large white eggs at less cost per dozen.

Write to:

**Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.**





## BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News



### Late Hatched Pullets Have Advantages, Too

There has been a big swing to pullets hatched from November through March. The increase has been mostly in December and January. We are finding that some of the really smart poultrymen are starting some chicks in May and June now because they have several advantages. Chicks hatched this time of the year usually, but not always, live better than birds hatched in the winter months. They grow into excellent birds. They are easier to hold back from getting into production too soon. They start in with a larger egg. They start in production late in the fall and early winter, allowing time for the yearlings hatched the year before to lay out their eggs and be sold for meat. They will usually lay more eggs in twelve months than birds hatched in the winter because they are less likely to moult. They will lay heavily and lay mostly all large eggs during the highest-priced months of 1954.

You do not get as quick a cash return from late-hatched pullets as you do early-hatched pullets, but over a period of 15 months of production you are likely to come out just as well and often better. The chicks can be given more room than early birds, they can be gotten on range earlier, and I think they are easier to raise. You can use the same brooding facilities that you used for early-hatched birds. Also, they make it possible for you to sell off your old hens at the end of the laying year in November or December and replace them with pullets eager to do a good job for you.

Babcocks White Leghorns live well and lay for a long time. The late-hatched Babcock pullets will make you money if you give them the proper care.

Send for our free catalog which is interesting reading.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.  
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Whether you specialize in EGGS or MEAT we have a breed or cross that will prove really profitable. Here at Clements Chicks, Inc. we have concentrated on breeding for these practical money-making characteristics: rugged health, quick growth, increased vigor and disease resistance, top efficiency in egg and meat production. Hundreds of commercial egg producers and broiler growers are reaping profits year after year with Clements Chicks.

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sex-link cockerels.

**Maine-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean**  
Progressive breeding for 42 years assures the  
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Rush name and address for information and  
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CLEMENTS CHICKS, INC.  
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## HAWLEY White Leghorns



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12,000 N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Clean Breeders  
Also hatching: Gray-Leghorn Crosses—the heavy birds that lay white eggs; and WHITE BROILER CROSSES—the new cross that challenges the best broiler strains.

HAWLEY POULTRY FARM  
WARREN W. HAWLEY & SONS  
Route 1-E, Batavia, New York

Write today for free literature

## How "High-Energy" Feeds Affect Poultry Keeping

(Continued from Opposite Page)

menters say they don't know. In 1951-'52 (when these tests were run) the winter was mild. They must wait for a cold one to get the answer.

### What of The Future?

Chicken raising suddenly changed from a backyard hobby to a business when dependable incubators became common. Every poultry keeper had his own hatching equipment and produced his own chicks, and often a few to sell in the neighborhood. Then came the "mammoth incubators" which changed things again and boosted poultry keeping into an industry. A relatively few big hatching plants have taken over the job of turning out chicks for everybody. The majority of poultry keepers, finding they could purchase chicks for less than they could produce them, have quit bothering with incubators either small or large. To be a successful hatcheryman today one first of all must be a good businessman. Of course it helps if he knows his poultry husbandry, but it is not absolutely essential.

I wonder if the people who produce the country's market eggs will not be facing a similar situation if this new simplified art of feeding laying hens proves successful. Bred-for-high-production stock is now abundant. Control of diseases is pretty well streamlined, and now it looks as though it soon no longer will be necessary to be possessed with the skill of feeding layers which has come only through long experience.

One will need merely to be able to keep his mechanical feeders operating smoothly and phone the bulk delivery service when the feed supply is getting low. When that time arrives the man who is a good salesman, a shrewd buyer and who gets along well with hired help will stay in the game and expand his business at the expense of those who are content to keep themselves so busy with daily chores that they can never find time to keep records, to say nothing of studying them to find the weak spots in the business.

— A. A. —

## REPORTING AGRICULTURE

WILLIAM B. WARD

(Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca, N. Y.) \$4.00

BETTER than any book of its kind that I have seen, "Reporting Agriculture" tells in simple, readable, interesting language how to write for a farm audience—or for any audience—and in particular, it points out the writing opportunities that now exist in the rural field.

Supplementing the farm press now are the farm departments of many newspapers, the house organs of most of the farmers' organizations, the trade publications, the publicity and advertising departments of the manufacturers of farm and rural products, the publicity and copywriting departments of advertising agencies, and all the vast new field for writers in radio and television.

The need for leadership in the rural field is greater than ever. The ability to lead is greatly increased if one can express himself in writing.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)



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OLIVER Tractor 99 on rubber. Starter, lights, generator, three furrow plow, 14 in. Charles Canham, Medina, N. Y. 892MI.

BALERS: John Deere with motor, \$1,250.00. IHC 45T. New Holland 80-77-76, \$950.00 up. Case baler \$350.00. New Holland new 66 balers. Combines: Allis Chalmers \$200.00. John Deere \$200.00. John Deere 1952 with bin & motor. IHC 12 ft. self propelled \$1,750.00. 40 spreaders, 6 Forage Choppers, \$495.00 up. 25 Hayloaders. 25 Slide delivery rakes, 15 Silo fillers, 50 used tractors, 4 Ford with wagner loaders, 50 grain drills, 30 grain binders. New Idea corn shredder. New Idea corn pickers. 7 acres covered new & used farm equipment. See it at Don Howard's, Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone 1225.

FOR SALE: Myers 40 nozzle sprayer, \$595.00; tractor wiro lifters, \$50.00; disc hiller, \$35.00; two-row digger, \$375.00; spreader, \$125.00; evaporator and arch 5'x16', \$200.00. Delivered 150 miles. Eric Bascom, Alstead, New Hampshire.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation—Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" D4-44" 5 ton tractor with hydraulic bulldozer, reconditioned, new tracks, sprockets, etc. \$4,500.00. Cletrac BG 5 ton tractor wide gauge with hydraulic bulldozer, good condition, \$2,950.00. Cletrac BDH—5 ton Diesel tractor, wide gauge with hydraulic angledozer, good condition, tracks very good \$3,500.00. International TD6 Diesel tractor, wide gauge, 3 ton with hydraulic angledozer and winch, excellent condition \$4,500.00. "Caterpillar" D7 tractor with hydraulic bulldozer, manufactured 1946, being reconditioned. "Caterpillar" D7 tractor, with angledozer and winch, being reconditioned. GM Diesel Power Unit, approximately 86 H.P. with outboard bearing very good condition \$2,500.00. Waukesha Diesel Power Unit Model 148 DK, 6 cylinder, approximately 140 H.P.—only two years old, excellent condition \$4,850.00. International UD-18A Power Unit with base and outboard bearing 125 H.P., overhauled in our shop \$2,500.00. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

POWER UNITS: McCormick Deering 80 H.P. diesel with clutch, flat & V-belt drives, bargain. Used Continental \$150.00. Nearly new Continental \$275.00. Huber 60 H.P. \$495.00. La Case tractor late model with starter 65 H.P. \$1095.00. Silver King tractor with starter new tires & mower \$495.00. Don Howard, Canandaigua.

BEAN ROYAL—35-gallon per minute pump. 500-gallon tank, 2 wheel trailer type with low boy mast. Tank filler, hose, gun, lights and tower on tank. 2 years old. New condition. \$1,800.00. Elwood Bros., Londonderry, Tel. Nashua 332-M2, N. H.

FOR SALE—New improved Coleman onion planters. Rehm, R. 4, Bridgeton, N. J.

## DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 19)

over the smaller home-operated farms. Maybe this advantage will continue (many think so) but I am not convinced.

If large machines can be devised that will plant or harvest one hundred or two hundred acres in a day or two, it is also true that the original cost of those machines, keeping them up to date or in repair, and the men and facilities needed to operate and store

## WESTERN NEW YORK ABERDEEN ANGUS

### FOURTH ANNUAL SALE

3 Bulls, 46 open heifers  
9 bred heifers

ERIE CO., FAIR GROUNDS  
Hamburg, N. Y.

1:00 P.M. Sat. April 11, 1953

10:30 A.M. Cattle demonstration and Ladies Judging Contest under supervision of PROF. MYRON D. LACY.

Sale sponsored by Northeastern Aberdeen Angus Ass'n., Ithaca.

MYNDERT PANGBURN, Pres.  
J. HOWARD METZ, Sale Mgr.  
Clarence Center, N. Y.

HARRIS WILCOX, Auctioneer, Bergen, N. Y.

## TED FLANDERS COMPLETE DISPERSAL

80 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 80  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25

HORNELL, STEUBEN CO., N. Y. 2 miles east of Hornell on Route 70, 20 miles west of Bath.

Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, T. B. Accredited. 7 COWS WITH RECORDS FROM 511 lb. to 673 lb., all 305 days, 2 time—positively sensational. They are large and beautiful.

26 Fresh and Close Springers; 7 Heifers bred for fall; 15 due later, mostly in fall; 7 Heifers due before fall; 25 Open Heifers and Heifer Calves.

A daughter of famous SIR BESS ORMSBY FOBES DEAN, with 647 lb. fat, 17,230 lb. milk, 3.8%, 3y, 2X. 305 days. 15 Daughters and 7 granddaughters of HARRIS FARMS KING 29, a son of the famous \$10,500, DUNLOGGIN KING VAR.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN SOUTHERN NEW YORK AS PROVEN BY THEIR PRODUCTION. SIZE, GOOD UDDERS — THE PROFITABLE KIND FOR YOU TO BUY.

Sale starts at 12:00 Noon, held in big, heated tent. TED FLANDERS, Owner, Hornell, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

## BIG CATTLE AUCTION

WED., APRIL 1

160 Registered Holstein Cattle

Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, T. B. Accredited, mastitis tested, treated against shipping fever.

110 Fresh and Close Springers; 30 Heifers of all ages; 20 Service Age Bulls.

SUPERB QUALITY THROUGHOUT!

The 288th in famous Earlville series. WHERE YOU CAN BUY WITH CONFIDENCE AND GET THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY.

Buyers at recent Earlville sales report 60 to 80 lb. from their purchases on two-time milking.

Starts 10:00 A.M. Lunch available. Trucks on hand.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

ACQUAINT Yourself with our old-time Stoneground Corn Meal. Sent fresh from farm, unbolted. Reclips included. 3 pounds—\$1.00. Northside Farm, West Rutland 1, Vermont.

SEND \$1.00 for 100 double edge blades prepaid — Miller, 5832 Pierce Street, Pittsburgh 32, Pa.

INVENTORS: For information on Patent Searches and Protection without obligation write Patrick D. Beavers, Registered Patent Atty., 1062 Columbia Bldg., Wash. 1, D. C.

BUY EVERYTHING wholesale direct! Save money, make money! Complete information, addresses, 35c. Shelburne's, Box 26, Pratt Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

them is very, very costly. This cost, including transportation and taxes, is increasing more rapidly than the prices received for the foods they make possible. A continuation of this increased cost trend can wipe out any present advantage they may have.

Just a few years ago, big operators could produce corn in the Midwest and transport it to the Northeast cheaper than we could raise it. Today their costs have increased so rapidly that we can produce corn cheaper than we can buy it. That's just one example of how the smaller, efficient home farmer with his family help and the

smaller, cheaper machines that are coming out every year are meeting the challenge of the big hired help operator, even this early in the machine age.

Do not sell our small, ingenious, hard-working, home farmers short. He will be with us establishing homes, educating his children and meeting his obligations for a long time to come. P. S. The Canadian border opened Monday (March 2) with no importation of meat animals whatsoever, and few dairy animals. Their market is higher than ours. Some of our steers have been shipped into Canada, not enough to establish a trend as yet, however.

## Can You Keep A Bull For 33 Cents A Day?

IF YOU'RE watching costs in these times when dairy-men are more than ever aware of the squeeze on profits, look closely at your dairy cattle breeding costs.

For an average 20 cow dairy, NYABC breeding fees for most of the 169 local affiliates throughout New York State and Western Vermont, at \$6.00 per cow, would total \$120. a year\*. Divided by 365 days, that means artificial breeding to the best sires costs you less than 33 cents a day.

By breeding all your herd to NYABC sires, you secure other major advantages, too: (1) You eliminate complete dependence for your future dairy income on the transmitting ability of one sire; (2) You avoid the danger of handling a bull; (3) You avoid the risk of bull-transmitted breeding disease; and (4) the bull's barn space, feed, bedding, and care can be used for an income-producing cow.

It'll pay you today—and every day—to find out how you can save real money by breeding your herd to NYABC sires. Get full facts about service in your breed by writing to

\*Membership fee of \$5.00 and capital contributions of \$1. per cow to a maximum of ten are not included in this figure of 33c a day, as they are one-time fees, refundable on request if you should discontinue using the service. These fees demonstrate your ownership in the farmer-owned dairy cattle artificial breeding organization serving New York and Western Vermont. It'll pay you to join.



Box 528-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

## NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE GROUP HEIFER SALE

Sat., April 18th, 1:00 P. M. Fairgrounds, Palmyra, N. Y.

ANGUS — HEREFORD — SHORTHORNS

All cattle approved by a selection committee. They come from 17 counties. Sold in groups of one (1) to four (4). Can be inspected from 10 o'clock sale day.

5 Young Herd Bulls; 4 Angus, 1 Hereford

100 YEARLINGS AND TWO YEAR OLDS 100

Mostly open—Some older ones bred. T.B. free—Vaccinated for Bang's Disease. Inoculated against shipping fever. Sale sponsored by N. Y. State Beef Cattle Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project.

ROBERT WATSON, Clyde, N. Y., Sales Manager — HARRIS WILCOX, Bergen, N. Y. Auctioneer. Write to Sales Manager for free catalog.

## 4th Eastern New York Rainbow Sale SATURDAY, APRIL 4 -- Fair Grounds, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE—Personally selected. Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, many Bang Certified, T. B. Accredited, treated against shipping fever, many eligible for any State.

65 Strictly fresh and Close Springers, free from blemishes, desirable ages, many with large production records; 5 Bulls, service age, good record dams, they will sell very reasonably.

Consigned by 30 breeders from Eastern New York, Conn., and Mass.

YOU CAN BUY WITH CONFIDENCE AT THIS RAINBOW SALE from the Eastern's best breeders. Prices will be surprisingly reasonable.

Held in heated building, starts 11:00 A.M., catalogs at ringside, lunch available.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.



# HAND-WEAVING at

## Ross-Hill Place



By LOIS O'CONNOR

borrow, on a rental basis, reference material on weaving (they have complete files of the three leading magazines on weaving: *Warp and Weft*, *Loom Music*, and *The Handweaver and Craftsman*.)

Miss Ross will recommend books on weaving and place orders for them,

At the annual exhibit and sale of the Ithaca, N. Y., Weavers' Guild, members showed visitors how to weave some of the lovely hand-woven articles on display. In the picture, Miss Lois Bell (standing) of Dryden, N. Y., watches Miss Marjorie Ross demonstrate the weaving of jute place mats on a folding 4-harness loom.

of helpful information," says Miss Ross, "and are wonderfully inspiring."

Materials for weaving can become a hobby in itself, I learned from Miss Ross. Among other things, she has experimented with grass stems, rushes, bamboo, and dowel sticks. Almost anything is grist to her mill, including old stockings of any kind. She showed me a handsome sampler woven from old nylon stockings, and told me that her living room chairs and sofa were upholstered in fabric woven from old stockings. The stockings are cut in "rounds" and looped together in a long "thread." Men's socks, she said enthusiastically, may be woven into stunning black knitting bags.

### Vegetable Dyes

Part of the remodeled tool shed at Ross-Hill Place is to be converted into a dye house, and Miss Ross is already gathering and storing all sorts of fascinating vegetable materials for dyes—orange calendula petals, lichens, apple tree bark and rich red peony blooms. She is also collecting everything published on the subject, including information and instructions for dyeing often found in old cookbooks.

Miss Ross visits craft fairs and workshops whenever possible for more ideas on weaving and marketing. Her enthusiasm for weaving is "catching" and for the uninitiated she can open up a whole new wondrous world. If you want to ask her advice or help with your weaving hobby, or to take advantage of any of the Ross-Hill Place services (see box on this page) she'll be glad to hear from you. Write to Miss Marjorie Ross, Ross-Hill Place, Ringwood Road, Freeville, N. Y., and be sure to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelop with letters requiring a personal reply.

and can even arrange to have them sent to you on approval. She has the agency for many types of looms and weaving equipment and supplies, and puts in cooperative orders for materials that could not be obtained in small amounts if ordered individually.

You can even join a weaver's "round robin" through the Ross-Hill Handweavers. (See box on this page.) Membership is open to any individual weaver or guild of weavers, and costs only 10 cents, plus a self-addressed stamped envelop. This is the way it works: Each series includes 10 persons. Upon receipt of the "round robin" letter the first time, you add your letter to those you receive and send all of them on to the next person on the list. Each time you receive the "robin" on a later round, you remove your previous letter and add a new one. The letters contain samples of wool and materials, patterns and all sorts of suggestions for weaving and marketing.

"The letters have passed along a lot

IN WINTER nights the bright lights from the Ross-Hill Place on Ringwood Road, Freeville, N. Y., glint across the snowy fields, and the soft clackety-clack of busy

looms greets you as you enter the house. What started out to be a hobby for Miss Marjorie Ross and Miss Helen Hill has grown since 1947 into a weaving center where anyone interested in hand-weaving can get instruction or borrow, rent, or order almost any kind of weaving equipment and supplies.

Both Miss Ross and Miss Hill have full-time jobs at Cornell University in nearby Ithaca, so at present most of the activities at their weaving center go on during evenings and weekends. But they are looking forward to the day when they can give all their time to it.

### Anybody Can Learn

"The wonderful thing about hand-weaving," says Miss Ross, who does the teaching at the center, assisted by Miss Hill, "is that it gives the satisfaction of creative work and can be enjoyed over a wide span of years. Anybody can learn to do it—young or old. Even handicapped people can weave, as there are special looms for them. And it's such a marvelous relaxation—something you can do whenever you have a few minutes to spare. With a loom set up, you can get in some weaving while the potatoes cook!"

When I asked Miss Ross about the cost of weaving as a hobby, she said at once:

"It's not expensive, because you can pay for a loom with what you make and sell. It's even possible to pay for a loom by the sale of articles from the very first warping of 45 yards, if the work is carefully done."

There are eight looms at the Ross-Hill Place—all different types from two to eight harness. And what lovely things come from those looms! Place mats, rugs, doormats of binder twine, curtain materials to match kitchen tiling, deep blue cotton for peasant skirts,

drapes, upholstery, book covers, belts, ties, scarves, samplers, hot pads, and dress materials.

"When people take up weaving," says Miss Ross, "first they outfit their homes, then they make gifts for friends and relatives, and then they sell their surplus."

When you're buying a loom, Miss Ross advises getting one that is right for you. "You can't do good work by using just any loom," she says. "It has to fit you." That is why she has all different types in her loom room. It gives her pupils experience in handling different looms and enables them to decide which type they prefer.

Materials from 2 inches to 45 inches may be woven on the Ross-Hill looms, and many persons come there when they want to weave draperies, rugs or dress goods of greater width than their own looms at home can accommodate. Looms may be rented for use by the day or evening.

A course in weaving at Ross-Hill Place costs \$20.00 and includes ten lessons of three and one-half hours each. Classes now have to be held weekends or evenings, but Miss Ross is planning to teach at least three full-course periods of five days each during vacation time from her regular job this spring and summer. A 2-story tool house on Ross-Hill Place is being remodeled to take care of one or more pupils who may want to come from a distance to take weaving lessons.

In connection with her teaching, Miss Ross has devised pattern samplers with 69 variations (there could be many more, she says) from threading for the Honeysuckle pattern.

### Directions Available

"While Honeysuckle is an old design and considered trite," she told me, "the variations of it are so unlimited that we still use it and find it very interesting." Directions for weaving fifty of these Honeysuckle variations may be obtained by writing to Miss Ross and enclosing 25 cents. (See box on this page.)

An unusual part of the Ross-Hill weaving center plan is the variety of services it offers. You can arrange for a scheduled loan of samplers. You can

## YOU CAN GET THESE . . .

**50 Treadling Variations for Weaving Overshot and Crackle Threadings.** Detailed instructions 25 cents. Treadling variations selected from Miss Ross's 69 variations from threading for the Honeysuckle pattern.

**A Scheduled Loan of Samplers.** Rental fee, \$1.00 a week, plus transportation one way. Includes group of aprons woven to illustrate the 50 treadling variations for weaving overshot and crackle threadings.

**"Where Can I Get It?"** Price, 25 cents. General information on weaving and weaving supplies. Contains a selected list of names and addresses of sources of supply for: looms and accessories; books and periodicals; instruction in weaving (correspondence and residence courses); threads, etc.

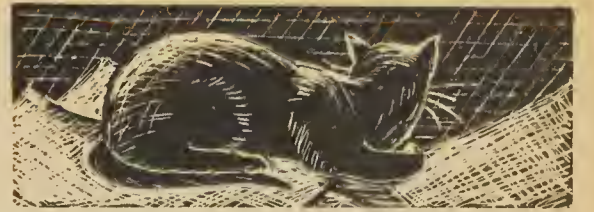
**Membership in a Weaver's Round Robin Letter.** Fee, 10 cents. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelop and indicate whether you are joining as an individual or as a guild group and what kinds of looms are used by you or by the group you represent. Also state whether in addition to the people you meet through the "round robin," you would be interested in corresponding with other folks who have weaving interests similar to yours.

To order any of the above, write to Miss Marjorie Ross, Ross-Hill Place, Ringwood Road, Freeville, N. Y., and enclose cash, check or money order. Also, please be sure to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelop if you write a letter to Miss Ross which requires a personal answer.



# Along The South Hill Road

At Our Music Festival - - By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY



## CATS ARE CONTRARY

By Dorothy Marie Davis

A cat is a contrary creature;  
Perversity, his strongest feature.  
He waves his tail when he's annoyed;  
When called, he's otherwheres employed.  
His screams of battle, rising—fading,  
Are love songs; he is serenading.  
  
He prowls by night and sleeps by day;  
Watchful, he looks the other way.  
He spurns the guest who woos and pleads  
And loves his claws and hair and fleas,  
But leaps into the lap of her  
Who is allergic to his fur.  
  
I wish someone would tell me why  
A wet cat washes himself dry.

**T**HE evening chores are done early, and at last we are at the music festival! On the stage of our high school auditorium the girls in the chorus are a garden of color in their light gowns. Behind them the boys make a contrast in their dark suits. The music floats out clear and true. The chairs in the gym are filled, the bleachers are full, and mothers and fathers are even packed along the sides.

Linda Anne, sitting on my lap, whispers loudly: "Stand me up! Stand me on your lap, Mommy!"

When she is up she cries out in shrill excitement, "Brother! I see Brother!" and points to him so that everyone may share her delight. I smother my embarrassment, noting that other mothers of small children are hushing them, too, and no one is paying any attention.

The voices of the boys, so lately undecided between soprano and bass, come out sure and confident in the lower ranges as they swing into "Old Man River," and follow it with "On the Road to Mandalay."

I hear America singing . . . and as the music swells and fades, and swells again, I wipe away a surreptitious tear. I sneak a glance at Dad beside me, and he is completely absorbed, smiling a little, his eyes on Brother.

Soon the band comes on the stage of the auditorium. We have no trouble locating our son, even among all the strange youngsters from all the surrounding high schools. He is under the gleaming brass horn of the big Sousa-

phone. Originally attracted by its size, he started learning to play it when he was almost too small to carry it.

Brother's learning to play the big instrument was something like learning to live with an elephant. It was too big to get in the school bus and required a special trip to school every time he brought it home to practice. We didn't complain — much. Just thought wistfully how nice it would be if we had a son who was learning to play something small and musical, like a clarinet or a saxophone. But the awful series of deep sounds, calculated to blast the house from its foundations, continued to erupt from the upstairs hall.

Linda Anne cried out in fright when she first heard the *oompa, oompa,*

*oompa, oomph* bellowing out, but soon grew to love it. And I got over the absurd fear that it might burst her ear drums!

Tonight for the first time we realize that all these preparations were not in vain. We hear with pride its deep full throated bass voice in the background, behind the triumphant trombones, the shrill ecstatic clarinets.

Tonight, too, Dad and I realize to the full how much we missed in our own musicless childhood.

I hear America singing . . . music from red barns and green pastures and rocky hills . . . music from little white houses in the village and from big old farmhouses on the hill.

I hear America singing . . . and in my heart, I am singing, too.

## TODAY IN Aunt Janet's Garden

### Care of Gloxinia

Please tell me how to care for gloxinia.  
I never have any luck with it.

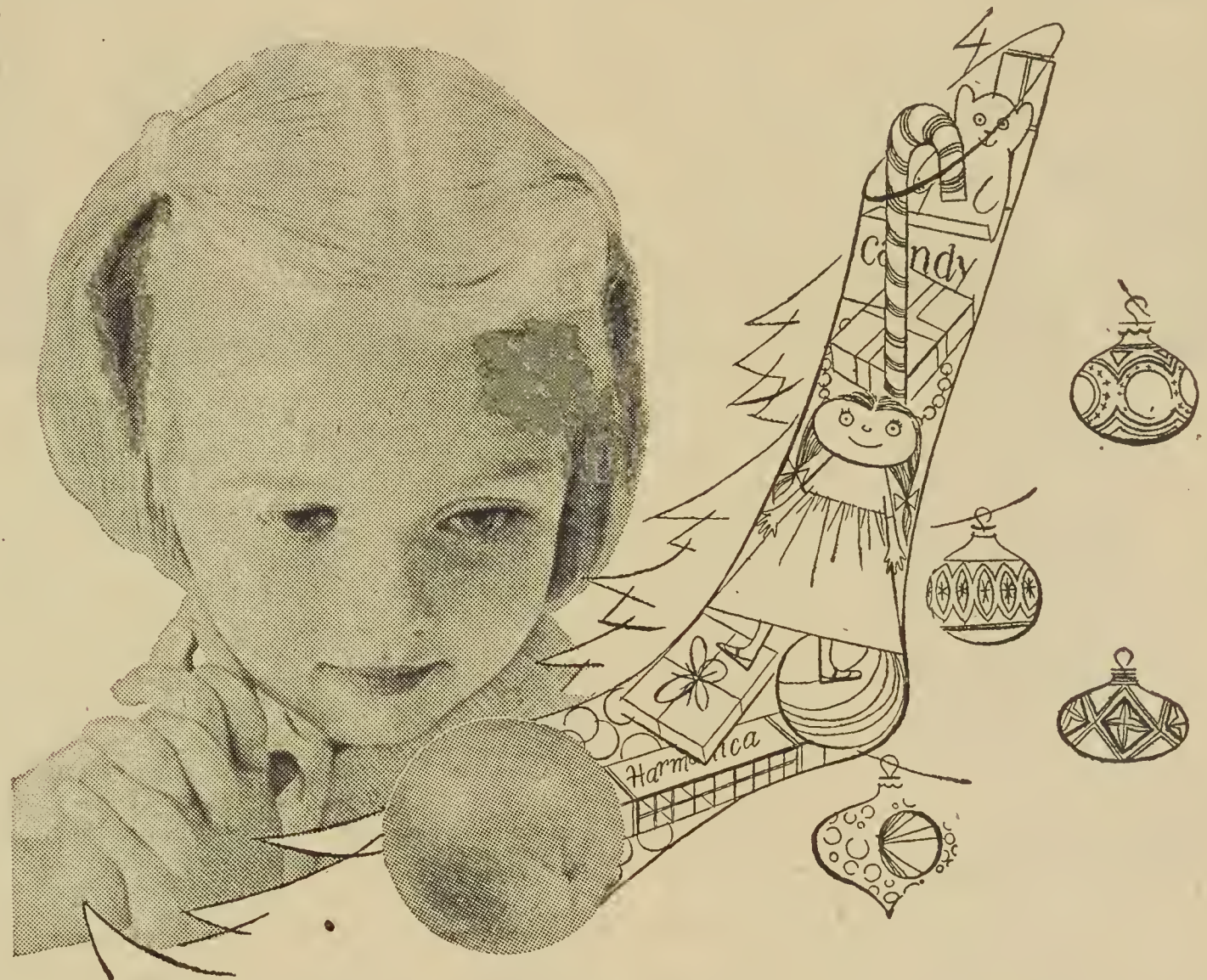
—H. W., New York

I can tell you how I have kept mine going for ten years or more. Some people tell me that they have bulbs much older than that. I have lost some of the newer highly hybridized ones, but if yours is the ordinary kind this is the recommended procedure:

As long as it continues to bloom, keep it well watered, without getting water on the fuzzy leaves. Drainage in the bottom of the pot is important. When the leaves begin to wither gradually, withhold water. And when they have completely died, you can do one of two things: either remove the bulb from the pot and store in dry sand or peatmoss at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees, or else leave the bulb in the pot and store in a cellar suitable for storing potatoes. I keep mine in the house cellar, away from heat.

My bulb usually shows signs of growth in February. Then I dig off about an inch of the soil from the pot and replace by a mixture of compost and garden soil, with about a teaspoonful of bonemeal. This will do for a year or two, but repotting is then necessary. For repotting, I use a mixture of 2 parts loam, 2 parts leafmold, 1 part decayed manure, 1 part sand. Size of pot depends on size of bulb. Leave at least an inch of soil all around bulb.

Mine does well in a south window, but some require the protection of thin curtains. They do well for a neighbor of mine who keeps hers on an east porch, which gives the plants early morning sun but protects them from midday or afternoon heat. She has the fancy new varieties and has to replace some now and then, but they are marvelous in color and form.



## The miracles that come in cans

Once upon a time oranges were rare, expensive luxuries. Only the richest kids in town could afford them. If you were lucky you got one a year—in the toe of your Christmas stocking.

Today, millions enjoy healthful orange juice packed in cans. The vitamins and minerals you get this way are just one example of an everyday miracle of modern living that every New York family takes pretty much for granted.

What brought about this miracle—and many others like it? The answer is simple. It was your demand for better, more appetizing, more healthful foods of all kinds. These demands were met by American business (including American Can Company), devoted to bringing you better products at lower cost.

Satisfying your needs has created

thousands of jobs in farming, food processing and distribution. It has required a lot of research—which has produced better and more convenient food containers. It has increased and stabilized farm income. It has even meant higher property values in some areas.

In fact, it would be hard for you to go through a single day without enjoying many of the benefits that have resulted directly from the activities of the canning and can-making industries in your State.

The 35,000 American Can Company people are proud of their part in this story of industrial progress.

Your free choice in buying more and more of what you need in cans has enabled them to perform many miracles in the past—and to promise even greater things in the future.

# AMERICAN CAN COMPANY



CONTAINERS . . . to help people live better



This little  
feed bag  
went dancing...



This is an authentic  
Cotton Bag Fashion

this  
little  
feed bag  
stayed  
home—



For the prettiest dress at the  
party... the most colorful kitchen  
in the county... sew with

## Feed Bag Cottons

Fashion authorities and feed bags  
team up to give you smart new  
ensembles for next to no money.  
Buy feed and fertilizer in cotton  
bags. Write for our free pattern  
booklet. Find out what fun  
it is to be fashion-wise  
with feed bag fabrics.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

National Cotton Council  
P. O. Box 76, Memphis, Tenn.  
Please rush me FREE 1953 Pattern Service  
Booklet for sewing with COTTON BAGS

AA-3

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Brand name of product \_\_\_\_\_  
I prefer in cotton bags \_\_\_\_\_

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

## Happy Is The Day When Backache Goes Away . . . .

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy,  
headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-  
down of kidney function. Doctors say good  
kidney function is very important to good  
health. When some everyday condition, such  
as stress and strain, causes this important  
function to slow down, many folks suffer nag-  
ging backache—feel miserable. Minor blad-  
der irritations due to cold or wrong diet may  
cause getting up nights or frequent passages.  
Don't neglect your kidneys if these condi-  
tions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild  
diuretic. Used successfully by millions for  
over 50 years. It's amazing how many times  
Doan's give happy relief from these discom-  
forts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and fil-  
ters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

## Her Crocheted Spread Is A "Daisy" !

THE handsome cro-  
cheted Daisy bed-  
spread pictured at the  
right with its maker,  
Miss Margaret McCann  
of Ithaca, N. Y., won an  
Honorable Mention  
award in the crocheted  
bedspread classification  
at the finals of a nation-  
wide crochet contest  
held in December.

The contest was spon-  
sored by the National  
Needlecraft Bureau and  
was open to crocheters  
who had won a Nation-  
wide Crochet Contest  
Ribbon at a Fair. Miss  
McCann was named  
New York State winner  
in the crocheted bed-  
spread class at the State  
Fair last September,  
where her spread also  
won the State Fair first  
premium blue ribbon.

Miss McCann, we are  
proud to say, is an  
AMERICAN AGRICULTUR-  
IST staff member. This  
was her first venture in  
crocheting, and she  
worked on her spread,  
at odd moments, for ten  
years. At the New York State Fair,  
its beautiful workmanship and pattern  
attracted many admiring glances. One  
Fair visitor wrote to Miss McCann to  
ask for the pattern.

"I have just returned from a visit  
to the State Fair," she said, "where I  
saw your bedspread. It is very beauti-  
ful; so nicely done. I have crocheted  
several spreads myself and would like  
to make one of this pattern. Would  
you please tell me where I can get  
it? I have many patterns but cannot  
recall ever seeing such a pretty one  
as this is."

Miss McCann found her pattern in  
the Abigail Knitting and Crochet Cot-  
ton Booklet No. 1, but as this is now



out of print we have obtained permis-  
sion from its publisher to make mime-  
ographed copies of the Daisy pattern  
for our readers. If you would like a  
copy of it, write to Miss Margaret Mc-  
Cann, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O.  
Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y. Please enclose  
a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Another nationwide crochet contest,  
with \$2,600 in cash prizes, will be held  
this year, in cooperation with partici-  
pating state, county and local fairs. If  
you're interested in taking part in it  
write to National Needlecraft Bureau  
Inc., 385 Fifth Avenue, New York 16,  
N. Y., for full information on rules,  
classifications, and prizes.

## A.A.'s "Best-Ever" Recipe

NOW is the time, when citrus fruit is plentiful, to make up a year's  
supply of marmalade, and here is a recipe which we think makes the  
best marmalade we ever ate. It comes from Miss Lucille Brewer, superin-  
tendent of the New York State Fair Foods Contest. She calls it

### AMBER MARMALADE

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 2 California oranges     | 3 lemons       |
| 2 medium size grapefruit | 6 quarts water |
| 6 1/2 pounds sugar       |                |

Scrub the fruit and dry it. With a sharp knife, cut the fruit in sections,  
lengthwise, and slice each section crosswise in very thin slices. Cover  
the sliced fruit with cold water and let stand over night.

Bring the mixture slowly to the boiling point and cook it rapidly until  
the rind is tender (from 30 to 40 minutes). Add the sugar and continue  
cooking rapidly until the mixture is clear and gives the jelly test. (To  
test: take up a small amount of the juice in a spoon, allow it to drop  
from the side of the spoon. When the drops flow together and sheet from  
the spoon, the marmalade is done.)

Let the marmalade cool slightly (10 to 15 minutes). Pour it into clean  
hot jars or glasses. Paraffin hot marmalade at once. Makes 16 8-ounce  
glasses.

Besides being a breakfast treat, this marmalade can go into the school  
lunch. For a delicious, nourishing sandwich, mix it with cottage cheese  
and spread on slices of whole wheat bread.

For what Miss Brewer calls a "cookie de luxe," mix the marmalade  
with chopped nuts and put in center of a sugar cookie before baking. Use  
a plain sugar cookie dough, roll thin, place a small teaspoon of the mar-  
malade and nut mixture in center, cover with another cookie, press edges  
together, and cut a slit in center of top cookie. Place far enough apart  
on baking tin. These cookies keep well.

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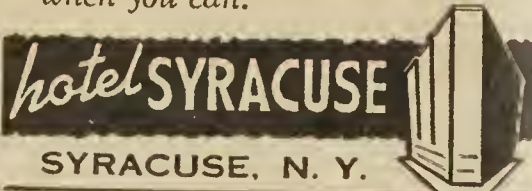
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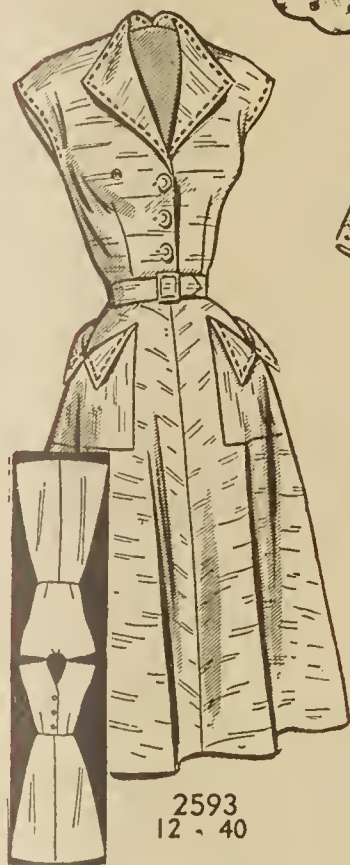
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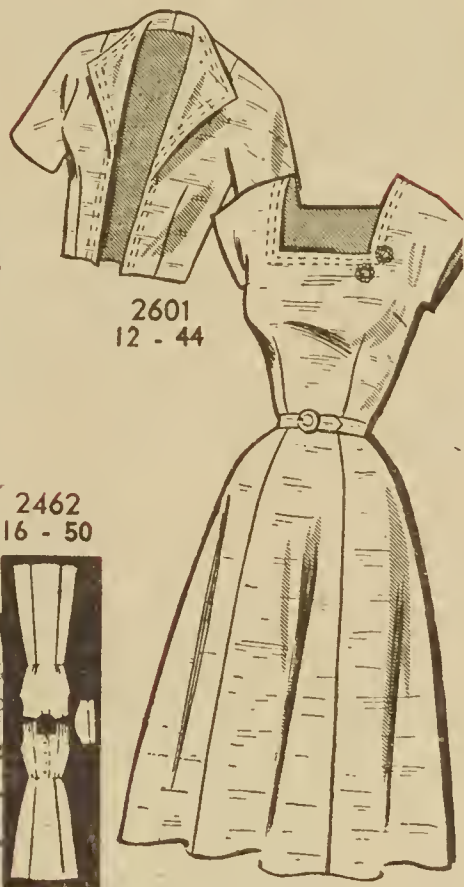
2454



2593  
12 - 40



2462  
16 - 50



2601  
12 - 44

**2629.** Day-to-date peplum blouses—shawl collar, scalloped accent and shirred shoulders are soft touches that spell "flattery." Sleeve choice included; also collarless neckline. Sizes 12-20, 36-42. Size 18: three-quarter sleeves, 2¼ yds. 39-in.

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## Mrs. Chapman's Angel Pie

I saw Mrs. Ranney's recipe for Angel Pie in your February 21 issue, and since I have one I think is especially fine I am sending it to you. We have it often, as it makes a big hit at our house. Also, it is a quick, easy dessert to make when friends drop in unexpectedly. It can be prepared along with the rest of the meal, and is good even if slightly warm. The whipped cream should be added just before serving, or the crust will soak.

### ANGEL PIE Crust

16 graham crackers, rolled fine  
¼ cup melted butter  
¼ cup sugar, if desired

Mix together crackers, butter and sugar. Press into pie pan, and fill with this meringue filling:

### Filling

4 egg whites  
Pinch of salt  
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar  
¾ cup sugar

Add salt to egg whites and beat to a froth. Add cream of tartar and beat

until it holds stiff peaks. Add sugar gradually and beat very stiff. Spread in unbaked graham cracker crust and bake at 325° F. for 20 to 25 minutes. Remove from oven and cool. Spread with sweetened whipped cream just before serving and sprinkle top generously with shredded coconut. Very good!

Mrs. Eleanor Chapman  
R. 4, Mexico, N. Y.

(Editor's Note: Our New York State readers will remember Mrs. Chapman as the state winner of the cinnamon rolls contest sponsored jointly last year by the N. Y. State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We tested her angel pie recipe and found it a delicious, rich pie. If you do not care for the shredded coconut, omit it and fold a little powdered cocoa into the whipped cream.)

— A. A. —

Gold jewelry is easy to clean with ordinary baking soda. Moisten a little of the soda, brush or rub it on the piece and then rinse in lukewarm water.



Shows cooking awards to daughter Muriel

## Consistent Winner in Cooking Contests for Quarter of a Century

All those prize tags belong to Mrs. Daniel Dening (left) of Lowville, New York, who won them for her cooking skill. Mrs. Dening entered her first cooking contest way back in 1927, and since then her exhibits have always taken top honors. Now, after twenty-five years, she's going stronger than ever . . . just this past year she was a top winner at the Lewis County Fair!

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# NOT WITH DREAMS

By  
E. R. EASTMAN

## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

When Jerry Eastman's term of service with Rogers' Rangers ended soon after the defeat of the Americans and British at Ticonderoga in 1758, Jerry decided not to re-enlist until he had visited his wife and son in New Hampshire. His two friends, young Ebenezer Webster and Red Holt decided to accompany him.

Jerry received a warm welcome from his wife Hannah and his little son Ephraim, although the joy of his homecoming was saddened by the necessity of telling Abigail Eastman, his brother Joe's wife, that her husband had been killed at Halfway Brook.

Red Holt finds that the feeling of the villagers is bitter against him because of the fact that he has with him an Indian squaw. Because of this, Red decides to return to the Rangers.

Meantime, after a warm welcome by his family, Eb Webster finds himself unsettled about his sweetheart, Hetty Smith, with whom he had quarreled before he joined the Rangers. After a long talk with his mother, Eb decides to make up with Hetty, but the next day he finds that Ben Whittaker, the cause of previous trouble between them, is helping her. They have a fight, in which Whittaker used a stone to win the fight, injuring Eb's shoulder.

## CHAPTER IX

DR. ELISHA CLARK sat peering at Eb Webster over the top of his horn-rimmed spectacles. The day had turned cloudy outside and what light there was had a hard time filtering through the dusty panes of the single window in the office. The odor of the drugs had been familiar to Eb since as a small boy he had sat in this same chair, half liking, half afraid of the doctor, who except for more gray hair looked today just the same as he had then.

What little Dr. Clark knew about medicine he had learned first as a chore boy and then as an apprentice to old Dr. Jonathan Black, his predecessor. But what the doctor lacked in medical knowledge he made up for in kindly personality, enhanced by long years of intimate personal contact with patients.

Now there was a smile around the corners of his mouth and sympathy in the gaze he bent on Eb's dishevelled appearance, blackening eye, and the arm and hand that Eb was cradling in his other hand.

"I take it," he said, dryly, "that you didn't have enough fighting in the Rangers, so you came home for more."

Eb grinned in spite of his pain. "Just lookin' at the old doc," he thought, "made a fellow feel better."

"All right," the doctor continued. "Out with it! What happened?"

So Eb told his story, and when he had finished, the doctor was silent, toying absently with his huge watch chain.

"Too bad you got the worst of it. That Whittaker has had a good lickin' comin' to him for a long time. Fact is, he ought to be in jail. There's been a lot of smugglin' an' maybe other dirty work goin' on down on the coast an' I'd be willin' to bet ten shillin' that Whittaker is mixed up in it."

Now, let's take a look at that shoulder."

With hands as gentle as a woman's, the doctor helped Eb get out of his coat and remove the homespun shirt. He examined the shoulder, making little clucking sounds as he did so. Finally he said:

"Just the sort of thing that could be

expected from Whittaker. Good thing he didn't have a knife or a gun handy."

"Good thing I didn't, either," said Eb, grimly.

"Well, there I was ramblin' on like a talkative old man when this was hurtin' you like thunder," rumbled the doctor. "Sit up straight in the chair," he suddenly ordered. Then, before Eb realized what he was going to do, the doctor gripped his arm firmly and with a strong, quick pull snapped the bone back into place. Sweating from the sudden pain, Eb felt faint. Supporting him gently, the doctor told him to lean forward.

"The worst's over, boy. It won't hurt so much now," he comforted.

Then Dr. Clark got ointment and bandages for the big bruise where the stone had hit. Binding the shoulder firmly into place, he fixed a sling for Eb's arm.

"There!" he said, "you'll soon be fit as a fiddle," and going back to his chair he sat down.

"What are you goin' to do now?"

"I don't know, Doc. Jerry Eastman an' I sort of expected to stay around this winter an' go back with the Rangers in the spring. I don't believe you folks in this town—or in any of the towns—realize what will happen if we don't lick the French an' the Indians."

"Oh yes we do," the doctor contradicted. "It doesn't take too long a memory to remember the Indian raids on these settlements. Could happen again."

"It will unless we can win. Maybe there are a lot of other folks besides Whittaker who think we oughta stay home an' help take care of our families. But I know that the best thing we can do for my father an' mother an' the rest of the folks is to help fix it so we can go on livin' safely in these settlements."

When Eb left the doctor's office, instead of going directly home he made his way to Jerry's farm. Maybe the Sarge could help him straighten out his thinking.

Hannah met him at the door, telling him that he would find Jerry plowing up in a little field south of the woods. A few minutes later, perched on the stone wall, with the warmth of the sun, which had again come out from behind the clouds, soothing the ache in his shoulder, Eb watched Jerry clinging to the plow handles while the deliberate-pacing oxen pulled the plow slowly across the field toward him. Eb forgot his own troubles for the moment to laugh as he heard the sergeant swear when the plow hit a stone, jumped out of the furrow, and nearly knocked him over.

"Whoa! You dadburned sons of so and so," he shouted. "I'd rather take the risks of battle than to be knocked around so."

He backed the beasts up, got the plow back in the furrow, and "geed" and "hawed" them on their slow way again. At the end of the furrow where Eb sat, Jerry turned the oxen around, set the plow in again, and leaned back against the plow handles to mop his brow. His rising irritation wasn't helped any when Eb said:

"At the rate you were movin' you'll never get this piece plowed before freeze-up. Had to sight 'cross the fence to tell if you were movin' at all."

"Yeah, I know!" Jerry agreed. "Some

time I hope farmers will have some-thing that can drag a plow more'n a mile an hour. It's the devil an' all" he went on, "to hold the plow in the furrow with so many rocks."

He rubbed his side where the plow handle had hit him.

"When it comes to war or plowin' in this kind of soil, by gum, I guess I'd take war."

Then, for the first time noticing the sling, he stopped and stared with open mouth.

"What in heck's happened to you?"

"That's what I came to talk about. I don't like it much here. Guess I'm goin' back into the Rangers."

"Yeah?" So'm I. But not till spring."

"I'm not waitin' that long," said Eb.

"That's the second time I've heard that lately. Red's on his way back now. These stay-at-homes 'round here gave him a bad time, mostly 'cause he had his squaw along."

"I was afraid that would happen," Eb commented briefly. "But look at what happened to me."

At home during the next few days Eb was poor company. He visited some with his brothers, both of whom worked for neighboring farmers and came home only for an occasional evening. The fall work was done and there was little for Eb to do except to help with the few chores. Time hung heavy on his hands. He got to feeling that there just wasn't any place where he fitted in.

For the first time in his life, too, he found it hard to get to sleep at night. Accustomed to sleeping outdoors with only a blanket or boughs between himself and the cool ground, the feather bed in the little loft bedroom was too soft and hot. But it wasn't the bed so much as his thoughts that kept him awake.

Not knowing what to make of his morose manner the family with the exception of his mother left him pretty well to himself. Finally, when they were alone one day, his mother said:

"Eb, you're makin' a fool of yourself, makin' it hard for yourself and everybody else. There's no sense acting the way you do. Apparently Ben Whittaker isn't sayin' anything about the fight. He probably won't now. No one else knows about it except Hetty, Jerry Eastman and ourselves. Why don't you stop actin' this way? Go down an' see Hetty. You could soon find out whether she cares anythin' for you if you give her a chance. If she doesn't, you could be a man instead of an overgrown boy an' put her out of your mind. If she does care, well, that'll be all there is to it."

Somehow that made Eb feel better. His mother's strong character had always been his best tonic. He grinned at her.

"I'll do it," he said.

WHEN EB went back after a day or two for his check-up by Dr. Clark he found the doctor unusually preoccupied. He examined the shoulder and re-banded it, commenting briefly that it seemed to be doing all right.

Eb had been hoping for another long talk, but the doctor's gruff manner discouraged him. When Eb rose to go the doctor motioned for him to sit down again. Then he sat so long gazing absently out of the window that Eb became uneasy and began to fidget. At last the doctor turned back to him.

"Eb," he said, "I've been talkin' with Colonel Stevens, and after serious thought we've decided to tell you something that is strictly confidential. We think maybe you can do something for us."

Again he lapsed into thought, breaking the silence finally by saying:

"You'll remember when you were here the other day, I said there was something funny about young Whittaker? As you know, because of the war most of these towns have set up committees of safety to take steps in case of a threatened Indian or French

raid, and, if necessary, to help raise more Provincial troops and give them some encouragement."

"Reports have come to us lately, both from Portsmouth and Boston, that there's a leakage, that the French know more 'bout our plans and affairs in our coastal cities, an' the comings an' goings of our ships and troops than they should. Apparently there's a disloyal faction on the coast working in the pay of the French."

"That's interesting," Eb commented, "but what has it got to do with us way up here?"

"Wait till I finish," the doctor snapped. "Our friends in Boston and Portsmouth have kept the local committees informed, an' just since you were in here word has come through that someone in these inland towns has connections with our enemies. Prob'ly there's more'n one."

By this time Eb was sitting on the edge of his chair intent on every word.

"Who is it?" he breathed.

"That's just the point, we don't know for sure. But I have my suspicions. I've taken pains to learn that your friend Whittaker is absent frequently for days at a time. I wonder where he goes?"

"Then again, he seems to have some money"—the doctor smiled—"an' you an' I know that he doesn't work for it. Where does he get it? Anyway, at a meeting of our Committee of Safety last night we talked the matter over and got an idea. Colonel Stevens will tell you what we have in mind. Why don't you run over there now and find out? You're due him a visit anyway."

Quickly Eb made his way to Colonel Stevens' house.

After visiting for a time about the war and Eb's experiences, the talk came around to what the doctor had said about Whittaker.

"We don't want to do Whittaker or anybody else a real injustice," the Colonel said. "We could be wrong in our suspicions. But," he smiled, "I don't know of anyone who would be more thorough in trying to find evidence against Ben if he is guilty than a young fellow named Eb Webster. You have both patriotic and personal reasons. Moreover, I hear from our doctor friend that since you returned you have been hard put to it to find something to occupy your time. So I am empowered to ask whether you would like to go down to Portsmouth and just hang around the taverns for a few days, keeping your mouth shut and your ears and eyes wide open. We'll find out when Ben Whittaker leaves town next time and you can go soon afterwards."

"But Ben would spot me the first thing," Eb objected.

"Of course, agreed the Colonel. "But that doesn't matter. Everybody knows that you're not busy this winter and that you're planning to go back into the Rangers in the spring. What is more natural than that a young sprout like you should go down to the big town for a little spell to see the sights?"

"Even if you don't find out much," the Colonel continued, "it will be something to occupy your time. There will be a little money for your expenses, of course, and I'll let you know when the time is ripe."

\* \* \*

In a tavern on the waterfront of Portsmouth a week later Eb sat one night in an obscure corner, where the feeble light of the few candles hardly penetrated. To one side and a little back of him was a door that apparently led into a back room. Eb was toying with a glass of beer, more by way of an excuse to loiter there than to drink the bitter stuff, which he hated, when one of the barmaids slid into the seat beside him, a mug of beer in her hand.

Annoyed, Eb gave her only a brief glance. Then he recognized her as a girl who had waited on him on a previous visit to the tavern.

"What are you looking for?" she



asked in a low voice.

Surprised, Eb answered gruffly, "Nothing. Why?"

"Notice you don't drink—an' that's what the fellows usually come here for. Notice, too, that these dark eyes of yours are always lookin', lookin', all the time. Would it be a gal you're after?"

He shook his head.

"For if it be, here I am," she said, boldly, drawing closer and raising her voice so that two or three drinkers at an adjoining table could hear. Then lowering it again, she said in an undertone:

"Come on! Play up to me! I know who you are an' why you're here. Now listen carefully."

When Eb started to protest she hissed:

"Shut up, you big booby! I told ye to listen. I can't stay here long. Every time I make love to you show a little interest. At least you can pretend, can't you?"

"Why?"

She looked as if she would like to slap him.

"I'm tryin' to tell you that," she snapped. "I'm on your side. But I've got to be careful here. I'd be of no use to the committee if folks here knew how I feel."

"How can I know?" Eb muttered, still suspicious, but dropping his voice to match hers.

"You don't have to know. All you've got to do is to keep your big mouth shut an' listen."

Noticing that their argument had aroused curiosity at the nearby tables, she snuggled up close to Eb and said, loudly:

"How 'bout a kiss?"

Falling suddenly into her mood, surprising himself and her, Eb leaned over and smacked her good and hard on the mouth. The men around laughed. In a low tone the girl complained:

"You don't have to overdo it, you lout!"

Eb grinned.

"I liked the first lesson," he said. "But what's your story?"

"I know the man you're looking for. You were described to me by a friend on our side."

"We'll mention no names," she said quietly. "But there's a little room just back of us an' there's been several nights in the last year when your friend from up country has been in there with five or six others. It's been easy for me to arrange to take in their

beer, an' after they had guzzled a lot of it their tongues loosened an' they got kinda careless. I kept my ears open. This friend of yours—"

"No friend of mine," growled Eb.

"Aw, shut up! I know that. This friend of yours—is a kind of leader."

"Ain't very smart," said Eb.

"Don't fool yourself. He's smarter'n you think. He's smart like a fox. Smart enough to collect a lot of information about ships an' their comings an' goings. Smart enough, too, to tell the French how you soldiers are back home with your tails between your legs after Montcalm licked you at Ticonderoga. The whole gang is smart. They meet here to sort of pool what they know before passin' it on."

"Where?"

Making believe to kiss him on the cheek, she whispered:

"To the French, of course."

"Well, I've stayed too long," she added, and returned to the bar.

As Eb sat considering whether or not he should stay any longer, the tavern door opened and a group of four or five men entered. Instead of taking seats at one of the tables they made directly for the door leading to the back room. The barmaid flashed a sharp glance in Eb's direction. Catching the warning, he slid down in his seat with his face turned toward the wall. In a few minutes the girl came back to his table, placed another foaming mug of beer in front of him, saying as she did so:

"That's the bunch. And your friend was with them. Don't let him see you. Wait around, or go out an' come back later, an' I may have somethin' more to tell you."

The maid ran behind the bar, filled a tankard, put several empty mugs on the tray, and hurried with them into the back room, leaving the door a little ajar so that Eb heard the loud-mouthed witticisms that greeted her.

After what he had been told at home and the information the barmaid had given him, it was no surprise to Eb to hear Ben Whittaker's voice. But he was surprised to find that Ben was taking a prominent, if not the most prominent part in the discussion. Never before had he credited Ben Whittaker with being smart enough to lead anything.

It became evident also that much of the loud talk and noise was for effect, because the business they finally got down to was in deadly earnest. Each member reported to Ben briefly and in precise order on matters on the waterfront that might be useful to the French, the amount of shipping in the harbor, the goings and comings of important vessels, and their cargoes.

Then a low, rumbling voice that Eb had not heard before said something. There came a rustling of skirts, a crash of a mug overturned onto the floor, as the girl apparently jumped to her feet: "Hank Williams, ye lie in yer throat!" she yelled.

A babble of talk and shouting arose, the girl's shrill voice raised above the others. Then Eb heard the voice he hated raised in command.

"Shut up, you fools!" Whittaker said, sternly. "Set down!"

Waiting till they subsided, Whittaker began to talk in a low tone, but so insistently that every word was audible to Eb.

"Williams," he said, "you've accused Molly of spyin' on us. It's a serious charge. If ye have lied, as Molly says, then ye'll answer to me later. If Molly has lied, I'll know how to deal with her. I've got all ye can give me to-night, so all of ye git out."

Came a scraping of chairs and a thumping of feet as the men clumped out. Eb crouched still lower to escape attention. Apparently the girl started to leave, too, but Whittaker said:

"Just a minute, Molly. Not so fast. You wait here. You an' I have got a little score to settle, you know."

(To be continued)

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**DITHANE** sprays and dusts are available from your nearest dealer. Order DITHANE fungicides today and find out that—

You can't beat **DITHANE** for profitable potato blight control.

DITHANE is a trade-mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and in principal foreign countries.

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**ROHM & HAAS COMPANY**

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## QUALITY SILAGE COSTS LESS

With A Silver Shield Steel Silo

You can preserve the natural nutrients, value, quality, and palatability of your silage crop when your silo is designed and constructed for the job. With a **SILVER SHIELD STEEL SILO** you get the quality construction and modern design you need.

Developed and used for over 30 years by northeastern farmers for silage making with both corn and grasses—these ruggedly built, low maintenance, fully guaranteed silos are just what you need to make full use of your feed for extra profits. Your cows will love you for the quality of the meals you provide. Minimum loss from freezing.

Engineered to handle the heaviest crop of grass silage. The extra-strength steel keeps moisture in—air out. Smooth inside walls, large chute, and doors at all levels—make handling easy. All sizes. Every structural quality to make the best silage for you.

- Airtight
- Fireproof
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- Windproof
- Rotproof
- Easily Erected

WITH THESE SERVICE FEATURES

1. Early Delivery
2. 20 year Written Guarantee
3. We Erect
4. Early Order Discount

**UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.**

Box 361A

Red Creek, N. Y.

Write for Full Information





# Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

SUNNYGABLES NOTES - - By JOHN B. BABCOCK

**W**E ARE not quite sure at SunnYGables just where winter was this year — or maybe we are yet to have it. As of the first of March, however, it seems that we had less snow and bitter cold weather than we have had in years. The only drawback to a comparatively mild season has been that the wheat has had little or no cover. At this point it doesn't look too well. A good hard freeze with no snow might cause serious damage.

All this talk of a mild winter leads logically to a prediction for next summer. For a number of years now, I have gone out on a limb to predict a disastrous summer drought in the Tompkins County area, or a general drought in the Northeast. Of course I've been wrong right down the line. Now, I'm actually afraid *not* to predict a drought, for the law of averages is certainly with me.

Seriously, this country is about due for a generally bad growing season. (In spite of dry spots in '52, total U. S. crop production was high.) With livestock numbers high (cattle particularly) and feed reserves no more than normal, an unfavorable season can do much to alter the present general slip in farm price levels. A more favorable price level will be at the expense of the weak and unfortunate who are most directly affected by the bad season. Such things as a good financial position, irrigation and the ability to shift operations to take advantage of changing market conditions are the only insurance we can count on in our uniquely diversified area.

They say that the smart business man is the one with plenty of purchasing power when a depression comes along. An ace up the sleeve of the farmer is a similar reserve strength not only to survive a generally bad year but to take advantage of it.

## PLANNING AHEAD

**A**T SunnYGables, our primary objective will be to put up the most and best forage possible, while at the same time providing first class grazing throughout the summer for Jack Conner's herd of Brown Swiss. Whatever a man's breed preferences are in cattle, we do think it safe to say that the Brown Swiss takes fully as much advantage of forage as any other dairy breed. They have a tremendous capacity for pasture, grass and hay, and seem to get most of their productive punch from grass and legumes. Recognizing their appetite for early pasture, we are now planning ways to keep most of the acreage near the barns for harvest while we still provide good grazing for the herd.

## Additional Pasture

Across the Inlet to Cayuga Lake, which runs through the farm, there are several small pasture plots that we call "islands." Where it was possible to work a tractor and tillage equipment, we moved in some years ago and seeded small areas here and there to step up the output of what had formerly

been a large tract of natural grass pastures.

Some of these seedings still produce superior feed, but the press of other farm work has caused us to neglect clipping and otherwise managing these farflung plots to the best advantage. Right now, they are a tangled mass of dead material that was not grazed or clipped off last summer.

Present plans are for Jack to get on these pasture islands as soon as possible with a shredder, which will pulverize and distribute the dead material. Briefly, the shredder is a comparatively new machine used principally for mulching corn stalks. It consists of several sets of rapidly rotating hammers that beat up and pulverize anything from a grass stem to a half-inch diameter shrub.

By using the shredder, we will avoid the work of mowing, raking, and removing the dead growth. Also, this machine can work over rough ground that is littered with sticks and trash from flood waters. Such terrain would be very hard on the mower and rake.

## Fertilizer, Too

Jack will shred his small island pastures as weather permits this early spring. His next move in achieving the goal of more and better forage will be early fertilization of those fields scheduled for the trench silo. Not only is fertilizer a good investment these days from the dollar-return-per-dollar-investment, but it will get things off to an earlier start. And an early start in our neck of the woods means *before* the middle of May. Each year, it seems that silo filling is pushed to an earlier date. We have never yet felt that we started too early.

## Irrigation

Not only because we are banking that the odds will bring us a general drought this summer, but because we can almost always count on insufficient water during the middle of the summer, we are getting all set to use as much irrigation as possible. With additional fertilizer to handle the heavier growth irrigation brings about, we are sure this practice pays off.

Sometimes it seems that moving the lines and tending the pump are a nuisance

when other work is pressing, but the over-all picture reveals to us that every moment spent getting additional water on meadows is well spent. In fact, I would go so far as to say that anyone with available water from a creek, lake, natural or artificial pond, is missing a bet not to make the investment in money and time to employ irrigation.

In any event, we feel that we are in a position to carry Jack's ever-growing herd and put up enough feed for them through our three keys—additional pasture acreage, fertilization to give bigger and earlier growth, and irrigation to guarantee continuing pasture production regardless of the weather.

## POSSIBLE BEDDING SOLUTION

**S**INCE we grow relatively little oats and wheat at SunnYGables, Jack is arranging ahead of time to locate straw enough to fill his needs for next winter. There is usually enough cash grain grown around our particular area for us to round up additional bedding. We think there will be again.

Another solution for bedding hungry dairies involves the shredder again. It is out as a possibility around our farm because of extremely stony conditions. In areas not so plagued with stones, though, it is possible to make bedding out of shredded corn stalks.

Looking back, corn stalks run through a full-tooth concave and cylinder combine were the best bedding we ever had. Few people, however, have the labor to haul corn shocks to the stationary husker-shredder. Most of our corn is machine picked, and the stalks left in the field.

In some western areas where the land is smooth and free of stones, the stalk shredder is run over the picked corn fields to pulverize and shred the remaining weeds, stalks and trash. The residue is raked up with a side delivery rake and baled by pick-up baler. The bedding is a little dusty, but very effective in open pens.

## ROSS YAPLE

**A**S I mentioned last month, I shall from time to time include a brief sketch and history on what has happened to the principal characters that have appeared in Kernels, Screenings and Chaff. This time, I thought I would include a note about Ross Yaple, who has been rarely mentioned since he does not deal directly with our farm operation.

Ross does have important bearing on SunnYGables, though, for he is the fellow who gets our milk to the consumer's doorstep. For some months now, Ross has been delivering milk around the Ithaca and Newfield area with his own truck. He owns the routes, and

has his milk processed and bottled at a local milk plant. While the switch from farming to merchandising is not an easy step, Ross finds that a good product and conscientious service produce good results. His business has grown steadily, and is limited only by the fact that he is presently keeping the route to a one man operation. By the same token that cows are milked every day, Ross finds his job a seven days a week occupation.

As a business, Ross finds milk retailing takes the same management principles that farming itself requires. By setting up a good bookkeeping system, he is now able to determine where he stands from day to day, and is thus better able to adjust to those seasons when retail prices, the price and supply of milk, and the market volume, are not all in balance.

Although most people are right on time with their bills, one phase of the business that Ross has found harassing is collections. It just seems that some people in this world are not too prompt about paying their bills. Sometimes, it seems to Ross, an old adage holds true: "When people stop paying bills, the doctor and the milkman are the first to suffer."

Ross owns a small fruit farm near Newfield. Son Rossy, who is of high school age, helps on the farm and also works at SunnYGables with Jack Conner. He ties 4-H work in with Jack's dairy and has some promising project animals.

Ross and his wife Marcella are now playing with the idea of realizing additional income from the farm through fruit. Now that the two younger girls are big enough to allow her some time, Marcella is thinking about using some of her talents with fruit and vegetables.

As the daughter of a successful gardener near Rochester, New York, Marcella knows more about the art of the green thumb than the rest of us put together. Outdoor work is no stranger to her either. Ross and Marcella have found that the overhead of living on a farm while conducting another business is not an easy burden to assume. A fruit enterprise will afford them the income to make the farm carry itself, as well as provide additional living income.

It has been a good many years since Ross started working at SunnYGables as a high school boy. He has learned farming and country living. Out of this background, it is only natural that he combine this foundation with a unique talent for conscientious service to the consuming public.

## CHICKENS AT SUNNYGABLES

**T**HE laying houses at SunnYGables look more like the old days. For the first time in many years, they are all filled. Bob Marshall, a neighboring farmer and hatcheryman, has taken over the space to accommodate his increasing flock. At present there are about 3,000 growing pullets on the three floors of our big barns. Bob is proving that the fine touch of a good poultryman makes the difference. As we have reported from time to time, no one at SunnYGables ever quite made the grade as a good chicken man.

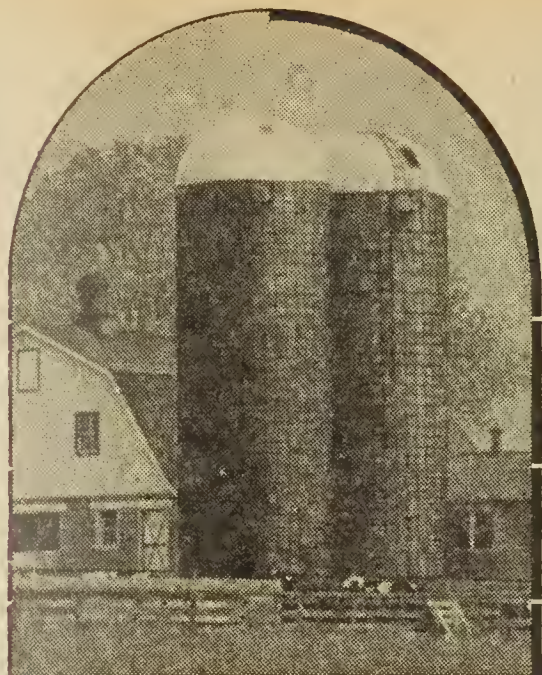
## Barn Warmth

Jack is running youngstock under one floor of chickens, and his milking herd under another. The poultry floors above each are two inch concrete with bedding, of course, on top. It would not seem that the warmth given off by the flocks would change the entire barn measurably, but Jack swears he has had less trouble with cold drafts and moisture in the pens. This may be in part due to the milder winter, but it would appear that the big increase in heat introduced by so many birds has actually had quite an effect on warming the barn as a whole.



The mailman has nothing on a conscientious milk deliveryman. Every day, seven days a week, Ross Yaple makes his rounds, starting early in the morning, and winding up often near evening. Regardless of the weather, unexpected troubles, bad roads or a special delivery, Ross believes that the milk, like the mail, "must get through." Ross enjoys working and meeting the many people a door-to-door deliveryman encounters—but on some mornings when the roads are icy and the air filled with snow, making the rounds is far from routine.





... Best Silo Investment

Walter J. Hahn, Frederick, Md., is justly proud of this farm and his buildings—and particularly proud of his silos!

"It's no secret," he says, "that I like Craine Silos. When I recently put up a third silo on my farm, it was another Craine. I'm convinced a Craine Tile Stave silo is the best investment."

You'll find that Craine owners everywhere share Mr. Hahn's satisfaction. For profitable feeding, you can't beat a Craine Silo.

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Write us now for full details, without obligation.

Take your choice of silos in the farm-proven Craine line... a type for every need and every budget. There's a Craine that's your best buy. Terms up to 3 years.

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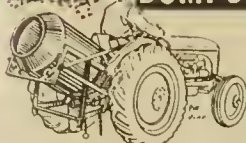
CRAINE SILOS

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If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65-R 13, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn. TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

A TRANSPORTING ONE-BAG MIXER DUMPS HYDRAULICALLY



Fits Ford or Ferguson Tractors

Universal Transmix mixer transports and dumps cement, stack feed, silage, water and dirt. Mixes one bag of cement 5 to 1. Can be attached or removed in 15 minutes. Barrel revolves on rubber wheels—silent—no gears or chains to wear out.

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When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Service Bureau

SOLVED TRESPASSING PROBLEM

We have read many times in your magazine about the trouble some farmers have with hunters trespassing on their land, and we would like to tell you a cure our neighbor found that I believe would put a stop to a lot of it if more farmers would try it!

This neighbor's farm borders a good trout stream and in the spring the fishermen are out in full force. Now, as you have often pointed out, most of them are OK, but this particular one was too lazy to leave his car by the road and walk a few yards to the brook, so he drove his car right across a field of newly-seeded clover.

You can imagine what the farmer thought about that! Then he thought of what I believe is the slickest punishment I've ever heard of. He went to the barn, got out the manure spreader, filled it with the greenest, sloppiest cow manure he could find, went to the field, opened the spreader up wide and drove back and forth beside that car! Nobody ever found out who the trespasser was, but he never came back!! Spread such stories as that around and I think it has made all the hunters and fishermen realize that farmers can get mad, too, and when they do—look out!

—K. R., New Hampshire

—A.A.—

NOT SO FAST!

What information can you give me on the enclosed circular?

The circular which our subscriber sent offered to advertise Real Estate to a group of potential buyers. But first the advertiser wanted \$50.00.

We have no confidence in any concern that offers to sell Real Estate but wants you to pay money before it is sold. Time enough to part with your money after the deal is closed.

—A.A.—

APPRECIATIVE

From the bottom of my heart I thank the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for your kindness to me in collecting what you have for me. This is the second time that I have been helped by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in collecting claims. Without your help, I probably never would have been able to get any money at all. I hope to be a subscriber to your paper for the rest of my life.

—Miss F.E.J., N. Y.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED BY THE SERVICE BUREAU

Those Involving Money

NEW YORK

|                                                                  |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Mrs. Arthur Shaver, Troy (Adjustment on order)                   | \$14.40 |
| Mrs. Edith Rosenthal, Lindenhurst (Refund of Deposit)            | 5.00    |
| Mr. Lewis Walrath, St. Johnsville (Refund on order not received) | 49.50   |
| Mr. Ralph E. Bowman, Poestenkill (Refund on Insurance Policy)    | 6.61    |
| Mr. Ralph G. Beebe, Phoenix (Adjustment on cattle)               | 42.50   |
| Mr. Joshua Tsujimoto, E. Aurora (Adjustment of claim)            | 92.00   |
| Mr. Bruce Soper, Edwards (Refund on order)                       | 17.10   |
| Philip Plaistridge, Winchester (Refund on pictures)              | .35     |
| Mrs. Edith M. Parker, Holcomb (Refund on bushes)                 | 1.15    |
| Mrs. Maude B. Osborn, Whiting (Refund on unfilled order)         | 1.50    |

PENNSYLVANIA

|                                                                |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Mrs. Raymond Turner, Damascus (Refund on blouses not received) | 8.32 |
| Mrs. Harold K. Quick, Hawley (Refund on Christmas Cards)       | 5.95 |

NEW JERSEY

|                                                                    |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Mrs. Rose-Marie Burnett, Plainfield (Refund on order not received) | 10.00 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

MAINE

|                                             |       |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|
| Miss V. E. Farnsworth (Refund on negatives) | 1.25  |
| Mrs. Evelyn P. Lawrence (Refund on order)   | 12.50 |

NEW HAMPSHIRE

|                                                   |        |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Mr. Dana E. Goodwin, Hollis (Settlement of Claim) | 106.27 |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|



FARMER CRUSHED BENEATH TRACTOR

John Albrecht was headed for his side hill wood lot. As he drove across an icy bridge the tractor skidded sidewise. Before he could jump clear the tractor slid off the bridge and landed bottom side up in a stony creek bed. Albrecht was caught beneath the tractor... He died before the neighbors could free him.

Mr. Albrecht carried two North American Accident policies, he renewed one but failed to take care of the other. It lapsed only 21 days before the accident. His widow should have received \$2100.00 but because of neglect she received \$1050.00 from her husband's single accident policy.

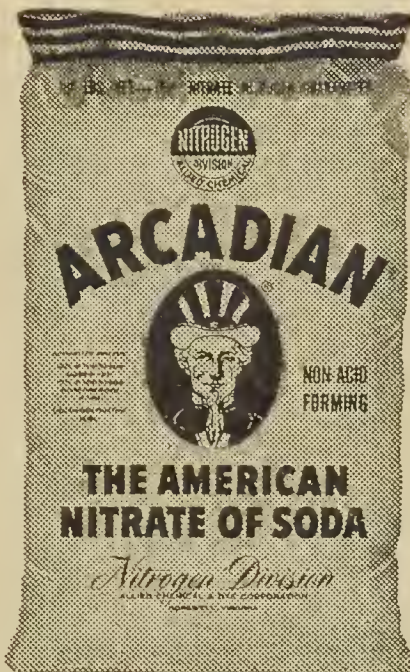
Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT

ITHACA, N. Y.

EARLY VEGETABLES BRING HIGH PRICES



Truck Crops that go to market early usually bring the highest prices. That's why it pays to top-dress your truck crops early with ARCADIAN\*, the American Nitrate of Soda.

ARCADIAN Nitrate of Soda is a real money-maker! It gets your crops off to an early start of rapid growth. It also gives your vegetables better quality... better finish.

ARCADIAN Nitrate of Soda is ideally suited for side-dressing early spinach, cabbage, lettuce, beets, beans, asparagus and other truck crops. It contains 16% or more nitrogen, all soluble, quick acting and immediately available to crops, even when used on cold, wet soil.

Top-dress your truck crops early with ARCADIAN, the American Nitrate of Soda. Buy it now where you buy fertilizer and request prompt delivery!



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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

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Nitrogen Division is America's leading producer and distributor of nitrogen — formerly sold as Barrett's Nitrogen — backed by more than 60 years of nitrogen experience.  
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**No Calf, No Man, and  
No Machine Can Do a  
Satisfactory, Complete  
and Safe Job of Milking  
Cows Without TUG&PULL**



**In 1952**

More thousands of Farmers than ever before\* SWITCHED TO SURGE because the Surge TUG & PULL protects cows' udders—milks faster—gets More Milk—Saves More Time—and the Surge is a lot easier to clean.

\*More than any previous year.

**In 1953**

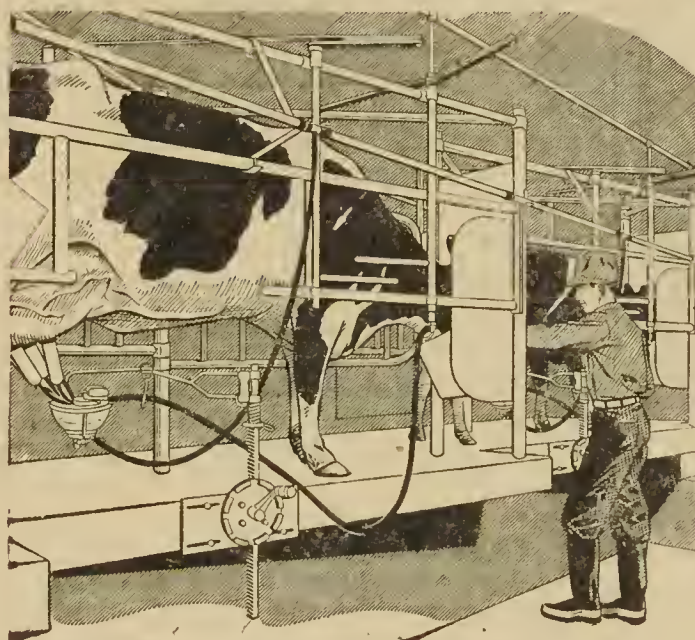
It might pay you well to get in touch with your Surge Dealer and find out what he can do to Make YOUR milking SAFER, CLEANER, FASTER and MORE PROFITABLE—Your Surge Dealer will be glad to Demonstrate what SURGE TUG & PULL will do on YOUR Farm.

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842 WEST BELDEN AVENUE • SYRACUSE 1, N. Y.

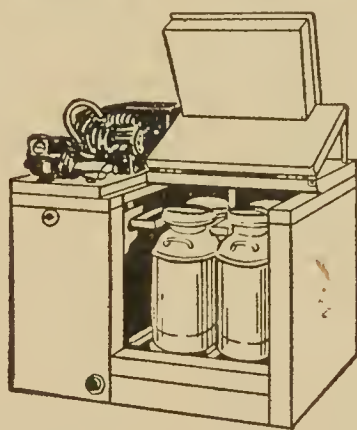
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## MONEY. MAKING DAIRY EQUIPMENT—



**The SURGE SIPHON** takes the milk from the cow and delivers it through an efficient and reliable Surge Releaser or Milk Pump to the milk cans or milk tank or milk cooler in the milk house or milking parlor.

What's more important the Surge Siphon milks with the Surge TUG & PULL that protects cows' udders, milks faster, gets more milk and saves more time.



**BABSON SPRAY COOLER—**Roomy, side opening eliminates can lifting. Cold water spray from ever-present Ice Block cools milk quickly. Standard Coolers—sizes 2 to 16 cans. Heavy duty cooling unit carries 5-year warranty.



**SURGE ELECTRIC FENCE—**Safe . . . Surge Mercury Switch can't stick on contact. Lightning arresters built-in. Surge Glass Insulated fence line keeps your stock where you want it.



**SURGE WATER HEATERS—**Plenty of hot water at low cost. Sizes 12 to 82 gallons. Quality materials for long life . . . available in Displacement and Pressure types.



**THE SURGE DAIRY CLEANSER**  
The Surge Dairy Cleanser Pfanstiehl 47 simplifies your job of washing dairy utensils. Removes milk stone and keeps your milking utensils free of milk stone deposits.

← PFANSTIEHL-47



**THE SURGE BACTERICIDE**  
The Surge Bactericide Pfanstiehl 20 that kills up to 99.99% of all bacteria in 30 second rinse. Properly scrubbed dairy utensils when sanitized with P-20 mean low bacteria count, clean milk.

← PFANSTIEHL-20





# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## SPRING PRAYER

By E. R. EASTMAN

**F**OR THE rolling seasons, and especially for the miracle of spring in this north country of ours, O Lord, we thank Thee.

For the new spring light in the western sky at dusk, the longer days, the sap running in the trees, the tender green of a million leaves, the eternal grass, the flowers, the new-turned furrow, we give thanks.

Grateful and appreciative are we, Lord, for the new life of spring and for our privilege of living next to natural things, the new-born lamb, the little calf, fluffy chicks, all so helpless and so dependent upon our care and gentleness.

Best of all, Father, we give thanks for the new hope and faith that rise in our hearts as we view once again the resurrection of all life in spring, so symbolic, so promising of a spring we shall some time see that has no ending.





# First Choice...

*Again this year more chicks in  
this region are being raised on*

**G.L.F. Chick Starter**  
*than on any other feed . . .*

...and here are three good reasons why G.L.F. Chick Starter is first choice year after year...

*Farmers like the results.* Chicks get off to a good start, grow fast, stay healthy. And this high energy mash produces a lot of growth per pound of feed.

*Farmers like the reasonable cost.* The big vote of confidence farmers give this feed carries its own reward—volume buying of ingredients brings real savings. The cooperative way of doing business assures low handling costs.

*Farmers like the service.* Fresh feed shipped daily from modern plants, available at all times in your own community—that's the keystone of G.L.F. poultry feed service.

\* \* \*

Top quality feed, moderate cost, good service make G.L.F. Chick Starter first choice among poultrymen—and best buy for your April chicks, too.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.







From left, James and Sterling Colby, Litchfield, N. H., talk over their crop with Don Davis of the county PMA. The trailers and trucks, in front of one of the Colby packing plants, are loaded with squash and potatoes.

**On Colby Brothers' New Hampshire Farm:**

## Eye Appeal Makes First Sale

### Quality Keeps Buyers Coming!

**B**OSTON housewives associate New Hampshire with the Colby Brothers of Litchfield, James, George and Sterling, who have long been the vegetable kings of New England.

On their high producing farm, covering more than 500 acres and extending for miles along both sides of Route 3A, they grow practically everything in the line of vegetables. And there's more to raising vegetables the Colby way than just sticking the seed in the ground and letting it grow.

The Colbys, who have studied scientific farming and also the marketing end of the business thoroughly, claim that 95% of the customers buy on eye-appeal only. Not only must the grower produce vegetables that will appeal to these customers but they must have the taste qualities as well. For this reason they have in many instances developed special strains of their own to top the market.

One of these is their Butternut squash. Whereas most New Hampshire gardeners have a few hills or at the most an acre or so, the Colbys plant six acres for the Boston market. Their Butternut squash has been developed on the farm through years of selection in order to secure an eye-appealing golden brown squash with a chunky appearance, steering away from the common slender crooked neck variety.

One of their top specialties is sweet corn. The Colbys grow corn throughout the season for a steady market. But unknown to the public, the brothers are growing and testing new varieties unheard of by most folks in an attempt to find even better and tastier varieties.

They grow sweet corn that will stay at the peak of perfection longer on the dealers' shelves, and has a small cob with narrow, deep kernels. With a fresh supply hitting the market daily, it's no wonder the Colbys have created a demand for their corn.

One of the Colby Brothers' largest crops is potatoes. Nearly 200 acres are grown each year. In 1951 they won the New Hampshire honors for the second time with a record harvest of potatoes. They planted what was then a fairly new variety called Kennebec on a 13-acre piece of newly cleared land and averaged 758 bushels to the acre. In some sections it was unofficially esti-



Newton Spencer, one of the Jamaicans working for the Colby Brothers, has no trouble balancing on his head a bushel of corn or this hubbard squash which weighs nearly 100 pounds!

mated at 1,000 bushels to the acre.

It took a crew of 40 men and two mechanical diggers to harvest this bumper crop at the rate of nearly 4,000 bushels a day. Anything under 1 1/4 inches was left in the field and the poorly shaped potatoes were sorted out at the storage bins and sold to a neighboring farmer for dairy feed. Practically the entire lot was sold to a potato chip manufacturer.

Kennebecs are a fraction of their spud crop. Thousands of bushels of Cobbles, Chippewas, Sebagos and Russetts were stored in their ventilated bins for later sacking and processing for the Boston markets.

Those who believe New Hampshire soil is full of stones will be surprised to find they are scarce items on the Colby farm. There just aren't any except in an old railroad bed running alongside the highway.

A person not knowing the Colby Brothers might be inclined to think they were damaging the soil with intensive farming year after year. Actually they are improving it through proper fertilization, modern soil conservation methods, and the plowing under of all crop humus.

A harvest time drive along Route 3A between Hudson and Manchester will long be remembered. You may get a glimpse of one of the three Colby Brothers, but only for a moment as there's too much to be done. They've got to beat the frost.—C.L.S.

"Crimp cut Prince Albert is the pipe tobacco for me—and I've tried just about all of them!"

*Robert Selig*  
NURSERYMAN

TUNE IN  
"Grand Ole Opry"  
Saturday Nights  
on NBC

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

**EASY ON YOUR TONGUE!** Prince Albert is specially treated by the patented "No-Bite" process to insure against tongue bite!

**EASY TO DRAW!** Crimp cut Prince Albert packs just right in your pipe. Smokes cool, mild and mellow down to the last puff!

**EASY ON YOUR POCKETBOOK!** Now P.A. gives you more choice tobacco in every pocket tin. More smoking pleasure for your money!

**EASY TO ROLL!** You can't beat Prince Albert for a "makin's" cigarette! Rolls easy... stays put... doesn't dribble out the ends!

\*Process Patented July 30, 1907

# Prince Albert

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## LET'S HAVE SOME COOPERATION IN THE MILK ORDER

EVERY dairyman in the New York milk shed will surely want to read the article on Page 9 describing the unanimous and almost violent opposition on the part of everybody to the changes proposed to the New York milk order.

Some of these changes, if put into practice, would cost dairymen in the North Country and on other outskirts of the milk shed millions of dollars.

Inasmuch as some of these proposals were formulated before Ezra Benson took office as Secretary of the USDA, and inasmuch as some of the suggested proposals were made for the first time at the Elmira hearing, with no chance for dairymen and their organizations to pass on them before the hearings, suspicion was general that somebody was trying to put something over.

In any case, the unanimous and emphatic opposition voiced by everyone concerned in the milk shed stopped the undemocratic procedure and killed the unfair proposals.

Under the previous Washington administration, results from the milk order, or milk marketing agreement, in the New York milk shed have steadily deteriorated. When first started the milk order was very helpful because there was full cooperation between government officials on one side and farmers and their organizations on the other. In recent years the cooperation has been "one horse, one rabbit." The government has almost completely dominated the picture. Time and again hearings have been held where farmers and their leaders wasted time, effort and money in attending and stating their case. Then government officials returned to Washington and made their own decisions without regard to the testimony that had been given at the hearings.

Now Secretary Benson and his associates have a great opportunity and a responsibility to reverse this undemocratic procedure and to restore the milk order to a working, cooperative basis again, where it can be as effective as it was when first started.

On the other hand, farmers, and particularly the leaders of the milk marketing cooperatives, also share this responsibility to do a better job of making the milk order work. Certainly there is some excuse for government officials going ahead with milk marketing policies as they think best, when they are unable to secure any agreement from the leaders of the milk marketing cooperatives.

For as long as I can remember there has been "too much heat and too little light" in the discussions among farmers and their leaders in the milk business; too many rivalries, jealousies and criticisms. It is high time there was a change of pace and of attitude. It is time that dairymen themselves paid more attention to their real leaders and less to the demagogues and crackpots who are far more interested in advancing their own selfish interests than they are in the real interests of dairymen themselves.

## A WAY OF LIFE

ON MARCH 21 we sowed our first batch of early peas. If we can keep the woodchucks out of them—which is our worst problem—we should have peas by late June. I wonder how

*By E. R. Eastman*

many living in the same latitude and altitude will beat that?

The other day I had a letter from a friend who said that he couldn't afford to bother with a garden. Besides, he claimed, it isn't necessary because it's so easy to buy fresh vegetables in the market.

There are many men who feel that way about gardens, and I think they are wrong. Like most other families in the country we are miles from a vegetable market. When would we have time to drive to that market to get fresh vegetables? And there are certain vegetables, like sweet corn, that have to be cooked immediately after picking to be good.

There is something besides the material dollars and cents viewpoint to be taken into account when one lives in the country. Otherwise we might just as well live in the crowded city. For example, we raise a lot of flowers that take comparatively little time and work because we plant them in rows and cultivate them with a small tractor as we do the vegetables. When farming entirely ceases to be a way of life for the whole family as well as a way of making a living, and becomes just a dollars and cents proposition, then so far as I am concerned you can have it!

## LET'S PUT FARMING ON A SOUND BASIS

BECAUSE of the decline in farm prices, tremendous pressure is now being forced on Washington to maintain or restore the same old schemes which are one of the very causes of lower prices.

Too high government supports have resulted in vast quantities of farm commodities which are either rotting in storage or hang over the market depressing prices. In a recent speech Secretary Benson of the USDA pointed out:

"We have in storage, corn that is in an extreme state of deterioration and is threatened with total spoilage. . . . In one case at Orena, Illinois, involving 142 carloads of corn, 60 per cent of it had greatly deteriorated and if held until spring it would be a total loss."

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry studying the present storage program of six basic commodities—corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice and tobacco—found that the entire support program had been badly administered, to the detriment of the American farmer and of the consuming public.

One of the chief troubles with milk prices right now is due to the 65 million pounds of butter now in government storage. Yet, alarmed by the declining prices, dairy leaders told Secretary Benson that the dairy support level should be maintained at 90% of parity. Secretary Benson accepted this for one year, but told the dairy industry that it must give assurance that a program would be worked out during the coming year which would reduce government supports to a minimum.

Look at what happened to potatoes! Under too high supports we grew far more potatoes than the demand justified. They accumulated in huge outdoor piles and in storage and rotted, or were sold at lower prices or given away, until the potato growers themselves took the initia-

tive in getting out from under government supports and controls.

But, we never learn. There is a bill in Congress right now which if passed would put the government back into the potato business!

Even some farm leaders do not get the idea that, depending on government, the farmer will eventually pay through the nose, not only by lower prices in the future because of huge surpluses, but also because of loss of liberty through government dictation.

We must never forget that farmers are outnumbered 10 to 1 by consumers, and consumers are getting mad.

What are some of the answers to this perplexing farm price problem? There are no easy ones. But I list the following:

### 1. Flexible, not rigid price supports.

These should be low enough not to result in big surpluses, more than the public will buy, yet the supports should be high enough to insure that good farmers will not be ruined in bad years.

### 2. Research, Publicity and Advertising to improve the diet and increase consumption of key products.

Such research would find many more industrial uses for the by-products of many farm commodities. We are not even started in getting the public to use more milk.

### 3. A Sound Export Policy.

The National Grange rightly says that more world trade would take care of farm surpluses.

### 4. Less Politics in Agriculture.

Members of both parties kick the farm price situation around too much as a political football. In order to make political capital, some politicians over-emphasize farm problems so that they have an opportunity to dope out more schemes and pass more laws, which do more harm than good.

In Secretary Benson, farmers have a leader who fully understands the agricultural problems and who is well able to administer his department and the national policies in a constructive and sensible manner.

But the Secretary can never do this unless farmers and politicians stop bedeviling him and give him the opportunity and the support necessary to put agriculture on a sound basis and keep it there.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I'LL BET every one of you who read this chestnut (sent in by F. J. Beck of Dolgeville, New York), has had a similar experience with strangers over-burdened with curiosity.

Dropping into the seat on the train with a man who had his arm in a sling, the stranger began his inquisition:

"I'll bet you broke your arm, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did."

"Fall off something?"

"No."

"Got hit by somethin'?"

"No."

"Don't tell me you broke it on purpose?"

"Well, I did it, but not on purpose. I was trying to pat myself on the back."

"Gosh A'mighty! What in the world did you want to pat yourself on the back for?"

"For minding my own business so well!"



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**PLANTING INTENTIONS:** If farmers carry out their intentions and weather is good, 1953 will be another year of big crops. Farmers indicate acreage increases in 13 of 16 major spring crops. Only cuts planned are on corn, barley, tobacco, and peanuts.

Here are acreage intentions by crops: Corn down 1 per cent. (Government holds 216 million bushels of corn on loan); Oats up 2 per cent; spring wheat up a little. (The outlook for winter wheat has improved in most areas except southern and central Great Plains, but rains are needed badly. Farmers have put 450 million bushels of last year's crop under loan); soybean acreage is a new record; potatoes up 6 per cent. (Intended acreage and favorable weather would indicate total U. S. yield of 385 million bushels of spuds which, if realized, would almost certainly bring lower prices than for last fall's crop).

**EXPORTS:** U. S. farmers produce more than U. S. consumers need. The problem can be solved in one of four ways: 1. Find additional markets; 2. slap on drastic production and marketing controls; 3. get into an all-out war; 4. have a serious crop failure.

Of the four, the best is undoubtedly developing additional markets, and the place where most markets are available is abroad. To do it, tariffs and trade restrictions need to be overhauled and in some cases lessened. Experts figure that 90 per cent of our industry leads the world in low costs of production, therefore, that only 10 per cent of industry would suffer from foreign competition even under free trade. U. S. farmers need to export about 10 per cent of total production and in the case of some crops, as much as 30 per cent.

Our farmers also lead the world in low cost production, but exports of U. S. farm products are hampered by restrictions on purchases from other countries. International trade is a two-way street. You can't sell without buying. In 1952, the dollar value of farm exports was 15 per cent lower than in 1951.

**MILK:** The April Class I fluid milk price in the New York area is \$4.76 a cwt. In March this year it was \$5.08 and in April last year it was \$5.19. Uniform price to dairymen delivering milk to the New York area in February was \$4.25. In January it was \$4.50 and in February a year ago it was \$5.07.

February milk production in New York was 5 per cent above a year ago and it was up about the same figure for the United States.

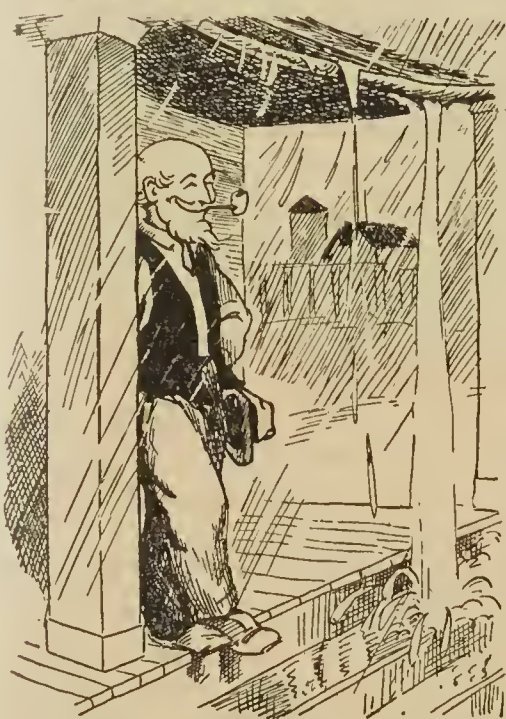
Ten million people live on U. S. dairy farms. If everyone of them would drink an extra glass of milk a day, 5 million pounds of milk would be taken off the market every day, or 1.8 billion pounds a year—enough to produce about 85 million pounds of butter—close to the volume the government has bought this year. If milk is a good buy for city consumers, it is doubly good buy for dairymen at wholesale prices.

**VEGETABLES:** A 7 per cent increase in supplies of fresh vegetables for market has been predicted. USDA suggests a 1 per cent increase in acreage for summer vegetables for fresh markets, a decrease of 2 per cent for fresh fall vegetables, and a 1 per cent decrease of vegetables for processing. Total stocks of canned vegetables are up; tomatoes are reported as larger; sweet corn stocks up 51 per cent from last year; snap beans down 34 per cent; peas down 14 per cent.

**BUDGET:** The present position of the Federal budget is that the Federal government takes in \$72 billion and pays out \$78.5 leaving a deficit of \$6.5 billion. Prediction is that further cuts will be made and that final deficit "will be small." Federal expenses roughly will be: Defense, \$46 billion; aid to allies, \$8 billion; interest on public debt, \$6.5 billion; aid for veterans, \$4.5; atomic developments, \$2.7 billion; old folks, health, etc., \$2.5 billion; floods, TVA, etc., \$1½ billion; farm aid, \$1.8 billion; roads, \$600 million; postal deficit, \$675 million; other expenses of running government, \$3 billion.

Big danger to a balanced budget is resistance to less spending by interested groups largely on the basis that what they want "is a very small percentage of the total budget." Big need is for shrinking (and possibly discontinuing) some government services. For example there is a new move on to kill the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—something that could have been done years ago. I've heard there's still an N.R.A. office in Washington! —Hugh Cosline

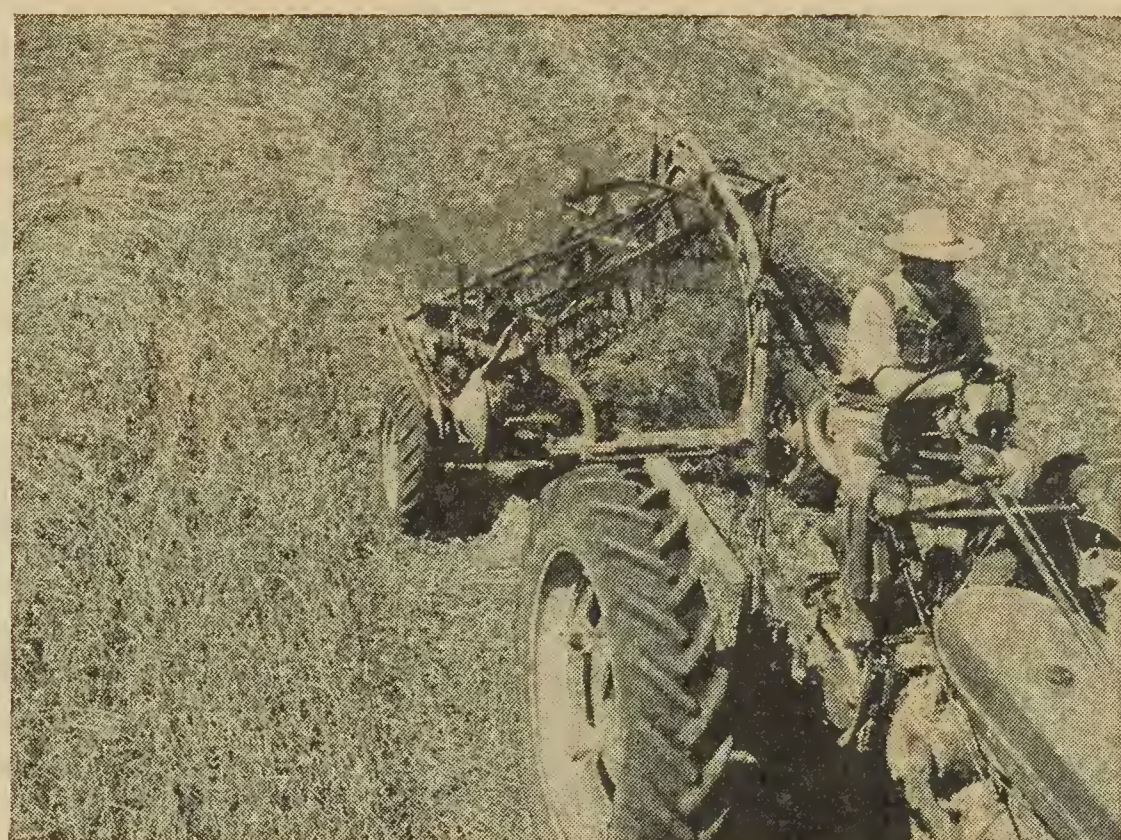
## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



A FARMER'S troubles are not few, he has lots more than most folks do; but one thing seldom gives him pain, and that's a good downpour of rain. Of course, it's true there may be times and scattered spots in humid climes when things get damper than they should to do the most amount of good, but by and large the folks who toil to make crops grow out of the soil ain't very apt to scowl or frown when needed moisture's falling down. And there are places, you can bet, where weather is so rarely wet that just a heavy dew will rate as ample cause to celebrate.

Like other farmers, I am glad to see the rain come down like mad; along with them, I'm tickled pink to stand upon the porch and think about the good that it will do for soil and grain and pasture, too. But rain for me's a double treat, 'cause it provides a mighty neat excuse for skipping all the chores Mirandy's got for me out-

doors. She can't let out a single peep if I loaf when the mud is deep; and even if she thinks instead of tasks for me out in the shed, she won't wade out to check on me, so I can snooze all day, by gee.



## Shorten hay-making time, cure hay evenly . . . faster



The faster you can make hay the better. And you'll have better hay when you use a New IDEA Rake and Tedder to make fluffy, uniform windrows that dry evenly, quickly, to preserve vitamin-rich leaves.

Double-curved steel teeth pick up even heavily-matted down hay and put it into a large, fluffy windrow. Or move a lever to reverse the reel and you can fluff up damp swaths with the gentlest tedding action. The New IDEA Side-Delivery Rake and Tedder, like all New IDEA equipment, is a quality tool . . . the result of years of constant improvement by the makers of the first rake of this type. Your community New IDEA dealer will show you the many improved features of this rake that mean more protein, more carotene, more nourishment for your stock.

Choose from  
2 models

(shown above) . . . the low-wheeled rake with sure-traction tires, or the high-wheeled model with either steel rimmed or rubber-tired wheels.

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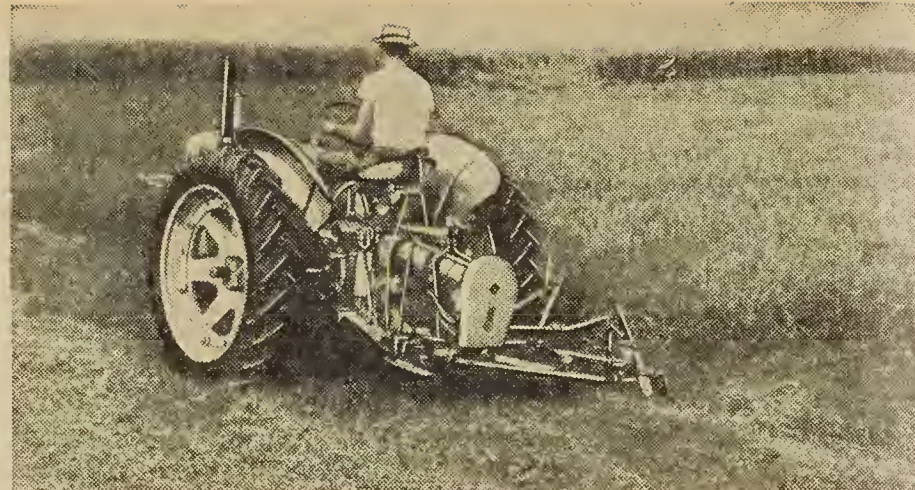
# New Fast Helps in Haying...

**CASE EAGLE HITCH MOWER**  
**CASE LOW-WHEEL SIDE RAKE**  
**CASE AUTOMATIC BALER**

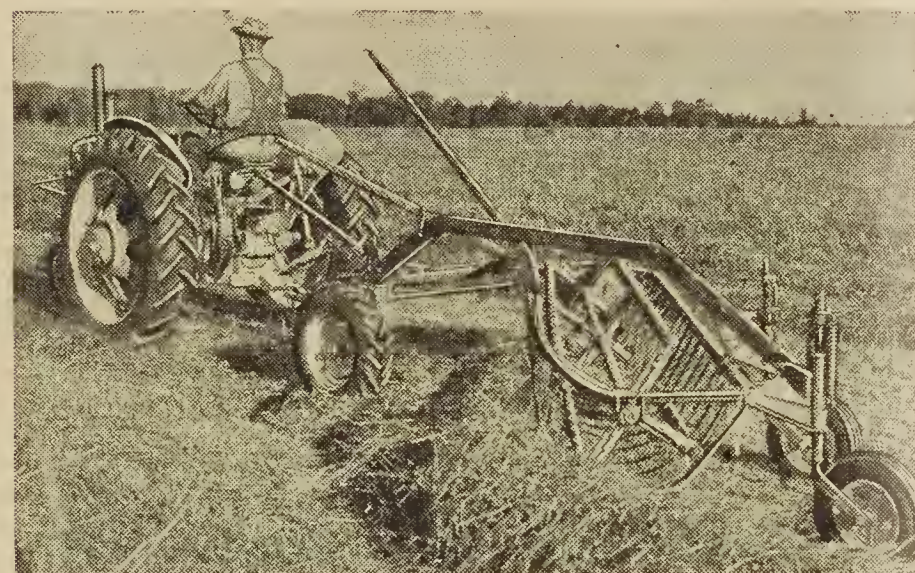
Shorten Every Step from Field to Barn

Cut your hay at the peak of its valuable protein content—rake before leaves begin to shatter—bale before sun and showers steal precious feed value—have a better chance to finish the job ahead of the weather. That's how these Case hay machines can help you beat haying hazards.

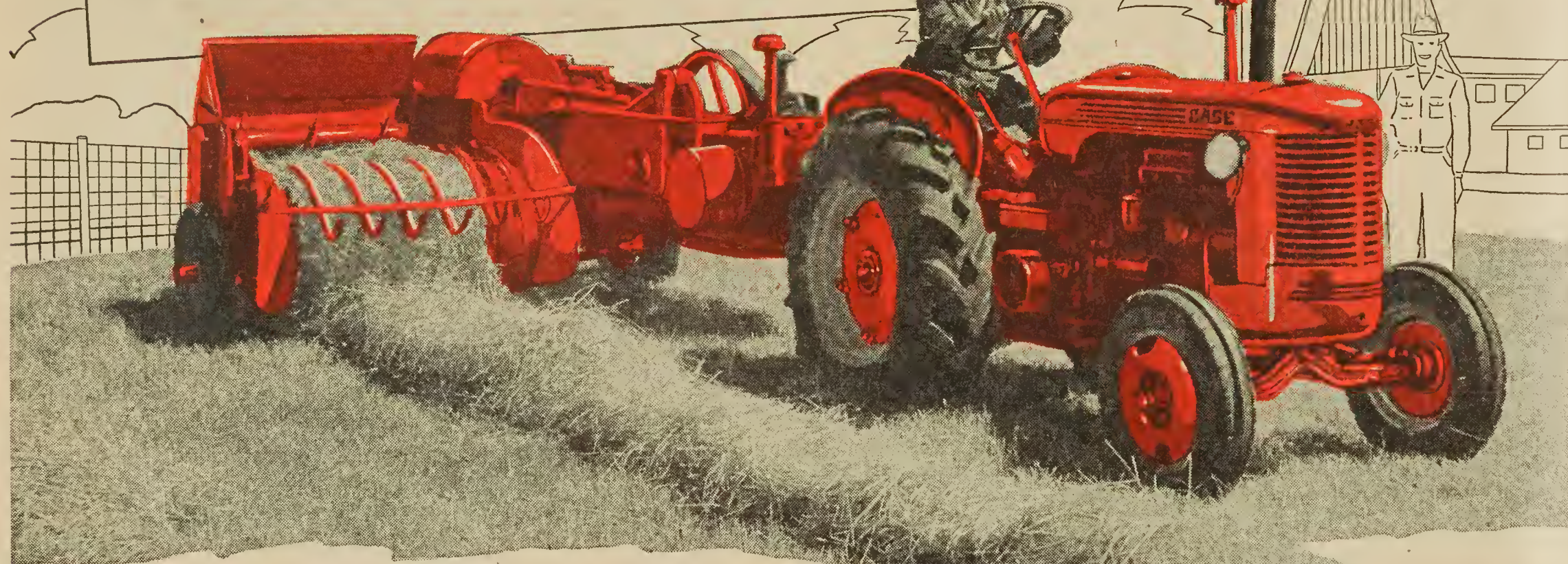
With the Case Automatic Balers, the help you save can be kept busy hauling away that steady stream of firm, uniform, square-cornered bales—so easy to handle, feed, or sell. You'll see why owners say it "Makes the nicest bale I've ever seen."



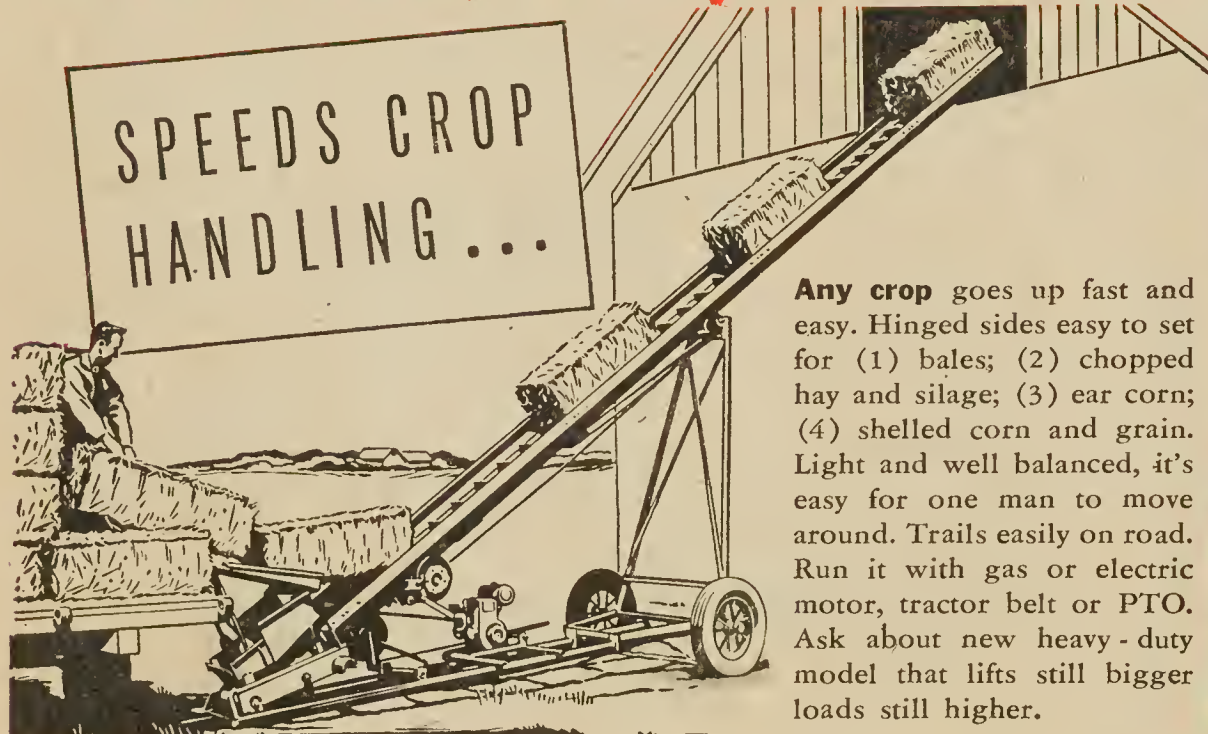
Just a few minutes needed for one man to mount Eagle Hitch Mower on Eagle Hitch of 3-plow "DC," 2-plow "SC," or low-cost 2-plow "VA" Series Case Tractor. See the new semi-mounted "TA-7," too.



New Low-Wheel Case Rake works fast to beat the weather, yet gently to save the leaves. Builds fluffy, fast-curing windrows. Saves you money by using old auto or implement tires.



## CASE Four-Way Elevator



Any crop goes up fast and easy. Hinged sides easy to set for (1) bales; (2) chopped hay and silage; (3) ear corn; (4) shelled corn and grain. Light and well balanced, it's easy for one man to move around. Trails easily on road. Run it with gas or electric motor, tractor belt or PTO. Ask about new heavy-duty model that lifts still bigger loads still higher.

See your Case dealer now! Get all the details on how and why the new Case Automatic Balers do such splendid work in many varieties and conditions of hay. See its simple construction—contrast its relatively few simple parts with more complicated mechanisms. See how easy it is to adjust and run—how easy to own. And mail the coupon for free booklets!

### "HOW TO MAKE HIGH-PROTEIN HAY"

This educational booklet shows the easy way to put up the best hay you've ever made. Mark here or write in margin any machines that interest you. J. I. Case Co., Dept. D-11, Racine, Wis.

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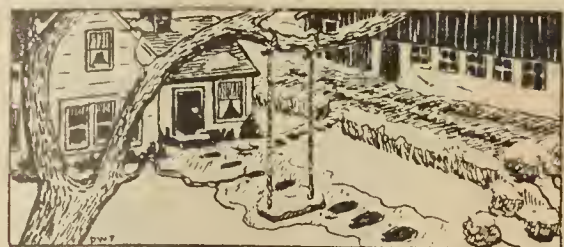
# What Men Think About WOMEN

## First Prize Letter

**WOMEN** are man's biggest problem. Woman was made from the rib of man—and man has been getting a ribbing ever since.

Women take the wind out of a man's sails. On a day when everything goes wrong at work, a man comes home all ready to explode and yell his head off—and what happens? He opens the door and gets a whiff of his favorite meal, all ready for the table, including apple pie and all the trimmings. No hollering tonight, darn it!

Women have a fiendish urge to change things around, and refuse to



put any furniture back in the same place it was before they cleaned house. If you don't bump your shins for a full week, they consider their cleaning job a failure.

Give a woman a few cans of paint and a brush, and she'll have more fun than a kitten with a ball of yarn. When she is up on the step ladder painting, with a scarf around her head and wearing slacks, she looks like a Dead-end Kid. But, when she dresses to go out in the evening—Oh Brother! will the angels look so heavenly?

Women are dainty clinging vines, but on occasion they resemble the mighty Oak. You have to be on your toes to keep ahead of them, and even then they can be an awful nuisance. But I can assure you that even Heaven would be h--- without them.—E.S., Pa.

\* \* \*

## "Five Gals Around the House"

### Second Prize Letter

**HAVING** read what women think of men, all I can say is they have my deepest sympathy. In my own defense, being a man, I'd like to point out that as clumsy and stupid as we are, most of the comforts, conveniences, and joys of life are created, made, repaired, maintained and provided by us men. (Details furnished on request.)

As to what men think of women, I can only speak for myself. Most of the women I know are sweet, charming, honest, gentle, etc., and easy to get along with. Sure they have some faults, but why harp on that? We all have some, haven't we? Sure they make mistakes. Don't we all?

I would like to write particularly about my wife and four daughters. I feel I'm a little more qualified to speak



about women than most men, as not many have 5 gals around the house all the time. Sure they have their faults, but I can't think of any right now. I can, however, think of many good things.

My wife I call Sweetipuss, and she is just that. Works all the time at being a good mother. Keeps the house clean and neat, doesn't nag (although I must admit I give her plenty of reason to) and most always has a good meal ready on time. She drives a car, or tractor better than most men, and is always ready to lend a helping hand at any hour of the day or night.

Our girls at their various ages are all that any father could ask or even wish for.

My mother-in-law is tops. All my sisters-in-law are super.

In fact, I'm hard put to think of any gal I know who isn't O.K.

This is not an opinion that will conform to the sensational ones you like to publish. No garage doors busted, or dented fenders, but I wrote it, and I'm glad!—M.B.R., N. J.

\* \* \*

## Something Like a Rabbit

**A** WOMAN is the most unpredictable creature on earth. She is just like sugar in the spring. A woman that can meet all requirements like the one described in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is just not in the flesh.

If she could, she would be wearing wings. If she becomes over solicitous and affectionate, watch out. She either needs a hairdo or there is something very chic, petite down at the milliners, very cheap and she is sure it won't be out of style for at least six weeks. Or maybe there are some cute little sandals down at the shoe store. If one of her sons goes wrong, she has more excuses than a married man who is out until 2 A.M. If one of her girls is bad, she is just like her father.

She can talk four men down and do more work over the phone in thirty minutes than a man can do in a whole forenoon. In the house at 55 degrees her legs are frozen, but on the street they are very comfortable at 10 below. In the summer she wears a fur around her neck to protect her knees from sunburn. She is always destitute as she has no clothes fit to wear.

She must be something like a rabbit as she wants to be brown in summer and white in winter. She can roast her head under a hairdresser's helmet for hours, but anything approaching that heat in the summer is unbearable.

—W.W.D., Vt.

\* \* \*

## Wives Inspiring?

**AFTER** spending the evening listening to my wife quote from the Feb. 21st edition of your magazine, "What other women think of men," I feel justified in making a reply.

It's time for us men to wise up. The women are getting too much unearned credit. Last fall I dug potatoes all day. Around chore time the wife comes down to see the yield. About that time a neighbor comes along, stops for a chat and says, "Did you dig all them today?" "Sure did," says I. Says he, "It sure helps a lot to have the wife along to do the work."

I have often noticed the pet dog carrying in the paper. He gets a pat on the head and a choice bite from the icebox. The husband follows with a backbreaking load of groceries. He doesn't get even a "Thank you."

Wives are always so inspiring, call-

ing your attention to the achievements of the neighbor. Reminds me of the old rooster. One morning after Christmas, he saw the new football lying in the brush where it was left after the last kick. He crows and flops his wings, calling all the hens around him. He says, "Now girls don't think I'm complaining but I just wanted you to see what other hens are doing."

It isn't long after we sign the partnership agreement that we realize that hot mama stuff was bait and a bluff. They start singing, "I got me a working man now!"

Nevertheless after a man's been married 30 years I would advise bringing home a bunch of roses or chocolates occasionally to fertilize the old pasture instead of investing in new and greener fields.—F.C.J., Vt.

\* \* \*

## "There Will Be No Living With Her"

**WOMAN** is that creature God gave man to make his life complete.

In other words she sees that he is fed, clothed, loved, scolded, kept in a bewildered state of mind and usually broke.

I can't understand why a woman — my wife:

Is absolutely fearless around animals, yet is so afraid of machinery that her knees start knocking when asked to drive the tractor, and still does a good job at it.

Can't drive a nail without pounding her fingers, yet gets the pigpen, stable, chicken-coop, or pasture fence repaired all by herself if same goes to pieces while hubby is away.

Can doctor and comfort bruised and



bloody children and get them into circulation again, calmly and without a quiver; and after it's all over sink into a chair ready to faint.

Will come in from the field or garden in faded and soiled overalls and shirt to entertain friends with perfect ease, yet when going to visit at their house will wail, "I haven't a thing to wear, and just look at my nails!"

Retains her sense of humor when her pet heifer kicks her into the gutter, and even grins at Hubby's shouts of laughter and thoughtful advice—yet gives him a dirty I'll-get-you-later look if he jokingly remarks to dinner guests, "I'm glad you came; first decent meal we've had for a month."

No, we'll never understand women but we need them badly.

Woman has more patience, tenderness, love, and courage than man; therefore more strength, even if we call them the weaker sex.

If you do print this, the little woman will get such a swelled head there will be no living with her.—R.N.C., N. H.

\* \* \*

## Better Than the Next One

**A** WOMAN is a creature fearfully and wonderfully made. She resembles a rose in the P.M., but needs resurfacing next A.M.

Before marriage she has a dainty appetite, cheap to feed. If she is a wonderful cook, as mine is, that covers a multitude of sins. She can get mad,



but if you go she will have the State Police looking for you. Or she may go back to mother, but let a neighbor write her it might be best for her to come home and pronto, back she comes and a new honeymoon.

When real sick she is docile as a lamb, but when she starts scolding, the danger is past. She will scrimp and save to buy a small hen's nest to wear on her head. She can bear pain better than a man. She can go to the dentist's without fear—and scream at a mouse. If she is a good farm wife, she will get her tan in the garden or hay field. A city woman gets hers by absorbing sunshine at the beach.

Women are angels, always harping, up in the air, have nothing to wear. A woman can keep a secret, but tells it to one who can't. She will stay up all night with a sick child and then work all day. She finds papers and letters in the bureau drawer that are not there.

Tell her she is beautiful and that's flattery. Tell her the same about her neighbor and that's poor eyesight. If you have a wife, keep her with all her faults. She may be better than the next one!—D.D.H., Vt.

\* \* \*

## Forever Unpredictable

**A** GOOD wife is the cornerstone of the American home and family. To clothe us, feed us, keep us warm, and comfort us in illness is her lot. Sometimes I wonder how she does it. She never complains about such work. In fact she seems to enjoy it. She is cheerful and gay while doing tasks we men scheme for a week to avoid.

We men are what women make us. We get fat from too many pies and cakes. We get lazy and forgetful, and always it is the good wife that reminds us our wedding anniversary is coming up. She keeps track of birthdays in our families so that we men can enjoy the cards we send and receive.

A woman is the most mysterious substance that scientists have ever undertaken to study. Her actions are forever unpredictable, and no two women can ever agree upon the same subject.

—F.L.M., Pa.

\* \* \*

## Hats Off To the Women!

**I'M** IN my 85th year, and still have a long way to go. When I think of the women in my own family, I say hats off to women in this little verse:

Hats off to the women!  
We love and adore  
The "light of our home"  
For ever more.

In so many ways  
It's a woman's touch  
That cheers us on,  
And helps so much.

When dark days come  
And we need relief  
It's the woman's part  
To drive out grief.

They're the real doers  
In this journey of life.  
If you doubt this,  
Just ask my wife!

—G.W.M., N. Y.



*Here's the* **NEW**

# Dearborn Hay Baler



## "production line" efficiency with a one-man crew!

The new Dearborn Baler clicks out uniform, firmly tied bales like clock work, with production line efficiency, with a one-man crew.

### SEE WHAT A TONNAGE IT BALES

The one-man operated automatic Dearborn Baler, controlled from the tractor seat, can handle up to eight bales per minute—approximately 10 tons per hour. Bale lengths in sizes 36" or 42" and weight bales from 50 lbs. up to 100 lbs. No guessing: Let the bale counter (standard equipment) tell you the number of bales for the day or season.

### 59" PICKUP SPANS UNEVEN WINDROWS

This new baler has a 59" width pickup. That's width to span uneven windrows—and it floats on a gauge wheel, to follow ground contours. Result: an extra clean job of saving hay.

A fast sure acting auger and a sweep fork hurry

the picked up hay into the baling chamber to keep the flow constant and avoid pile-ups or clogging.

### FIRM KNOTS—NO LOOSE BALES

The Dearborn Hay Baler's 25 hp. engine has generous reserve power for handling big crops and heavy conditions. Its electric starter (standard equipment) is handled by your tractor's battery!

Every stroke of the large size plunger compresses a charge of hay, even while tying bales. Release of twine tension during tying helps you get firm knots—saves time—no loose bales.

This fully tested baler provides ease of operation and economy through cost cutting design. Profit through the years with this New Dearborn Baler. Always the same ready parts availability that you get on Ford Tractors.

See your nearby Ford Tractor dealer soon about the New Dearborn Hay Baler.



**DEARBORN MOTORS CORPORATION**

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*National Marketing Organization for the Ford Tractor  
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*Ford Farming*

**MEANS BETTER WORK  
... MORE PRODUCTION**



# Proposed Changes in New York Milk Order Meet Unanimous Opposition

By E. R. Eastman

**A**T ELMIRA, New York, on March 10, a milk hearing was held to consider amendments to the New York Milk Marketing Order, No. 27.

Over a period of many years of close observation of and experience with milk marketing, I have seen many strange and upsetting procedures, but never in all that experience has anything happened in the New York milk shed more upsetting or less democratic than that which occurred at this hearing at Elmira.

The hearing was called by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture. The original suggested amendments to the milk order were formulated by officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture before the present Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Benson, or the present Administration, took office.

Some of the original suggested amendments were no doubt good and necessary. There were some with which farmers did not agree, but at least they had been put forward in time so that the milk marketing cooperatives had an opportunity to give some consideration to them, with the thought that they could express their approval or disapproval at the Elmira hearing.

Imagine the astonishment and dismay of the dairymen and their leaders, therefore, when at the Elmira hearing Dr. Charles Pierce, an economist from the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, appeared on the witness stand at the hearing at Elmira and introduced several new proposals which the farmers or their organizations had never heard of before, and some of which, if accepted, would completely disrupt the New York milk shed.

Dr. Pierce was regarded as an official representative of both the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture even though he stated that his ideas were his own.

Among Dr. Pierce's proposals was one which, if once put into effect, would cost North Country and other outlying dairymen millions of dollars.

Let me stop right here to say that New York city needs the fluid milk beyond the 300 mile zone especially in times of scarcity at certain periods of the year, and from the consumers' standpoint, therefore, it would be the utmost folly not to have this milk when it is needed.

Like nearly everyone else familiar with the milk situation, and with the interests of farmers at heart, we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST were astonished at Dr. Pierce's proposals and at the whole undemocratic procedure. In common with several others we suggested emphatically to the officials that Dr. Pierce's proposals be repudiated

and that the hearings on the proposed amendments scheduled for Malone on March 18, Ogdensburg on March 19 and at Watertown on March 20 be called off. That would have given opportunity to formulate constructive and needed amendments to the milk order, have them submitted to dairymen's organizations. Then hearings could be scheduled where all might have an opportunity to pass upon the proposals.

The matter was compromised by Under Secretary, T. D. Morse, acting for Ezra Benson who was temporarily absent, who sent the following telegram to Glen J. Gifford, Examiner or Hearing Master at the hearing already in progress at Malone:

"PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE AT EACH MEETING OF THIS SERIES OF HEARINGS:

"I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO CALL OFF THE HEARING ON MARKETING ORDER NO. 27 BECAUSE IT WAS SET UP PRIOR TO MY TAKING OFFICE AND I HAVE HAD NO OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY PROPOSED CHANGES. THE HEARING WILL CONTINUE WITH THE DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING THAT I HAVE NOT PROPOSED OR APPROVED ANY OF THE PROPOSALS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE OR MAY BE DISCUSSED.

"MANY VIEWS NOT CONTEMPLATED BY THIS OFFICE HAVE BEEN AND WILL NO DOUBT CONTINUE TO BE EXPRESSED, BUT IT SHOULD BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THEY ARE ONLY THOSE OF THE PERSONS PRESENTING THEM AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE THINKING OF THIS OFFICE.

"MAY I SUGGEST THAT ALL OF YOU LOOK UPON THESE HEARINGS SOLELY AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT YOUR THINKING AND LEARN THROUGH THE DISCUSSIONS MORE ABOUT THE PROBLEM INVOLVED. FINAL DECISION WILL BE MADE ONLY AFTER VERY CAREFUL STUDY OF THE TESTIMONY.

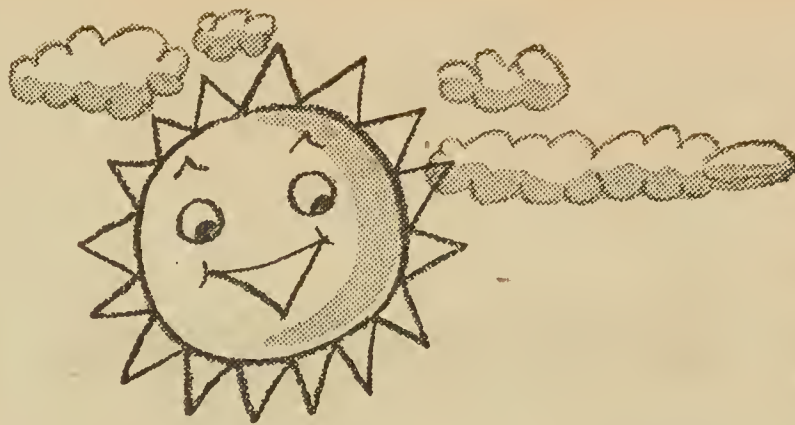
"THIS COMMUNICATION HAS BEEN CLEARED WITH THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE OF NEW YORK STATE, AND HE HAS CONCURRED."

You will note from this telegram that none of the proposed amendments have any official backing.

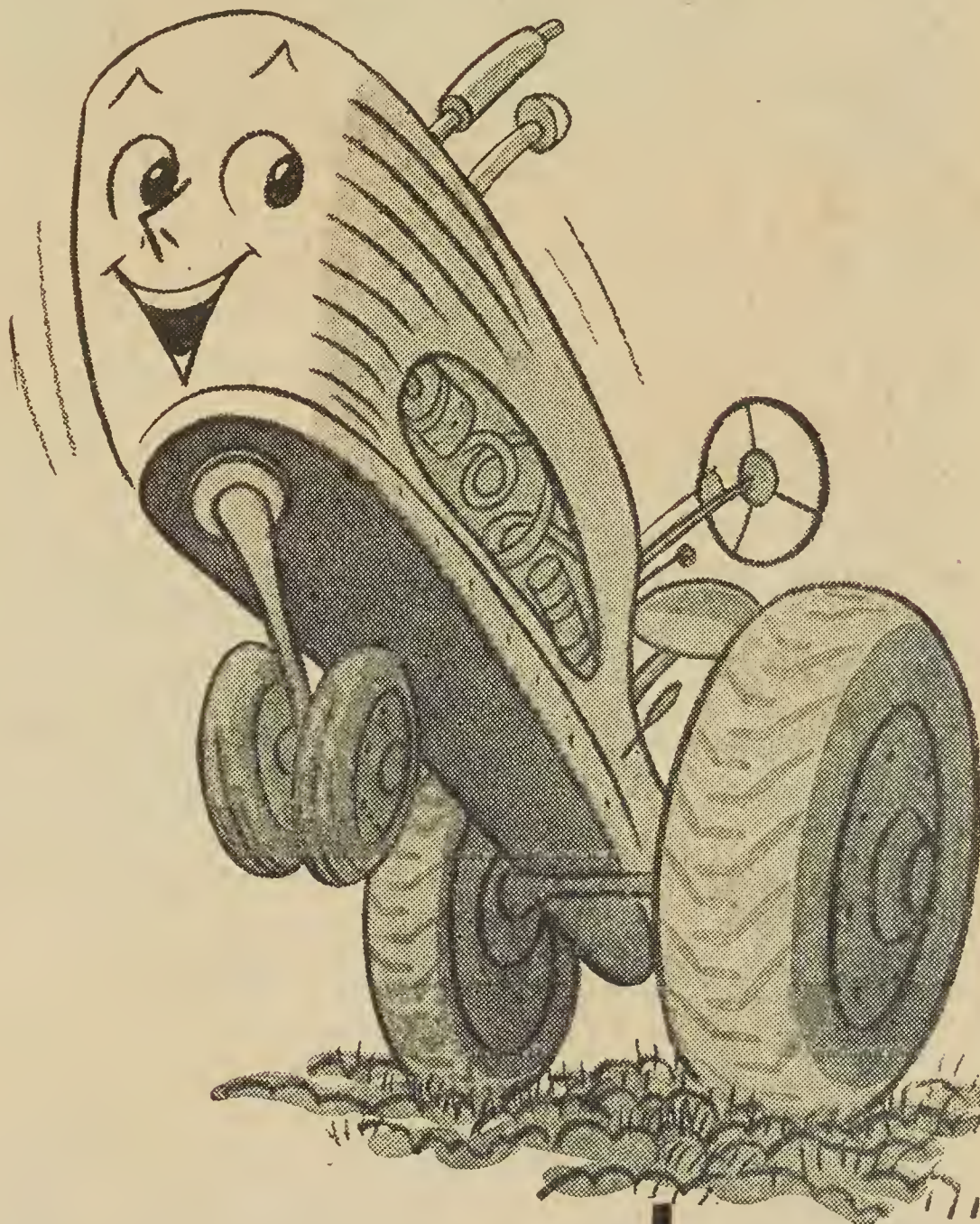
Officials claimed that inasmuch as the hearings were called, advertised, and that one of them was already in progress at Malone, that it would be better to go through with them and, as the telegram states, give everybody a chance to present their views.

Well, the officials found out exactly what are the views of dairymen and their leaders. The hearings were crowded to standing room with hundreds of dairymen. Dozens of witnesses took the stand, and for once there was almost unanimous and emphatic agreement against first, the undemocratic procedure by which some of the suggestions had been put before the dairymen for the first time at Elmira and second, against some of the proposals which, as stated above, if carried through would cost dairymen in some sections of the milk shed millions of dollars.

The way is open now for formulating new amendments under the leadership of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson, and C. C. Dumond, Commissioner of New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Then the suggested changes can be put before the dairymen and their organizations for consideration in a constructive and democratic way.



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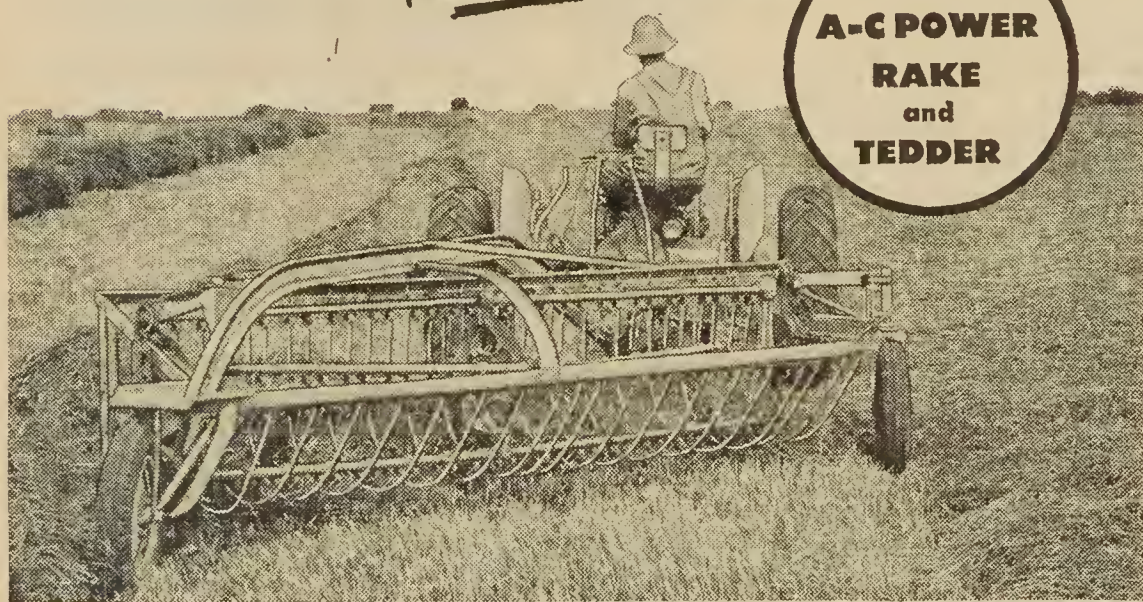
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## Chemical **WEED CONTROL** in the Northeast

By R. H. BEATTY

President, Northeastern Weed Conference



**T**HE practice of chemical weed control is increasing each year in the Northeast. Farmers here are quick to adopt new and tried methods and chemicals which their local agricultural authorities recommend.

It would be impossible to cover all the weed control practices in the Northeast in a short article but I will attempt to point out some of the newer chemicals and review some of the older chemicals as they affect the Northeastern farmer.

*Because chemicals, rates and timing of sprays will vary with soil types, crop species and weather conditions I want to emphasize that all farmers should follow the recommendation of their college weed control specialist.*

The introduction of MCP (2 methyl 4 chlorophenoxyacetic acid) to the Northeast has given the farmer a new tool to use when weeds are a problem in grains seeded to legumes. Where clovers (ladino, red, alsike) are the only legumes present in the seeding MCP should be applied in low volumes of water (5 to 6 gallons per acre) when most of the clovers have reached at least 2 to 3 inches in height. When alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil are present in the seeding, timing of spray and an adequate weed canopy are much more important. MCP should not be used when sweet clover is present.

For small grains not seeded to legumes 2,4-D is still the recommendation of most colleges but several research workers feel that because oats are more tolerant of MCP, it should also be tried in the Northeast this year on straight stands of small grains.

The problem of wild garlic in small grains is serious in many areas, and the safest practice is to control this weed when the areas are in sod with one pound of 2,4-D ester applied very early in spring, repeated for 2 or 3 years is necessary. If the weed is serious, some states are suggesting, for trial use only, 1 pound ester applied to fall sown grain (no legumes underseeded) when garlic is 3 to 5 inches tall.

### Alfalfa and Clover

With established stands of pure alfalfa and clover with no grass in the mixture, IPC or Chloro IPC are being used quite successfully to control chickweed at 1 to 2 pounds per acre when the alfalfa is dormant. The dinitro compounds, amine or ammonium salt, are also quite effective for chickweed at 1 to 2 pounds per acre in 20 to 50 gallons of water.

The dinitro materials are being used in alfalfa and clover hayfields to control chickweed with little or no permanent injury to the hay field. For the control of broadleaf weeds in red clover ¼ pound of MCP per acre applied when the clover is 3 to 6 inches high and has 2 or more leaves has been satisfactory in some areas.

Recent research on pasture renovation has shown that TCA when used several weeks before disking will effectively kill blue grass and many other pasture grasses. The pasture should be sprayed at least one month before seeding. This method should be attempted only after consulting with local agricultural authorities.

### Weeds in Corn

For controlling weeds in corn we feel 1 to 1½ pounds of 2,4-D low volatile ester applied as a pre-emergence spray just before the corn comes through the ground is the safest and most effective pre-emergence treatment. This method will control most annual grasses and broadleaf weeds if they germinate within 1 to 2 weeks after spraying.

With sweet corn there is still quite a difference of opinion among research workers. Some of the early maturing varieties are susceptible to 2,4-D injury. For pre-emergence sprays, a low volatile ester of 2,4-D (except on early varieties), dinitro alkanolamine salt, (Sinox PE or Dow Premerge) calcium cyanamide and sodium pentachlorophenate are suggested.

For post-emergence sprays the amine salt of 2,4-D should be used as soon as the majority of weeds have emerged.

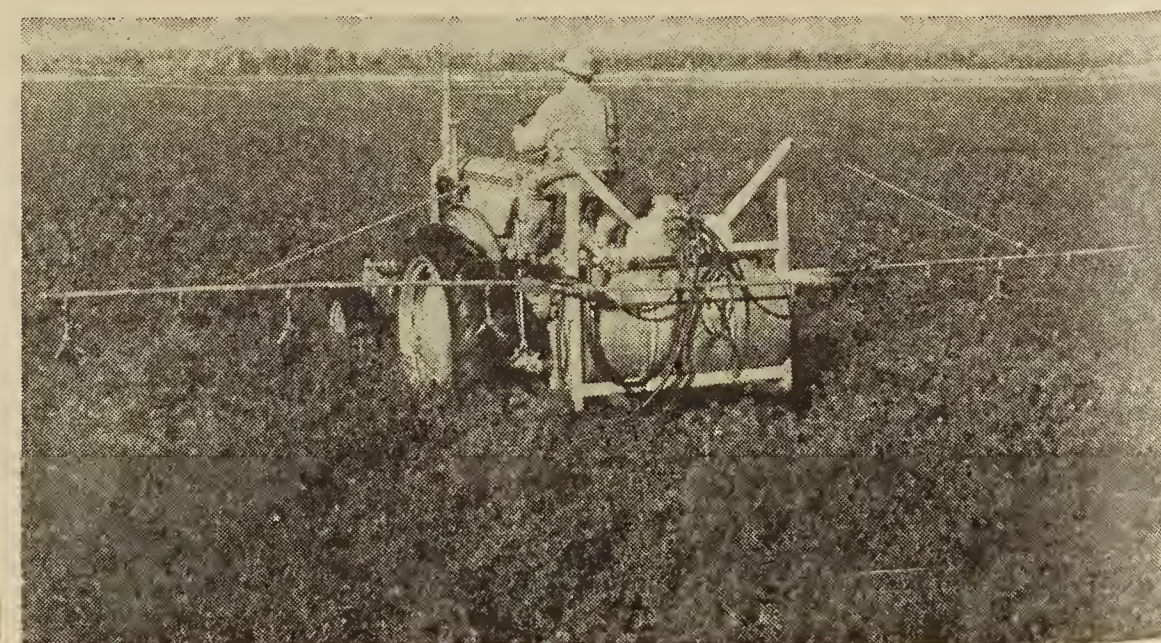
There is a growing interest in chemicals for some of the problem weeds in non-cropped land. For the control of nut grass in non-cropped areas, 75 pounds of TCA per acre applied when nut grass is up to 4 inches tall is the best treatment. Better results have been obtained when the ground has been harrowed, followed by spraying as soon as plants begin to develop. This recommendation is for spot treatment only. Quack grass seems to be controlled best with TCA sodium salt. When treatment is preceded by cultivation in mid-summer or fall, less TCA is required. Annual crops, berries and bush fruits may be planted safely the following spring.

### Quack Grass

A new material, maleic hydrazide (MH), is suggested for trial use only. Temporary control of quack grass may

(Continued on Opposite Page)

➔ This rig is spraying to control spittle bugs on alfalfa. However the same outfit can be used for applying chemical weed killers. Both practices are growing rapidly in the Northeast.





## CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL

(Continued from Opposite Page)

be had by early spring application of 8 to 15 pounds per acre of MH followed 5 to 10 days later by plowing and working down. Vegetable crops sown on treated areas do not seem affected.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We understand this product is not available this season.)

When residual effect of the chemical is not a factor CMU (which kills all vegetation) at 20 to 40 pounds per acre is most effective.

For control of Canada thistle in crops, the highest rate of 2,4-D ester the crop will tolerate is suggested. The first spray should be applied when the thistle is in the bud stage. Apply a repeat spray the same year when the regrowth of the thistle is in the rosette stage.

2,4,5-T ester has given best results on horse-nettle. Apply when the horse-nettle is setting fruit with some fruits developing. **More trials are needed with this chemical in crops before recommendations can be made for use when the weed appears in crop land.**

### New Chemicals

Some of the newer materials being used in weed control work should be mentioned. CMU, a residual herbicide, is suggested **where a complete kill of all plant life is desired. Care should be taken to make sure roots of desirable shade trees and ornamentals are not growing in the area treated.**

Alanap-1, a new weed killer developed for controlling weeds in vine crops such as winter squash, cucumber, watermelons and muskmelons, can be used for both pre-emergence and post-emergence treatment.

IPC and Chloro IPC will be used to control annual grasses and chickweed in pure stands of alfalfa, soy beans, lima beans, snap beans, lettuce and strawberries.

Crag Herbicide-1 is a novel herbicide for controlling germinating weed seedlings. It is not recommended for emerged weeds in asparagus and strawberries but may be suggested for trial use on muck-grown onions.

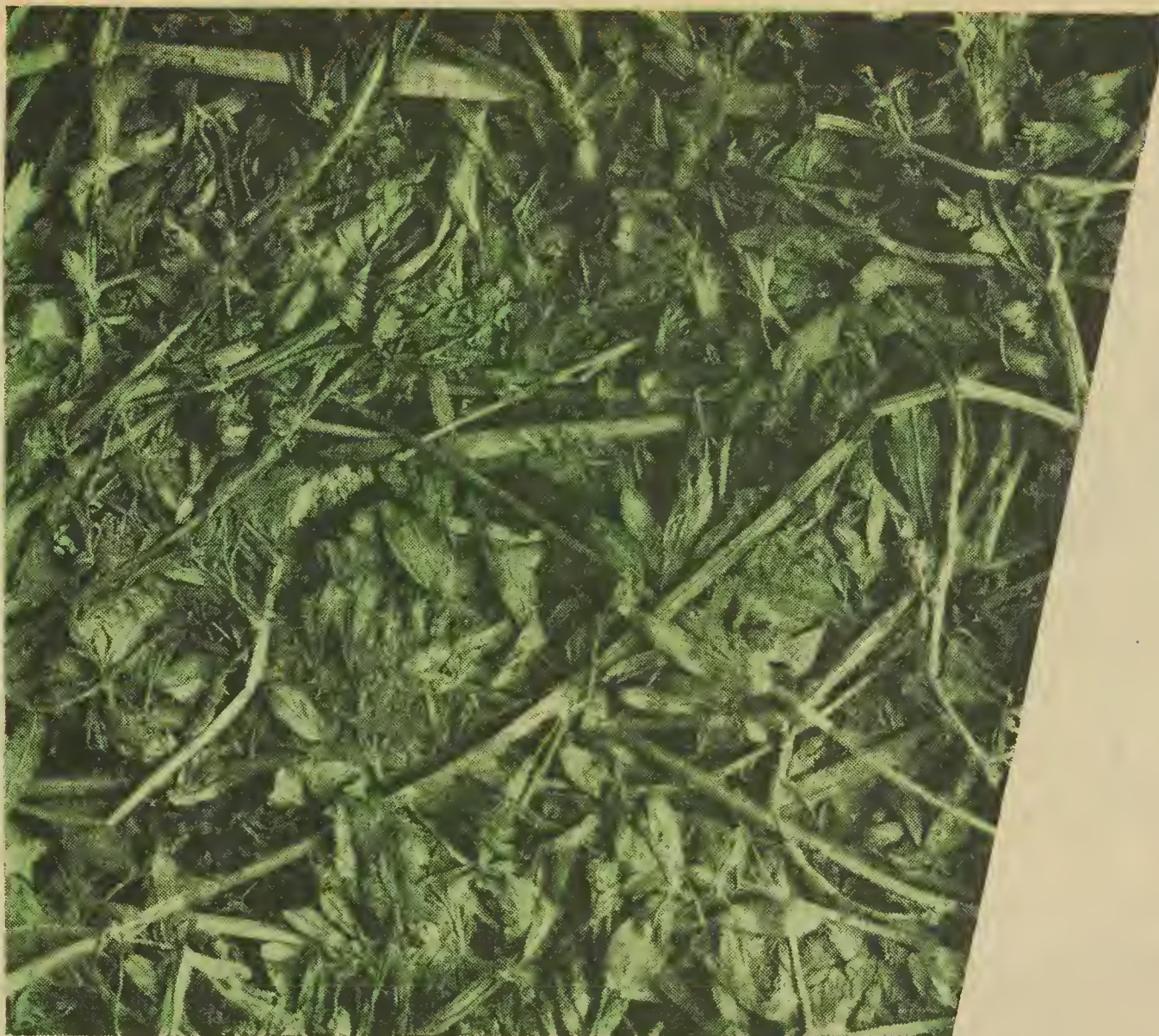
### Poison Ivy

Poison ivy in apple orchards can be successfully controlled under Cortland, McIntosh, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Greening, Wealthy, Golden or Red Delicious and Rome when treated with foliage sprays of brush killer containing 2,4-D — 2,4,5-T. Summer sprays (in July and August) are most effective. Do not spray under Winesap apples, pears, peaches and cherries.

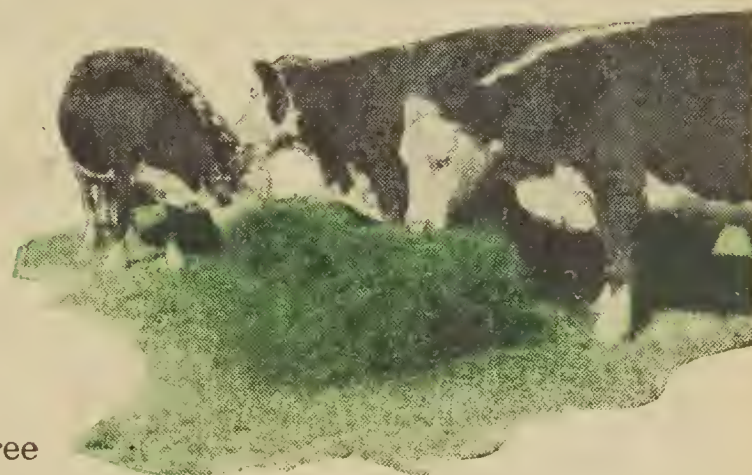
Weeds can be controlled in plantings of raspberry and blackberry by using 2,4-D amine in early spring before new canes emerge. Crag Herbicide-1 can also be used successfully within one week after cultivation when new weed seeds are expected.

In the control of woody plants 2,4-D — 2,4,5-T formulations seem to be more effective on hard to kill species when used in an oil water carrier than when only water is used. Basal and stump treatments using brush killers for woody plants in pastures and fence rows is most effective and being accepted rapidly by the farmers during the winter months.

The chemical weed control program is moving forward rapidly. There are still many unsolved problems and the research workers are well aware of the work ahead. Grass control in corn, better materials for control of broadleaf weeds in pure stands of legumes and in pastures where legumes are present, chemicals more effective on perennial weeds which are resistant to present materials, problems associated with controlling garlic and nut grass in crops and many more problems will hold the attention of the research workers in your colleges this summer.



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The camera moved up close to give you this Hereford's-eye view of nutritious roll-baled hay.

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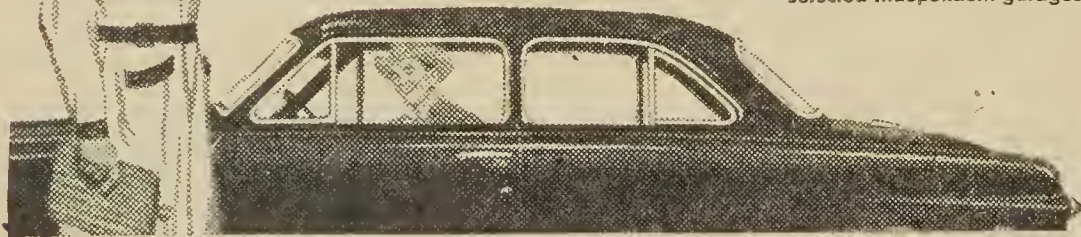
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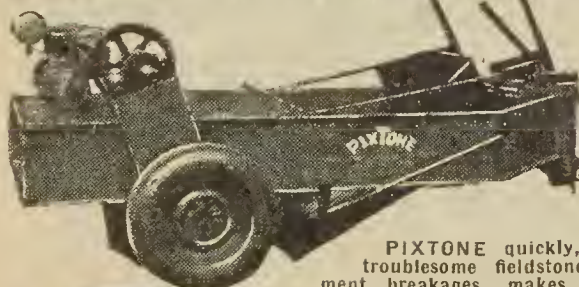


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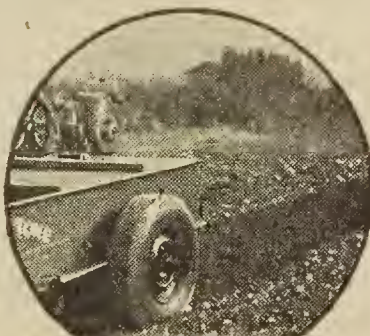
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## The Question Box

I have heard about using geese to keep weeds out of strawberries. Would they work as well in a blueberry patch?

I would say without hesitation that geese could be used in a blueberry patch and that they will do a very fine job in removing grass and certain types of weeds. If this patch is in sod at the present time do not expect the geese to uproot the grass; it will be necessary to cultivate the field and let the geese do the rest. Also, it will be necessary to fence the field, otherwise they will not confine their operations to the blueberry patch.

If the patch is not a very large one and not very weedy, then, of course, you will want to feed your geese and it will be necessary to use judgment in the amount of feed that you will give them in order to have them work well. Geese are no different than people; they won't work unless they have to. We usually allow about 3 or 4 geese to an acre of strawberries, consequently, if your blueberry patch is much smaller you would not need more than one or two geese. Geese have been used in the south for more than 100 years to weed the cotton fields so their use with blueberries or strawberries is not new. —L. M. Hurd, College of Agriculture.

How often should I change discs on sprayer nozzles?

A general rule is that they should be replaced when the sharp inside of the hole becomes rounded. Worn discs increase the amount of spray that is discharged, the angle of the spray is widened and there is less force behind it, all of which tends to reduce the effectiveness of the spraying.

Is there a law prohibiting the transplanting of trailing arbutus, azalias, and other flowers to home planting?

There is a law against transplanting trailing arbutus, azalias, and other flowers from state or private lands to your home planting, unless you can ob-

tain permission from private land owners for the transplanting of this material. You can, of course, transplant anything on your own property.

—Kenneth Post

Will birdsfoot make a good range for poultry?

Cornell suggests 1 lb. ladino, 1 wild white clover, 5 timothy and 5 Kentucky blue grass. You can use birdsfoot instead of ladino, if you expect to leave it down for a long time. Wild white can be omitted if it was present before the land was plowed.

Is reed canary grass a good feed for cows?

There are better feeds, and also reed canary grass has running root stocks somewhat like quack grass. However, it will grow on land too wet for other grasses and legumes, and we recommend it for that situation.

Do you have any idea how much commercial fertilizer farmers are using now compared to what they did 25 or 30 years ago?

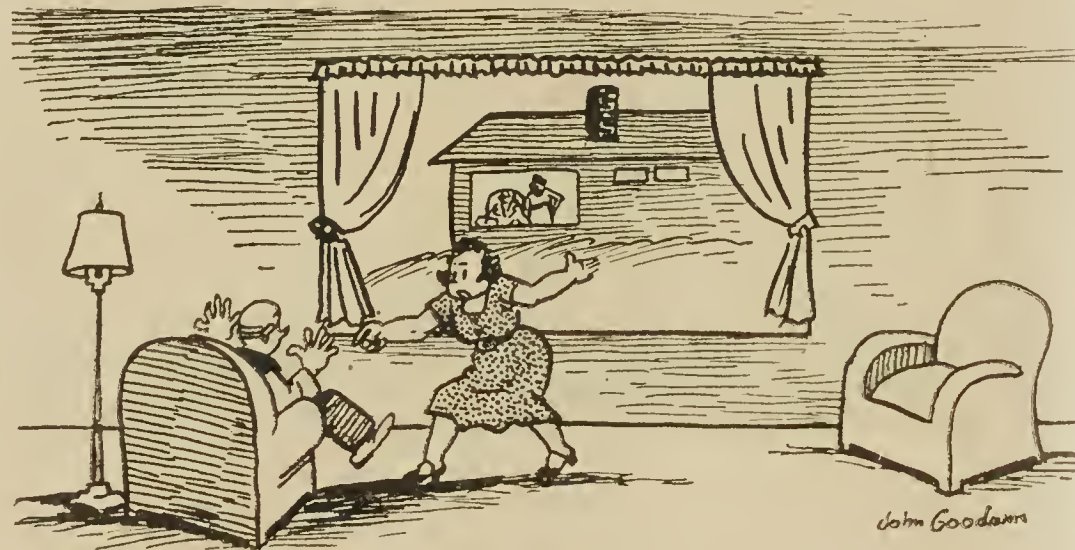
In 1950 commercial fertilizer tonnage was nearly 18 million while in 1920 it was less than half that, in fact, about 7 million. The increase in the amount of commercial plant food added has been even greater than that because the amount of plant food in a ton of fertilizer has increased.

Where did birdsfoot trefoil get its name?

From the seed pods, which spread out somewhat like the claws of a bird's foot.

Where can I get a copy of the New York State standards for pen-type stables?

From your District Agricultural Engineer, your County Agent, or the State Department of Health, Albany, New York.



ONCE in his lifetime every man should build a house. Always remember, though, a \$10,000 house costs \$20,000; a \$15,000 house costs \$30,000, etc., etc. It's the extras that cost the money.

Today the trend is toward ranch-style houses. A ranch-style house has no basement—and no second story. A ranch-style house just spreads itself over the ground like pancake batter spreads over a griddle. In this kind of house there are so many rooms that Papa and Mama, when they want to locate each other, have to yodel back and forth. (The man who first built a ranch-style house ran out of money, and so he used lumber and doors from an old barn to finish the job. This man set the style. The more a ranch-style house resembles a barn, the better.)

When building a new house, you will want several large picture windows. Today a man is judged by his picture windows. If you have a picture window in your living room, let us hope it faces the picture window in the house next door. Then of an evening you and your neighbors can sit down in comfort and watch each other.

Occasionally the little wife reproves you: "Don't scratch yourself, dear! Mrs. Harper is looking."

It is a wonderful feeling to know that, after paying taxes, interest, insurance and upkeep for twenty years, the mortgage will finally be paid off and you'll own the roof over your head.

—John Goodwin



# SPITTLEBUG CONTROL PAYS OFF IN BETTER HAY YIELDS

Tests conducted by state agricultural colleges, and reports from growers of alfalfa and clover show that spittlebug control with toxaphene insecticides pays off. Hay increases of 30% to 35% over untreated fields are common. The hay undamaged by spittlebugs is more nutritious, easier to cure. Only one toxaphene application usually is needed.

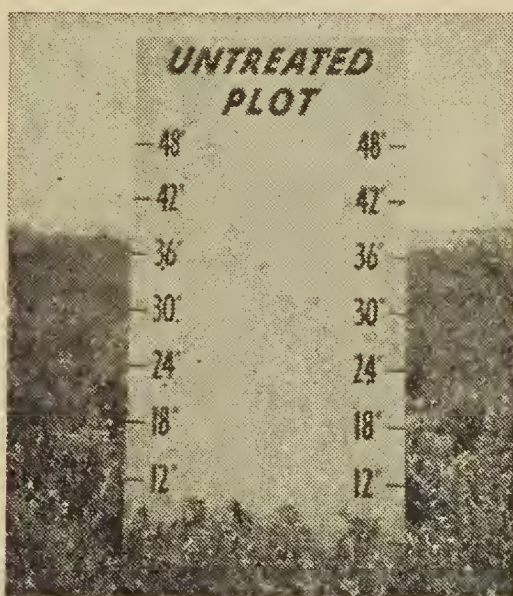
Prompt treatment is necessary, however, to kill the young spittlebugs before they can build up into damaging numbers. In late April and early May, fields should be inspected carefully. When the first frothy white masses are noticed, toxaphene should be applied at the recommended rate. Farmers are advised to get an adequate supply of toxaphene insecticides in their barns now, and to have equipment ready so the insects can be killed before they have a chance to stunt the young plants.



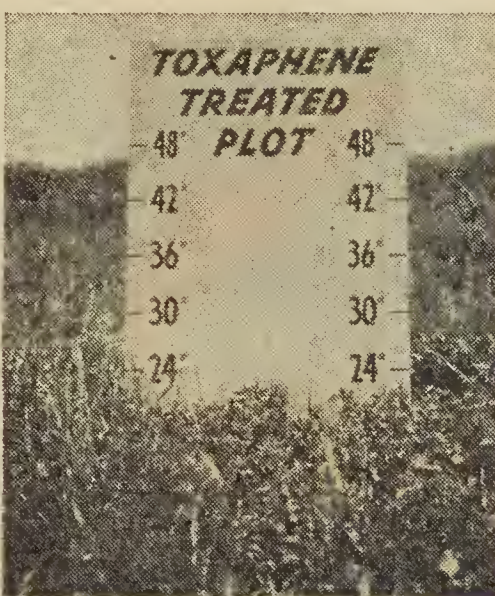
The alfalfa at the top of the photo, taken from a Pennsylvania field last year, was sprayed once when it was two inches high with a toxaphene formulation at the rate of 1.5 lbs. of technical material per acre. The lower sample was untreated. It suffered severe insect damage although it grew only 100 yards from the well-developed, toxaphene-treated alfalfa.



Spittlebug control can reward the farmer with big yields. Even in heavily infested spittlebug areas, like this fine farm in central Ohio, toxaphene-treated fields have gone practically undamaged by spittlebugs and other forage crop insect pests.



The alfalfa in this New Jersey field was not treated with toxaphene insecticide. Plants did not develop naturally, were stunted and unattractive as forage because of severe insect attacks suffered early in their growth.



Proof that spittlebug control with toxaphene pays in increased tonnage, more nutritious hay. This plot, in the same field as the one on the left, was sprayed late in April with one application of toxaphene insecticide.



The spittlebug nymph (lower right) stunts alfalfa as it feeds in the protective spittle masses. It draws sap from the tender young plants, depriving them of nourishment essential to growth. Kill nymphs early in the season by applying toxaphene insecticides.



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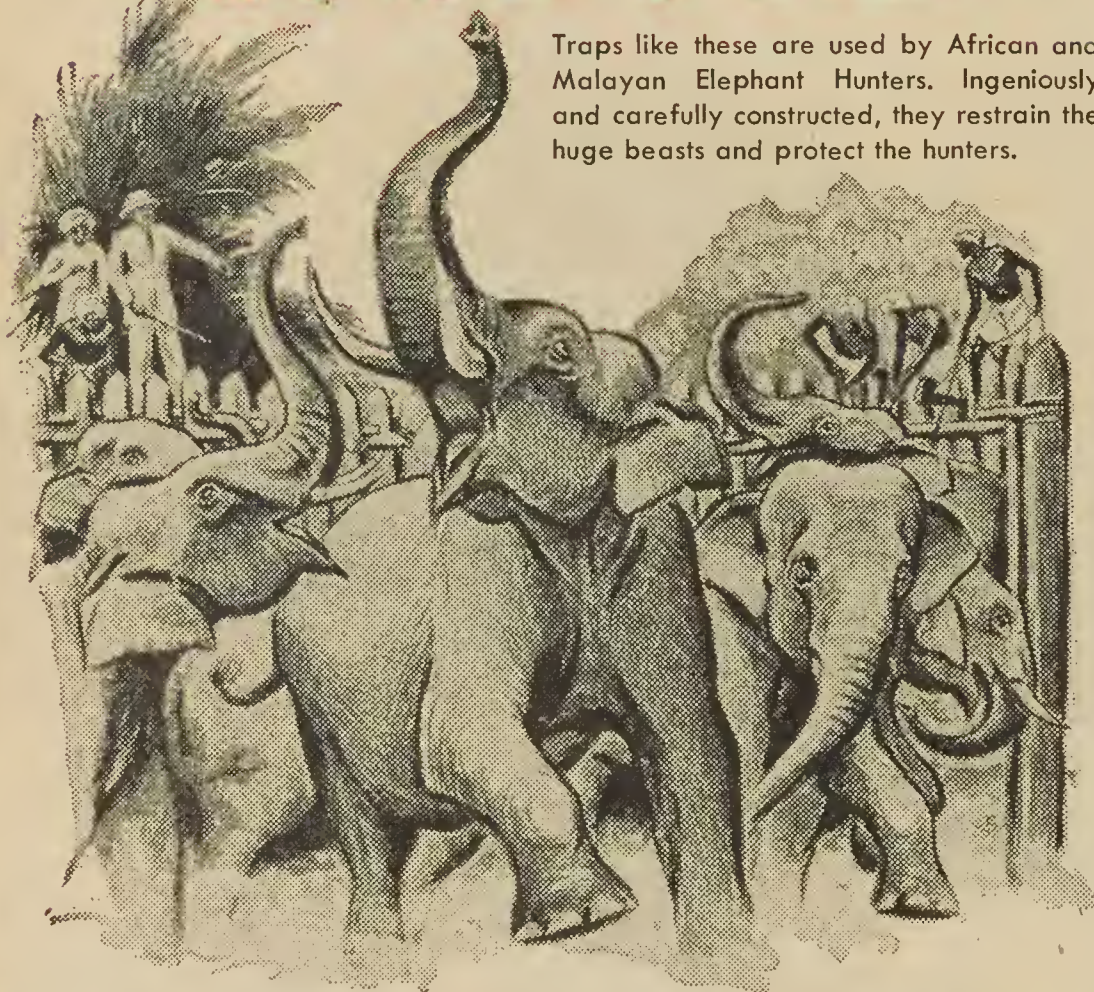
## TOXAPHENE dusts · sprays

**SEE THE SPITTLEBUG MOVIE**

"The Spittlebug and Its Control," a 16 mm. sound movie in full color, was made in alfalfa fields last spring during the height of the spittlebug infestation. Be sure to see this helpful film. It is available for showing through your county agent. Ask him when it will be shown in your community.



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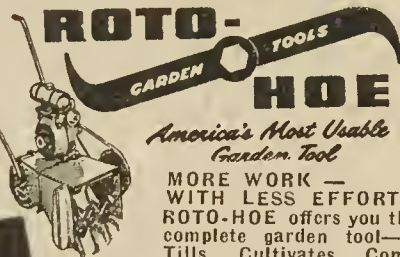
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power 'most anywhere. The powerful dependable Lauson 2 h.p. gasoline motor rotates 15 specially-hardened teeth at high speed, thoroughly mixing and aerating soil up to 6" deep. You will find that gardening can be a pleasure—the hard work is removed. COST? That's even more surprising—the same low \$134. price established in 1947 for the complete ROTO-HOE basic unit shown above. YEAR 'ROUND Attachments do many extra jobs: Mow lawn, trim, edge, mulch, blow snow. All are low in cost too. Investigate this real gardening value. See your dealer for a demonstration; write for free illustrated circular to — ROTO-HOE & Sprayer CO., Box 63, Newbury, Ohio

CANVAS COVERS. Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6 x 8 @ \$4.32; 7 x 9 @ \$5.67; 8 x 12 @ \$8.64. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes. Tents to rent for all purposes. ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877) 92 Washington St., Binghamton, New York



## What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

### Bulk Feed Handling

**A** DAIRYMAN who is now in the enviable position of being able to watch feed flow from a bulk truck to his elevated storage bins, says, "I save money getting my feed this way—largely because there's no loss or cost of bags. But, to tell the truth, I'd rather pay more for bulk delivery than go back to lifting and wrestling with 100-pound bags."

I don't suppose there's a man in farming who wouldn't like to get feed in bulk if he could arrange it—especially when it means a cash saving on each ton. However, feed dealers can't afford to go out and invest something more than \$10,000 for an elevator-equipped bulk truck if they have only a few customers equipped to receive feed in bulk. Nor will a farmer build vermin-proof storage space somewhere in the upper part of his barn if no one in the area is able to deliver feed into the bin.

It seems to me that it is just a matter of time and a lot of "getting-together" of dealers and farmers until it becomes a common practice. Everyone would like to eliminate lifting and carrying 100-pound feed bags. We all know farmers who have "lifetime" backaches or ruptures from lifting and even one week laid up with a strained back might cost more than building some kind of life-saver.

### Back Insurance

Lots of men have already taken steps to insure their backs. I've been in many barns where basement stables make it easy to drive right onto the main floor, dump bags into a bin and then feed out from gravity chutes downstairs. Other men, especially those with multiple-story poultry houses — have rigged regular feed elevators to lift small grains and concentrates to storage space on upper floors.

I have a "kitchen" flock of layers and am so conscious of previous backaches that I pay extra to get my scratch and mash in 50-pound paper bags. I couldn't afford that if I had a big commercial flock and bought my feed by the ton instead of by the hundredweight.

It seems to me that the new bulk

trucks offer a means to eliminate bag-lifting at almost every barn. Right now bulk handling of feed is possible in only a few scattered locations in the Northeast — but the system will grow, I'm sure. In fact, it is already growing. Merrimack Exchange in New Hampshire is the latest concern to offer bulk delivery.

There were some wrinkles in the trucks designed to deliver bulk feeds. I hear they had difficulty with some of them when they tried to unload feed containing molasses. Things sort of gummed up! We also have to remember (as do dairymen putting in bulk milk tanks) that these giant trucks are terrifically heavy when loaded. Could a 15-ton truck drive right up to unload feed in your barn or would it bog down in mud? What would it cost you to dump enough rock or gravel in the drive to make sure your feed can be delivered in fall and spring?

### Money Saver

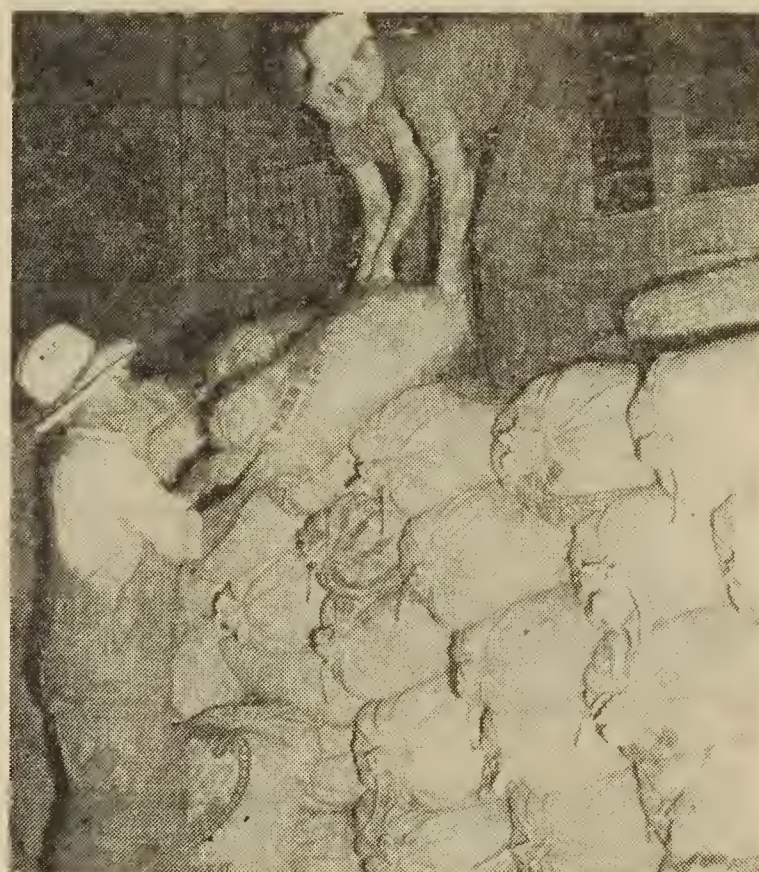
Engineers L. L. Boyd and H. R. Davis of Cornell University's agricultural engineering department have delved into this bulk handling of feed quite extensively. They say, "Bulk feed is rapidly becoming popular because of the reduced cost of bulk feed and because it lends itself to labor-saving methods of handling and feeding."

They also say, "The reduction in cost of bulk feed below that of bagged feed will vary from about \$3 to \$5 per ton and in some localities even greater savings may be offered in carload lots." They point out that the larger farm operators stand to gain the most but that there is also a savings for the smaller operators. Savings for smaller operators can be greater, of course, if two or three of them get together on a carload purchase.

There's also a chance for labor- and money-saving as far as the dealer is concerned if he has enough bulk customers to keep his costly truck busy. A lot of lifting and stacking in warehouses will be eliminated. And think of the time saved sorting, sewing, bundling, shipping and keeping records on returned bags!

Engineers Boyd and Davis have prepared plans for building bulk storage space and a bulletin containing answers to just about every question pertaining to storing and handling bulk feeds on the farm. It has many excellent suggestions for making the most efficient use of this new type delivery service which can elevate feed to your bins up to 18 feet above ground level. I'll be glad to ask Professor Boyd to send you a copy if you'll drop me a card. (Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.)

There must be many areas where there are enough neighbors (tired enough of bag-lifting to build storage space) who, together, handle a big enough volume of feed to make a dealer want to get a bulk truck. What do YOU think?



"Many hands make light work" but extra help lifting bags costs money. That's why more men are thinking about bulk handling.



# Don't Let Your Tractor Go Lame!



*A few pointers are listed here that will make your tractor work better and cost less and may help avoid breakdowns*

**Your tractor** is made to operate at a certain temperature. If it's hotter or colder, its efficiency is reduced. A layer of dust and dirt on the engine is like an overcoat. Keeping the outside of the engine reasonably clean helps keep operating temperature normal.



Does your tractor engine wear an overcoat of dirt?

**Straw, cornstalks** and the like jammed between the radiator fins interfere with cooling. Blow the dirt out or wash it out with a hose.

**Your tractor** uses a lot of air. If dust goes in with that air it can cause scoring or scratching of cylinder walls and pistons. That's why it's so important to take care of the air cleaner.

**Implement dealers** say one of the tractor parts they get the most calls for is the front wheel bearing. These bearings should never have to be replaced if they get the proper care. So be sure to grease them thoroughly according to directions in your tractor book.



Packing front wheel bearings

**This year** of all years your tractor deserves extra care. When work's piling up, it's a temptation to run it a few hours longer before checking and oiling and greasing. *But a minute spent oiling and adjusting can save breakdown hours and repair bills.*



This cooling system is crippled

## LET ATLANTIC HELP YOU KEEP YOUR TRACTOR ON THE GO

**The Atlantic Refining Company** can be a big help to you in taking care of your tractor. They have the right lubricant for every piece of metal that moves and every wheel that turns. Here are Atlantic's oils and lubricants that can help keep your tractor on the go.

**Atlantic Aviation Motor Oil**—the very best. It's a heavy-duty oil that reduces engine wear and holds oil consumption down.

**Atlantic Ultragear Oil**—for transmissions and differentials. Extra high film strength to take the heavy pressure of gear teeth. Provides rust protection.

**Atlantic Chassis Lubricant**—a soft, smooth adhesive grease for many, many places. Won't dissolve in water. Keep your grease gun handy and keep it loaded with this lubricant.

**Atlantic Lubricant A**—finest quality bearing grease. It can be applied either through lubrication fittings or by taking off the wheels and packing the bearings by hand. Stays with bearings under the most severe operating conditions.

**In the fuel tank** use either Atlantic or Atlantic HI-ARC (there are no finer gasolines to be had anywhere), Atlantic Rayolight Kerosene, or Atlantic Diesel Fuel, depending on the fuel requirements of your tractor.

**Atlantic delivers** right to your farm. With a storage tank and a supply of Atlantic products you have your own service station. We'll place you on an automatic supply basis for all petroleum products, or you can telephone in your order when you're ready. Telephone or write the nearest Atlantic office listed at the left — one of our route men or distributors will take care of your needs right away.



Your own gasoline station

| OFFICE     | ADDRESS                   | TELEPHONE NUMBER |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------|
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| BIG FLATS  | Box 208, Elmira, N. Y.    | Big Flats 8411   |
| ELMIRA     | Box 208                   | Big Flats 8411   |
| FULTON     | Box 331                   | 2-4140           |
| SYRACUSE   | Box 997                   | 3-5132           |
| MALONE     | Box 292                   | 5                |
| ALBANY     | Box 71, Rensselaer, N. Y. | 4-7138           |
| BUFFALO    | Box 11, Station B         | Victoria 1234    |
| WAYLAND    | Wayland, N. Y.            | 2741             |
| BINGHAMTON | 227 Front Street          | 2-4287           |
| AUBURN     | 204 Clark Street          | 3-5641           |
| ONEIDA     | 582 Broad Street          | 811              |
| WATERTOWN  | Electric Bldg.            | 4277             |
| CORNING    | Box 208, Elmira, N. Y.    | 6-7622           |





## These Milk Hearings Are a Serious Business for You!

**Y**OUR INCOME, your future, and the future of your children are likely to be changed by the milk hearings now being held. One way or another, they will have a vital influence on the livelihood of 50,000 farm families . . . on the opportunities for non-farm families residing in rural communities . . . and on the prosperity of other milk marketing areas bordering the New York milkshed.

### The Possibilities for Good or Evil Stagger the Imagination

Just consider, for example, the enormous investments, the widespread business interests and the total annual income that hang in the balance. In the up-state New York and metropolitan marketing area alone, more than half-a-billion dollars in farm purchasing power are at stake. Plus more than two-and-a-half billion dollars invested in farm land and buildings. And another billion dollars invested in livestock. That adds up to four billion dollars, but it only scratches the surface.

### The Problem is Too Large, Too Complicated For the Ordinary Man to Grasp

The issues involved, the gigantic sums of money, the give and take of conflicting interests, of different producing areas and of different marketing areas are all so complex that they tax the trained minds of even the best lawyers, economists and statisticians.

No wonder the average dairyman feels lost in the welter of claims, counter-claims, figures and testimony.

We Dairymen's League members don't pretend to be smarter than our neighbors. But as part of the service which we provide for ourselves and for the industry, we do employ lawyers, statisticians, economists and marketing specialists to dig out the facts. The manufacturing and selling facilities which we own and operate give us practical yardsticks for measuring the claims of milk handlers and others.

### The Dairymen's League is Your Watchdog at the Hearings

No matter when or where a milk hearing is held, trained Dairymen's League personnel are on hand to represent you and all dairymen. We give testimony. We quote figures. We ask questions. We make recommendations. All with the idea of making orderly marketing and orderly markets work—not to obtain just a few pennies more for a few farmers, but dollars more for all farmers.

*We invite every dairy farmer to co-operate with us. If you have any questions, want to clarify your thinking, or to check your information . . .*

Just 'phone or Write Your Nearest  
**DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE DIVISION OFFICE**  
Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Elmira, Erie  
Middletown, Potsdam, Rochester  
Scranton, Utica, Watertown

**DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE**  
*Co-operative*  
**ASSOCIATION, INC.**

## SPITTLEBUG MAIL

**I**HAVE read a lot about spittlebug control in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and it seems that spraying for them is pretty good business. However in one of your articles you mentioned that when there was low infestation of spittlebugs, treatment did not increase yield.

I've seen spittlebugs in my fields but I get what I think are pretty good hay crops from my meadows which are pretty heavy in alfalfa. Of course I want to get as big a yield as possible but I don't want to be spending time and money in early May for spraying if it's not necessary. In one of your articles you said to start spraying as soon as the first mass of spittle was seen. Does one mass mean there will be an infestation or would it be safe to wait a few days to see if there's going to be a lot of them? In other words I'd like to know if there's any way I can tell that there might well be an infestation of them? I'd appreciate any suggestions you have. — C. N. T., New York.

If you are going to spray for spittlebugs you should do it at the time you first see any spittle masses. You can be pretty sure that there are going to be a lot more and if you wait until they become plentiful, a lot of damage will be done before the spray kills them off.

\* \* \*

### Awakened

I never paid much attention to spittlebug masses in my fields until I read in the A.A. about the extra yield people get by getting rid of them. It sure awakened me.

I have a lot of alfalfa-ladino in my meadows and use them for pasture as well as for hay. If I spray for spittlebugs, would it be safe to let my cows graze in the field if I waited at least three weeks to turn them in?—M.S.H., New York.

You should wait about 3 months before you let cows graze in a field that has been sprayed for spittlebugs. It won't hurt the cows if they should eat grass recently sprayed, but there is danger that the milk will contain some part of the substance used as a spray, and to which health authorities object.

The same applies to meat animals, particularly if they are going to be marketed soon. The chances are we will learn more about how this material finds its way into the milk or flesh, but in the meantime, better be on the safe side.

— A.A. —

### AVOID BLOAT IN GRAZING ANIMALS

**D**ON'T let bloat cut your profits from grassland farming, warns Dr. Wilson G. Bell, Veterinarian at V.P.I., for fortunately you can avoid the danger of bloat by employing some of the following practices.

Feed cattle hay or roughage before you turn them on pasture. A grass hay is more effective than alfalfa in preventing bloat. If hay is very leafy or of poor quality, animals will not eat enough to prevent overeating of the legumes. Adding salt to poor hay will increase its palatability.

Do not turn very hungry, thirsty animals on legume pasture, especially if the pasture is wet.

Use grass pastures before turning animals on legumes. The use of non-legume pastures for overnight grazing has been found effective in preventing bloat on legume pasture grazed the following day.

When grasses are mixed with legumes there is little or no difficulty with bloat, if grasses make up at least half of the herbage. Such pastures offer the necessary roughage at the same time the legume is eaten.



**"We boosted yields up to 25%**

# **with McCormick® Farmalls®"**

**says Tony Vassello, Geneva, New York**



"First-of-the-season produce pays us the biggest profit," says Tony Vassello. "That's why we ask more of our McCormick Farmall tractors than precise planting and cultivating. They must have the power and speed to plow and fit our ground in a hurry—to keep our crops on schedule for high markets in spite of weather delays.

"We've tried other makes, but Farmall tractors give us the best combination of power, speed and precision we've found for profitable truck farming."

The Vassellos got their first Farmall, an F-12, to help them reclaim a run-down farm in the Finger Lakes region of New York state. Today, seventeen years later, lush fields of beets, beans, peas and sweet corn grow on what was once rocky, weedy soil. Two sons, Tony and Ben, keep these and other crops growing to meet market schedules with the help of a Farmall H and a Super C. This power equipment—together with crop rotation, fertilization, and contour farming—has helped them to boost yields 25 percent and to increase their total vegetable production nearly 70 percent in less than 20 years!



"We can kill weeds in inch-high beets without covering or plowing out beet seedlings," says son Tony. "A clear view of your work and quick-dodge steering make it easy to cultivate close and fast, even the first

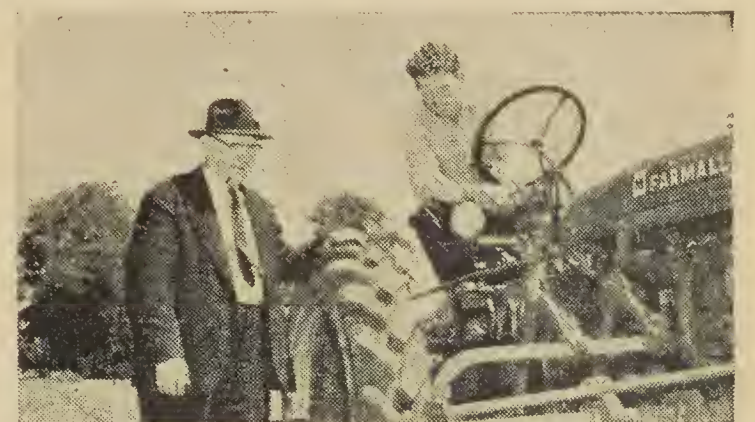
time over. With hydraulic Farmall Touch-Control to raise and lower cultivator gangs, cultivating is lots easier, too. We easily weed 25 acres a day with our Super C and two-row forward mounted cultivator."



"Precision planting helps produce perfect beets. Our McCormick planter spaces the seeds just right. There are no wide spaces where beets grow too big . . . no crowding of small plants."



"Short fast turns do more than save time," says son Ben. "With sure-stopping double-disc brakes, and the Super C's 7½-foot turning radius, we farm closer to fences . . . put more land in crops."



"Good service for 17 years helped sell us this Super C," Tony tells Chris Neilson, Geneva IH dealer. "IH 5-Star Service makes sure that our equipment is always ready to go, and keep going!"

See your IH dealer. Have him show you the Farmall tractors and McCormick equipment built to fit your size of farm, type of soil, and system of farming. Let

him help you be a Successful Farmall Farmer, too. Ask for a demonstration, today. Prove Farmall superiority to yourself.

Send Coupon for FREE Super C Catalog, Today!

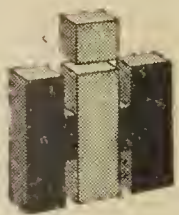
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# How to Get Top Yields of GRASS



**A**ROUND the first of the year, economists look ahead and predict the economic climate for everything from steel to chickens. But among all the outlooks, I saw relatively little about grass and clover which, on meadows and pasture, team up to grow the most important single crop in the Northeast.

For the coming year, rainfall will have a lot to do with the amount of grass grown, but on a long-time basis, several events and developments make it possible to grow grass in a volume once un hoped for.

This is a grass country. A relatively cool climate with adequate rainfall favors grasses and clovers. Starting from that point, let's check our assets

and see how they can be dovetailed together for better pasture, grass silage and hay.

## 1. Grass responds to fertilizer and lime.

You may remind me that all crops do that, but in the past we have neglected the fertility of meadows and pastures. For one thing it seemed so costly on a crop thought of as low in value per acre. Now when we think of the high milk production from top-quality roughage and the dollars saved on feed, the cost of heavy application of lime and fertilizer seems like an excellent investment.

## 2. New varieties.

Some of the relatively new forage crops have helped greatly. Birdsfoot will persist on rough pasture, is palat-

able and can also be used for grass silage and hay.

Ladino clover sometimes clogs the mower and dries slowly, but it's still "tops" for pasture and grass silage and proper management can lessen your troubles with it. There are some new varieties of alfalfa that are disease resistant and persistent.

Among the grasses, brome has come rapidly to the front and the good points of orchard grass have been more fully recognized. Still better grasses and legumes will come but we already have enough to do the job if we understand their advantages and shortcomings and know how and when to use them.

## 3. Irrigation is increasing.

Not so many years ago anyone who seriously advocated irrigating grass would likely have been committed to a mental institution. Now it is being done by a considerable number of farmers and they are not doing it for fun; they intend to get their money back.

## 4. Better harvesting.

This includes many things—artificial drying, grass silage, field baling, and field chopping.

## 5. More efficient equipment.

Not so many years ago, the hill

farmer who applied lime faced a tough assignment. Hauling lime up long, steep hills was time consuming. Now a truck has it there in a few minutes and spreads it where the owner wants it.

Field choppers cut the time and labor required to put up grass silage. Grass can be cut early when it's most palatable and made into silage regardless of rain.

Field balers speed the job and finish it while the hay is still in its prime. If it's a little too green a drier takes out the moisture; or a stem crusher, when the hay is cut, hurries along the natural loss of moisture under the sun's rays.

The management of all these factors to get the most profitable results on any particular farm is a real challenge.

First, I think, a dairyman must have a clear picture of the kind of grass he wants to grow. Many times I have walked over pastures which the owner thought were good. They **WERE** good by 1925 standards but not compared to many growers today.

Second, what machinery is best fitted for the farm and should it be bought or hired?

Some years back, buck rakes were adopted very rapidly. Then their use decreased but they still fit into the operation on certain farms.

A few farmers operate without silos. Those who want silos must decide whether they are to be filled with corn or grass or a combination of the two, and whether or not a field chopper will be a good investment.

If more storage is required, will it be a trench or a tower, and if a trench is chosen, will it be chopped or long grass or maybe baled green grass?

In the case of hay, you may decide on a field baler. You may want a stem crusher or a drier. Those are just a few of the possibilities.

Third, there is the question of varieties to grow. Where alfalfa does well it will out-yield other perennial legumes. On fields where alfalfa does not thrive birdsfoot may be the answer. While ladino often gives trouble when mowed, it is excellent pasture and can be cut for early grass silage.

The goal these days is to seed some perennial legume whenever pastures or meadows are seeded.

The overall aim is to grow all the high-quality roughage the cows can be coaxed to eat. Generally speaking they will eat more grass or hay from heavily fertilized fields. They will eat more hay that isn't rained on.

I have mentioned just a few of the questions every dairyman must answer about just one angle of his business. He must also decide what crops to grow, how much fertilizer to use, how much labor to hire, when to buy, when to sell, and countless others.

And yet some folks still think that anybody can run a farm!—H.L.C.

—A.A.—

## HOG SANITATION

Follow the McLean County system of swine sanitation. Such a program reduces losses caused by worms and necrotic infection. The program includes the following steps:

1. Scrub the farrowing pen thoroughly with boiling lye water (1 pound lye to 30 gallons water). Disinfect with a cresol solution (1 pint cresol to 4 gallons water).

2. Clean the sow before placing her in the farrowing pen. Brush her with a stiff brush and wash the underline, feet and legs with warm soapy water.

3. Haul the sow and litter to a field where hogs have not been kept since growing a cultivated crop. Driving the sow and litter through old infested yards may nullify the accomplishments of the first two steps.

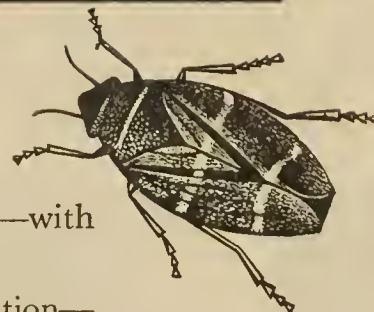
4. The pigs should be kept on this pasture until they weigh 125 pounds or are at least four months of age.

—M. D. Lacy

## Control Spittle Bug . . .

## Get 25% more HAY PER ACRE

**S**PITTLE BUGS, aphids, and other insects can decrease your hay yield as much as 35-70%. These young pests puncture the stems of grasses and legumes, and suck out the juice. This stunts the plants. You can effectively control these insects, and get that extra yield, with the aid of G.L.F. modern chemicals.



### Results — The First Year

The results of forage crop insect control will show up in the first cutting—with bigger hay yields, and better quality hay.

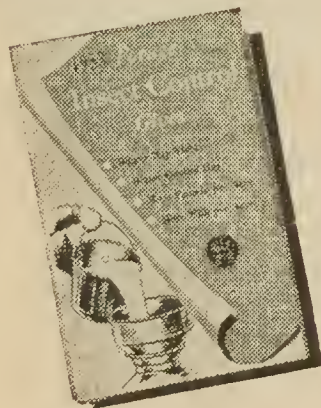
The cost of materials is an amazingly low \$1 to \$2 per acre. Only one application—with a regular weed sprayer—is needed for control. The material should be applied when the first spittle mass is seen.

G.L.F. forage crop insect sprays, applied at the proper time, are not injurious to cattle. Application should be made about three weeks before cutting.

### Recommended Sprays

Your G.L.F. Service Agency has Toxaphene Emulsifiable and 20% Lindane Crop Spray. These are the materials recommended by your county agricultural agent for controlling forage crop insects. Be sure to ask for a copy of the G.L.F. Forage Pest Control leaflet.

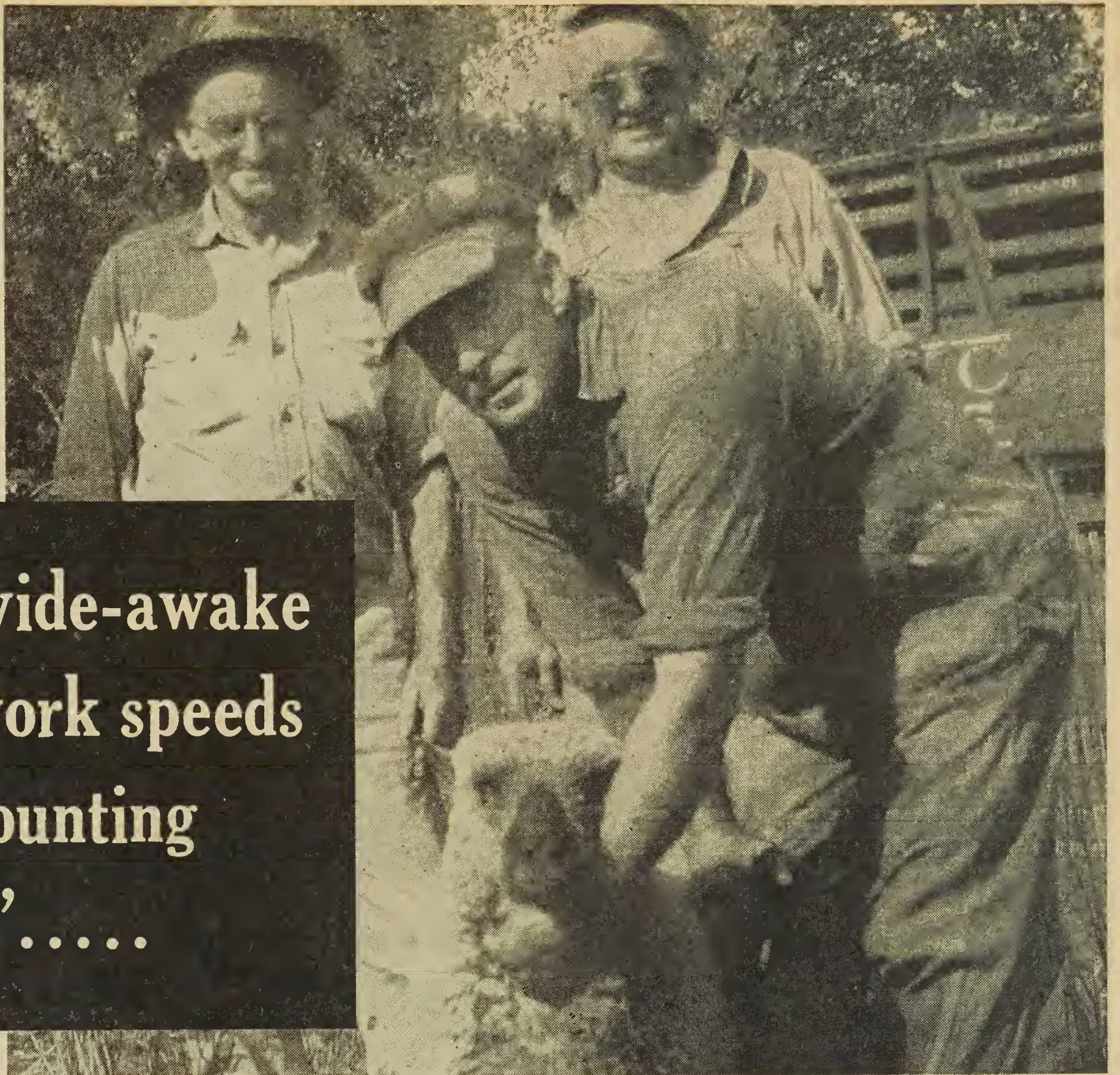
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.



## G.L.F. Forage Crop Insect Sprays



# How wide-awake teamwork speeds up "Counting Sheep".....



Alert teamwork is now paying off in higher prices for sheep growers in the Watkins Glen, N. Y. area! To speed the counting, grading and weighing of lambs, an efficient lamb pool shed has been built as a cooperative effort of an Eastern Railroad, the Schuyler County Sheep Breeders Cooperative, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, the County Extension Service, and the Extension Service at Cornell University.

Outside the 80-foot receiving shed, railroad carpenters assembled long ramps for simultaneous loading of both decks of livestock cars. This facilitates the handling of from several hundred to 2,000 lambs in a working day. And now buyers can be assured a Friday morning kill in New York City on lambs leaving Watkins Glen as late as Wednesday night.

Schuyler County Agricultural Agent Irv Davis calls the lamb pool "a great step forward towards the ultimate technique of lamb-handling," since it reduces shrinkage en route, reduces injury, and brings higher market prices.

We of the Eastern Railroads consider *our* part in this venture an important part of our day's work. It's our privilege to work closely with agriculture to produce better products . . . then bring markets *closer* to you with the resulting profit to all.



Special ramp built by an Eastern Railroad allows market-bound lambs quick access to their upper or lower "berths."



80-foot receiving shed expedites transfer of lambs from pasture to slaughter-house. Note waiting livestock cars on specially-built siding.

## EASTERN RAILROADS



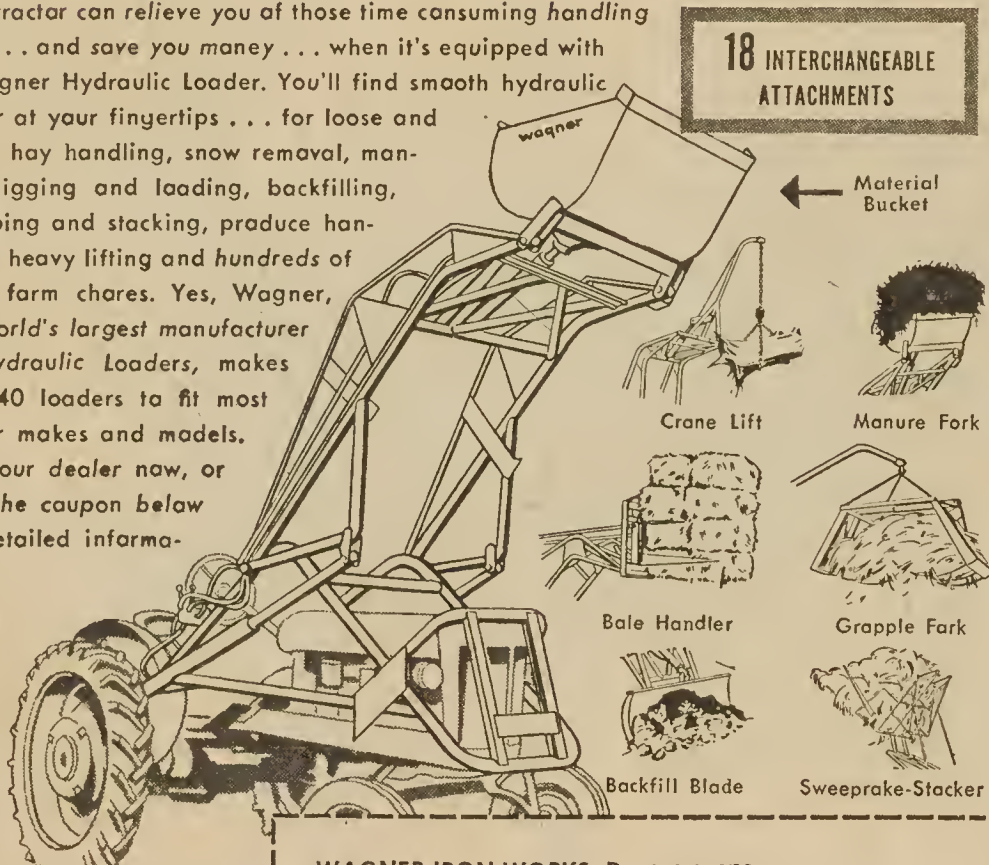


# Wagner

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## A Good Start For Your SPRING BEEF CALVES

By J. R. FERGUSON, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

**M**ORE than 50 per cent of the beef calves in the United States are born in the spring months of March and April. This is not the result of chance, but the result of good planning and management. Especially in the northern states and the intermountain states where it is necessary to do supplemental winter feeding, early spring calving allows the cattlemen to give the cow herd maximum attention with a minimum of effort during calving.

It is a well established fact that extra care and attention at calving time will pay big dividends. In early spring the cow herd is located so that it is possible to keep them under observation easily, and during this period there is a minimum of other farm work to be done.

### For Best Profits

But the most important reason behind spring calving is that calves born in the early spring are the most profitable. Why? Because (1) they are large enough to efficiently utilize the increased milk that results when their mothers are eating their fill of good lush pasture, (2) they are old enough to make increasing use of the pasture itself in addition to their mothers' milk, and (3) they reach weaning age and size near the end of the pasture season.

This is ideal not only from a management standpoint but also from the standpoint of cost. Regardless what type of operation a cattleman is following, the cost per calf at weaning time is at a minimum for these early spring calves that are old enough to make maximum use of their mothers' milk and low cost pasture.

However, under average New York conditions there are disadvantages to early spring calving and if we are to reap the premiums for early calves we must recognize and overcome these advantages. There are the all too frequent deaths and unthrifty calves that result from scours, infections of the digestive tract, and pneumonia, infections of the respiratory system. In some herds these infections have caused a serious problem.

Cattlemen have found that they can greatly reduce the incidence and loss from these calfhood infections by calving the cows on pasture. But they have also found that late calves do not make as efficient use of the mothers' milk and the pasture. They present several management problems not only at calving time, but also at the end of the pasture season when these late calves are not old enough to wean or to sell as feeder calves.

### Ideal Conditions

Let us consider the factors that are present when calves are born after the cow herd goes to pasture and then try to include them in a program so that it will be possible to reap the benefits of early spring calving.

First, of course, the weather is milder but the inexperienced are inclined to over-emphasize this factor. One cold blustery day last March I visited a New York herd that had over 50 healthy, vigorous calves that had been born in early March, out in the

open where the cow herd had access to a hilly, partially wooded area.

Second, calving on pasture provides plenty of ventilation and fresh air and a minimum of crowding.

Last, but not least, calving on pasture provides an infection-free location because the weather does a fairly efficient job of killing off calfhood disease-causing germs.

The good manager conducts his business so that he has a maximum of favorable factors working for him. Although calving cows out in the open with access to a wooded area has advantages over calving in a damp, drafty barn where calf scours and pneumonia can run unchecked through the herd, this practice has the disadvantages of increased labor at calving time and the risk of extreme climatic conditions. There is no one best system of management that can be applied like paint to all farms for successful early calving. However, all successful management programs will avoid damp, drafty, poorly ventilated and overcrowded quarters for early spring calves.

### A Good Program

The prerequisites of a successful management program for healthy calves will include:

1. Dry, draft-free and well ventilated quarters for the cow herd at calving time and for the cows and calves until they go to pasture.

2. A large well-drained lot where the cattle can take advantage of warm sunny days (let the cows decide which they prefer).

3. Plenty of space. In larger herds separate the cows as to approximate calving dates and give the early calving group the most ideal location.

4. Thoroughly clean the barn or shed used for cows and baby calves after they go to pasture not only for fly and parasite control but to prevent the carry over of infections.

Special quarters are not necessary at calving time provided that the cows are wintered in a location that meets the above requirements.

One of the winners of the 1952 "500 Club" solved his problem of sickly early calves by building an inexpensive open shed in a location selected to give maximum natural drainage and wind protection with a large heavily sodded outside lot. Because of the other building and barns available on his farm this shed is used primarily for calving out early spring calves.

By following this method he has reduced the amount of feed that must be stored at or hauled to this calving area and he has also reduced the chance of introducing or carrying over infections. Needless to say he is enthusiastic not only about the health and vigor of his early calves but also about the 90 per cent calf crop which is a difficult hurdle in the "500 Club".

Under the usual conditions prevailing in the northern states it is not economical to have spring calves arrive in January and February because that means they have to make too much of their growth to weaning while the cow herd is still on winter feed.



Why take a chance on less potent fungicides than copper and then switch to copper when blight attacks? Where fungus diseases, including blight, are most persistent you will get Control At Its Best with a copper-based fungicide—the all-purpose fungicide. The Tennessee Corporation are basic producers of copper—For more effective control of persistent fungus diseases, including blight, insist on a copper-based fungicide bearing the TC label.

### TRI-BASIC

Tri-Basic Copper Sulphate is a chemically stable copper fungicide containing not less than 53% metallic copper. TRI-BASIC Copper Sulphate can be used as a spray or dust on practically all truck crops and citrus crops. Control persistent fungus diseases—correct copper deficiencies from a nutritional standpoint. Use TC TRI-BASIC Copper Sulphate.

### COP-O-ZINK

Cop-O-Zink is a new, neutral copper-zinc fungicide containing 42% copper and 11% zinc. COP-O-ZINK gives superior performance in control of fungus diseases. COP-O-ZINK's composition of two essential elements gives it added value in correcting deficiencies of zinc and copper and in stimulating plant growth. COP-O-ZINK is compatible with all inorganic and organic insecticides. No lime is required. For use in spraying or dusting.

### MICROGEL

Microgel contains 50% copper as metallic and is chemically stable. Can be used most effectively on all truck crops — also grapes, citrus fruit, melons and strawberries. Microgel is simple to use. It can be added directly to spray tanks, saving time and labor.

### "MICROGEL"

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For further information, phone, wire or write . . . Tennessee Corporation, 617-29 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

*Request—*  
That your local dealer furnish you Tennessee Tri-Basic Copper Sulphate when buying Copper dust.

TENNESSEE



CORPORATION

617-29 Grant Building,

Atlanta, Georgia



*It's  
Handy*



### OILING MANURE SPREADER

I find that the manure spreader is probably the poorest cared for machine on the farm, seldom oiled or sheltered, and practically never cleaned or painted. Before and after using, I oil all wheels and bearings, and pour or spread used crankcase oil on the spreader bottom, gears, chains, beaters, etc. This keeps them well oiled, makes the load pull back more easily, and helps to keep down rot and rust, and keeps the apron from freezing solid and breaking. Once in a while I clean off the accumulated dirt and manure with the hose and give the bed a coat of paint when dry, and try to keep it under shelter when not in use.—H.R.

### CLEANING STOVEPIPES

Here is my way of cleaning stovepipes when they become glazed with creosote. I take them down and stack them at an angle of 45 degrees in two-length sections. Then I sprinkle used crankcase oil over newspapers, stuff these loosely into the leaning sections, and light them at the bottom. This will clean out the creosote nicely and won't harm the pipes.—J.R.

### KNUCKLE SAVER



A shield of metal that swivels with the hook saves a lot of skin when handling bales.

A wood screw at each end of the handle serves to fasten it.

—Harvey Muller.

### FRICTION TAPE ON SMALL PULLEYS

I use friction tape on small V-pulleys in frosty or wet weather to prevent slippage and undue wear on the belt. Put on from two to six rounds, in the direction that tends to tighten the tape as the motor pulls. Usually none is needed on the large pulley. It sure saves the belt.—M.J.J.

### NO LOSING!

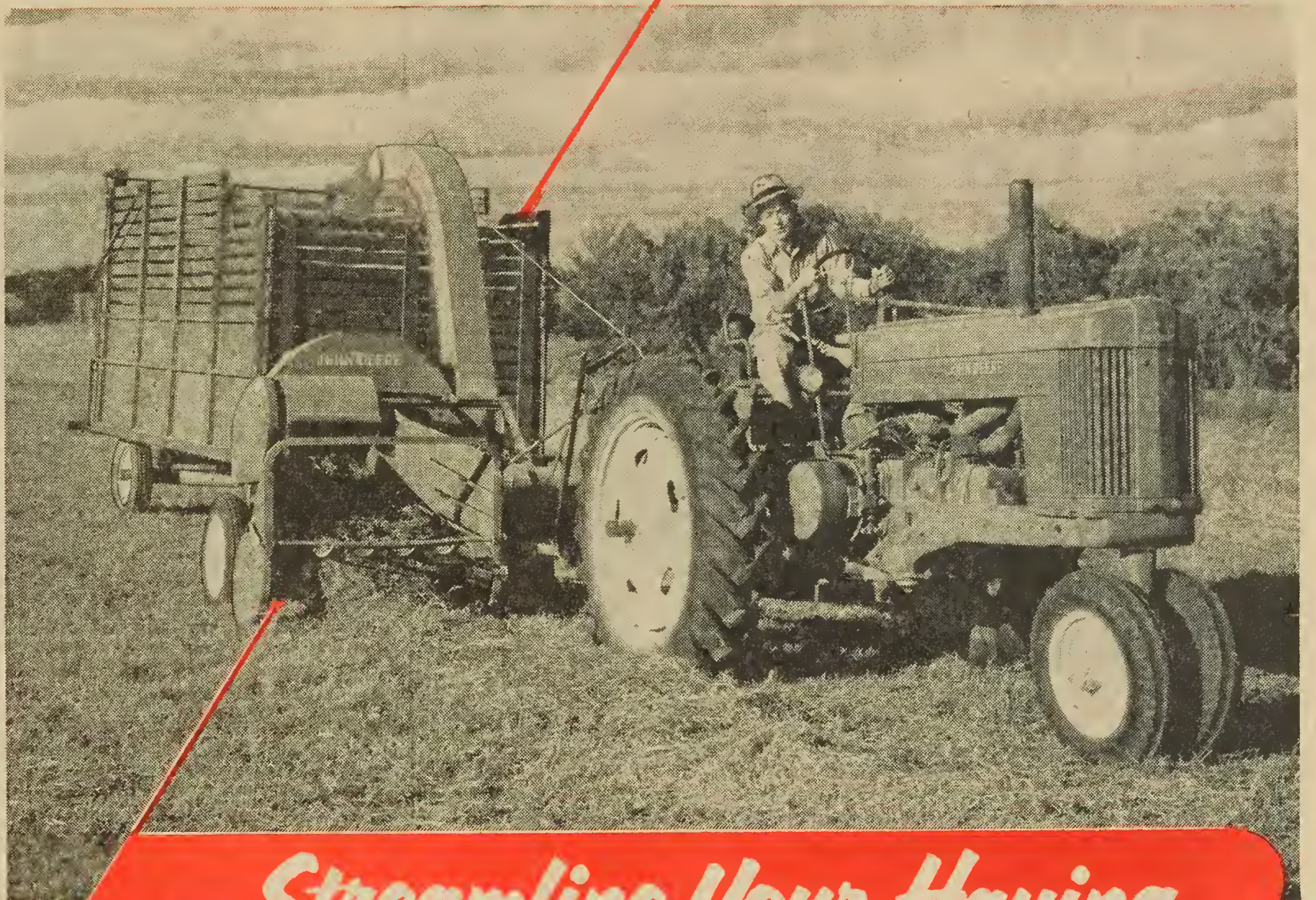
If the tiny screws, nuts, bolts and other small parts of repair jobs you work on have a habit of rolling out of sight, why not tack adhesive or scotch tape on your work bench, sticky side up. Place the tiny parts on the tape in the order that you disassemble. They'll stay in one place, I'm sure!

—Benjamin Hall, Star Route, Hudson, New York.

### HAULING ON CAR TOP

Here is how I haul bed springs, lumber, boats, ladders and other long articles on the top of my car. I place two or more old tires on the roof of the car so as to keep the articles from rubbing on the top, and tie the load down good and tight. The tires do not slip and serve as a spring tension to take up any jolt or rebound so they can be hauled for miles without a scratch on the car. I keep some old tires just for this purpose.—H.R.

## THE EASIEST WAY MAKES THE BEST HAY...



*Streamline Your Haying*  
with a **JOHN DEERE FORAGE HARVESTER**

**H**AYING no longer has to be a siege of hot, hard work. In fact, you'll make *better hay* doing it the *easiest way* . . . with a John Deere Forage Harvester! And, you'll save time and money, too.

Haying is easier because it's mechanized. The John Deere picks up the windrowed crop, chops it, and loads it on the wagon in a speedy trip through the field. Storing is handled in a jiffy by the forage harvester's big-capacity teammate—the John Deere Forage Blower. Muscle-work is practically nil . . . the only time you touch a pitchfork is to assist feeding the crop from the wagon to the blower. Labor costs are lower . . . reports prove that making hay with the forage harvester requires fewer man-hours per ton than by any other method.

Hay is better because you save more of the nutrition value of your crop. You take to the field when your hay is at its prime . . . chop it and get it safely under cover before leaching rain and parching sun can do their damage. Chopping further stretches your crop by making more of it palatable and reducing waste in feeding.

#### CONVERTS FOR ROW CROPS

The John Deere is versatile, too. Substitute the row-crop unit for the windrow pickup and you're set to harvest standing row crops for the silo in a once-over operation.

Adjustable length of cut lets you chop every crop to recommended length for safe storing, economical feeding, and easy handling. The John Deere offers machine settings of 3-1/2 inches for cured hay, 1/2-inch for windrowed grass silage, and 1/2- or 1/4-inch for row crops.

Cured hay chopped to the long cut keeps better, is less dusty when feeding, and easier to fork. Silage crops sliced to the short cut, pack better in your silo, with fewer air pockets . . . less spoilage.

See your John Deere dealer, or mail the coupon below for free literature.



The big-capacity No. 50 Forage Blower keeps storing in step with high-speed harvesting.

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Please send me free literature on the John Deere Forage Harvester, and the book "Harvesting and Feeding Chopped Hay and Grass Silage."

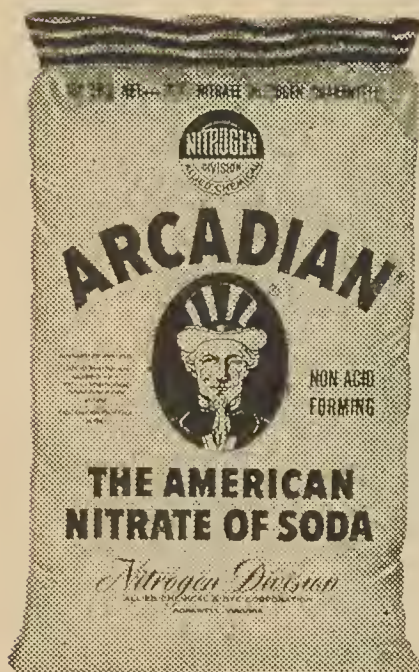
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# Make Your Grain Get Up and Grow



Small grain crops need nitrogen *early*, to make vigorous growth and produce abundant yields. In the late winter or early spring—just before growth starts—top-dress each acre with 150 to 250 pounds of ARCADIAN\*, the American Nitrate of Soda.

ARCADIAN Nitrate of Soda is the genuine, old reliable Soda many thousands of farmers have used for many years. It contains 16% or more nitrogen, all-soluble, quick-acting and immediately available.

Early top-dressing with ARCADIAN Nitrate of Soda makes grain get up and grow! It doubles and trebles the number of stalks per plant with each extra stalk an added producer of big yields of high-quality grain.

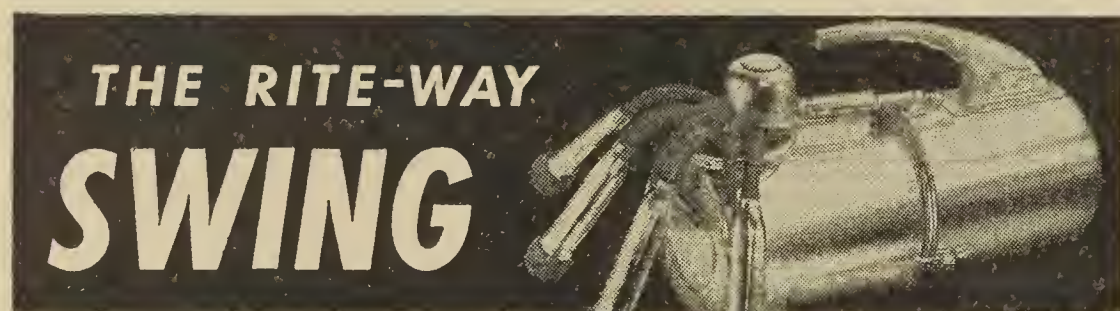
Top-dress small grain crops early with ARCADIAN, the American Nitrate of Soda. Buy it now where you buy fertilizer and request prompt delivery!



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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

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- 1 It's easier to clean—this radically new milker comes apart for easy cleaning . . . is much faster to wash.
- 2 It's easier to handle—its narrow design is more convenient in tight space, narrow stalls . . . avoids kicking damage.
- 3 It's faster milking—teat cups, milk tubes, pail construction and pulsator are matched to give maximum milking efficiency on every cow. It milks clean—no hand or machine stripping. A demonstration on *your* cows will prove all this to you.
- 4 It's convenient—the transparent gasket lets you see the milk in the pail—you read "pounds" of milk on the scale. The resting bar under the pouring opening makes the milker pail easy to empty with one hand.

We challenge you to compare the Rite-Way Swing Milker with any other milker for fast milking and ease of cleaning. See your Rite-Way dealer now for a FREE TRIAL DEMONSTRATION in your barn or write to Dept. L.

**RITE-WAY**

Rite-Way Swing is the only suspended or floor type milker that meets the U.S. Public Health Service recommendations for sanitary construction requirements in item 12, section 7 of the Milk Ordinance and Code. NO OTHER MILKER CAN MAKE THIS STATEMENT

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## NO HORNS!

One application of Dr. Naylor's Dehorning Paste on horn button of calves, kids, lambs—and no horns will grow. No cutting, no bleeding. 4 oz. jar—\$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid. H. W. NAYLOR CO., Morris 12, N. Y.

*Dr. Naylor's*  
**DEHORNING PASTE**

## TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

# Donovans' 161 Bushel Corn Yield Wins State Contest

JOHN DONOVAN and his sons, Donald and Francis, of Mt. Morris are the New York State winners of the 1952 DeKalb Corn Growing Contest. The plot checked on their Livingston County farm yielded 161.54 bushels to the acre, just one bushel less than the record-breaking state championship yield of 1951.

The Donovans, with their 1,000 acres, are cash-crop farmers, specializing in corn, beans and alfalfa. When the men came to check for the corn contest, they found 200 acres in corn. The Donovans finally chose a 20-acre field of muck soil for the contest entry—and then found later when they picked, dried and shelled corn from another field, and calculated the moisture percentage, the yield there was a little better than 204 bushels to the acre!

Vermont entered the DeKalb contest for the first time in 1952 and the first champ there is R. H. Robinson, manager of the Hall farms, at North Bennington, owned by Hall McCullough and son, John. Robinson credits his fertilizer applications for helping save the crop in a severe mid-summer drouth and give him the top ranking Vermont yield of 99.41 bushels per acre. His corn land got 12 tons of manure per acre and was fall plowed. He applied 400 pounds of 8-16-16 with the planter and later side dressed with 200 pounds more of the same fertilizer.

The average yield of 128 entries in the New York contest was 106.51 bushels to the acre on a shelled basis. All but one of the 29 county champs had yields in excess of 101 bushels. Second place in New York went to Bernard Shrade of Middleburg with 148.54 bushels. Warren Johnson of Lyndonville had a yield of 143.13 bushels and fourth place in the state but didn't win the Orleans County championship because a neighbor, L. Loke and Son, produced 145.11 bushels.

New York's county champions were named as follows at the DeKalb re-



State Champ in the '52 DeKalb corn contest is John A. Donovan of Mt. Morris shown above with sons Donald, left, and Francis, right.

cognition banquet held at Syracuse, March 21:

Allegany: Donald Preston, Fillmore, 104.92; Cattaraugus: John Waring, Delevan, 101.89; Cayuga: Newton Ferris, Cato, 110.03; Chautauqua: John Wolfe, Ripley, 137.98; Chemung: Chas. Wood, Sayre, Pa., 130.21.

Columbia: Irving Flemming, Hudson, 106.03; Dutchess: Homestead Farms, Stormville, 110.80; Erie: Edward Gabel, Collins, 139.71; Genesee: Hawley Stock Farm, Batavia, 134.92; Herkimer: Earl Brown & Son, Ilion, 103.76.

Jefferson: Howard Lee, Mannsville, 106.19; Livingston: John Donovan, Mt. Morris, 161.54; Madison: Robotham Bros., Canastota, 124.61; Niagara: Chas. Russell, Appleton, 132.32; Oneida: Sholtz Bros., Oneida, 123.35.

Onondaga: Amber Towne, Memphis, 139.32; Ontario: Howard Potter, Shortsville, 134.14; Orange: W. Chambers, Montgomery, 117.16; Orleans: L. Loke & Son, Lyndonville, 145.11; Oswego: T. M. LaClair, Mexico, 109.15.

Rensselaer: Taylor Bros., Johnsonville, 111.27; Schoharie: Bernard Schrade, Middleburg, 148.54; Seneca: Donald Hatch, Waterloo, 106.63; Steuben: Wm. Hopkins, Avoca, 93.13; Tioga: Ralph Ostrander, Nichols, 102.49.

Ulster: Norman Kellar, New Paltz, 120.45; Washington: Kenneth Wolff, Johnsonville, 120.22; Wayne: Geo. Wunder, Lyons, 130.37; and Yates: Olsen Bros., Penn Yan, 128.58.

Glen Heefner of the DeKalb Agricultural Association pointed out that 75 out of 131 entries went over 100 bushels this year as compared with 62 having more than 100 bushels the previous year and only 19 in 1950. He said the use of greater amounts of fertilizer and multiple applications of it seem to be paying off in yield.



First Vermont champ in the contest is R. H. Robinson, manager of the Hall Farms at No. Bennington, Vt., shown here with some of the corn he grew.



**"You've got the answer  
to mastitis  
control!"**

URBANA,  
OHIO—Philip  
E. Stickley,  
registered  
Ayrshire  
breeder here,  
says, "Tribiotic  
is certainly  
an improvement  
over all other  
products for  
mastitis control.  
This is the  
most powerful  
treatment I  
have ever  
used!"

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3-WAY ANTIBIOTIC ATTACK**

Three powerful antibiotics, penicillin, dihydrostreptomycin and bacitracin are combined in Tribiotic to provide intensified action that is more effective than the action of these antibiotics if given singly. Tribiotic comes in Wyeth's handy-to-use one pinch, single dose tubes.



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| SPECIAL FRUIT COLLECTION |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 Cortland Apple         | \$1.00 |
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| 1 Montmorency Cherry     | 1.00   |
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| 1 Golden Jubilee Peach   | 1.00   |

The above collection for \$4.50  
2 yr. trees, 4 to 5 ft.  
None Better Grown

| SPECIAL GARDEN COLLECTION    |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 25 Asparagus, 2 yr. roots    | \$1.25 |
| 25 Sparkle Strawberry Plants | 1.25   |
| 10 Blackberry Plants         | 1.00   |
| 10 Red, 10 Black Raspberry   | 2.00   |

The above collection for \$5.00  
**FLOWERING SHRUBS.** A succession of bloom all summer. Forsythia, Syringa Cor, Weigela Rosea, Hydrangea, P. G. 4 for \$2.25.  
**ROSES.** Six Choice 2 yr. Everblooming, from June until frost. \$5.00 Our selection.  
**CATALOG.** On request. It contains splendid assortment of True-to-Name Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Roses at Very Reasonable Prices.

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Thomas Marks & Son  
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Growing Since 1910 • Quality • Value

Dear Editor



**WRITTEN PERMISSION**

I WOULD like to see a bill passed that makes it illegal for hunters and fishermen to trespass on farm land without written permission.

Hunters and your New York State Conservation Commissioner have a guilty conscience when they make the assumption that it would end public hunting in the State. In the first place they admit that hunters have done so much damage and have become so unpopular that they couldn't possibly get permission to hunt. In the second place they assume that farmers are the big factor in whether or not there is game to hunt regardless of the thousands of acres of State land and the thousands of dollars spent on propagating game. They would find that instead of ending the public hunting, a little cooperation with farmers would improve it, if farmers regarded game as an asset rather than a liability.

Furthermore, it's only fair that the law be passed, regardless of the squawks of the hunters. If a trespasser trips on a piece of barbed wire and shoots himself or falls down an old well, I understand that the farmer is liable to be sued for damage. We should know ahead of time who we're responsible for. Farmers pay taxes on their land and work against discouraging odds to hold it. By all that's fair and right, to them should accrue all the benefits. If there is anyone who isn't satisfied with the law, there are lots of farms for sale. — Robert L. Keough, Canaseraga, N. Y.

— A. A. —

**OLD FRIEND**

I CAN'T remember when we have not had AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in our family. My grandfather McCracken of Pomfret, Conn. was a subscriber as was my paternal grandfather, Henry Allen Franklin of Andover, Conn.

The paper has many items of interest and although I live in the city and am employed in a city school system, I scan each issue of the AA thoroughly. We had a good laugh over your chestnut in that last issue concerning women's hats. I have enjoyed the books you have written. Clean literature is a rare find these days.

I did not intend to write such a history but like most women, I just got 'a gabbin' and couldn't stop. — M. W. McCracken, 43 Mountain St., Willimantic, Conn.

— A. A. —

**STACKING SILAGE**

Do you know of anyone who has tried stacking corn silage and, if so, was the experiment successful? Can it be done by setting a long pole and fastening a discharge pipe to it and then have a man or two on the stack to tramp it down? — J.S.W., New York.

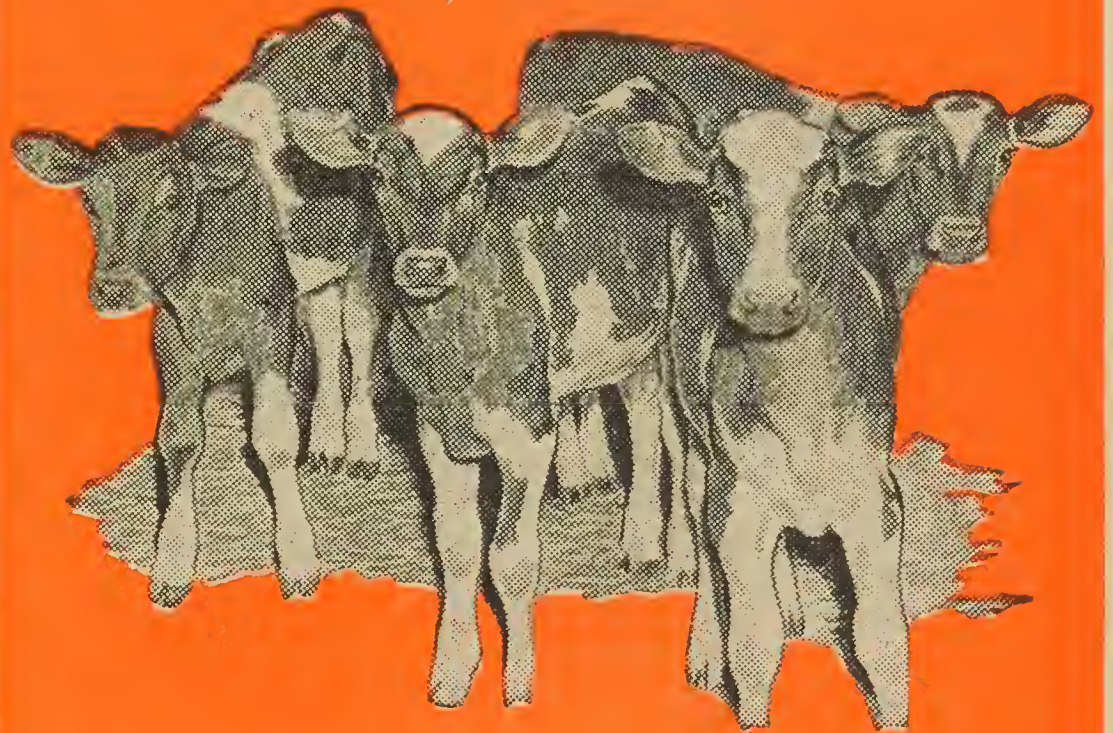
Editor's Note: We know a few men, for example, Tom Milliman, who have tried stacking grass silage and who feel that it is worth while in an emergency. We have not heard of anyone who has stacked corn silage. If you have tried it, won't you write us telling of your experience regardless of whether or not it was successful?

This is what I found out about religion: It gives you courage to make the decisions you must make in a crisis, and then the confidence to leave the result to a higher Power. Only by trust in God can a man carrying responsibility find repose.

— Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States

**Only CALF-KIT**  
MILK REPLACEMENT

gives you All these benefits



**Try this Low-Cost way to BETTER CALVES**

**1** 98% MILK NUTRIENTS from whey products. Changing calves over from milk is easier with Calf-Kit because it contains these important milk nutrients . . . supplies more of the natural nutrients needed to raise sturdy, full-bodied calves that show plenty of "milk-fed" bloom and vigor. Just feed Calf-Kit as you would whole milk in your regular calf raising program. Save 300-500 pounds of whole milk on every calf you raise.

**2** ANTIBIOTICS — Calf-Kit gives all the scours-reducing benefits of antibiotics and has guaranteed levels of vitamins A, D and riboflavin. Helps keep calves sleek and healthy. Calf-Kit with antibiotics actually gives up to 25 percent faster gains than milk replacements not containing antibiotics.

**3** MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE — Calf-Kit has been fed with complete success to thousands of dairy calves. It must give the results you want or your entire purchase price will be refunded. Try this safe, dependable milk replacement now. It's easy to feed . . . easy to mix. It's the low-cost way to raise better calves.



For complete information on feeding milk replacement to calves, mail this handy coupon.

**WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY**  
Appleton, Wisconsin

Please send me folder P-4 on how to raise foster-growing, well-developed calves on Peebles' Calf-Kit.

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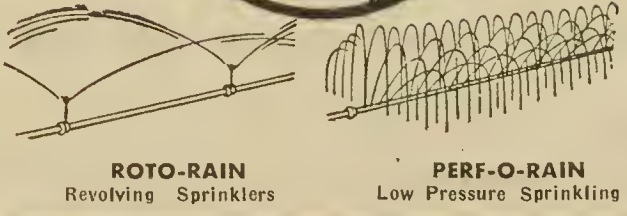
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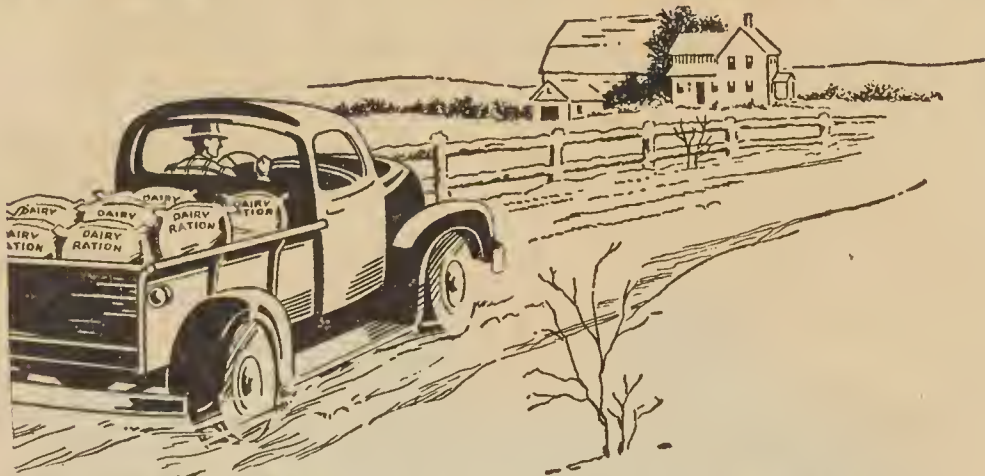
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## FEED 'EM RIGHT—ALL YEAR ROUND



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**YOU NEED ALL THREE**—good feeding, breeding and management to build a profitable dairy herd. And when you check all the facts about breeding, you'll find that artificial breeding to NYABC sires is the safe, sure, low-cost way to build a herd that will turn your labor and your investment into solid profit.

Throughout the New York and Western Vermont area where service is available to the great cooperative-owned NYABC sires, you'll find 170 skilled, experienced technicians, all of whom want to see you get high conception in your present herd, then high production from daughters of NYABC sires.

Let your local NYABC technician help you add the best in breeding to your herd's good feeding and your good management! Full information about service in your area in your breed from

### NEW PEDIGREE BOOK

#### JUST PUBLISHED!

Volume V of NYABC Sire Pedigrees is just off the press. 256 pages showing almost all the sires that are or have been at NYABC in the service of members' herds together with pictures and other valuable dairy information is now available through your local NYABC technician. Ask him for your new low-cost copy today!



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## The Northeastern ABERDEEN-ANGUS Breeders Ass'n. 17th Annual Sale at

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

**Saturday, April 25, 1953**

Beginning at 1:00 P.M. E.S.T.

**8 BULLS - 35 BRED HEIFERS - 32 OPEN HEIFERS**

#### FROM THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNORS —

Ankony Farms Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
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Bent Lee Farm, Brant Lake, N. Y.  
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Ravenscroft Farm, Kent, Conn.  
Rufflands, Red Hook, N. Y.  
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C. V. Whitney Farm, Old Westbury, N. Y.  
J. M. Lawrence Sherburne, N. Y.

For foundation females and Herd Sires, make your Selections  
from these breeding Herds.

For Catalogs and Reservations write—

**Bill Landauer, Sale Manager, Red Hook, N.Y.**



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**I** AM hearing a great deal about dairy cow replacements at livestock auctions, including the very comprehensive opinions of Jim Hall and some 40 dairymen in six northeastern states as reported in the February 21 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Look it up, it is well worth reading again!

Dr. Birch of brucellosis fame, who came from Nebraska, used to say, "Not all western horses that come east are bad, but you can be sure that all bad western horses do come east." I think the same thing could be said of the dairy replacement cows that go to our public auction markets.

This carries no reflection on any auction or any dealer or any farmer. It simply must be admitted that the auction has no control over what comes to market. The dealer generally knows little about the cow he is selling, and the farmer is entitled to all he can get for a cow just so long as it is not misrepresented to anyone.

This immediately brings up the old slogan "Let the buyer beware" which has been out-dated for years and years, proven unwise, unjust and a money loser instead of a money maker in any line of business.

#### "Sound" Cows

This means that a real farm and dairy problem is already here, for thousands of replacement cows are changing hands each year. Neither can it be solved by farm dairymen staying away from these sales for dealers will get them anyway. Neither can every farmer afford to buy at purebred sales nor should every farmer pay the dealer a profit. The owner of replacement cows should have a good outlet for anything he wants to sell and at these public auctions, if he wants.

Naturally I do not expect to solve so involved a problem here or elsewhere, but I am tempted to go back to the old method of selling horses. A horse sold "sound" had to be "sound" or your money was given back. Of course horses were sold in all sorts of other ways but you did have protection when you bought a "sound" horse and "sound" horses always sold well.

To apply this to replacement dairy cows would simply mean that when an

(Continued on Page 29)

## TURKEY GROWERS OPPOSE RELEASE OF WILD TURKEYS

New York State turkey growers are worried about the proposal made by the State Conservation Department to release wild turkeys, thereby adding another to the State's list of game animals.

The opposition of turkey growers to the proposal is based on at least three reasons:

1. First, there is the danger of spreading disease. It is stated that a wild turkey may travel ten or more miles a day, thereby going onto a number of farms with the possibility that it might pick up pullorum, blackhead, coccidiosis, or other diseases and spread them to healthy turkeys.

2. There is the definite possibility of mating between wild turkeys and domestic turkeys. This, it was pointed out, would be especially harmful to a turkey breeder who is selling hatching eggs, particularly a breeder of white turkeys because the bronze color is dominant and it would overshadow the color in the offspring. Instances of mating between wild turkeys and domestic turkeys have been reported, for example, in Pennsylvania.

3. Foxes tend to increase where wild turkeys are present. For some years rabid foxes have caused a great deal of worry and financial loss to New York farmers, and it seems unwise to take any steps to increase the number of foxes.

Turkey growers want to make it very plain that they are not opposed to hunting by sportsmen. They do feel, however, that with thousands of dollars invested in turkey growing, they should not be subjected to the release of wild turkeys with all the danger inherent in that move.

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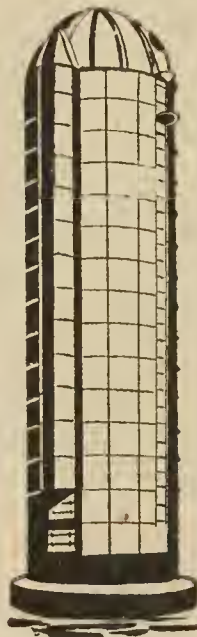
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By Lester H. Smith

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### 3. Fair Pasture:

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### 4. Poor Pasture:

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9. In a single ounce of rich fertile soil there are 30,000,000,000 tiny living organisms, about 200 for every person in the United States; all in a small handful of soil. These bugs are necessary to rot and digest manure, straw, etc. but they cannot do their work without lime, superphosphate, nitrogen and potash.

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11. It takes 100 gallons of water to grow 1 pound of alfalfa hay and 98 gallons to grow a pound of bromegrass hay.

12. There are 210,000 miles of roots in an acre of bluegrass pasture sod 6 inches deep.

— A. A. —

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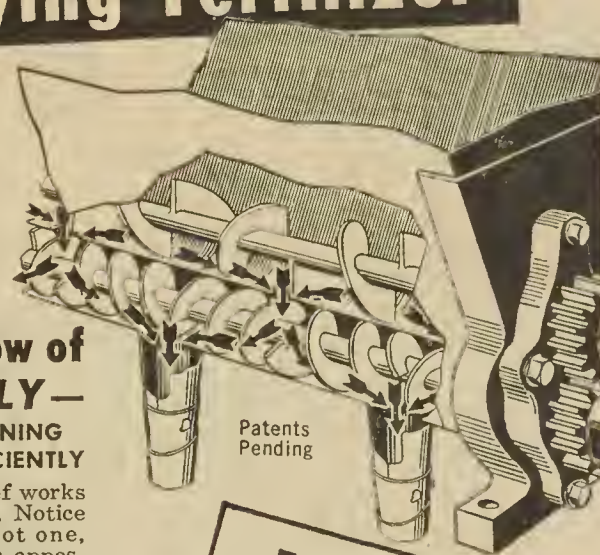
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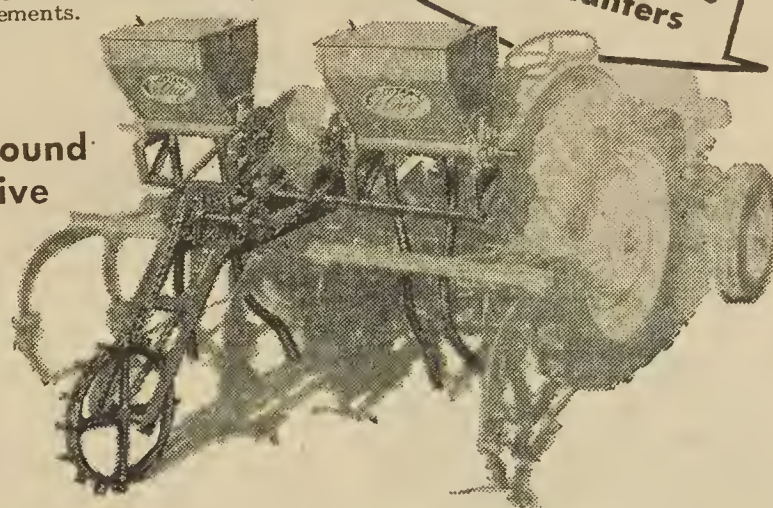
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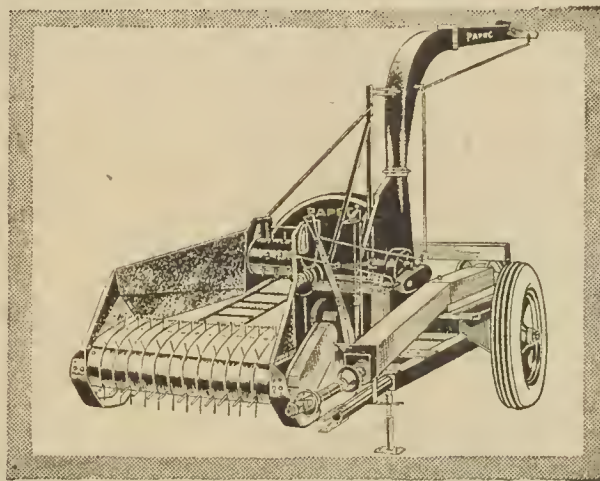
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You do not get as quick a cash return from late-hatched pullets as you do early-hatched pullets, but over a period of 15 months of production you are likely to come out just as well and often better. The chicks can be given more room than early birds, they can be gotten on range earlier, and I think they are easier to raise. You can use the same brooding facilities that you used for early-hatched birds. Also, they make it possible for you to sell off your old hens at the end of the laying year in November or December and replace them with pullets eager to do a good job for you.

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# Big Leghorns—Why?

By R. C. BAKER

Cornell Poultry Department

**E**VER SINCE I was knee high to a grasshopper, I have heard many poultrymen say that they preferred nice large Leghorns. This has always bothered me but what is the old saying "90,000 people can't be wrong?" You know I'm beginning to think they are, and the older I get the more sure I am. Of course I could be wrong but at least I want to give my opinion.

When I asked certain poultrymen why they prefer big Leghorns they



These big Leghorns average about 5½ pounds. They look nice but consume more feed than those that are smaller.

usually think for awhile and then say, "well, you've got more meat to sell after they are through laying." Others feel that the larger birds will lay larger eggs and more of them. Many say that they like the looks of the bigger Leghorns better. Now I'd like to give you my ideas on the subject.

It is true that with large Leghorns one has more meat to sell after they have laid their eggs. Nobody will deny, however, that regardless of the size, they are still Leghorns and most buyers won't pay much for them. Big Leghorns will rarely bring the price per pound that heavy breeds do. In the Fall when most Leghorn yearlings and old hens are sold, the price is, usually, about 10 to 18 cents per pound and any extra weight doesn't amount to much. In most parts of the country, Leghorn fowl is not in demand.

### More Feed

To maintain those extra pounds of meat means more feed. Feed is expensive and makes up at least 60 per cent of the total cost of keeping layers. That extra pound on a Leghorn will bring approximately 15c more for meat but it means feeding about 14 extra pounds of feed in a year just to maintain the additional body weight. With feed at 5c a pound, it would cost 70c a year to maintain that extra pound. To pay 70c to get a return of 15c isn't

very good business. On a 1,000 bird flock it would take over seven extra tons of feed a year to maintain Leghorns that average 5½ pounds as compared to those that average 4½ pounds. This extra feed deserves some thought.

### Bigger Eggs?

Many poultrymen feel that larger chickens will always lay bigger eggs. I don't agree. First of all, let's compare breeds. The bigger breeds don't lay larger eggs than the smaller ones. In fact, one of the main criticisms of some of our largest breeds is that they lay small eggs. Leghorns in general lay just as large eggs, if not larger, than most of the heavier breeds.

Within a breed, it is also true that the larger strains do not always lay the bigger eggs. With Leghorns some of our smallest strains lay the largest eggs. I will agree that within one flock of chickens, the smaller, immature



Here are some Leghorns that averaged just under 4½ pounds midway through their laying year. It doesn't take as much feed to maintain their body weight as it does with heavier birds.

birds will probably lay smaller eggs. When comparing strains, however, there are small or medium sized ones that lay large eggs. You can prove this for yourself by checking the various Egg Laying and Random Sample Tests.

Size of a strain of Leghorns does not influence the number of eggs they will lay, at least I've never seen proof of it. If anything, the real large Leghorns won't lay as well as the smaller ones. Of course within a strain or flock of birds the smaller ones are probably underdeveloped and may not do as well as the larger ones.

By now you probably have at least two questions. The first one—why do hatcheries sell large Leghorns if they aren't as good; and second—what size Leghorn is the best. Hatcheries sell chicks that grow into large Leghorns because poultrymen demand them. "The customer is always right, so give him what he wants" is the motto used by most every salesman. As far as size is concerned, I think a 4½ pound Leghorn when fully mature is what to strive for. Some strains average 5½ pounds or over.

Even though the bigger Leghorns might look a little nicer in the pen, it's the greenbacks that really count. If you now have the smaller type of Leghorn I feel quite sure that you will agree with what I have said. If you have the larger ones, at least do a little thinking. A smaller chicken could mean a fatter pocketbook.

—A.A.—

### ARE YOU WASTING FEED?

**A**LL POULTRYMEN know that a chicken feed is expensive. Its cost is one of the main topics of conversation among poultry farmers. Yet each year in New York State hundreds of tons of mash are wasted. If you don't

believe you are getting mash wastage, just check behind the manure spreader some time. It is like seeing dollar bills floating away into space. Carelessness is the biggest cause of this wastage. Are you guilty?

### Hoppers Too Full

Filling hoppers too full is the main cause of mash wastage. If one is in a hurry, it is easy to dump too much mash in the feeder and have some spill on the floor. The birds will pick up some of the mash from the floor but a large share of it will become mixed in the litter. This loss doesn't seem like much at the time but it really counts up. A common practice on many poultry farms is to fill the hoppers level full. With full hoppers, the birds bill a large quantity of the mash onto the floor.

At the Canton Agricultural Institute of Technology at Canton, New York, some of the boys majoring in poultry just completed some studies on mash wastage. They found that when the

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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(Continued from Opposite Page)

hoppers were filled to capacity they averaged about 38% wastage. Of course on the poultry farm some of this mash that is billed to the floor would be eaten from there. Let's say that 25% of the mash is actually wasted due to over-filling the hopper. On a yearly \$5000 mash bill which would occur on a fairly small poultry farm it would mean a loss of \$1250. That is a tremendous loss and it actually occurs on many of our poultry farms. Most poultrymen could find a use for \$1250.

We have found here at Cornell that when one fills the hoppers almost to the top, it is possible to get a 12% to 15% loss. The chickens can still bill the mash out of the hoppers. To prevent the billing of mash onto the floor, one should not fill the hoppers over half and certainly not over two-thirds full. I know that this will take more time but the extra labor will be well paid for in the saving of feed.

### Litter In Feed Causes Waste

On many poultry farms plenty of litter gets in the mash hoppers. The litter mixes with the mash and when the operator throws it out, valuable feed goes with it. In addition to the mash loss, it takes time to clean the feeders. One can prevent litter getting in the mash by putting the mash hoppers up on wooden racks. The ends on the rack should be about 2" high for young chicks and about 4" or 5" for the same birds after they are two or three weeks old. The length and width of the wooden racks will depend on the size of feeders used. With the higher feeder for adult stock, it is usually not necessary to use the racks. Perches on each side of the feeder will allow the chicks to eat high enough above the

floor so litter can't be kicked in.

If you are guilty of wasting feed, better do something about it. Mash is too expensive to use for a fertilizer. Only fill the hoppers half full and keep them up high enough so litter doesn't get in.—R. C. Baker

—A.A.—

### HELP CHICKS GROW

TESTS CARRIED out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that antibiotics, such as aureomycin and penicillin, speed growth of chicks by giving partial protection against harmful bacteria in the environment. They do not provide any of the nutrients needed for growth and development.

Chicks grow most efficiently when they are fed a good diet and are raised in clean, new quarters. But since maintenance of first-day sanitation in the brooder house is not practicable, poultrymen can use antibiotics effectively to protect chicks against the bacteria which contaminate their quarters.

In young growing stock, small amounts of antibiotics carefully mixed into the feed have the effect of increasing their ability to absorb the nutrients present in their diet. The antibiotic should always be used as a supplement, not as a substitute for any other ingredient in an adequate ration. It is also important to keep quarters as clean, sanitary, and healthful as practical because the antibiotic is only a partial—not a complete—protection against the germs present.

Feeding antibiotics to older birds is not recommended since it has not been demonstrated that these substances stimulate egg production or improve hatchability, or that feeding them to breeding birds benefits the progeny.

## We're Going to Alaska! Aug. 21—Sept. 14

THREE and a half weeks of the happiest, most wonderful vacation imaginable is in store for those who take our Alaska Tour this summer—August 21 to September 14. We'll visit renowned Glacier National Park, the "Switzerland of America"; Rainier National Park, where we'll lunch at Paradise Inn on the flowery slopes of the majestic "mountain that was God"; also, Yellowstone Park and the beautiful West Coast city of Seattle—all these fascinating places in addition to a glorious 12-day cruise on the calm blue waters of the scenic Inside Passage to Alaska.

Life on shipboard is fun, especially when you are with a friendly AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party, conducted by Verne BeDell. There's always something doing—shuffleboard or other deck games; dancing and movies; afternoon tea like the Alaska-bound passengers in the picture are enjoying; wonderful scenery to watch from your comfortable deck chair; and almost daily stops at interesting Alaskan ports, including two land trips to Anchorage, Alaska's new boom town, and to Mendenhall Glacier.

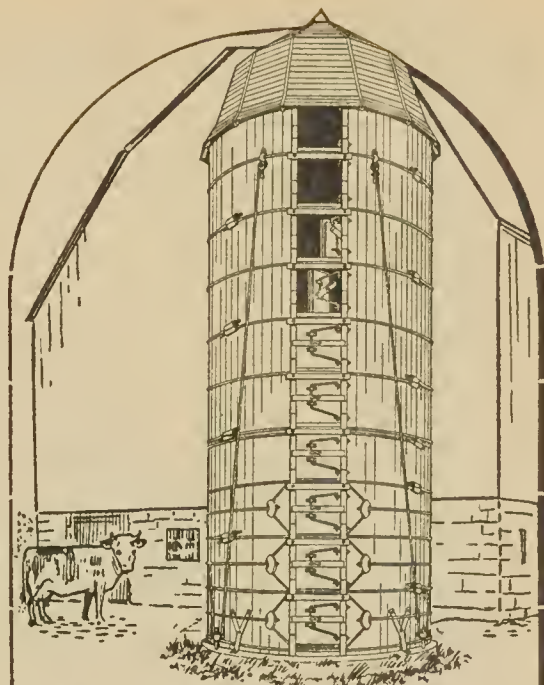
Best of all, you'll have no travel worries; no tips to pay; no baggage to carry; nothing to do but enjoy yourself. The "all-expense" ticket (about \$837.00 from Syracuse, N. Y.) includes everything (except one lunch in Anchorage



—Photo: Northern Pacific Ry.

where we will want to choose our own place to lunch), and is a vacation bargain that cannot be matched. For full details of the trip and the exact price from your locality, write to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for a copy of our Alaska Tour itinerary.

Reservations are coming in fast, so don't wait too long to make your reservation if you want to take this delightful trip. Be sure to enclose a check or money order for \$25 deposit with each reservation. All payments will be refunded if you find later that you cannot go.



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WE carry a large selection of top cows; Fresh or springing, mostly Holsteins, but some good colored cows. Terms to responsible farmers. Canadian Livestock Sales, Route 49, Marey, New York, Rome-Utica Road, Phone Utica 6-2972.

## GUERNSEYS

WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y. Dispersal Sale Thursday April 9, 1953. Starts promptly 12 noon. A. Heywood Cary will sell at his farm 6 miles Southeast of Fort Edward, N. Y. and one mile East of U.S. Route 4. Follow arrows. 48 head outstanding registered Guernsey cattle, blood tested, T. B. accredited and calfhood vaccinated. Several fresh and nearby 14 two-year-old heifers, 8 three-year-old heifers, 3 four-year-old cows, 1 five-year-old cow, 4 six-year-old cows, 1 seven-year-old cow, 1 eight-year-old cow, 1 nine-year-old cow, 7 one-year-old heifers, 8 heifers under one year old. One 2 year old Sire Langmore Happy Achievement. Owner, A. Heywood Cary, Fort Edward, N. Y. Ivan Tator, Sales Manager and Auctioneer, Schaghticoke, New York.

## JERSEY

**JERSEY CATTLE AUCTION**—Saturday, April 4, 1953. 5 miles north of Arcade. 1 p.m. sharp. 41 cows and bred heifers; 15 heifers and calves; registered bull. Howard R. Hudson, Owner. Karg—Auctioneer. Phone Java 2525.

## HOLSTEIN

**FOR SALE:** 18 Holstein heifers nicely marked from DHIA dams up to 660 fat. Vac., dehorned. Weight 700-850. Harlan Driscoll, Venice Center, N. Y.

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**TWO REG.** Brown Swiss springers. Edward Scofield, Bridgewater, New York.

## BEEF CATTLE

**HEREFORD CATTLE.** Cows with calves, bred cows, heifers, steers. Diamond P Stock Farm, Blairstown, New Jersey.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS

**FOR SALE.** Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls & heifers 7 to 9 months old. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman, Bath, New York.

**REGISTERED** Angus heifers, The Peelle Farms, Rock Stream, New York. Phone Dundee 2263.

**THREE** well bred young bulls and a few females. In Hamburg Sale April 11 we sell a choice daughter of Great Oaks Prince Lucky, second at Ohio, by a 1st prize bull at Chicago. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—20 head Angus from 4 months old calves to mature cows. Bennie Zaleski, Jordonville, N. Y.

**FOR SALE:** 7 registered Angus heifers 1 year breeding, 2 Blackbirds, 2 Eurolias, 2 Erics. Purebred Angus bull 3 years old. Baudolier and quality breeding. Lester Greene, Freeville, N. Y. R.D. 1.

**REMEMBER** the Sale Date Sat. Apr. 11, 1953. 1 p.m. Western, N. Y. Angus at Erie Co. Fair Grounds, Hamburg, New York. J. Howard Metz, Sale Mgr., Clarence Center, N. Y.

## HEREFORDS

**REGISTERED** Herefords for sale, yearling bulls, yearling heifers, two year old bred heifers. Sired by four great Herd Sires. The kid that produce 500 pound calves at weaning. Eugene P. Forrester, Medina, N. Y.

**TWENTY** head Hereford heifer calves 8-9 months old. Will feed until pasture if purchased now. Zenda Farms—Clayton, N. Y. Clinton Maldoon, Mgr.

**HEREFORD** 125 Angus Auction Sale on Apr. 24, 1953 at 12:30 P.M. on the Akron-Lockport Rd., Route 93. 4½ miles North of Akron, 12 miles South of Lockport. Choice commercial cows and heifers some with calf by side. Look in the next issue for details. Auctioneer, George Karcher; Owner, Clair W. Simpson.

**FOR SALE:** Two registered Hereford hulls one year old, one polled; one grade polled heifer. Kenneth Bowen, R.D. 3, Bath, N. Y.

**REGISTERED** horned Herefords. Excellent breeding stock—Domino strain. Yearling bulls and heifers, two year old bred heifers. Reasonably priced. Myron Young, Anchorage Farms, Waverneville, New York, telephone Cobleskill 663W1 or in New York City, REctor 2-8900, Extension 535, Mr. H. J. Clark.

## LIVESTOCK

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## BRAHMAN

**FOR SALE:** Herd of beautiful registered Brahman cattle, 11 cows, 1 bull, gentle, acclimated. Three have calves by side, rest due to calve soon. Russell C. Miller, Springville, N. Y. Phone 212-RL.

## HORSES

**CRESCENT** Ridge Farm—For Sale: Pair of sorrell Belgian mares, young, sound and well broken. Wt. 3600. Also three Belgian mare colts coming two and three years old. Leslie M. Merwin & Son, Fillmore, New York.

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**GERMAN** Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines (friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York Phone Moravia, 482M3.

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**BABY CHICKS** \$6.85—100 C.O.D. New Hampshires. White Rocks & heavy assorted. As hatched. Price at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 15, Pa.

**SPECIAL** prices for 15 days. Baby Chicks; Rocks, Reds, Crosses. Guaranteed all heavies. No Leghorns \$5.95-100; \$11.00 per 200. Order from this advt. COD Kline's Chickery, Strausstown 2, Pa.

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**GET BETTER** Turkey poults this year for less money. Genuine broad breasted Bronze, Nebraskans, Improved White Hollands and Beltsville. Write: Kline's Turkey Plant, Box G, Middlecreek, Pa.

**STATE OF MAINE** Quality Poults. Broad breasted White Hollands. Broad breasted Bronze Beltsville Whites. Write for prices and open dates. U. S. approved clean. Ralph Sanborn, Sebago Lake, Maine.

**BELTSVILLE** — Pullorum Clean specialists 7th year offer a Superior Beltsville, March 30 on. Marston's Turkey Land, Hebron, Me.

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**EMBDEN** Geese. The big whites. Ganders, \$10.00 \$15.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer Pa.

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## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Apr. 18 Issue.....Closes Apr. 3  
May 2 Issue.....Closes Apr. 17  
May 16 Issue.....Closes May 1  
June 6 Issue.....Closes May 22

## PLANTS

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(Continued on Opposite Page)



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279 ACRE dairy farm. \$21,000.00. Box 978, Poughkeepsie, New York.

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WE HAVE immediate buyer for 50 or 100 cow fully equipped dairy farm. United Real Estate, Greene, N. Y.

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HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey

MARRIED man, small family, to work with owner on small farm Bucks County, Pennsylvania in developing Angus herd. Usual privileges and modern conveniences. State experience and wages desired. Box 514-SM, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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FARMER, working manager, must be experienced in cattle and machinery to operate on share or salary. 75 acre feeder cattle ranch in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Married preferred, wife to help in house. Furnished bungalow. Heat, electricity, hot water. Phone Sundays all day, evenings after 7 P.M., Frechold 8-2142. Daily, Linden 3-4300—or write for appointment. Diamond G. Ranch, P.O. Box 66—Colts Neck, N. J.

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**EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES**

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SILOS AND PARTS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: One two thousand gallon steel tank nearly new. One hundred fifty dollars. F. J. Wood Co., Westfield, Pa.

**DOWN THE ALLEY**

(Continued from Page 24)

owner brings in a cow he is willing to stand back of (whether his name is announced or not) it could be sold as sound or guaranteed. The buyer would pay for it at the sales office but the owner would not collect until the next sale (usually a week). Then if the buyer finds the cow unsatisfactory, he can bring it back and get his money back and the original owner has possession again. If it does not come back, the original owner collects. All other cows are sold "as is," regardless of what they are or what they go for.

Another real help and something that should be done, although this may upset my veterinarian friends, is that known brucellosis reactors should be branded—left on the farm, if desired, as long as useful—but never sold with a possibility of going into another man's herd. Branding would stop this. Most states are now doing it and in my opinion all our northeastern states should be doing it.

One other thing, too many TB cows are showing up on our killing floors. I think the three-year testing regulation is too long. The farmer is taking too much of a chance on a severe loss and too many cows are being exposed. TB eradication was one of the finest things ever done for the northeastern farmer and nothing should allow its value to be compromised.

— A. A. —

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FREE CROP Drying Manual. Newest, most authoritative information available. Shows amazing new hay, small grain; corn drying methods; how rainy weather crop destruction is stopped; how to cut machinery, labor costs; how to eliminate hay mow fire hazards; how protein-packed hay increases milk and meat production. Picture facts—17 questions—answers. Written by Irvin Fisher, foremost U. S. crop drying authority. Write 334 N. E. Perry St., Clay Equipment Corporation, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

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120 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Bang Certified, eligible for any State

FAMOUS LORD HILL HERD. All selling at Owner's Farm, 2 miles west of SARDINIA, Erie Co., N. Y. on Route 39. 36 miles south of Buffalo, 40 miles north of Pa. State line. 30 Fresh and Close Springers; with large production records, herd making 30 cans of milk now. 51 Cows and Heifers due in the fall; 36 Heifer Calves and Open Yearlings; 3 Bulls including 2 high record herd Sires.

SELLING: 10 Cows with 500 lb. fat, 18 more over 400 lb., majority First Calf Heifers. Several cows have milked from 70 lb. to over 80 lb. on 2 time.

Sale starts at 10:30 A.M., held in big heated tent

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**Complete Herd Dispersal**

51 Head Registered

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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**2 Herd Sires --49 Females**

Many with calf at side

Blackbirds, Blackcaps, Enchantress Trojan Ericas, Eriskays, Evergreen, Evince Erica, Glencarnock Elba, Lady Ida, McHenry Blackcap, Miss Burgess, Prides, Primrose, Zaras and others.

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 20 AND 21

8 miles east of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Noxon Road. Easy to reach from New England, 75 miles north of New York City. Leave Parkway at Arthursburg Road.

MONDAY, APRIL 20—SELLING 150 HEREFORD CATTLE

16 REGISTERED HEREFORDS bought from famous Nance Hereford Ranch, Texas.

70 HEREFORD FIRST-CALF HEIFERS (without papers) with 50 calves by their side.

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Large and complete line of tractors with all attachments, balers, choppers, blowers, combines, corn picker, mowers, seeders, all crop hay dryer and a vast number of other items. ALL IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. Most are nearly new, kept under cover and well cared for.

Sale starts 11:00 A.M. on April 20 and 10:00 A.M. on April 21.

Large tent on grounds. Lunch available.

FARM SOLD — — IT'S AN ABSOLUTE SELLOUT! !

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ANGUS — HEREFORD — SHORTHORNS

All cattle approved by a selection committee. They come from 17 counties. Sold in groups of one (1) to four (4). Can be inspected from 10 o'clock sale day.

5 Young Herd Bulls; 4 Angus, 1 Hereford

100 YEARLINGS AND TWO YEAR OLDS 100

Mostly open—Some older ones bred. T.B. free—Vaccinated for Bang's Disease. Inoculated against shipping fever. Sale sponsored by N. Y. State Beef Cattle Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project.

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85 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS  
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LITTLE BROOK FARMS' ANNUAL SALE at the farm, 4 miles south of CAZENOVIA just off Route 20 and 25 miles south of Syracuse.

T.B. and Blood tested, mostly calfood vaccinated  
10 DAUGHTERS OF THE FAMOUS "SIR BESS ORMSBY FOBES DEAN."

DAUGHTER OF THE WORLD'S CHAMPION 1093 lb. fat cow with 30,878 lb. milk—ALMIS BESSIE POSCH. 40 Daughters of leading sires in New York Artificial Association. YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY QUALITY. RELIABLY RECOMMENDED and at reasonable prices. Starts 11:00 A.M. Held in heated tent.

HAROLD B. LEE, Owner, Cazenovia, N. Y.  
Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.





## Here Comes Summer!

By  
**MABEL HEBEL**

**S**LEEVES will take over this summer—the fashion of short, brief, or sleeveless styles, so pretty and so nice for hot weather. Necklines are free, wide and easy; skirts, billowy and smooth. Most important: the comfortable look!

Summer invites you to make your dresses of sheers — thin weightless voiles, linens, becoming plaids, splashes of prints, stripes, and cool whites, pinks, sun and sandy colors. Choose your patterns on this page and be ready when summer comes to enjoy every moment of it.

**No. 2826.** A half-size dress to give lots of airing this summer in shantungs, crisp and cool. Proportioned especially for the shorter, fuller figures, this shirtwaist basic is a treasure in cottons, too, and will give you wonderful wearing.

**No. 2637.** Here is a sewing time-saver to put an exclamation point to your wardrobe. Its front and back are each cut in just one main pattern piece. Little waistline gussets insure figure fit. Sew in fresh, crisp cottons.

Square-necked version included.

**No. 2478.** Fresh as a daisy is this baby butterfly dress for little girls. Panties are also included. Perfect for cottons, sheers.

**No. 2895.** Designed especially for the half-size figure is this soft dress. It blends simplicity in line with softening shoulder pleats, and skirt has six easy gores. (Three-quarter sleeves included.)

**No. 2675.** Look what's happened to the halter-top sundress! It's an easy-to-make edition with back-wrap lines and wide, pocketed skirt. Stunning in denim, pique or linen! Note easy ironing design.

**No. 2660.** A flattering new member of the shirtwaist family—a flared skirted sleeveless success with wide contrasting collar and interesting pointed pockets trimmed with buttons to match front-closing. (Short, three-quarter sleeves too.)

**No. 2898.** A tailored sundress with button-on cape for cover—a fashionable in “hard to find” larger sizes! Ensemble is easily made in shantung,

linen, pique, cotton stripes or prints.

**No. 2664.** This easy little scoop-neck dress takes cover with the bolero for street wear! Picture it in your very favorite gingham and other cottons.

**No. 2390.** Young-timer's neat square-yoked and big pocket detailed pinafore. Its simplicity makes this breeze-sleeve cotton ideal for starring in stripes.

**No. 2391.** Mother sets the style—a simple cotton chaïmer accentuated only by hip pockets and square yoke—smart lines for sending out stripes in different directions!

### MEASUREMENTS

**No. 2826** is cut in sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½: 4½ yds. 35-in. or 4¼ yds. 39-in.

**No. 2637.** Sizes 12-20, 36-44. Size 18: 4½ yds. 35-in. with 2 yds. braid.

**No. 2478.** Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. Size 4: Dress and panties, 2¾ yds. 35-in. or 2½ yds. 39-in.

**No. 2895** is cut in sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½: 3½ yds. 35-in. or 3¾ yds. 39-in.

**No. 2675.** Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16: 5¼ yds. 35-in. or 4¾ yds. 39-in.

**No. 2660.** Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16: 4½ yds. 35-in. with ¾ yd. 35-in. for contrasting collar.

**No. 2898.** Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18: Dress and cape, 3¾ yds. 35-in. or 3½ yds. 39-in.

**No. 2664.** Sizes 10-20. Size 16: Dress and bolero, 5½ yds. 35-in. or 4¾ yds. 39-in.

**No. 2390.** Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 8: Striped fabric, 2½ yds. 35-in. with 2 yds. ric rac. Plain fabric, 2¼ yds. 35-in.

**No. 2391.** Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16: Striped fabric, 3½ yds. 35-in. with 2½ yds. ric rac. Plain fabric, 3½ yds. 35-in.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our new **SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK** which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes, occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.**





This indoor Easter garden, made by a seven-year-old, was the first of many indoor gardens for the Casey family of Ithaca, New York. —Photo by Curt Foerster

## Our Easter Garden

By ESTHER CASEY

**W**HEN TED was seven years old, he made our first indoor Easter garden, pictured above. With one foot encased in a cast like a giant cocoon, he had been pretty much confined to the divan, and we had run out of ideas by Easter Saturday. He had dyed the eggs, decorated them with transfers, and the day was still young.

He wished he had some "green stuff" — like they use in Easter baskets.

Through the window I could see the fresh green grass in the backyard, so armed with a trowel and a pie dish, I hid myself out there. Some violet clumps went in with the grass, and I added a few twigs of flowering forsythia for good measure.

"Here," I told him, "is green stuff and purple stuff and yellow stuff!"

He allowed it was "even better than store stuff." And he set to work arranging the garden and the eggs. Then he wished he had a bunny.

I hunted up the clay for him, and the sun was getting low by the time the bunny was finished and placed in the garden. It had taken three fresh starts before the bunny looked "real enough."

Perhaps Ted's greatest pleasure came when he finally sat back and viewed his creation. Then, with pride

and happiness shining in his eyes, he handed it over.

"It's for you, Mom. Happy Easter!"

We used it as a centerpiece on the dining room table for more than a week. When the blossoms began to fade and the grass needed mowing, we set the clumps outside again.

We've had several indoor gardens since then, and have experimented with different plants, depending on the date: lily-of-the-valley, pansy, hepatica, early primrose, etc. Sometimes we use

tiny figurines in place of clay animals. Once we put some yellow marshmallow chicks in the garden, but they didn't last long. The temptation was too great and they were eaten up.

Another time we nicked the pointed end of morning glory seeds, soaked them over night and tucked them

in the moist earth. Then we watched them literally pull their heads up by the very neck and unfold the leaves that seemed far too big to have been compressed in such a small seed. Later we set the plants outside to climb up the pole that holds the clothesline.

Sometimes we make a garden to give away. For a sick child or an aged shut-in, it makes a different gift — as Ted says, "different from store stuff."



### INVOCATION AT EASTER

By EDITH SHAW BUTLER

The light of dawn is on the hills.  
A lark lifts up his throat in song.  
Come now, ye host of daffodils  
And crocuses; come, joyous throng!

For lo, the wintertime is past.  
The heavy stone is rolled away.  
The bonds are rived that held you fast;  
Behold, the resurrection day!

## Please Tell Me - - -

By KATHLEEN BERRESFORD

What can I do to get my little girl to drink milk? She absolutely refuses it.

Your child would probably drink her milk willingly if you were not so concerned about it. Also it would be helpful if other members of your family all drank milk, because children love to be like grownups. Then try this plan:

At every meal serve her a small juice glass of milk, but never mention it or act interested in her drinking it. At the same time, use all the milk (and cheese if she is old enough) you can in preparing her food—cream soup, custard, pudding, and junket.

Since dry skim milk supplies four to five times the food value of fluid milk,

it can provide concentrated nourishment in foods where its presence is not detected. If you would like a recipe booklet of how to use dry skim milk in this way, drop me a note and I will send it along. Since your child may be refusing milk as a way of getting attention from you, see that you give her plenty of affection and attention in other ways.

(If any other readers would like the dry skim milk recipe booklet, I will be glad to send it on request.)

— A. A. —

Leaves of house plants should be kept free from dust. Wipe them gently with a soft, slightly dampened cloth.

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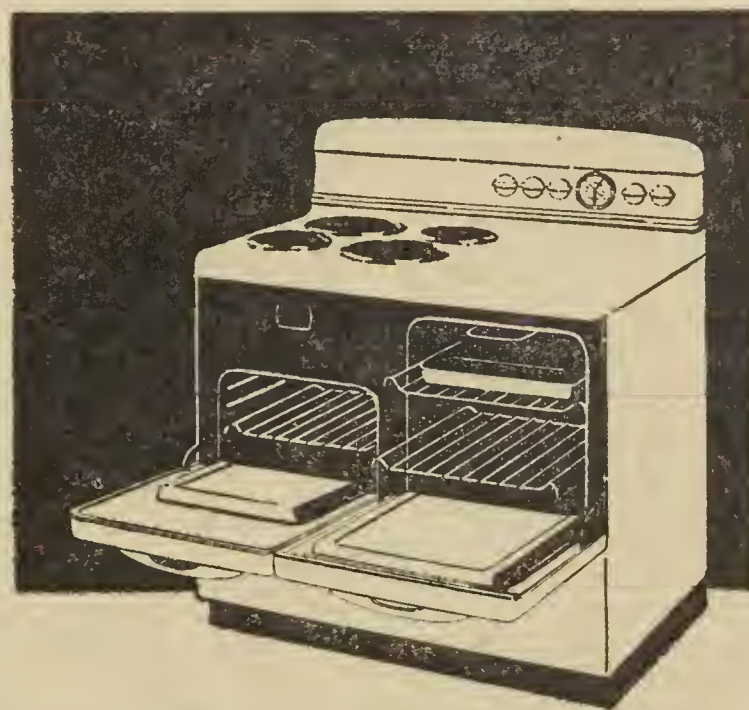


says Mrs. Gerald Reeves  
of Genoa, N. Y.

"We have used electricity for cooking and water heating about five years, and find it very economical and convenient. I especially like the timer on the electric range. The convenience of a supply of hot water heated on the night rate is a wonderful help in housework. We feel electricity is one of the cheapest servants a home can have."

## For Cost and Value Electricity is your Best Bargain

If you already use electricity in your farm buildings and to some extent in your home—then you'll enjoy an even bigger bargain by switching to electric cooking and water heating, provided you haven't done so already. With this added use, you get a lower rate per kilowatt hour. You can save still further with the special low night rate. In the end you find electricity does *all* jobs cheaper and better. That's why it pays to use the **one service . . . go all electric!**



NEW YORK STATE  ELECTRIC & GAS



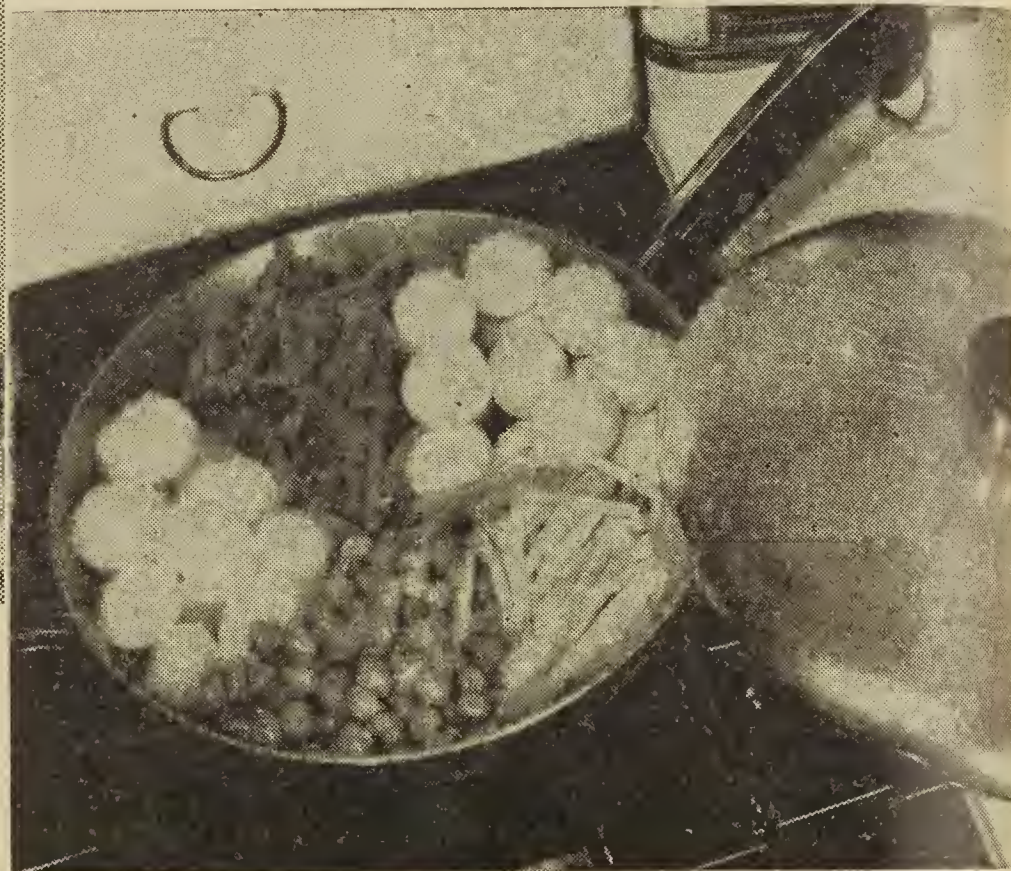


Who said vegetables aren't appealing? This dish of green beans with a creamy horseradish sauce, parsley-buttered carrots, and buttered potatoes cooked in their jackets, is as pretty as a picture and as good as gold, nutritionally speaking!

—Photo: National Dairy Council



The "waterless" way of cooking vegetables in a skillet with a tight lid saves their goodness, color, texture and flavor.



# Vegetables at their Best

**I** HEARD a woman say the other day, "My family gets awfully bored with vegetables at this time of the year. We are so tired of canned and root vegetables, and even the frozen ones don't seem to have much taste."

We all prefer fresh vegetables right from the garden, but there are ways to make almost any vegetable taste good at any time of the year. Cook them right, and use a few taste tricks, and you'll find that the family, instead of giving them the brushoff, will want second helpings! And that's a result that will pay off in family health, for vegetables are real goldmines of minerals and vitamins, as well as energy-builders and contributors of roughage.

So why not become adventurous and add a little "oomph" to vegetables? A plain buttered vegetable takes on new charm if you add one of the following to either plain melted butter or butter which has been slightly browned: celery, poppy or sesame seeds; lemon juice; grated cheese; minced chives or parsley, with or without lemon juice; horseradish. A little experimenting will soon tell you just what combination you will like with your favorite vegetables.

Sauteed mushrooms, fresh or canned; chopped onions; chopped chives; chopped bits of crisp bacon, slivered toasted almonds—all these make pleasing additions to some vegetables. Or why not combine two or more vegetables occasionally and serve them up as a "vegetable medley" or "pot pourri"?

You're really missing a bet if you don't get acquainted with more and more herbs—either the packaged ones in the stores, or those you can raise in your garden. They make a wonderful camouflage for any food flavor that tends to wear thin. A pinch of thyme is good with peas or carrots as well as green beans; savory goes well with all

beans; cloves or garlic with tomatoes.

Creamed vegetables will be popular at your house if you add a chicken bouillon cube, or some chicken stock, to a carefully prepared and well seasoned white sauce. Or beat an egg into the sauce after cooking, or use part milk and part cream. Or you might add to the white sauce some sour cream for certain vegetables; or a dash of celery or onion salt or paprika; or some chopped parsley.

Some of the condensed cream of celery, mushroom, or chicken soups make a good starting point for a tasty cream sauce. Any of these sauces arranged alternately with one or more vegetables in a casserole, topped with buttered crumbs, with or without grated cheese, makes a delicious scalloped dish.

Have you tried an orange sauce in place of Harvard sauce for beets? A hot boiled dressing on raw salad greens or cabbage? Grated raw carrots or chopped peanuts in creamed onions? Small white onions combined with peas? Peas combined with wax beans? Celery combined with almonds?

The first step, of course, in making vegetables star performers in the meals you serve is to select them carefully and keep them in prime condition until cooking time. Too much water, heat and air are harmful to the vitamins and minerals in vegetables, so handle them with care in cooking:

1. Use little or no water—the least amount that will cook the food without sticking.
2. Start fast, cook quickly.
3. Avoid violent boiling. After food comes to a steam, reduce heat to the lowest temperature required to maintain the steaming.
4. Cook in covered utensil without stirring.
5. Cook until just tender, season and serve immediately.
6. Save any cooking water for later use in soups, gravies or sauces.

For "waterless" cookery, use a heavy pan with tightly fitted cover. Some people prefer a frying pan with tight cover, so that all the vegetables are nearer the heat. Either no water or a very small amount is used. A few lettuce leaves rinsed in cold water may be laid on top of vegetables to provide the necessary moisture. To cook by this method:

1. Place 1 to 2 tablespoons of butter

- 1 egg
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- Buttered crumbs

Pare the egg plant and cut into cubes. Place in a sauce pan with a little water. Cover and cook ten minutes or until just tender. Saute the onion, green pepper, celery, and mushrooms in the fat. Combine with the egg plant,

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

or cooking or olive oil in the pan.

2. Add the vegetables which have been cut in small pieces of about equal size. Add salt and pepper and cover vegetable with rinsed lettuce leaves or with a few pieces of chicory (curly endive) rinsed in cold water.

3. Cover pan tightly and bring to boiling point quickly, then reduce heat and simmer (steam) until vegetables are tender. Keep heat low to prevent scorching. Cooking time by this method is about the same as for vegetables cooked in boiling water.

Pressure saucepan cooking of vegetables keeps best their flavor, color, and vitamin content because of the short cooking time and small amount of liquid, but avoid overcooking, and reduce the pressure as soon as the cooking time is up.

In addition to the suggestions given for adding new flavor interest to vegetables when the family's interest in plain buttered vegetables wanes, here are a few of my favorite recipes:

## EGG PLANT SCALLOP

- 1 medium egg plant
- 1 tablespoon fat
- 1/2 small onion diced
- 1/2 green pepper, chopped
- 1 cup celery, cut in pieces
- 1/2 pound mushrooms, sliced (or small can)
- 1 cup soft bread crumbs

soft crumbs, egg, parsley, and seasoning. Place in a greased casserole. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350°) until browned, about 20 minutes. Serves 4.

## SPINACH SOUFFLE MOLD

- 1/2 cup chopped mushrooms (canned)
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- 1/8 teaspoon paprika
- 1 cup milk
- 3 egg yolks
- 3 egg whites, beaten stiff
- 1 1/2 cups cooked, chopped spinach

Saute the mushrooms and onions in the butter. Stir in the flour and the milk. Cook until thickened. Add the seasonings, egg yolks, and chopped spinach. Fold the beaten egg whites into the spinach mixture. Place in a buttered mold and place the mold in a pan of water. Bake in a slow oven (325°) for about 45 minutes or until set. Unmold carefully and serve. (The mixture may be baked in individual molds.) The mushrooms may be omitted from the above recipe and the center of the spinach mold filled with creamed mushrooms. Serves 6 to 8.

To use a small amount of left-over vegetables, use the above recipe, sub-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



# Vegetables At Their Best

(Continued from Opposite Page)

stituting 1½ cups finely chopped vegetables for the spinach.

## TEN MINUTE BEETS

- 6 medium sized beets
- 1 tablespoon butter
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper
- ½ cup hot water

Peel beets. Cut in Julienne pieces or shred coarsely. Place the butter in a sauce pan with tight cover, add the shredded beets, salt, pepper, and water. Cover tightly and boil rapidly for ten minutes. If desired, 1 tablespoon vinegar may be added before serving to brighten the color of the beets. Serves 4 to 6.

## CORN PUDDING

- 1 can cream-style corn
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper
- ½ cup milk
- 3 egg yolks
- 3 egg whites, beaten stiff

Mix corn, sugar, flour, salt, pepper, milk, and egg yolks. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour the mixture into a buttered one quart casserole. Set the casserole in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 45 minutes or until set. Serves 6.

## CAULIFLOWER POLONAISE

- 1 medium sized head cauliflower
- Yolks of two hard cooked eggs, sieved
- 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
- ⅓ cup coarse bread crumbs cooked in butter until delicately browned

Remove outer leaves from cauliflower, cut off the stalk, and separate into flowerets. Cook in boiling salted water about 15 to 18 minutes or until just tender. Drain, season with salt, pepper and butter, place in a hot serving dish, and sprinkle with a mixture of the sieved egg yolks, parsley, and bread crumbs. Serves 4 to 6.

## GREEN BEANS VINAIGRETTE

- 1 pound green beans OR
- 1 package frozen beans

- 6 tablespoons salad oil
- 2 tablespoons cider vinegar
- 1 tablespoon Tarragon vinegar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon paprika
- 1 tablespoon chopped pickle
- 1 tablespoon chopped pimiento
- 1 teaspoon chopped parsley
- 1 teaspoon chopped chives

Cook the beans until just tender (or use canned beans and heat). Mix the remaining ingredients and heat. Just before serving, pour the hot sauce over the hot green beans. Serves 4 to 6.

This sauce is also good served hot over cooked cabbage or spinach. Without heating, it is excellent over green salads or lettuce.

## WILTED GREENS

Wash greens carefully, using the larger leaves from head or leaf lettuce, chicory, romaine, escarole, or dandelion in season. Separate greens into medium size pieces. Drain well. Pour the following hot dressing over the greens until slightly wilted. Serve immediately.

## HOT DRESSING

- 1 slice bacon
- ½ tablespoon flour
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper
- 1 egg
- ¼ cup vinegar
- ¾ cup water

Cut the bacon into small pieces and place in a small sauce pan. Fry until crisp. Remove the bacon bits carefully and add to the greens. Cool the fat in the pan, add the flour, sugar, salt, pepper, and egg. Mix well. Combine the vinegar and water and stir into the egg mixture. Cook quickly until thickened, stirring constantly to prevent lumping. Pour the hot dressing over the greens, mix well, and serve immediately. Serves 4.

This same dressing may be poured over prepared, sliced, raw cabbage and the mixture cooked 3 minutes. If desired, sour cream may be added to the dressing before adding the cabbage.



Young homemaker shows cooking trophies to her husband

## Wins 14 Top Cooking Awards at New York State Fair

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## ALONG THE SOUTH HILL ROAD Green Potato Pancakes

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

GRANDMA would assure us solemnly, "You must eat something green on Green Thursday, or you'll be an esel all the year!" And half-seriously, as my own mother did, I have passed the warning on to the youngsters in our family.

An esel (pronounced azel) is of course, a jackass—and who wants to make a fool of himself for a whole year?

Eating something green on the Thursday before Easter presents no problem today with lettuce and celery and all sorts of greens available. But in our family we stick to the tradition of eating "green" potato pancakes—raw potato cakes made with the green sprouts of onions, the only greens my grandmother could get at Easter time.

I can see Grandma as if it were yesterday, sitting in her old-fashioned kitchen beside the bay state stove, grating the raw potatoes into a big bowl held firmly on her ample lap. To make her "kartoffel panokuchen," Grandma grated three medium sized raw potatoes, added chopped green onion sprouts, and one egg—or two, if she had plenty. She sprinkled on salt and

black pepper and stirred in just enough flour to make the pancakes hold together (about two tablespoons).

I put the potatoes and green onions through the food chopper, working fast because the grated potatoes darken on exposure to air. And I take liberties with tradition by adding half a teaspoon of baking powder. The dough is dropped by spoonfuls into an iron skillet and fried in a little fat over a medium fire. I turn them once. Tender inside their golden brown crust, they are so good we ought to make them oftener.

Last year, Carol, our teen-ager, who was away at school, called me on Green Thursday on the phone. "Mom," she said, sadly, "I won't be home to eat the green potato pancakes this year."

"Well," I said, matter-of-factly, struggling to keep a smile out of my voice, "I'll make them for you when you do get home."

There was a pause.

"Mother," her earnest young voice came over the wire, "when I get married, I will ALWAYS make the green potato pancakes for my family."

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SO MANY readers have asked us for a copy of the article we published on "How to Make Nylon Corsages" that we have had reprints of it made. You may have one of these for the asking, as long as our supply lasts. Write to Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

These pretty nylon corsages are fun to make and very inexpensive, as the principal ingredient is old nylon hose that you would otherwise throw away. You can make several corsages at the same time, and all quite different. Our directions for making them contain drawings showing step-by-step procedure.

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# NOT WITH DREAMS

By  
E. R. EASTMAN

## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Jerry Eastman, young Ebenezer Webster and their friend Red Holt went back to New Hampshire after the defeat of the Americans and British at Ticonderoga in 1758. But Red found the antagonism of the townfolks over his Indian squaw too much to stand, so he soon returned to the Rangers. Jerry found it difficult to settle down to the quiet farm life in spite of his joy at being with his wife and son again, and Eb Webster was very unhappy over the way his love affair with Hetty Smith was going. In a fight with Ben Whittaker, over whom he and Hetty had quarreled before Eb joined the Rangers, Eb was injured by a stone which Whittaker used, necessitating treatment of his shoulder by the family doctor, Dr. Elisha Clark.

When Eb returned for a check-up by the doctor a day or two later, he found the old man unusually preoccupied. The doctor later explained that the Committee of Safety of the town had found that there was a leak in information going to the French and that he and Colonel Stevens, Eb's friend, had suggested that Eb go down to Portsmouth and see if he could get some first-hand information about this leak. Ben Whittaker was suspected of having something to do with it. In a tavern on the waterfront a week later a barmaid known as Molly gave Eb some information. He found that she had been pretending to be a member of the gang, of which Whittaker was the leader. During that evening one of the gang accused Molly of being a spy.

## CHAPTER X

THE last man out forgot to close the door tight. It was still possible for Eb to hear at least a part of what went on in the inner room.

"Molly," Whittaker was saying, "I didn't admit it to Williams, but it may interest you to know that I've had doubts about you for some time. An' I've done a little lookin' up on my own account. An' what I've found out ain't so good"—he paused—"for you."

"Now *you're* lyin'," the girl said, "just like Williams. You know I've found out more for ye than all the rest of them put together."

"Yeah," he snorted, "most of it wrong. 'Twould've got us in trouble if I'd depended on it."

Whittaker waited a moment and when Molly made no response he went on:

"Might interest ye to know that I've learned somethin' else. Barmaid!" he laughed disagreeably. "We've been watchin' ye. We jest kept you on to see how far ye'd commit yerself an' find out what kind of a game ye were playin'."

Eb couldn't hear what Molly said to this, but Whittaker ignored her and went on.

"We found out all right. Got yer real name, too. Boston blueblood, eh! Playin' tavern girl at Portsmouth!"

"No!" she exclaimed. "Oh, no! You're wrong. I'm just Molly Harris."

"Like hell ye are! But ye'll wish ye were 'fore I get through with ye. When I'm through with ye I'll pass ye aroun' to the rest of the fellows an' ye'll never want even to see yer fine feathered family or friends again."

"You wouldn't dare!" the girl blazed.

"Dare!" he growled. "What am I waitin' for? I'll show ye right now."

There was the sound of scuffling feet and a stool being shoved back as Whittaker started to make good his threat.

The girl screamed and Whittaker laughed.

"Yell jest as much as ye want to, gal. Who cares what happens to a barmaid, anyway?"

"That's where ye're wrong!"

Almost without realizing that he had moved or that it was his own voice speaking, Eb had slipped inside the door and closed it firmly behind him, dropping the huge wooden bar into place. Whittaker stopped in his tracks and Molly looked up with a gleam of hope in her eyes.

"Aha!" said Whittaker. "All is plain. All is good, too. I thought I taught ye a lesson in Kingston, but it evidently wasn't enough. This time will be."

He started toward Eb and Molly breathed:

"Look out!"

But her caution was needless, for Whittaker found himself staring into the muzzle of a pistol held very steadily at his heart in spite of the fact that Eb was holding it with his left hand.

"It so happens, Ben Whittaker, that I am going to be the teacher this time."

"Why—you black skunk," Whittaker raged. "You wouldn't have the guts to pull that trigger."

With that he rushed. Carefully, deliberately, as if he had hours instead of seconds to spare, Webster lowered the pistol and drilled Whittaker through the leg, then stepped nimbly to the side as the bully sprawled in a corner groaning and cursing. There came a great pounding on the door and shouts to open up.

Eb kicked out the one window. Then, grabbing the now thoroughly frightened girl by the wrist, he pushed her through the aperture. He crawled through after her, and taking her hand they both rushed blindly into the night to get away from the crowd of ruffians that Eb knew at any moment would pour around the building in pursuit of them.

Hand in hand, running, stumbling, half falling and picking themselves up again, Eb and Molly finally put enough distance between themselves and their pursuers so that they felt it safe to stop and get some breath into their burning lungs and decide what next to do. The girl was shivering.

"Come on," she said. And when he hesitated she took his hand and tugged at him impatiently. "I know where we can get shelter," she explained.

Accepting her guidance, Eb followed as Molly led him along an unlit street in the back part of the town. After what seemed like an age to Eb they came to a house from which a sign swung creaking dismally in the wind. Molly led the way through the yard to a side door on which she knocked softly.

Molly rapped on the door again, a little harder this time. Finally it creaked a little on its hinges, and a voice called:

"Who's there?"

Molly made some answer which was indistinct to Eb but which apparently satisfied the questioner, for the door swung wide and they entered a dark room. Eb felt a chill down his spine as he heard the clang of the heavy door behind him. But soon a candle flickered and then flared, and Eb saw a little gnome-like man in a long nightshirt

holding the candle aloft to peer at them.

"John," said Molly, "you know who this is."

The little man nodded, and turning to Eb, Molly said:

"This is our friend, John, the cordwainer."

Eb acknowledged the introduction. John put the candle down on the table and pulled a bench up to the fire, where some live coals still glowed brightly. Soon Molly's shivering stopped.

"Now tell me what has happened," John said to Molly, and she described the events of the evening. The old man's head nodded once or twice during the recital but he made no attempt to interrupt, and even when she had finished he sat gazing into the fire for a few moments before he spoke. Then his only comment was, "Too bad!"

But soon he roused himself and said: "Well, neither of you can do any more good here." Turning to Molly he added:

"It won't be safe, for a while at least, for you to go back to Boston, either."

"Where can I go, then?"

To Eb's surprise he found himself answering her question.

"Why don't you come home with me?"

"You forget," exclaimed Molly. "Whittaker lives in Kingston."

"So he does. So he does," the shoemaker agreed. "But the shoe is on the other foot with Whittaker in his home town. They'll know about him now. He don't dare do anything to either of you because he'll be so busy just trying to save his own skin."

When Eb had wrapped the blanket around him and stretched himself on the floor before the remains of the fire, he could not immediately fall asleep. The adventures of the evening had not disturbed him as much as did the problem of how he was going to explain to his mother, and particularly to Hetty Smith, the presence of Molly in Kingston, and what in the world he was going to do with her there. "What a fool I am," he thought. "Why in the name of all commonsense did I make that suggestion?"

With the problem still unsolved, Eb dozed off.

\* \* \*

Back in Kingston the next day, before going home he took Molly to Colonel Stevens' house. There, while the old gentleman listened in silence, Eb told the story of all that had happened, giving to Molly all the credit for the information which the Committee on Safety was seeking. As Eb waxed enthusiastic in his praise Stevens' eyes crinkled a little and he thought, "I guess Eb got a little more than he bargained for at Portsmouth."

Then Colonel Stevens turned to Molly and began visiting with her.

Lost in his thoughts, Colonel Stevens had spoken twice before Eb came back to the present.

"You did all right down at Portsmouth, Eb," Stevens told him. Then he added, with a little smile, "with this young lady's help." Not the least of the results of your trip was the good fortune that brought Miss Payne back to Kingston with you. Mrs. Stevens and I will be delighted to have her here with us for a while.

"And now," he continued, "if you will excuse me, I shall go down to the barn and do the chores. But you needn't be in a hurry, Eb."

Left to themselves, Eb and Molly both got to their feet and Eb said:

"Well, I guess I'd better be getting along home, too."

Molly crossed the room to where he stood and laid her hand on his arm.

"Ebenezer Webster," she said, "as long as I live I shall be grateful for all you did for me, for your courage in coming to my help, and your courteous attitude toward me since."

As he walked away from the Stev-

ens' homestead Eb kept thinking of the many sides of her character that Molly had shown him, from the barmaid to the distant lady and back to the friendly, responsive girl he had just left. There was no accounting for women anyway, he decided. Then, his thoughts turning to Hetty Smith, he thought almost guiltily, "Maybe there's no accounting for men, either."

Still pondering the cross purposes of life, Eb plodded on until he reached the corners, where one road led home, the other toward the Smith farm. He hesitated for a moment, divided between his desire to see Hetty again and some conscience over approaching her so soon after his experiences with Molly Payne. Then his common sense asserted itself, telling him that his adventures with Molly had been interesting and exciting. They had brought them closer in a brief time than some people grow in a lifetime. On the one hand, Molly was still very much of a stranger, a girl from an entirely different background from his own, and he had no illusions about how far their acquaintance could go. On the other hand, when he thought of Hetty a feeling of deep affection quickened his steps. Hetty and he had grown up together, played and worked together. He knew her as she really was—as much as a man ever knows women, anyway—and she knew him.

In this contrite and affectionate mood Eb strode up the winding path through the snow to the kitchen door of the Smith homestead. A homey scene greeted his eyes as he opened the door. A fire blazed against the great back-log in the fireplace, throwing its comfortable radiance into the farthest corners of the room. On one side of the room a table was covered with a bright-colored cloth and set with three places. On the other side, near the wall, with just enough space for the operator to sit, was the loom at which Hetty was busy, and nearby was the big spinning wheel.

The noise of the loom drowned the sound of the opening door, and Hetty was so intent on her work that she did not look up at first, so Eb stood quietly for a moment or two, feasting his eyes on her golden hair and fair complexion colored by her outdoor life, and thinking that she was prettier and dearer than ever.

Suddenly Hetty looked up and recognized her visitor, jumped to her feet and came around the end of the loom with outstretched hands crying, "Oh, Eb!" But as he started towards her she let her hands drop to her sides, her expression changed, and she stepped back. Quick to note the change Eb also stopped, and there ensued an awkward pause. Then Hetty invited him to take a chair and began to talk animatedly about the weather.

When they had exhausted that subject and an uneasy silence again fell between them, Hetty broke it by saying, too innocently:

"I hear you've been away again."

"Yes," agreed Eb. "I've been down to Portsmouth. Who told you I was gone?"

"Your mother," was the short rejoinder. "I also hear," she continued, "that you had company on the way back."

"Here it comes," he thought. "Trust a small place to get the news around fast." Aloud he said:

"Yes, I did."

Hetty rose, picked up the long poker and began to poke and pry at the wood so vigorously that Eb thought to himself with a crooked smile that Hetty was taking out on the logs what she'd like to take out on him. But finally she threw the poker down with a bang and turned around to face him, her face red from exertion and from her disturbed feelings.

"Eb Webster, you're a good one," she cried. "You talk to me about my goin'!"



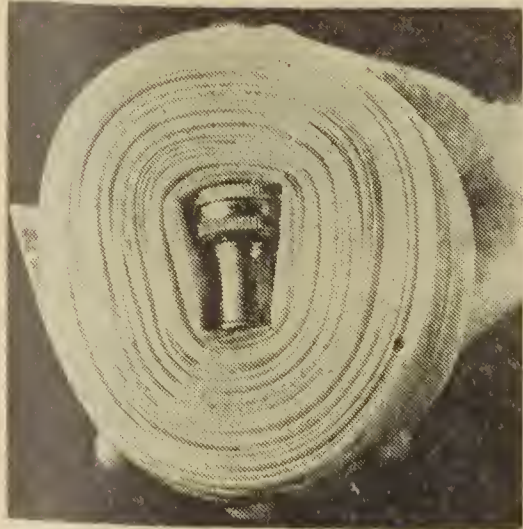


A new low-cost automatic twine-tying baler designed particularly for the farmer with smaller hay acreages has been developed by NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY, New Holland, Pa., pioneer of automatic pick-up balers.

ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS is completing plans for mining phosphate rock on its property near Bartow in Polk County, Florida. The mining project will include a complete plant with washing flotation, drying, grinding, storage and shipping facilities. The rock will be used in the Armour triple superphosphate factory at Bartow and in its other manufacturing units throughout the country.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY has a new 2-3 plow tractor—the McCormick Farmall Super H. It has 14% greater power at the drawbar and up to 26% faster field speeds. It will pull a three-furrow regular moldboard plow in most soils or a four-row cultivator. Self-energizing, double-disc brakes are included in a list of 21 major improvements in the new tractor. The full line of McCormick equipment that works with the Farmall H will fit the new Super H.

Two and four row fertilizer attachments to fit models of John Deere, I. H. C., Allis-Chalmers and Massey-Harris tractor mounted cultivators have been recently added to the Ottawa Farm Chief line of fertilizer attachments. The new models are single drop per row distributors for fertilizer application along one side of the row. Two hoppers of 80 lb. capacity each for 2-row and 160-lb. capacity each for Four-Row are low mounted for easy filling and to provide unobstructed vision from the tractor seat. Manufacturer is The OTTAWA WARNER CORP., of Kansas City, Mo.



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around a little with one of the boys in the neighborhood, someone I've always known, an' then you go cavortin' off to the city an' come home with a strange girl."

Eb looked back at her with mixed feelings, a little hopeless about being able to make her understand, at the same time thinking how pretty she looked when she was in a temper. "Time for me to keep cool," he told himself. When Hetty ran out of breath Eb thought he caught a glimpse of tears in her eyes, and that gave him some hope.

"Sit down, Hetty, an' stop bein' mad at me," he said, gently.

Rather to his surprise she obeyed, but sat on the edge of the chair with her little back as straight as a ramrod.

"Now, dear—" he began.

"Don't 'dear' me!" she said, furiously.

"All right, I won't. But just listen for a moment. For a long time now every time we've met we have quarrelled."

"Your fault," she stormed. "You know it was."

"Yes," he agreed honestly, "I guess it was mostly my fault." His voice sank so low that she could barely hear his next words. "You see, Hetty, I love you."

"Funny way of showing it," she snapped, but he thought that her back was not quite so rigid and that her voice had softened a little.

"Yes," he went on, more confidently now, "I love you." Whimsically he added: "Folks don't have much sense when they're in love. Our feelings sort of get the upper hand. I don't like Ben Whittaker and never have. He was always a bully. He never would work if he could get out of it. An' I liked an' respected you so much that I couldn't bear to think of your spendin' any time with him."

"Never meant a thing," she retorted.

"I know that now, Hetty—"

But again she interrupted:

"I can never forget how mean you were gettin' mad at me when I thought we were goin' to be married. An' rushin' off to the Rangers without even sayin' goodbye!"

"I was a fool," he admitted. "But you did go to a party with Whittaker. People around here know what he's like, an' I don't want them sayin' things about you."

"It's none of their business what I do."

"Yes, it is. We can't live in this world without the respect of our neighbors. It does matter what other folks think an' say."

"Well, anyway, they didn't have any occasion to say anythin'."

"I'm sure of that. I've said I'm sorry. Now will you listen while I tell you what happened in Portsmouth an' why I went down there?"

She nodded, and Eb was glad to see her settle back in her chair and relax. She listened intently while he told the story of his trip to Portsmouth. Toward the end of the story Eb said:

"Hetty, dear,"—this time she made no objections to the term — "I was thinkin' as I came over here today how you an' I had known each other all of our lives. We grew up together in the same neighborhood with the same kind of folks. You know everything about me, as I do about you. I'm not interested in anybody else."

"Nor I," said Hetty, quickly.

Eb rose from his chair and went over to stand beside her. He bent to cradle her flushed cheeks between his hands and kissed her gently. She pushed him back, sprang to her feet and looked at him with shining eyes.

"That's not the way to kiss," she cried, threw her arms around his neck and lifted her face.

Eb responded a little shyly at first, then suddenly overpowered by the accumulated, pent-up frustrated emotions of years his arms closed fiercely around her and he kissed her head, her

eyes and finally her mouth with all the abandon of a deeply emotional nature momentarily out of control.

A little frightened by his vehemence and completely out of breath, Hetty finally pushed him away, and they stood looking at each other, both surprised at the depth of their feelings. Then with a natural feminine attempt to get control of the situation again, Hetty took Eb's hand and led him to a chair. Seating herself near him, in a voice that tried to be matter-of-fact but failed, she said:

"W-when—when are we goin' to get married?"

For a moment he couldn't answer. He was still caught up in the ecstasy of the previous moments. But when he did answer his reply took some of the sparkle out of Hetty's eyes.

"Not yet. Not till the war's over an' I've found some way of makin' a livin'."

"Oh, Eb," she protested, "we're promised to each other." She smiled a little. "We'd better be after what just happened. So I think I have a right to know your plans."

He stirred uncomfortably in his chair.

"I don't rightly know, Hetty. How can a man make plans for a wife an' family when we are at war?"

Hetty felt a little indignant.

"A girl has a right to make her plans, too," she pointed out. "You've been to the war an' done your share."

He shook his head.

"The war ain't over."

"Eb Webster, do you mean to tell me that you're plannin' to go again?"

"Well, now that you put the question, maybe I am. Somethin's the matter with me an' maybe that's it. Much as I love you I just can't feel right till I do my part to help finish the job."

She looked at him sadly, thinking of more months, maybe years of separation, but knowing in her heart that whatever she said, she loved him too dearly not to wait for him. And he would be worth it. So it surprised Eb when Hetty said gently:

"All right, Eb. You must do as you think right. Whatever you say. If you think you've got to go again I won't send you away sad this time, an' I'll be waitin' here when you get back. But what do you plan to do afterwards?"

He inched forward to the edge of his chair, an eager, interested look on his face.

"I think I know what I'll do, Hetty. There's good land an' country north of us in our own Province of New Hampshire. Good land can be had almost for the askin'. Colonel Stevens has been talkin' to me. He has a land grant from Governor Wentworth for his military services."

"Where?" she inquired.

"It's way up north of here somewhere an' it's to be called Stevenstown for the Colonel himself. My cousin John Webster has been up there an' he says it's a good country, but not safe from the Indians until we can end this war. I don't believe it'll take long now. Then I can come home an' maybe you an' I can get married an' Colonel Stevens will give us some land at Stevenstown."

There were tears in Hetty's eyes.

"It's so long to wait," she said, shakily. "How do I know that you'll even come back from the fightin'? An' how do I know that I can stand it up in that wild country?"

When he did not answer, she finally said, with a little quiver in her voice:

"All right, Eb. One thing I know, I can't stand it without you."

Getting up from her chair, she came over to sit on his knee.

"I was thinkin' last Sunday about you an' me when the minister was talkin' about Naomi an' Ruth. Then she quoted:

Whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

(To be continued)

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7:40 a.m.

Saturday

New New New

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7:00 p.m. Thursdays

### Reports on fishing conditions across the State.

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New New New

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## African Violets - - A Profitable Farm Sideline

By ETHEL M. EATON

IN THE midst of busy farming operations, Bertha and Cecil Laughman of Margaretville, New York, find time for a fascinating and profitable sideline — the growing of African violets for sale.

From a few plants grown as a hobby until about five years ago, they now have over 3,000 plants and send out a twelve-page catalogue listing 300 varieties. Shipments are made to all sections of the country. And this is all the more amazing in view of the fact that the Laughmans have no greenhouse!

When I asked Mrs. Laughman how the hobby grew into so large a business, she said, "When I had acquired a fairly large number of plants, people saw them and wanted to buy, so I decided to grow them on a larger scale. Sales increased, and I now sell plants, cuttings and leaves — thousands every year."

People come from miles around to buy at the door, but the Laughmans also do a heavy mail-order business.

Since the African Violet is generally consid-

"I find working with my plants very relaxing and good for the soul," says Mrs. Cecil Laughman of Margaretville, N. Y.

ered a temperamental plant that will grow successfully for only a favored few, I was interested to know the secret — if any — of their success. According to Mrs. Laughman, it's all very simple. She says, "I take a leaf or cutting from a plant, insert it in a pot of slightly acid soil, and moisten it well with water at 70 degrees or higher. And I keep the temperature at 80 degrees in the propagation room."

She scoffs at the idea that these plants will not grow unless a rigid ritual known only to a favored few is followed! The "propagation room," incidentally, is just a room in the farmhouse given over to the purpose.

The Laughmans are primarily truck farmers, specializing in Brussels sprouts and cauliflower, raised for shipment to big city markets. Knowing how busy this work keeps them and also that the growing of African Violets can be a full-time business in itself, I wondered how they find time to raise the latter on such a large scale.

"I enjoy it," replied Bertha Laughman in answer to my question, "and when a person really likes to do something, he or she can always find a few leisure hours for it. I find working with my plants very relaxing and good for the soul."

When people write asking, "What can I do to make my African Violets grow and bloom?" Mrs. Laughman tells them that most failures with this plant can be traced to misguided kindness. The Laughmans firmly believe that half the problems of non-blooming plants involve sticky, gummy soil; and the other half involve sunlight or the lack of it. Plants with foliage that is too dark a green have too much shade; plants that are yellowish have too much sun. Neither will bloom.

According to the Laughmans — and they should know — the African Violet thrives in a slightly acid soil. The

formula they recommend is: one part sand, one part oak-leaf mold, one part well-rotted manure and one part good garden soil. NEVER, they emphasize, use any kind of commercial fertilizer! If the soil seems too heavy and compact, lighten it with more leaf mold.

The plants need an ample amount of water, says Mrs. Laughman, but the soil should never be soaking wet. This condition will cause the roots to rot and the leaves to drop. Nor should cold water ever be used. Bertha Laughman says the right temperature is from 70 to 100 degrees F.

The Laughmans are convinced, that anybody can grow African Violets successfully with continuous bloom if they have good strong plants to start with



and follow the few simple rules outlined here.

Prices of the Laughman's plants range from \$1 to \$3 dollars for plants from three-inch pots; prices of leaves range from 15 cents to 50 cents, with an average of 25 cents. Their descriptive catalogue is fascinating reading and an excellent guide in selecting plants. Colors range from palest shades to very dark blue; from lightest lavender to deep purple; also pink, gray and white, and single and double flowers.

All plants are sent via special delivery, and an additional 50 cents is charged for packing and postage on all orders for three plants or less; for over three, 75 cents. Leaves are sent by first-class mail, with an additional 25 cents for mailing charges. On all orders of \$5.00 or more, extra stock to the value of one dollar may be selected without charge. The Laughmans also sell sterilized potting soil — the kind they use—at four pounds for \$1.25.

— A. A. —

### FOR BACK YARD GARDENS

Research men at the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station have located suitable rootstock which will result in dwarf prunes, plums, and peaches.

Dwarf plums and peaches, now six years old in the Station orchards at Geneva, are from 5 to 6 feet tall. They started to bear fruit the second or third year after transplanting and in their seventh year, peach trees produced 1 or 2 12-quart baskets per tree. Stanley plum produced a 12-quart basket.

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# Two Gadgets That Speed Tree Planting

By ROBERT JONAS

TWO SIMPLE, home-made tree planting gadgets and the winter storage of planting stock in otherwise unused igloos at an old army ammunition depot have resulted in a strong rapid tree planting program for cooperators with the Wyoming County Soil Conservation District in Western New York. These three simple ideas have solved the biggest problem in getting rough, steep or stony land into good forest cover.

In the post-war years, starting with 1949, the State Conservation Department has had plenty of seedlings available to New York land owners at a very reasonable price. The District, helped by Pittman-Robertson Act funds, available through the Conservation Department, operates a planting service for cooperators. It started by planting 100,000 trees in 1949 and built up to over 500,000 seedlings planted in 1952 and anticipates the same work load in 1953.

The time when trees can be planted in the county, with any expectation of good livability, is extremely short. Operations can not start until the frost is out of the ground in the spring. Survival rate goes down as the ground dries out in late spring. Ordinarily these two factors permit a 5 week period of optimum planting conditions.

Because there is no large labor supply for planting trees with mattocks and shovels, and because the calibre of available labor is such that even with supervision the hand planting job was not always satisfactory, several farm type home made devices have been developed to speed operations. Field work with these planters has done the job faster and more economically.

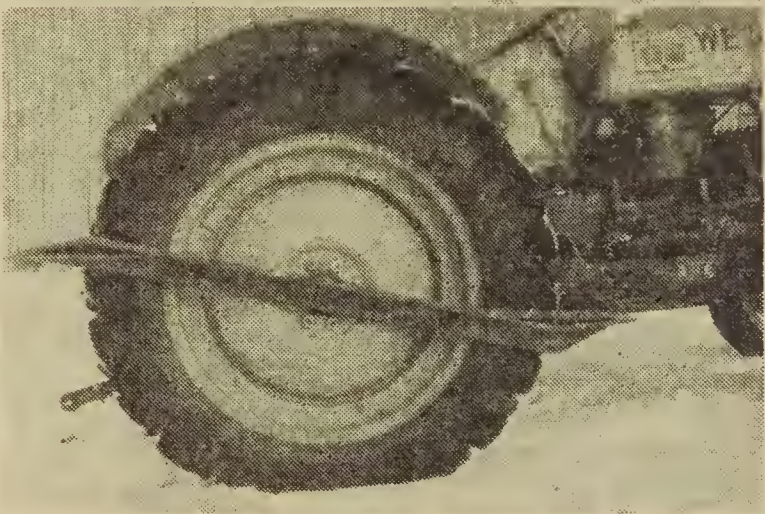
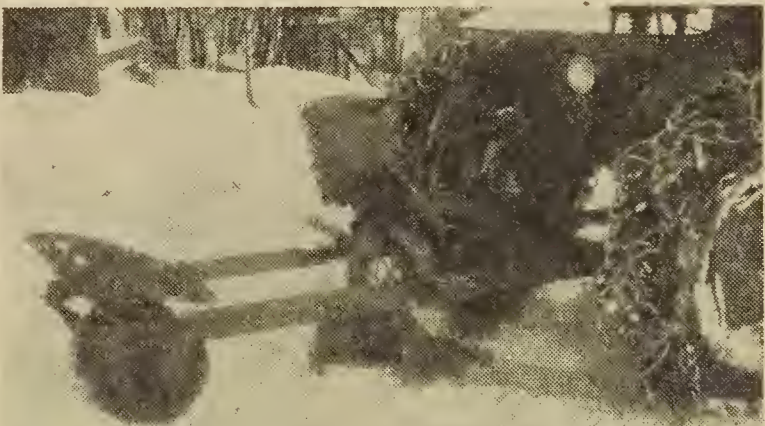
On land on which a farm tractor can be used with a plow, the basis of the planter has been a small farm tractor with a single bottom plow attached to a power lift operated draw bar. The mold board has been removed and the plow share has been cut off just back of the frog. When this plow is pulled through the ground it lifts, but does not turn the furrow. A frame is fastened to the plow beam, an old implement seat is placed in the frame, and one or two packing wheels are fastened on the frame under the seat.

As the tractor moves, the plow raises the furrow and the man on the seat places a seedling in the furrow before it settles back in place. The packing wheels press soil around the seedling. On rough ground, or ground that is too steep for the packing wheels to follow in place, it is sometimes necessary to have a third man walk behind and pack the trees with his heel. With this machine and a 2-man crew, as many as 1,000 seedlings have been planted per hour.

On land too rough or steep for a plow, another device is used. Here a piece of angle iron, about 14 to 16 inches longer than the diameter of the rear wheel, is fastened to the wheel of a small tractor. The ends of the angle iron are flared back slightly. As the wheel goes over the ground a hole

is punched for the seedling. The iron is flared back so that if the tractor is operated at reasonable speed the sod will be flopped over but not thrown. Men following the tractor, plant seedlings in the holes and firm earth around the seedling with their feet.

New York State tree nurseries are at Saratoga Springs and Lowville. As many as 60 million seedlings have been annually available to landowners of the state in recent years. Packing and shipping these trees every spring is a tremendous job. It is complicated by the fact that everyone planting trees wants the first shipment. Since the nurseries are located in the colder part of the state, trees frequently can be



Here are the two tree planting gadgets explained in the article on this page.

planted in the Wyoming District 3 weeks before seedlings can be lifted in the nursery.

Because of this situation, Wyoming District has arranged with the Conservation Department to store seedlings over winter at unused army ammunition depots in nearby Niagara County. In early fall, trees are ordered and paid for by the district cooperator. The Conservation Department then lifts the trees, transports them and heels them in sand at the storages, better known as igloos. These are dirt-covered concrete structures with adequate ventilation for common storage. When planting conditions are right in the spring the district sends a truck to the igloos and delivers the trees to planting sites. The day after trees leave the igloo, planting crews start work.

Because of accessibility of stored trees, planting operations started in Wyoming District on March 21, 1952. The first trees from the Saratoga nursery arrived in the county on April 11th. The District completed its planting of 500,000 plus trees on May 5, 1952, a dry period. The District is convinced that the combination of winter storage and tractor operated home-made gadgets is a winning one to accomplish its objective of planting trees on farm land best suited to this crop.



## Important facts about farm buildings...

Not all round-roofed farm buildings are framed with Rilco glued-laminated wood rafters. Because there are important differences in framing members, you should protect yourself by checking these points before you build:

**What Kind of Material?** Wood is considered best, and of the various species, Douglas Fir is outstanding for its strength and long life. Rilco rafters are made from carefully selected kiln-dried West Coast Douglas Fir.

**What Kind of Rafter?** Tests by Forest Products Laboratory engineers show that glued-laminated rafters are four times stronger than nailed rafters of the same size.

**What Kind of Glue?** The very best for farm rafters is waterproof

resorcinol glue, because it is completely unaffected by the extreme moisture present in all barns. "Exterior" or "Ext." stamped on Rilco rafters is your assurance of this superior glue.

**What About Engineering?** It can be costly to use rafters that have not been engineered for their particular job. Rilco rafters are engineered for lasting, trouble-free service.

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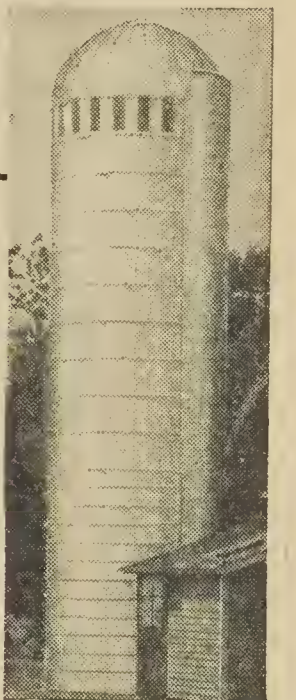
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ordering your "No Trespassing" signs this year. Don't wait until the day before fishing season opens. Get your signs up early.

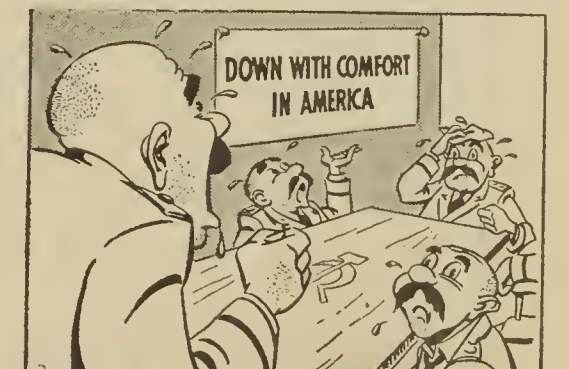
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with signs that are easy to read, and withstand wind and weather. WE HAVE THEM (12"x12").

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Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.



# Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT HAYFIELDS - - By TOM MILLIMAN

1/8TH - 3/8THS - 4/8THS

**E**LBERT S. BRIGHAM and I spoke from the same platform one morning in February at the annual gathering of dairy farmers at the University of Massachusetts. As many readers know, Mr. Brigham is proprietor of Brigham Farm, St. Albans, Vt., where his Jersey herd of more than 100 cows on twice a day milking profitably yields more butterfat and total milk solids per cow than any other large herd in the U.S.A., regardless of breed.

At the opening of his talk, Mr. Brigham stated that farming consists of 1/8th science, 3/8ths art and 4/8ths business.

Let us assume that Mr. Brigham has correctly weighted the three general fields in which farmers must operate. In which of the three have we as farmers been less than usually active in the last decade? To put it even plainer—in the last 10 years which of these three parts of farming has been most neglected?

*The art or fine touch in farming has suffered noticeably as the tractor took over from the horse and as machines of many kinds were developed for mounting upon tractors or to be pulled behind them. Plowing is an example. The art of dairy farming has declined—not in feeding I am happy to assert—but in milking. One notices that the great production records made in recent years by individual cows of all breeds have almost all been accomplished by hand milking.*

*Listening to experts from colleges and milking machine companies will convince anyone that the average man's machine milking performance leaves something to be desired. Yet many of us know that milking machines expertly handled are as good and perhaps even better than hand milking.*

In literally dozens of directions the art or high skill in farming has suffered

somewhat in the machine age. On the other hand, we've been making progress in our use of science, so much so that today most of us acknowledge that scientific contributions of state and federal agricultural experiment stations, agricultural colleges, county agents, corporations, and cooperatives are a necessary and vital part of our system.

*In the field of business affairs farmers have vastly improved in the last twenty years. Marketing and purchasing cooperatives have had their part in providing services, and competitors have kept pace with cooperatives. The Farm Credit Administration and private banks have contributed. Colleges through their departments of agricultural economics have aided.*

*Farmers themselves are better informed in business matters through the extension service, press and radio. They are sounder business men today than ever before. They are better bookkeepers too, if only because of income tax, and more recently social security.*

But the art of farming needs pushing up. Mr. Brigham implied it when he referred to Cesaire Lacoste, the herds-

man at Brigham Farm, and to the apparent affection and response existing between Cesaire and the cattle. The story Mr. Brigham told about the sale of two Brigham cows and the discovery of the buyer that their eating and producing ability was far below Brigham standards and remained so until Cesaire Lacoste was called in, petted and talked to them, after which everything was all right, was something that went over big with a great audience of hard-headed dairymen. The story was meant and taken seriously.

*Catching up on the art of farming, or developing more men with "Green Thumbs," is not easy to do. It is really the most difficult of all the present-day general situations we face. The discerning eye and the creative hand are priceless. At our farm, Marion, George and Chuck—all young men—are making steady progress. Good farmers now, if they keep it up they will become great farmers!*

## FATHER ZERO

**T**HE late H. E. Babcock, founder and writer of this page for 18 years, first used the name MOTHER ZERO. It was in connection with his great campaign for freezing more home grown meats, vegetables, and fruits. It served its purpose, and today many of us benefit from and take farm freezers for granted.

FATHER ZERO is a name I've evolved to apply to frozen bull semen. As can be seen, a bit of borrowing has been done from Mr. Babcock's idea of MOTHER ZERO.

Frozen semen was first used in Eng-

land. In June 1952, my friend John R. Currie of Totnes, Devonshire, was over here and spoke of it enthusiastically as the forerunner of a tremendous development. Since then calves have been born in England to prove its effectiveness.

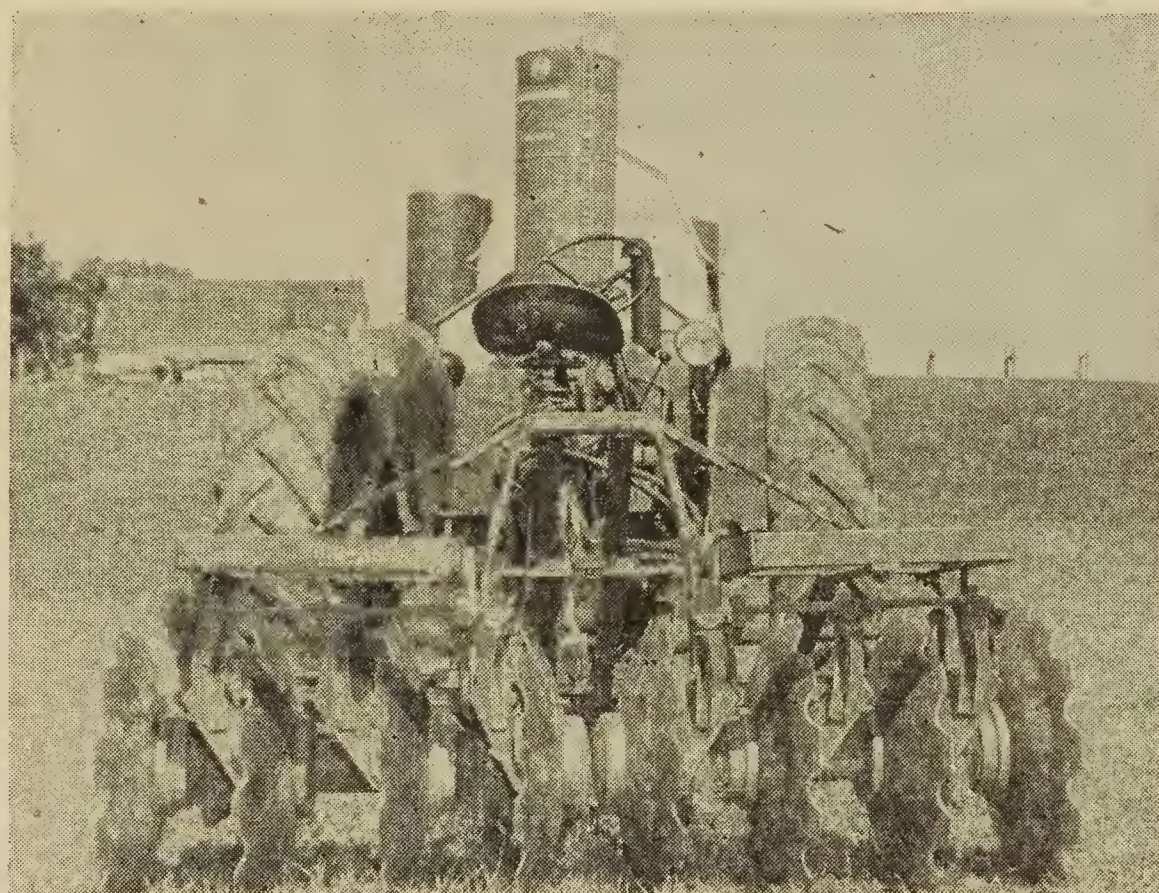
Meanwhile in Wisconsin a private research foundation has already inseminated more than 900 cows, using the same techniques of storage and temperature worked out in England. Apparently many of these cows are safe with calf. What does it mean to you and me?

1. FEWER BULLS WILL BE NEEDED AT ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION STUDS. PRESENTLY ONLY ABOUT 25% OF THE SEMEN PRODUCED IS ACTUALLY USED.
2. SEMEN FROM THE VERY FEW EXCEPTIONALLY OUTSTANDING BULLS CAN BE FULLY USED.
3. FARMERS, EVEN AS YOU AND I, CAN AT LONG LAST MAKE A SELECTION OF BULLS, DESIGNATING THEM 1ST, 2ND, 3RD CHOICES, ETC. AND BE SURE TO GET SERVICE FROM ONE OF THOSE WE DESIRE.
4. WE CAN REFUSE THE SERVICE OF YOUNG BULLS, IN THE CERTAINTY THAT PROVED BULLS WILL BE AVAILABLE.
5. YOUNG DAIRYMEN WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE MORE PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR HERDS IN 8 YEARS THAN THEIR FATHERS WERE ABLE TO DO IN 5 TIMES THAT LONG, OR 40 YEARS.

We'll have to be patient until the "bugs" are worked out of the system and it can be launched by cooperatives and private interests now engaged in breeding cows. It will take time. We can be sure, however, it is really coming.

## SCREENINGS & CHAFF

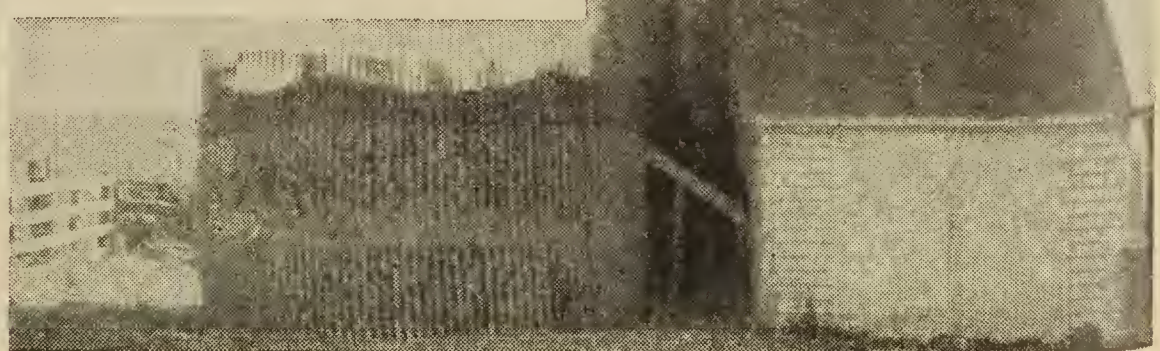
ERUNAM is the name of a soil conditioner carrying the additional advantage of slowly releasing plant food as the crop needs it. It will be recalled that, unlike ERUNAM, none of the new chemical soil conditioners has any fertilizing value. ERUNAM is unconditionally guaranteed to feed the plant while improving the soil. Credit for the scientific name of this doubly valuable product must go to Dr. John Carew, vegetable crops specialist at Cornell. Now spell ERUNAM backward.



➤ This is our only picture showing the 30-year-old Craine tile silo, at left. As good as new, after only one expense for new top, pointing up and painting the interior. In center, note the second Harvestore, with the older one just showing at the right of the barn.

All three silos were filled with grass in June and refilled with corn in fall, thus obtaining maximum use. In foreground is the J. I. Case pasture renovating disk harrow, a really effective tool for tearing up worthless old sods for new pasture on land too rough or steep for plowing, hooked behind a Massey-Harris 44 tractor.

➤ An October Hayfields' scene showing a temporary snowfence silo for corn at the left, after one tier of snowfence was removed. Note the chute into the little building. Snowfence silos are both practical and very cheap. When silage is fed out early, spoilage is little. Gastight, self discharging Harvestore completely avoids visible spoilage and reduces invisible disappearance of dry matter to about half that of regular silos. The extra cost of Harvestore comes back in more feed.



➤ And here is a September view of Hayfields' first venture in stacking grass silage. Good silage! A success! After spring bills were paid, the farm account lacked money for another silo and so up went the stack, after plenty of gravel was spread as a build-up of the low ground at the end of the very wide dry stock barn. Our hoist trucks drove onto the gravel and dumped, and kept doing so until they no longer could climb the heap. A tractor, with manure pitch, spread and packed all the while. Earliest silage was put here. Considerable wastage, yes, but less than we expected.



SERVICE BUREAU

FOR SUBSCRIBERS

I see that you collect money for your subscribers. I run a nursery, and I sent some berry plants to one of your readers who said he would pay me when he got them. I never received the money. Does your Service Bureau work both ways?

Not exactly! Commercial firms have information about collecting, and ways of collecting, which are not available to many of our readers. The Service Bureau was set up as a service to readers, but even with them we do not agree to try to get money for all kinds of claims.

— A.A. —

CHRONIC?

I took out Hospitalization Insurance, but when I put in a claim, I was told that my record showed that I had suffered from chronic asthma, so they refused to pay. When I bought the policy I was asked if I was in good health, and I said I was, which was true. I am not a chronic sufferer from asthma.

You have the opportunity of getting a signed statement from your doctor stating that you do not suffer from asthma. If he will make such a statement, it should result in a settlement. In general, insurance companies will not pay for sickness caused by a chronic condition which you had when you bought the policy.

— A.A. —

BEFORE YOU SIGN

Could you tell me if the correspondence school, whose circular I am enclosing, is reliable?

The information we have indicates that this concern does not in any sense act as a correspondence school but does publish and sell a book on the repairing of watches.

We do not condemn correspondence

schools. Under certain conditions, they offer about the only method of getting additional training. However, we suggest that before you sign an enrollment contract, you find the answer to the following four questions:

- 1. Is the school reliable?
- 2. Do I have the previous training which I will need in order to take full advantage of the course?
- 3. Do I have the perseverance to follow through to the end?
- 4. Do I have the money to pay for the course?

Upon signing of the contract, you indicate that you will pay for it, whether or not you ever finish it!

— A.A. —

NUISANCE

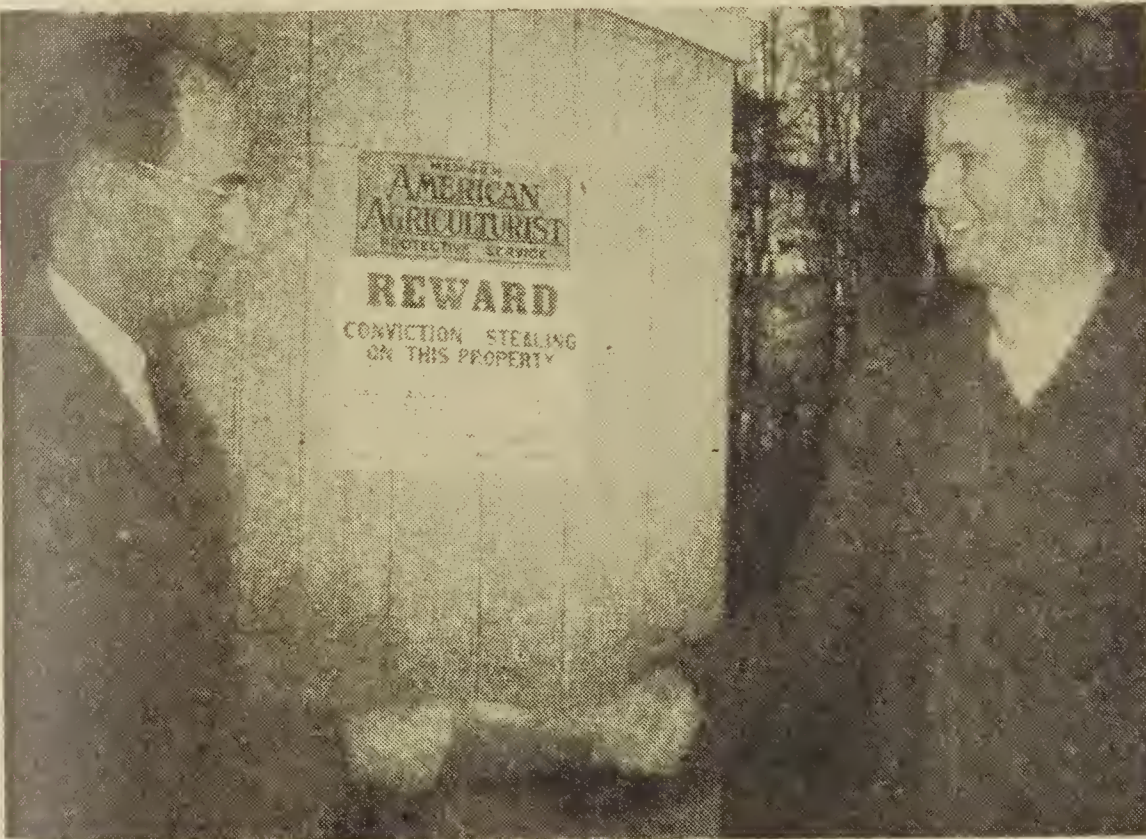
There is a dance hall in the little four corners where I live, and some of the people who come to the dance have no regard for other peoples' property. There is no adequate parking space, so the drivers park on our lawns and in our driveways, and inconvenience us if we want to get into our garage. Isn't there anything we can do?

We would suggest that you and your neighbors put up a vigorous protest to the State Police. If a motorist cannot be fined for parking in your driveway, we think that steps should be taken to amend the law so they would be.

If any reader has had any experience in solving such a problem, we would appreciate hearing from him.

— A.A. —

For 25 cents you can get from the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., a "Farm Income and Expense Record." It is designed primarily for farmers who want to keep a simple record of receipts and expenses as an aid for reporting their federal income tax on a cash basis.



The picture above shows Earl King, an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST salesman, handing a \$25 check to Hollis Warner of Riverhead, New York. The check is for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of Ezel Benson on January 23rd, 1953. The conviction was for stealing some Breeder Ducks.

Below is a reproduction of the check. This was the second time Mr. Warner has profited from his alertness in giving evidence of this sort.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y. No 14963 50-262 213 February 9 1953

PAY EXACTLY \$25.00

TO THE ORDER OF

Hollis Warner Riverhead, N. Y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. E. R. Estess

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA ITHACA, NEW YORK



When the Lamoree family received the checks from their North American double protection accident policies they wrote:

"Our family was blessed when we survived our near fatal auto accident with so few injuries. However, we did have doctor and x-ray bills which your insurance payment will help take care of. We appreciate the prompt courteous way our claim was handled. We know from our experience that it pays to have every member of the family covered."

The Lamoree car sped out of control along route 17, skidded on the icy shoulder, crashed through three guard posts then plunged over a twelve foot embankment. They landed upside down on a shoal in a creek. It would have been a tragic story a week earlier when a flash flood filled the creek.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

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|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Mary Wilson, Dec., Whitesville, N. Y. ....     | \$2400.00 | Bert Amey, Alpine, N. Y. ....                   | 300.00 |
| Auto accident—death benefits                   |           | Hit by auto—fractured right leg, bruises        |        |
| Gladys Delahoy, R.D. 1, Lakewood, N. Y. ....   | 325.00    | Myron Beardsley, R. 2, Interlaken, N. Y. ....   | 380.00 |
| Auto accident—fractured rib, bruised chest     |           | Auto accident—fract. jaw, ribs, vertebra        |        |
| Donald J. Ryan, Ellenburg Center, N. Y. ....   | 160.00    | Ruth E. Tyler, R.D. 2, Wayland, N. Y. ....      | 350.00 |
| Auto accident—fractured rib, bruises           |           | Hit by auto—fractured wrist, bruised hip        |        |
| David Suprenant, Mooers Forks, N. Y. ....      | 74.28     | John Sonnevile, R. 1, Williamson, N. Y. ....    | 430.00 |
| Auto accident—fractured chest, leg             |           | Auto accident—concussion, fractured ribs, cuts  |        |
| Bert Newell, Davenport, N. Y. ....             | 49.99     | Ludger Clavette, St. David, Me. ....            | 142.14 |
| Auto accident—fractured rib, bruises           |           | Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises           |        |
| James Hitt, Dec., Bloomville, N. Y. ....       | 1300.00   | Bertha Jones, Agawam, Mass. ....                | 92.86  |
| Auto accident—death benefits                   |           | Hit by auto—fractured wrist, bruised hip        |        |
| James Andrecheck, Richfield Springs, N.Y. .... | 246.43    | Patrice Veilleux, North Troy, Vermont ....      | 430.00 |
| Truck collision—concussion, frac. collarbone   |           | Auto accident—fractured arm and wrist           |        |
| James S. Hammond, Dansville, N. Y. ....        | 323.56    | Gladys Mahannah, Bristol, Vermont ....          | 170.00 |
| Truck accident—concussion, cuts & bruises      |           | Hit by auto—fract. leg, collar bone             |        |
| Ray H. Deuel, Churchville, N. Y. ....          | 126.94    | Henry Gapinski, Long Valley, N. J. ....         | 100.00 |
| Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises          |           | Auto accident—fractured ribs, inj. chest        |        |
| Ruth Deuel, Churchville, N. Y. ....            | 93.90     | Peter Santini, R.D. 7, Phillipsburg, N. J. .... | 350.00 |
| Auto accident—fractured collarbone, bruises    |           | Truck accident—fractured arm, cuts & bruises    |        |
| Stella Holtz, Palatine Bridge, N. Y. ....      | 588.56    | Leigh Powell, R.D. 1, Wyalusing, Pa. ....       | 379.28 |
| Riding in taxi—hit by car—fractured back       |           | Auto accident—fractured vertebra                |        |
| Myrtle Heise, Clarendon, N. Y. ....            | 150.86    | Wynn Chilson, Nelson, Pennsylvania ....         | 170.00 |
| Auto accident—fractured collarbone, bruises    |           |                                                 |        |

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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## Do It - - - YOURSELVES!

### A Challenge to Put Dairy Marketing On a Permanent and Profitable Basis

By E. R. EASTMAN

**E**VER SINCE I can remember there have been few periods of any length when dairymen have got the costs of production plus a reasonable profit for their milk. For many years the marketing of milk, more than any other business, has been marked by turmoil, confusion and general dissatisfaction. All sorts of plans and schemes have been tried. Some of them have helped a little, but few have worked well or for long.

I am sure, however, that there is a remedy, if dairymen will use it, that will put efficient operators on a profitable and permanent basis.

During Farm and Home Week I heard Drs. L. A. Maynard and Herrell DeGraff of the School of Nutrition at Cornell give a joint talk on the subject, "The Most Food and Nutrition for your Money." What do you think was their chief answer to that question? Milk!



I came away determined to challenge you dairymen to get after yourselves and your leaders to adopt a constructive plan which will do more than anything else to pull you out of the hole which milk marketing seems to be in much of the time.

You are in such a hole right now. I don't need to tell you that surpluses are piling up, that the consumer is not buying all that we are producing, nor that prices are declining.

That is the situation. The question is, what are you and your leaders going to do about it? So far it has been the same old stuff, running down to Washington to bring pressure

This billboard shows one way dairymen in the Buffalo milk shed are advertising milk and bringing its fine food qualities to the attention of hundreds of thousands of consumers. In addition to posters, the Buffalo dairymen are advertising milk in newspapers, bus cards, radio, and television stations. Already substantial results are being obtained. Shown here are four members of producers and distributors who are sponsoring the year-round campaign—Alvin L. Kraatz, Chairman, Fred D. Lewis of the Niagara Frontier Cooperative Producers Bargaining agency, Wyne B. Manchester, of the Dairymen's League, and Walter J. Milligan of the Buffalo Dairy Council.

on the Secretary of Agriculture and the USDA to get the government to continue high supports and subsidies for milk and its by-products.

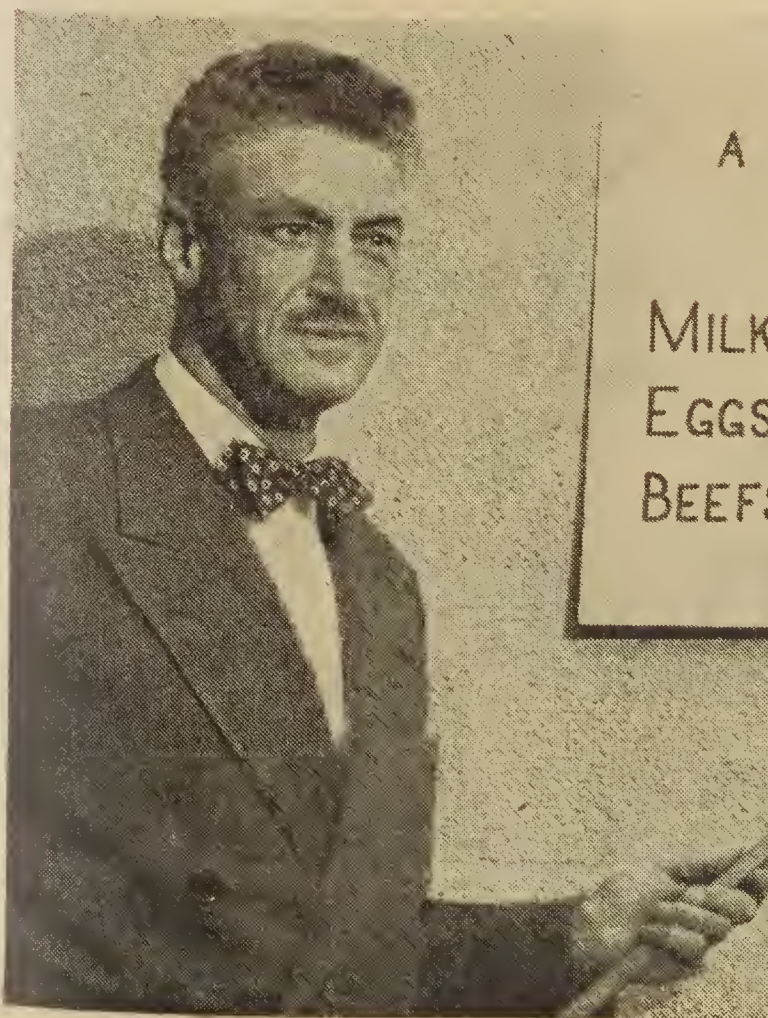
In fairness it should be said that when certain policies are established, even if they are wrong, they should not be changed too rapidly. There should be time for adjustment. Therefore, probably it was all right for the industry to ask, and for the Secretary to agree to maintain prices at 90% of parity for a year.

#### Must Stand on Your Own Feet

But the Secretary was certainly right when he told the industry that dairymen must work out a plan before the year is up to stand on their own feet and not lean on government crutches.

It is fair to say, also, that Secretary Benson should make the same statement to other producers like the grain growers, for dairymen cannot produce milk without government supports if the grain they are buying is still supported.

But you can be sure of this, the time is rapidly running out when dairymen or any other group of our citizens can or should get the taxpayer to pull their business out of the holes with subsidies and (Continued on Page 20)



## MILK

### A CHEAP SOURCE OF PROTEIN

Cost of One Ounce of Protein

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| MILK @ 25¢/qt.      | 20¢ |
| EGGS @ 75¢/doz.     | 27¢ |
| BEEFSTEAK @ 85¢/lb. | 34¢ |

"Milk is the sales engineer's dream of a perfect product to sell," said Cornell Nutrition Professor Herrell DeGraff at the Annual Meeting of the Dairy Council of the Rochester area. Dr. DeGraff illustrated his talk with a chart showing that milk is one of the cheapest forms of protein that the consumer can buy.



# Made-to-Order



**W**HEN pullets get to be about eight weeks old their feeding habits change and their feed needs change. G.L.F. Growing Mash is *made to order* to fit those needs from eight weeks until the first egg.

For one thing, birds at this stage are beginning to eat more scratch grain. The grain provides a lot of nutrients, but they've still got to get their vitamins and minerals from the mash. So in G.L.F. Growing Mash the vitamin D is doubled and the minerals stepped up. On the other hand, there are some elements that the chicks need when they are tiny that they no longer need when they get half grown, and these are omitted from G.L.F. Growing Mash.

The net result is that you get a mash which actually is better fitted to this second half of the growing job,

and still costs less than Chick Starter. Using G.L.F. Growing Mash from eight weeks on can cut feed bills by as much as two to three dollars per 100 birds.

G.L.F. Growing Mash is well suited for birds raised in confinement, because it is high in energy and furnishes all the nutrients that a growing bird requires. Growing Mash is available in pellet form too; since some poultrymen like to feed pellets to birds grown on range.

With its advantage in price and in healthy growth, this high energy mash is ideal to get birds ready for a profitable laying flock.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca New York.

## G.L.F. Growing Mash

*... Fills the bill from 8 weeks to first egg .*

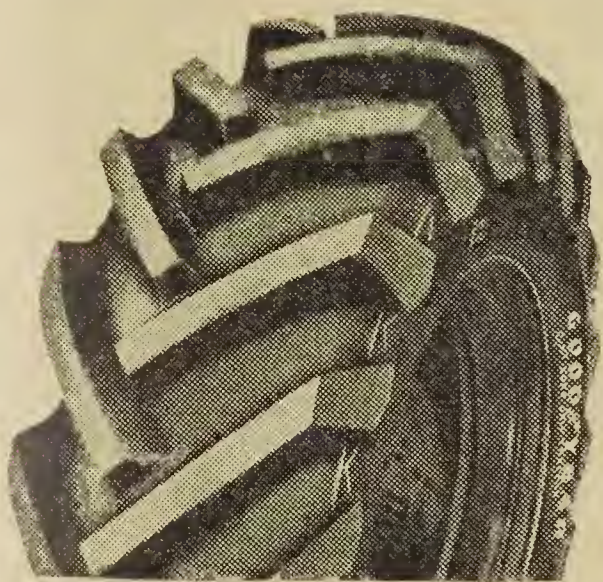
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MONEY  
TOO**



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**PUT SUPER-SURE-GRIPS TO WORK** at your toughest jobs—and they'll show you why they're preferred to any other make! In survey after survey of farmers who work their own fields, no other make comes even close to these great Goodyears!

Why? Because SUPER-SURE-GRIPS P-U-L-L, where others won't! Those tough jobs that separate the men from the boys are the ones that prove SUPER-SURE-GRIPS have "the greatest PULL on earth"—and they wear better, too!

So why not let your tractor do its best? Goodyear advantages don't cost an extra penny! Goodyear, Farm Tire Department, Akron 16, Ohio.

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**2. O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R** pioneered by Goodyear. Farm experience proves it bites deeper, sharper—pulls better—when combined with straight lugs!



**3. LONG, EVEN WEAR**—because Goodyear straight lugs work against the soil evenly, they wear evenly, roll smoothly on the road, last longer.

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**GOODYEAR**

**Super-Sure-Grip Tractor Tires**



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is in the land—  
Support your  
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 THERE'S A SPECIALLY DESIGNED GOODYEAR TIRE FOR EACH VEHICLE ON THE FARM 



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

If you are a dairyman who is not afraid to face the truth, read the article on the front page of this issue.

## HOW DO YOU WALK?

**I**F YOU WILL take time out—as I have—to watch people walk, you will agree that most of us make a poor showing at it. Some slouch or stumble along with their heads down and, if one can judge by the grim expressions, carry all the troubles of the world on their shoulders. Others shuffle, and still others, particularly women, take dainty little mincing steps on high heels, or go to the opposite extreme and swing their entire bodies.

Some of the same criticism can apply to most of us when sitting. Doctors tell us that good posture in sitting and walking affects our health. It certainly has much to do with good appearance. Many of us sit slouched down on the end of our backbones, cross our legs—shutting off the circulation—or, as I personally do, twist and turn, unconsciously trying to tie ourselves into a double bowknot.

How *should* one walk or sit? In walking, the head should be up as if balancing a weight on top. People of other countries who carry things on their heads are noted for their fine carriage. The chin should be in and the chest out, stomach in. We should breathe deeply, lift our feet when we walk, setting them as nearly as we can straight ahead, and walk on the balls of our feet, not the heels.

In sitting, shove back against the chair, keep both feet on the floor with shoulders back. Practice sitting up straight. My friend, William Danforth, summed it all up when he said: "Sit tall; stand tall; be tall."

After you practice these simple rules for a while they will become habit, and doctors will assure you that they will improve not only your health but your outlook upon life.

## TO SCHOOL BOARDS AND VOTERS

**I**N MANY districts in New York State school meetings will be held on the first Tuesday in May. Others will be held on the second Tuesday in July.

As has been pointed out many times, the school meeting can be made the most democratic institution that we have left. But to make it so, it must be carefully planned by the board of education and attended by the voters.

Planning for a good meeting should include carefully prepared simple charts and reports of the business affairs of the district. Such reports could well include an informal talk by the principal about actual schoolroom and educational problems.

At the meeting there should be plenty of time for discussion. The discussion period should be limited for each individual, because oftentimes otherwise good meetings are ruined by overcritical crackpots monopolizing the time while the constructive majority say nothing.

I am often amazed at how dull and uninteresting many school meeting programs are. Every school now has its band, orchestra and/or chorus, therefore why not have some music? Why not have some boy or girl give his or her interpretation of school life? Why not have something to eat? In other words, why not make the annual school meeting the most interesting

*By E. R. Eastman*

and worthwhile event of the year? What is more important than the educational welfare of your boys and girls? (See page 39 for information about school meetings.)

### THE OYSTER AND THE EAGLE

**W**HEN GOD made the oyster, He guaranteed him *absolute economic and social security*. He built the oyster a house, a shell, to protect him from his enemies. When hungry, the oyster simply opens up his shell and the food rushes in.

But when God made the eagle, He said, "The blue sky is the limit. Go build your own house." And the eagle went out and built his house on the highest mountain crag, where storms threaten him every day. For food he flies through miles of rain and snow and wind.

The eagle, and not the oyster, is the emblem of America.—*Anonymous*.

## SHEEP ON NORTHEAST FARMS?

**D**OC ROBERTS says that sheep should be kept in much larger numbers on Northeastern farms, and that they can be made a paying enterprise.

I agree with him. There was a time when almost every farm had its flock of sheep and when almost every farm kitchen was the place where the wool was manufactured into warm clothing for the family.

But before you acquire a flock of sheep there are two or three problems to think about. First, you must be sure that you like the animals. Excellent fences are required; and there is always the danger from dogs.

## OUTLOOK FOR APPLES

**M**ORE APPLES have been grown in the last 25 years than the market would pay for on a profitable basis. As a result, growers have faced many lean years even when they had a good crop.

A quarter of a century ago and for years afterwards there was an over-planting of apple orchards. But for years now plantings have slowed up. The older orchards have been going out of production since the end of the last war. Some of the young unprofitable orchards also have been abandoned. As a minor part of the change, hundreds of old family orchards—which were a disease and insect menace—have been destroyed.

Walter E. Piper of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, a long-time experienced observer of changing production and marketing conditions, said recently:

"I predict that the New England apple industry is entering a new phase and is going on to new heights of service in providing excellent fruit for customers in the years ahead."

No one knows, of course, whether or not Mr. Piper is right. There are factors involved beyond the growers' control such as the export situation and the general price level, which at this time of writing is going down — no one knows how far.

I like to hope that for the young man who

likes the business, who is well trained for it, and who is rightly situated, there is a good future in apple growing on a long-time, permanent basis. It would be interesting to know what you growers think about it. We will be glad to pass on your opinions if you will write us.

## WHAT WAS THE KINDEST ACT?

**W**HEN I was in high school, my folks had no money to pay the tuition, so one summer I worked like the dickens to raise some potatoes on shares and was fortunate enough to get about \$50 for my share of the crop. This I put into the local State bank. The bank failed, and it looked like I would have to quit school for lack of funds.

Before doing so, however, I walked into the local hardware store and told Mr. Simmons what had happened to my \$50. He said rather sadly:

"I know all about it, boy. It happened to me, only worse."

Then he asked how much money I needed. I named a sum just enough to pay my tuition. He went to the old safe in the back of the store, brought out the money and gave it to me.

I have never forgotten that kindness, nor the satisfaction I had when I paid the money back. Nearly everyone has been the recipient of some kindness. What was the greatest kindness you ever had done to you? For the best letter on the subject, "The Greatest Kindness I Ever Received" AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$5.00. The second best letter will earn \$3.00, and each of the other letters that we can find room to print will receive \$1. Keep your letters short, not more than 200 words, and have them in the office not later than May 8. Address them to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department GK, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

## LITTLE FARM DRAFT DEFERMENT

**G**ENERAL LEWIS HERSHEY, Director of Selective Service, recently said that there was little hope that there could be any increase in the deferment of farm workers. He agreed that there were some places where farm production might be affected, but said there was no way of avoiding it.

Farm boys are of course just as willing to serve their country as are any other young men, but there is always a question as to where the country can be served best, fighting a useless war in Korea or helping to raise the necessary food and fibre to keep people properly fed and clothed.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

**A**LLEN W. BARKLEY, former vice president of the United States, tells a story about defending a man accused of murder when Barkley was a young lawyer.

"Probably the man ought to have been hanged," said Barkley, "but through the kindness of the jury and with no credit to me the prisoner was sentenced to life imprisonment instead."

"He hadn't been in prison a week when his father came to me and told me that I must get his son out of jail."

"Get him out?" I exclaimed. "Why, he was sentenced to life and he's only been in a week!"

"I know," agreed the father. "But he's gettin' a bit dissatisfied!"



## AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**M**OST VOTERS claim to love free enterprise and abhor government controls—at least until they want some special favor for their group, or some government control to hamper a competitor!

Last fall's election indicated that a majority was fed up on government planning and controls. If voters wanted less government, why do we now hear so much about high level supports for farm products, high tariffs and trade restrictions, and why do so many citizens still want government to solve their problems?

The important question concerns the direction in which we are going. Are we gradually trending toward—or away from—free enterprise? Assuming that we really favor a gradual return to free enterprise, here are some beliefs that seem reasonable to me. Read them and let me know if you disagree. They are being discussed in *American Agriculturist* because, as I have said before, what happens away from your farm can affect your future prosperity as much or more than what you do on the farm.

**TAXES:** The budget should be balanced and taxes should be reduced. I hear whisperings that, after all, government expenses can't be cut much. You should resist that attitude to the last ditch.

First is the goal of operating government more efficiently—one toward which progress is being made. Finally, government should entirely discontinue some things it is doing. For example, government should not compete with its citizens by actively engaging in business. Right now government business investments total a tremendous sum.

**DEFENSE:** There is hope that the Korean War may end, something everyone should devoutly wish. If it should end, let's not be fooled into disarming completely. On the other hand, let's buy what defense we can afford—including aid to other nations—and still balance the budget. In the long run the danger of continued deficit government financing is greater than the danger from any foreign country.

**PRICES:** Government should not be expected to guarantee profits, wages or prices to any citizen. Prices depend on many things, some of which government can affect very little. For example, when the world price level falls, our prices fall, regardless of what government does.

The trend should be toward fewer and lower price supports and more dependence on a free market. Subsidies by whatever name you call them are wrong in principle. If, in special circumstances we agree that a subsidy is advisable, we should recognize its fallacy and discontinue it at the earliest possible moment. Many of the efforts to control prices, including high level supports for farm products not only fail in the long run, but in the meantime are costly and eventually work against the real interests of farmers.

**ATTITUDES:** We as citizens have been ruled too much by fear. We should now expect and require: Government action based on confidence and optimism; no special favors for any group; efficient, honest government based on the public interest; fewer restrictions on international trade, and a fair and impartial attitude toward business and industry.

Many voters use words to say they favor free enterprise but their actions indicate that they still want to eat their cake and have it; that they want price supports without controls; free enterprise for themselves but not for the other fellow, exports but no imports.

It is time that all voters take the trouble to understand the economic facts of life, then decide what they want and let their congressmen know about it. Voters who say it is a waste of time to write congressmen do not understand congressmen. Every one of them wants to be re-elected, and to do that he must please a majority of his constituents.

**FRUIT:** Representatives of all eastern fruit areas recently agreed on certain public policies. They supported Secretary Benson in his effort to obtain in the market place (rather than by high level supports), full parity prices for farm products, also the Secretary's stand on the need for more research and education on production, processing, marketing and utilization of farm products.—*Hugh Cosline*

### The Song of the Lazy Farmer



**M**Y NEIGHBOR says, with bitter curse, that no month could be any worse than April, when work piles so high that he has got to fairly fly from dawn until 'way into night to get the season started right. He claims this month he'll work more hours, despite the frequent April showers, than any other months require, including those that are much drier. This cockeyed, misfit month starts off, says poor old neighbor with a scoff, by giving fools a special day on which to celebrate and play, then ends with not a thing in view 'cept all the May work we must do.

As usual, neighbor is all wrong, I'll plug for April mighty strong, but mainly 'cause it's this month when the baseball season starts again. It seems like it was years ago when last I took my radio and sneaked out to the barn to hear World Series crowds send up a cheer. I've suffered all the winter

through a-wond'ring what my team will do to make this brand-new pennant chase yield something else besides eighth place. So while my neighbor plows and plants and wears the patches off his pants, I'll listen to that thrilling call—the umpire's glorious cry, "Play ball!"

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- AUREOMYCIN exerts extremely powerful activity against mastitis organisms.
- AUREOMYCIN is more broadly effective than penicillin.
- AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT with its free-flowing base and tiny, "micronized" aureomycin particles penetrates rapidly and thoroughly to all parts of treated quarters.
- AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT remains active in the udder for many hours.
- AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT quickly returns most cows to production of salable milk.
- AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT is available in a convenient, easy-to-use, infusion-tip tube.

For fast, effective results against mastitis use VETERINARY AUREOMYCIN Crystalline OINTMENT Lederle in these two ways: (1) To clear up cows quickly when mastitis strikes (2) To guard against mastitis *before* it strikes by treating cuts and wounds on teats or udder by local application and infusion.

In cases of acute septic mastitis, in addition to udder infusion, the injectable form of SULMET\* Sodium Sulfamethazine\*\* Veterinary Lederle should be used. Subsequent treatment may be conducted with SULMET Sulfamethazine OBLETS\* Veterinary Tablets. VETERINARY AUREOMYCIN Crystalline INTRAVENOUS\*\* may be used in the treatment of severe acute septicemia as a highly effective agent against most bacteria.

For best management practices and disease-control procedures for avoidance of mastitis, consult your veterinarian. Write for folder on AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT.

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\*\*To be used on the advice of a veterinarian.

Animal Industry Section

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## Of MICE and MEN

By DAN DALRYMPLE

Niagara Co., N. Y., Fruit Grower

**T**HIS IS the time of year when fruit growers begin to get down on their knees to pray for good warm weather through blossom time, also to bridge graft the accumulated mouse damage. While the physical position is much the same, a much different kind of language is used in each case, and I expect more time is spent on bridging.

The economic loss which mice bring to the fruit industry in the United States is considerable; in fact it almost might be said of the fruit growing business that the measure of a man, especially among apple growers, is how well he can handle a mouse. It is not only the economic loss which the mice cause which creates excitement; it is the loss of dignity which a man takes when he finds that a little rodent as big as his thumb ruined a tree in a week which has taken twenty years to grow.

I presume that what we lose in dignity we gain in humility but just the same one hates to admit that so lowly an animal has disturbed him so much.

A good deal of the fruit grower's life is given up to fighting little organisms, most of which he cannot see at all until their damage is done—little fungi, little bacteria, and small insects that need careful scrutiny to identify. We know more about these pests and their control than we know about raising our children.

### Mice Learn, Too

Along with our increasing knowledge of diseases and insects we have learned quite a little about mice, thanks to the Wildlife Service and Biological Survey. Unfortunately, at the same time mice have learned quite a lot about us, and how to avoid our best laid plans for their complete destruction. I know now why Burns put mice first when he said "the best laid plans of mice and men. . . ." Mice are away ahead of us. For example, in the last two years they did all their work under ground at the base of the tree just to fool us.

In addition to trees destroyed, mice do a tremendous amount of damage in storages, coming in with boxes. Some storages only accept baskets for this reason. We can't leave boxes over night on the ground. It is necessary to fumigate storages, expensive and dangerous as it is. The mice not only eat the apples but mess up the packages.

I have a feeling that quite a bit of our trouble with mice began when we started successfully trapping off the foxes, and killing off the owls and the skunks. Skunks seem to like mice and if left alone and not deliberately enticed by the poultrymen with succulent chicks and eggs, will devote a great deal of attention to mice, digging them out of their burrows and devouring them with great gusto. Foxes take the line of least resistance and will take a pheasant or a chicken in preference to a mouse but certainly they did away with a great many mice. Owls,

also, are much maligned mouse eaters.

When we sod over our orchards and ditches for soil conservation, mow the grass, leave fine cover with the straw and hay we haul in for better color and quality, and even leave pruned wood under trees, we create ideal conditions for mice, especially on lighter soils where they can more readily burrow, hide and eat.

Even our efforts at control work against us. We seem to eliminate the morons and help develop super-mice that burrow deeper and eat more of the better and more succulent trees and roots.

### My Experience

I'm going to discuss my own ideas about controlling mice, hoping thereby to create enough discussion to bring out the successful controls. Surely we can't admit the mice have licked us.

Young trees. My own experience in keeping mice away from young trees has been best with hardware cloth guards, not over 1/4" large and galvanized. These run into quite a lot of money but remain effective for a long period of time if carefully placed around the trunk at the time the trees are set. We usually get them about 18" high, 14" around, so that they do not have to be adjusted until the tree is pretty well grown. Other guards, particularly those made with a piece of roofing have been worse than nothing. In one case the mice built nests in these guards and really ate the bark off the tree up a foot or so.

Cracked stone, gravel and cinders. Many people, over a long period of time, have put stone, gravel and cinders around their young trees and some around their old trees. My own experience with these materials is so limited that I wish someone else would

(Continued on Opposite Page)



It takes a lot of kneeling to bridge graft a tree.



(Continued from Opposite Page)

light the way. I do know that it takes considerable time and quite a lot of material for this operation. Some folks think that cinders hurt young trees. I also find that cinders are hard to get these days with so many industrial demands for them.

**Cultivation.** Most young orchards in western New York are cultivated for the first few years. I have found to my sorrow, however, that cover crops and manure put on these young orchards to build up soil are especially appreciated by mice who will really do a job on unprotected young trees under these conditions.

**Older trees.** Development of zinc phosphide on apple cubes by the Wildlife Conservation people and Biological Control Department gave us an effective killing agent for mice. The principal difficulty with this job is that it takes a tremendous amount of time and hard work when growers would rather be doing something else. If the winter is long, with plenty of snow, it is hard to keep up with the mice and to bait them frequently enough.

### Saves Time

The zinc phosphide poison corn bait system developed by Professor Eadie of Cornell is much easier and faster. It lowers the population very rapidly. It costs more money for material than apple bait but much less in time. It is very effective in keeping the mice out of the apple boxes if used before harvest and if used carefully at that time. However, some mice escape (more than with the apple baiting) in heavy cover and with heavy mouse population. Once a mouse has tasted zinc phosphide and has not been killed by it he will never go near it again. My foreman thinks that the offspring of such mice will never go near it either.

Reports from other states that zinc phosphide poisoned corn will keep mice out of storage have also been received. We now are baiting with corn once or twice in the fall, about harvest time, and giving the bad spots in the orchards, along runs, another shot of zinc phosphide on apples just before Christmas, weather permitting. Then early in the spring we get out again with our bait pails really to finish off the tough and smart ones. These smart mice get a little more careless in the spring when they are really hungry and in need of tannic acid and bark vitamins.

### New Hope

In the past two years, poisonous materials like toxaphene have been sprayed on the ground. This poisons the mouse food and kills a high percentage of the mice. I believe Dr. Eadie of Cornell found that it killed 90% of the mice in one block. This isn't far from the kill by baiting with corn. However, the cost is about \$4 an acre for material. Toxaphene and similar materials also kill wild life in undetermined quantities and we are not sure but that the trees will absorb the material. We had better wait a while on this one. Let's hope the researchers will get some better controls soon.

We found it is very important to protect the large trees that we finally get bridge-grafted. If there is anything a mouse likes better than a young tree, it's a bridge. Painting the bridge scions with grafting compound helps but we also try to protect the smaller trees with wire and the larger ones with stone.

Both AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and I would appreciate hearing from farmers about their successful control of mice. One thing growers should keep in mind, however, is that no matter how bad mice are they do keep orchards that have gone out of production from coming back the year after good prices.

# “AGRICO—FERTILIZED PASTURES CUT MILK PRODUCTION COSTS IN HALF!”



Herbert Putnam, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., with one of his prize-winning Ayrshires—Mapleside Lulu Lee, grand champion at several County Fairs and a top winner at N. Y. State Fair in '50. Mr. Putnam tells, below, how Agrico-fertilized pastures increased milk income \$7,000. a year from 75 head, while cutting milk production costs IN HALF. Suggesting that you, too, will be money ahead by fertilizing pastures with Agrico—NOW.

## “AGRICO AND A.A.C. SOIL SERVICE PAY GOOD RETURNS”

### “A LITTLE EXTRA AGRICO PAYS A LOT OF EXTRA PROFIT”



SAM (left) and VINCE D'AVERSA, Yardley, Pa.

Those baskets of corn displayed by the D'Aversa Bros., of Yardley, Pa., were harvested from equal areas in the same field—basket at right where they sidedressed with AGRICO; left, no side-dressing. D'Aversa Bros. say:

“We fertilized 90 acres with AGRICO FOR CORN, 500 lbs. per acre at planting. Then, on part of one field, we side-dressed with 300 lbs. Agrico per acre. The side-dressed corn yielded 110.2 bu. per acre, 19½ bu. MORE per acre than with no side-dressing. The extra Agrico, costing \$6.60 per acre, gave us \$29.25 MORE corn per acre!”

### IT PAYS TO PLOW DOWN 18% NORMAL



ELIAS SWARTLEY, Doylestown, Pa.

“For our '52 corn, before plowing down clover sod with manure, we applied 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, 1000 lbs. per acre, on part of the field, 500 lbs. per acre on another part, and no 18% NORMAL on the rest, applying AGRICO FOR CORN, 300 lbs. per acre, to the entire field at planting,” writes Elias Swartley, of Doylestown, Pa. “Yield with 1000 lbs. 18% NORMAL was 112.8 bu. per acre; with 500 lbs. 18% NORMAL, 96.3 bu., and with no plow down, 83.3 bu. per acre. Worth thinking about!”

“IN 1950, my 55 acres of permanent pasture carried 19 cows for the Summer, and with 55 head of Ayrshires, I had to barn feed heavily,” says Herbert D. Putnam, of Alexandria Bay, N. Y. “So I had A. A. C. Soil Service analyze the soil and give me recommendations, which I followed.

“That Fall, I plowed 20 acres and planted wheat and rye, seeding 6 acres with orchard grass and 14 acres with brome, applying 10 tons of manure, 750 lbs. 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, and 500 lbs. AGRICO FOR GRAIN 3-12-6 per acre. The next Spring I seeded ladino with the orchard grass and alfalfa with the brome, also seeding another 23 acres with alfalfa, ladino and brome, using oats as a nurse crop on 13 acres and Sudan grass on 10 acres, with the same fertilizer application.

“This 43 acres provided a lot more pasture in 1951, but I still had to use supplemental feed in July and August. In Fall '51 I topdressed all 43 acres with AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, 500 lbs. per acre.

### “\$7,000 More Milk—50% Less Cost per Cwt.”

“By April 16, 1952, I had a heavy growth on all 43 acres, so I turned 75 head out to pasture. The growth kept so far ahead of them that in late May I took off enough grass silage from 20 acres to fill a 200-ton silo. In early August, I harvested another 9 tons of hay from 9 acres.

“During Summer '52 I fed 1 lb. of grain to 7 lb. milk. The year before, I fed a 1-to-4 ratio. In 1951, with 55 head, milk production was about 9,000 lbs. per cow, but by 1952, with 75 head, it jumped to over 11,000 lbs. per cow. This meant \$7,000, MORE milk on pasture than in 1951, and my milk production costs per cwt. were ONE-HALF LESS than in '51.

“A.A.C. Soil Service and Agrico have already paid me tremendous dividends!”



GLENN SMITH, Oneida, N.Y.

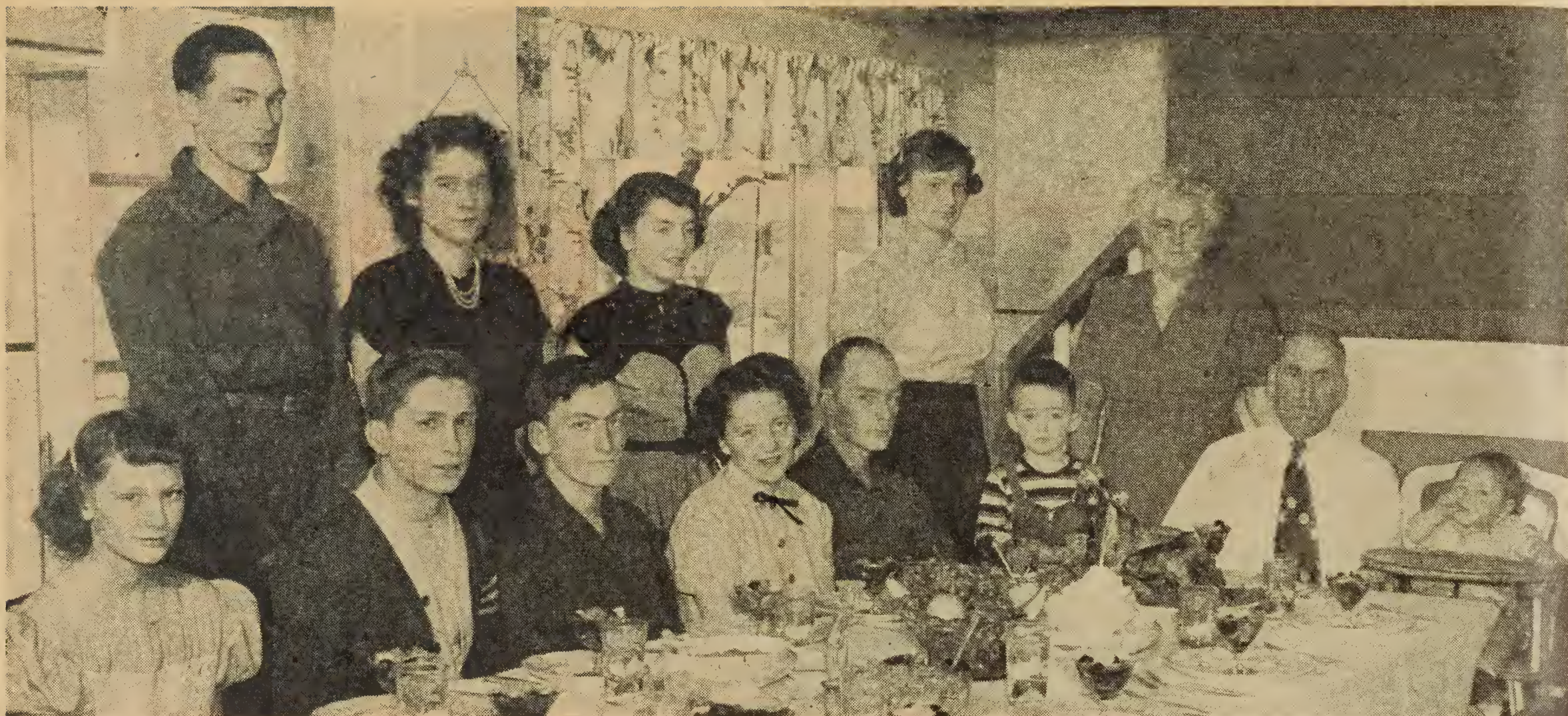
**\$877.20 PROFIT IN 90 DAYS!** “Last May 20, I turned 51 milkers onto unfertilized pasture and milk production fell 200 qts. a day, even with the same grain ration as in the barn,” says Glenn Smith, of Oneida, N.Y. “On June 1, I turned the herd onto pasture fertilized with Agrico, and they gained 250 lbs. milk a day. In 90 days' grazing, this meant \$900. more milk, plus a \$162. saving on barn feeding costs—a total gain of \$1,062., or a CLEAR NET PROFIT of \$877.20 over the cost of fertilizing with Agrico!”

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The Curtis family. From left to right standing: James, Mrs. James, Annette, Amy, and Mrs. Curtis. Seated: Nancy, Harold, Leslie, Mrs. David, David, David Jr., Mr. Carlton Curtis, and John who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Curtis.

## Meet This Pennsylvania Farm Family

*By Hugh Cosline*

**W**HEN the principal crop in western Pennsylvania was trees, a man by the name of Captain David Curtis came from Chenango County, New York, and settled on the farm where the fifth generation of Curtises are now living. The farm has never been out of the family.

The fifth generation—the children of Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Curtis—number seven, and the two oldest, David and Jim, are married and each have a young son to start the sixth generation. Harold is a freshman at Penn State, and Leslie and Annette are Juniors in High School, Amy is in Junior High School, and Nancy is in the sixth grade.

All of the children have been 4-H Calf Club members. It was back in 1941 that Mr. O. C. Tritt who is still County Agent of Warren County started a 4-H Club in the neighborhood of Columbus in the western part of the county.

In the Curtis dairy herd are six generations of animals, all descendants of the first Jersey 4-H heifer belonging to Jim. It is certainly an unusual circumstance, but as each generation came along, the first calf was a heifer and was raised; and as a result six generations have come along in a little over 12 years. Also in the herd are twelve descendants of a bull whose dam was the first 4-H Club heifer.

Mr. Curtis told me some interesting things about his start in farming. He was a little inclined toward teaching as a profession, but as he says, "I seemed to be the only boy interested in that generation, so I naturally took over the farm. However, I told my Dad that I would do it on condition that he would help me get started in purebreds."

The start was made in 1917 when eight purebred Jerseys were purchased from a herd in Crawford County and were driven home, a distance of forty miles, in two days. He and his father each owned half interest in the cows, but when Carleton Curtis bought the farm in 1924, he bought his father's in-



Both David and Jim have retail milk routes. They deliver on alternate days and wash bottles and get their load ready on the other.

Mr. Curtis, at the right and his four sons with a few of their fine herd of Jerseys.

terest in twelve milkers. Since that time the herd has grown to 140 head, 72 being milk producers.

In the early days butter was made and sold at retail. Then, back in depression days, a small retail milk business was started and now David and Jim each have a milk route.

I asked Mr. and Mrs. Curtis about hobbies and vacations. It appears that hobbies and trips center around farming and have included such things as attending sales, the Pennsylvania Farm Show at Harrisburg, purebred auctions, and farm meetings.

However, in 1948 a three weeks' trip was taken with the five younger children to the far west while David and Jim looked after the farm. I commented to Mr. Curtis that it must have been a bit crowded and asked him if he had a good time. With considerable enthusiasm he said, "It was the most wonderful time I ever had." Then in 1949, a five weeks' trip was taken to the south, this time with Amy and Nancy and Mrs. Curtis' parents.

As is the case with all farms some changes have occurred over the years. This is still a dairy farm but there is some diversification in that milk is sold at retail and there are a considerable number of sales of purebred Jerseys. In addition to these changes, the chief one has been in stepping up the quality of roughage and the adoption of grass silage as one kind of roughage.

Mr. Curtis has been active in a good many things which, in the strictest sense, you could not call farming. This has been a church family. Mr. Curtis has been on his church board for twenty-five years and President of the Board for at least twenty years. He is a Director in his local Farm Supplies Co-operative. He is on the Executive Board of the Warren County Extension Service and has been a member of the School Board for some eighteen years.

I made some inquiries as to how the younger generation had kept their interest in the farm. Of course the big answer was membership in the 4-H Club. Mrs. Curtis mentioned with some amusement that for some years the boys objected to the inclusion of girls in the club but finally agreed.

"I always paid the boys for work on the farm as soon as they were through school," said Mr. Curtis. A new farm was purchased each time a son married to provide a home for them. In answer to my inquiry about an allowance, I was told that there had been no allowances but it was understood that money would be forthcoming for any legitimate request. Perhaps this is worth a comment because it indicates a sense of responsibility which so many young farm people have and which prevents them from taking advantage of so liberal an arrangement.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Curtis believe that the farm is the ideal place to raise a family because the children are kept busy enough to keep them out of mischief and are able to develop a sense of responsibility.

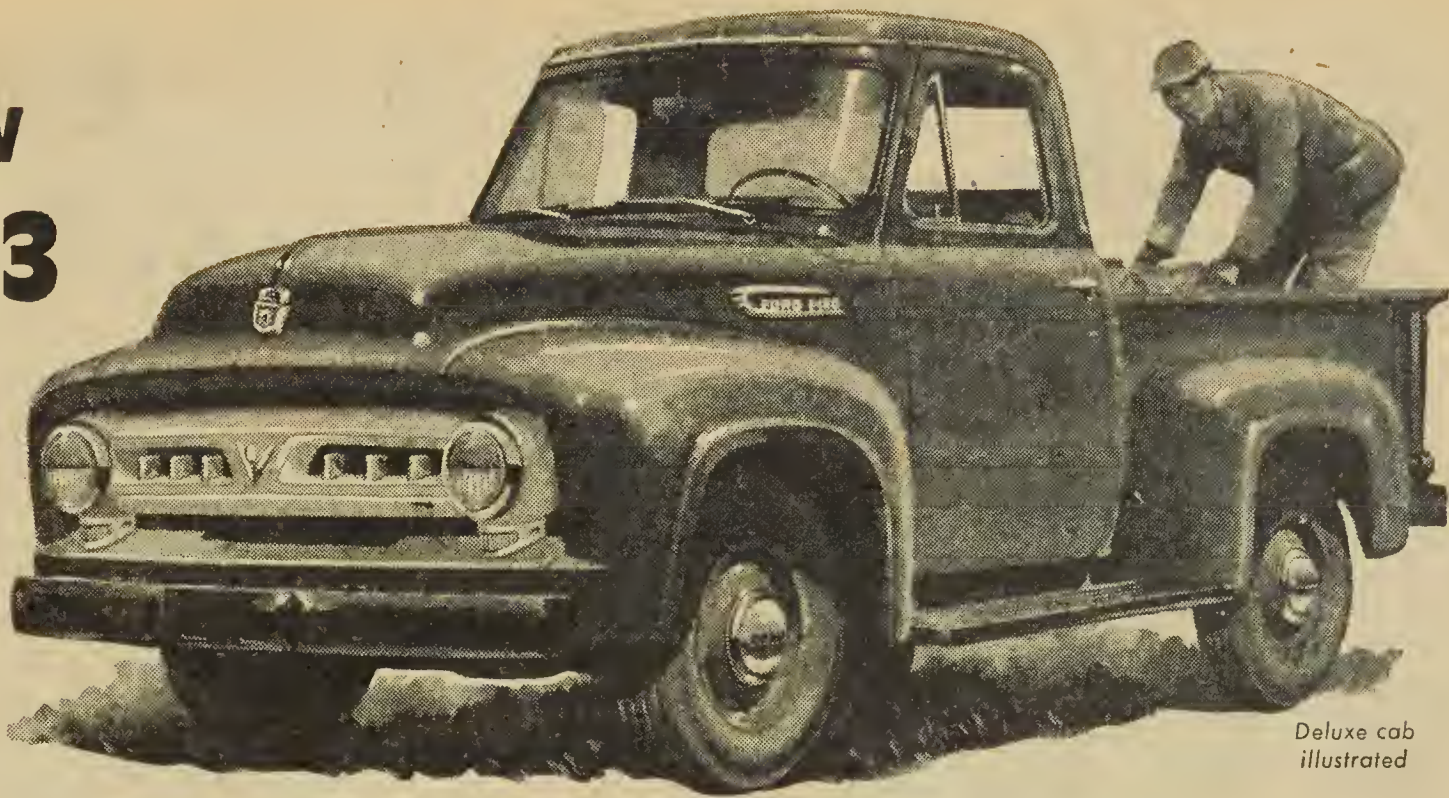




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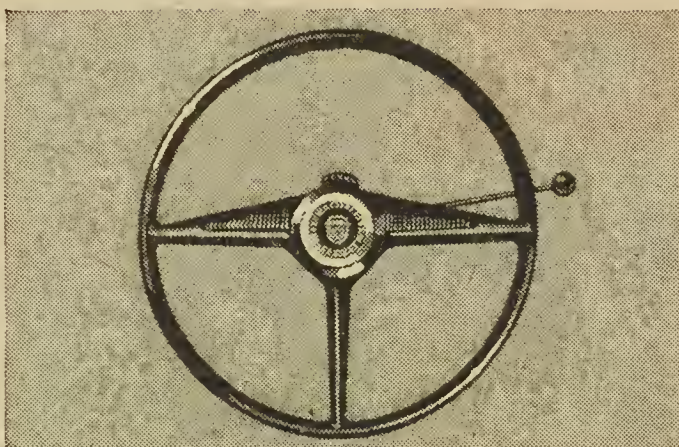


Deluxe cab illustrated

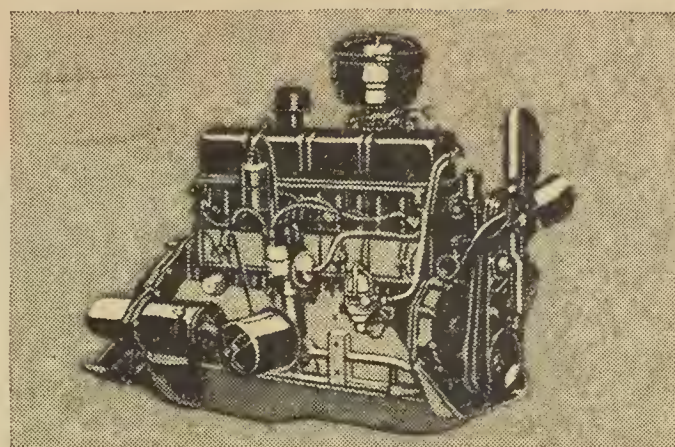
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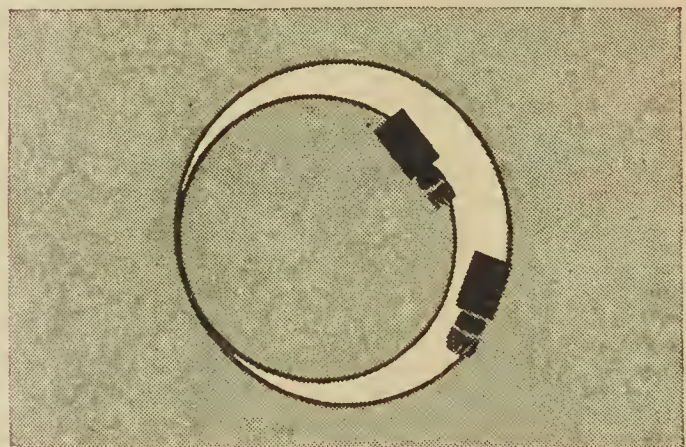
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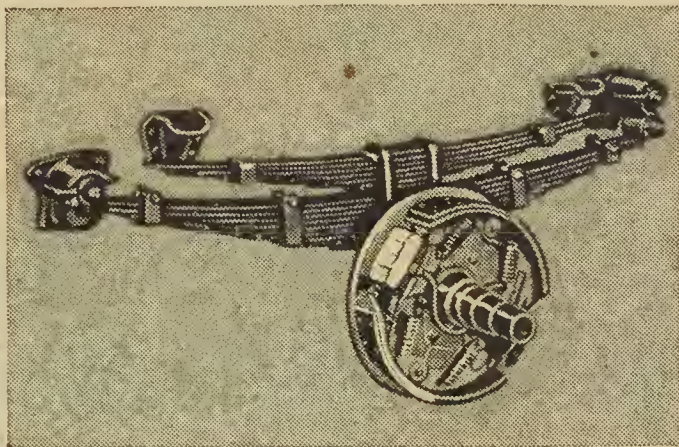
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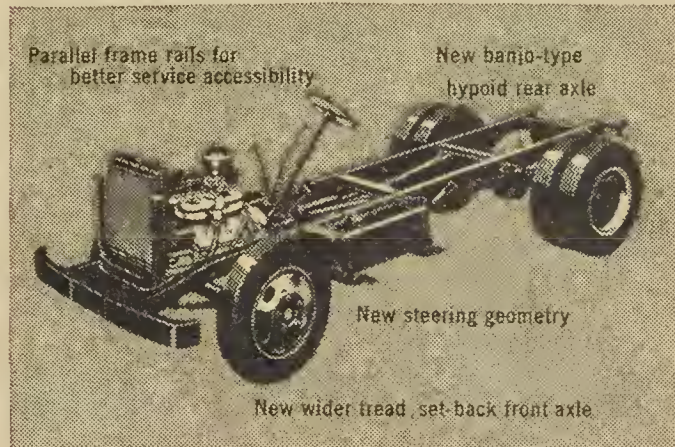
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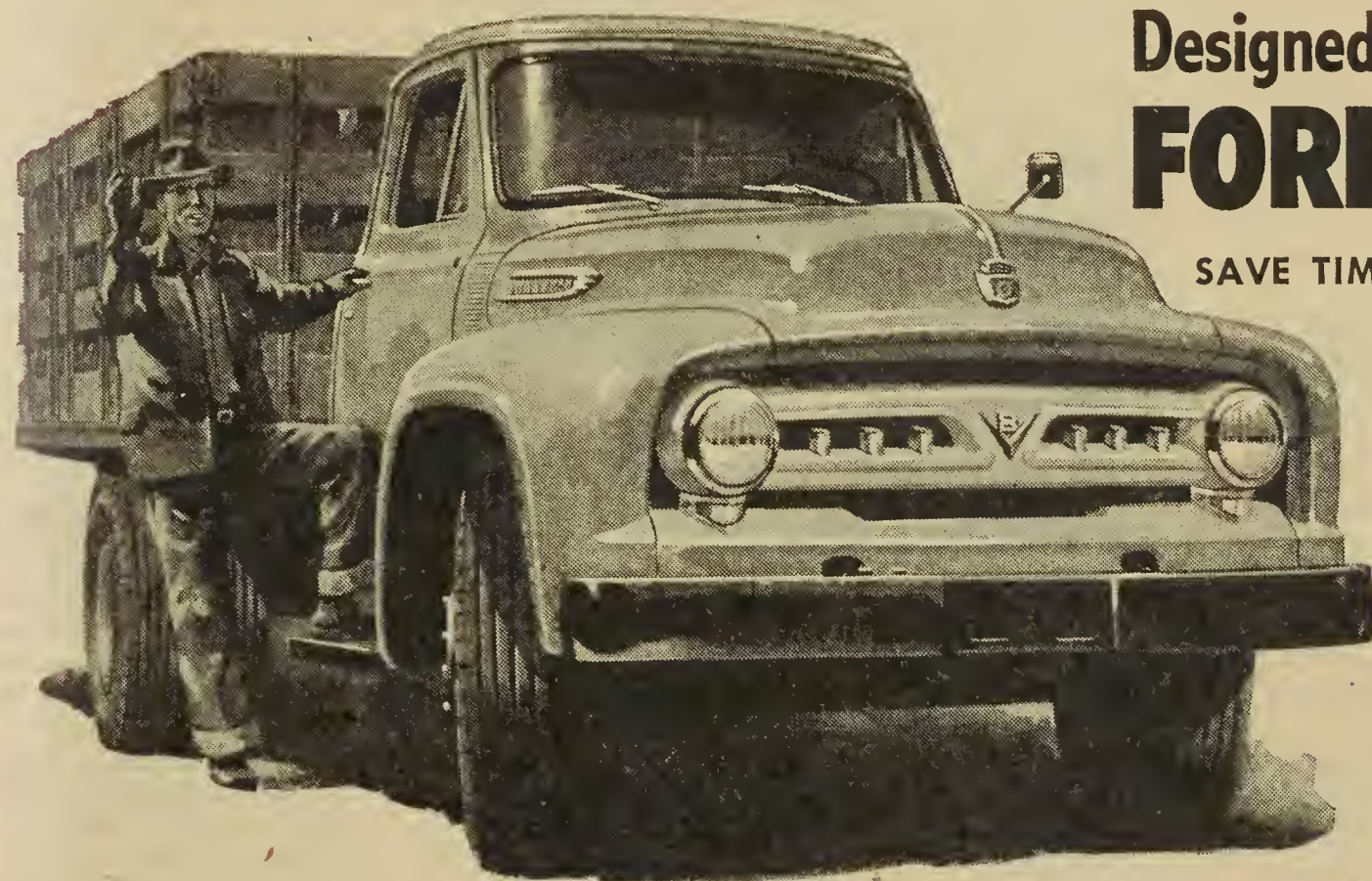
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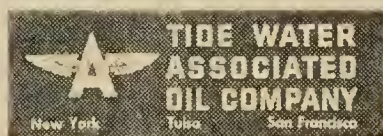


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# Your LAWN



**A** GREEN lawn is the foundation for all your efforts to have a beautiful home surrounded by shrubs and flowers.

Too often the lawn is far below what the owner wants, and the chief reason is lack of plant food and lime. Many a cow pasture these days is growing better grass than most lawns because dairymen have been sold on the idea of liberal use of lime and fertilizer.

Some home owners prefer a grass lawn. I like plenty of clover so I spread ground limestone at least every third or fourth year at the rate of 20 to 40 pounds per 1,000 square feet. All that's necessary is to pace off the lawn and get an approximation of the number of square feet. Early spring is a good time to put it on though any time of year will do. If you want a grass lawn, the lime is less necessary but fertilizer is more essential.

#### Fertilizer

If you like clover, spread 15 to 20 pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer on each 1,000 square feet of lawn. Do it early in the spring. Then add half as much in June and the same amount in the fall. If the lawn grows too rapidly to please you, you can stop fertilizing until you think it needs more. If you object to clover, you can use a fertilizer



containing nitrogen only. You could use about 10 pounds of ammonium sulfate or nitrate of soda per 1,000 square feet, or 6 or 7 pounds of ammonium nitrate. The figures I suggest are rough. You can add too much but you aren't likely to do it. Put it on when the grass is dry, preferably just before a rain.

#### Weeds

When you have added lime and fertilizer liberally, you have taken the first big step in controlling dandelions and other weeds.

Then you can use a commercial weed killer according to directions, but be very sure none of it blows on your

flowers and shrubs. I know it isn't as effective as a fine spray, but I have used a sprinkling pot, of course diluting the weed killer accordingly. It's much safer.

#### Mowing

Some home owners mow the lawn too short. In the spring months I find it necessary to mow about every four days but I cut the grass at least 1½ inches high. Sometimes the growth is so heavy that I do some raking, but I prefer to leave the clippings unless they are so heavy that they may smother the grass.

In midsummer I mow once a week or even at longer intervals in a drought. It is especially bad to cut the grass short just as a dry time is around the corner. Wait a day or two, then if you have a good rain, mow it.

#### Repairing

In time you can develop a fair lawn on a reasonably smooth field without fitting and reseeding. You may want to try it if you have a large area with flower beds and shrubs, and which is therefore difficult to plow and fit.

You can fill low spots early in the spring. Grass will grow through an inch of dirt or you can scatter seed on the bare spots. You can remove "humps" by shaving with a sharp shovel, removing some dirt and replacing the sod. You may never get it as smooth as a golf course but on a large area it will be quite satisfactory.

#### Rolling

Rolling is not intended to make a rough lawn smooth. The purpose of rolling early in the spring is to push the grass into the ground when it has been heaved out by frost.

Rolling isn't absolutely essential but if you do it, do it early when it will do some good. Our lawn roller was made from a milk can, a piece of pipe, a lawn mower handle, and some cement and sand to fill the can. It cost very little and works perfectly.

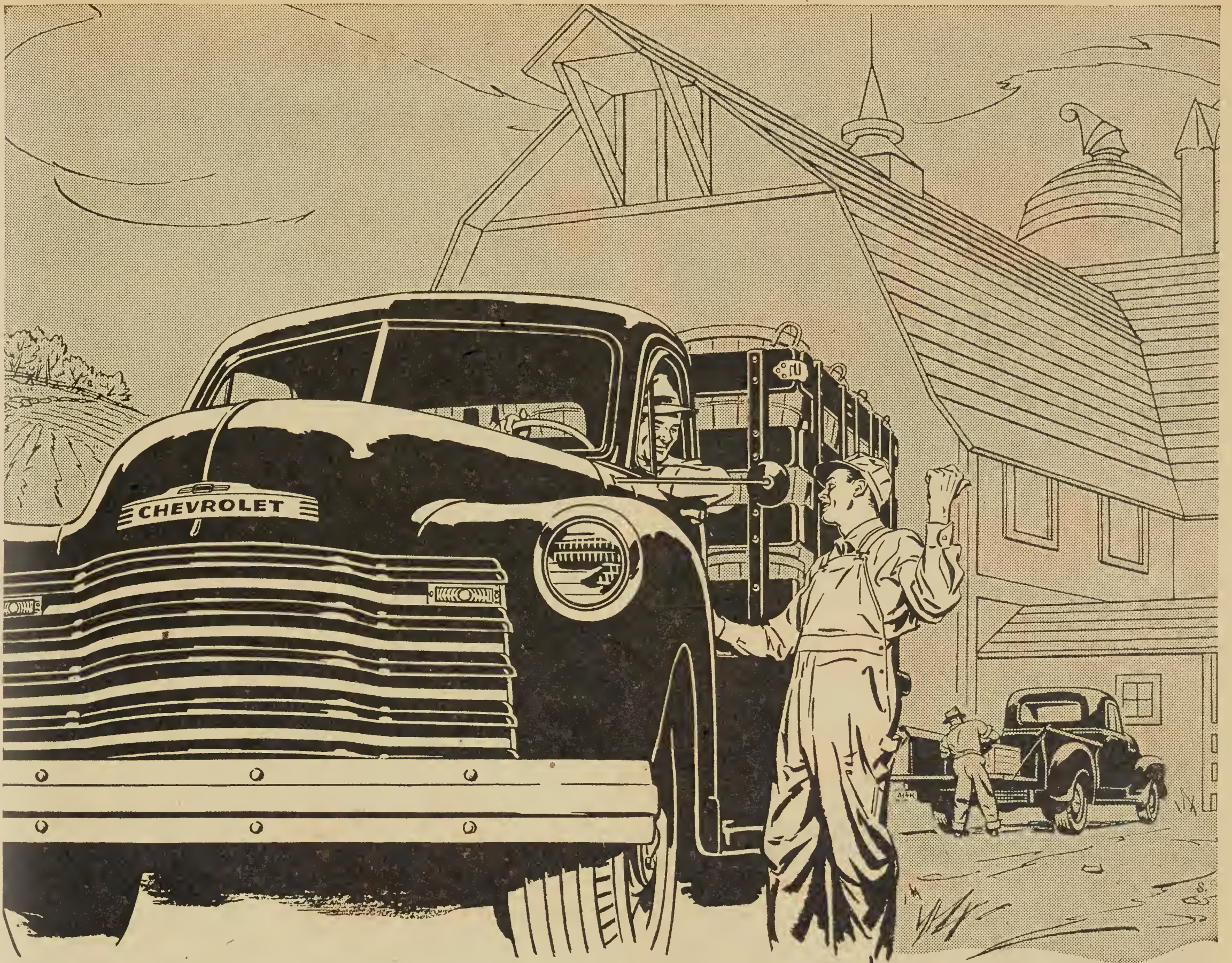
#### New Lawns

Today we are talking about managing a lawn so will dismiss the job of building a lawn by saying that here again the chief essential is plant food. Add plenty of that, grade the lawn carefully, sow high quality seed suited to your location and you should have a fine lawn.—H.C.



It won't be long now! Gardening takes plenty of labor so don't skimp on the fertilizer.





(Continuation of standard equipment and trim illustrated is dependent on availability of material.)

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There are plenty of good, sound and solid reasons why 1953 Chevrolet trucks will do your work at the lowest possible cost.

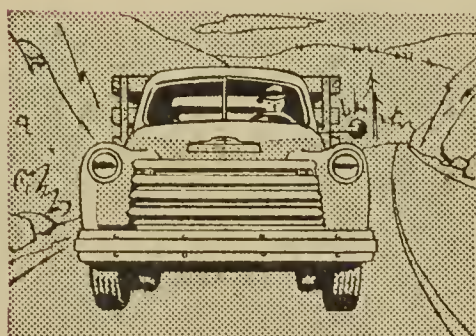
To name just a few: With Chevrolet, you don't waste money on too much truck—or too little truck. Chevrolet trucks are factory-matched to your job with every unit engineered for the work your truck will do.

Then, too, Chevrolet trucks *list for less than any*

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Add to these facts the gas-and-oil economy for which Chevrolet is well and widely known and there is room for just one conclusion: Chevrolet trucks are built to do more work for less money.

So, before you buy *any* truck, let your Chevrolet dealer show you how 1953 Chevrolet advance-design trucks can cut your costs. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



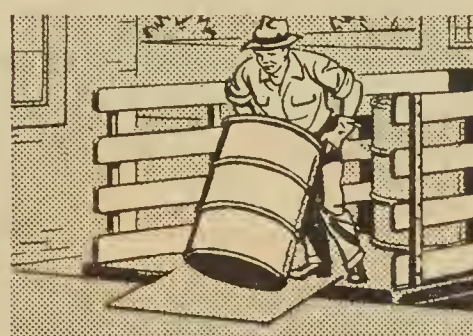
### Greater Gasoline Mileage

The greatly advanced high-compression Loadmaster engine in heavy-duty models not only delivers more power, it reduces gas consumption, too! The Thrift-master engine has long been famous for low-cost operation.



### List for Less

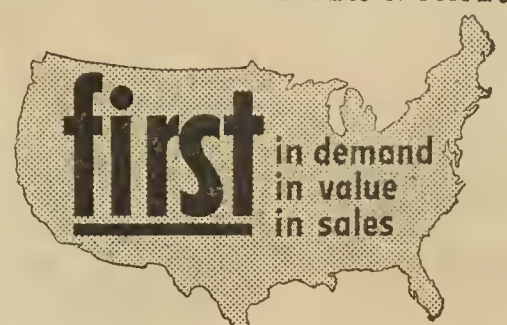
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Valve-in-Head engine design means extra gas and oil economy as well as greater stamina. The rugged strength of axles, frames, cabs and other units assures your truck of longer life and lower-cost upkeep.

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## How to Whip Weeds In Your Pasture and Hay Fields

By JOHN E. BAYLOR

Assistant Extension Specialist in Farm Crops, New Jersey College of Agriculture

**H**OW weedy are your pasture and hay fields? Results of the New Jersey Hay Survey indicate that about 4% of all the hay harvested in our state during the 3 summers—1949-1951—was so weedy that it could not meet the numerical hay standards. In addition, another 25% of the hay harvested contained over 5% of undesirable weeds.

If our New Jersey data can be used as a criteria for the 12 northern states, it indicates that about 635,000 tons of hay produced in this area in 1953 will contain over 25% undesirable weed species. In addition, another 4 million tons will contain over 5% of these troublesome weeds. And research has shown that these weeds represent almost a complete loss as far as feed value is concerned!

Weeds are a real problem in many of our pastures, too. Not only do they compete with our desirable pasture plants but, worse, certain species such as garlic can cause off flavors in milk and if eaten by dairy animals in production may result in the loss of sale of milk.

The most predominant troublesome weed species in our grasslands are perennial in nature, that is they continue to live and produce new growth year after year. Annuals, such as chickweed, mustard and pigweed, can be a serious problem in newly seeded fields, but once a good sod is established, these weeds usually are not a serious problem.

Ridding our pastures and haylands of weeds is at best a difficult problem. And while chemicals are a real weapon in our war on weeds, remember, they should be used to supplement and not replace good cultural practices.

To do an effective job you must use all the tricks known, including good crop rotations, the use of clean seed, early cutting and regular clipping, as well as the new herbicides now on the market.

On the other hand don't sell these new chemicals short. If you use them

wisely and according to recommendations they can mean hundreds of dollars to you in terms of higher yields and better quality from your grassland acres.

Here in a nutshell is the latest information available on the use of herbicides to control the most serious weeds in your pastures and haylands. Because of the limitations of space, it is impossible to include all of the details to follow for best results. Therefore, if you are planning to try one of these materials for the first time, be sure to get in touch with your local agricultural authority for his suggestions regarding their use.

1. Wild garlic or onion in pastures—Use 1 to 1½ pounds acid equivalent of 2,4-D ester in 10 or more gallons of solution per acre. Apply in early spring or fall when garlic is 6" or less tall. Treat 3 consecutive years for complete eradication. Treatment will retard or kill ladino clover.
2. Susceptible broadleaved weeds in pasture—Use ½ to 1½ pounds acid equivalent 2,4-D (rate depends on species) in 10 or more gallons of solution per acre. Apply when weeds are young. Treatment will retard or kill ladino clover. Excellent practice to destroy broadleaved weeds in pastures to be plowed under.
3. Annual weeds in spring grains underseeded with legumes—Use (1) 1 to 1½ quarts of Dow Premerge or Sinox PE in 25-50 gallons solution per acre in spring when oats are 2" to 6" tall and weeds are very small or (2) ¼ pound acid equivalent MCP in 5 to 7 gallons solution per acre when oats are 6" to 15" tall. Do not use MCP if alfalfa or birdsfoot trefoil is underseeded legume and for other legumes be sure you have a good canopy of oats and weeds before treating!
4. Chickweed in alfalfa or other legumes—Use (1) 1 pound Dinitro (Sinox W or Dow Select preferred) in 20-40 gallons of solution per



—Photo courtesy RESEARCH IN REVIEW, Univ. of Mass., Amherst.

Here we have some spinach part of which was sprayed with Chloro IPC immediately after it was planted. This is a relatively new chemical for controlling weeds in small seeded crops such as spinach, beets, and lettuce.



acre. Apply any time in fall after 1st killing frost, but before chickweed mats. Spring treatment not generally effective. Treatments most economical on new seedings. Or (2) Two to three pounds Chloro IPC in 20-40 gallons of solution per acre. Time of treatment same as above. Use **Chloro IPC on pure legume stands only**. Will kill grasses as well as chickweed.

5. **Canada thistle**—Use 1-1½ pounds acid equivalent 2,4-D ester in 15-20 gallons solution. Spot treat problem areas when thistles are in bud stage. Good coverage important. Eradication not possible in one year.
6. **Quackgrass in small areas**—Use 50-100 pounds TCA in 50-100 gallons solution. Spot treat problem areas only. Combine treatment with cultivation. On large areas fallow is most economical practice.
7. **Chicory, curled dock, wild carrots, ox-eye daisy**—Use ¾ to 1½ pounds acid equivalent 2,4-D in 15-20 gallons solution. Spot treat problem areas when weeds are in vegetative stage of growth.
8. **Yellow rocket (winter cress)**—Use ½ pound acid equivalent 2,4-D in 10 or more gallons of solution per acre where legumes are not present. Apply in spring or fall. No effective treatment available where legumes are present.
9. **Horsenettle, nutgrass, milkweed, bedstraw**—No effective economical chemical control known. These weeds must be controlled by cultivation, fallow and good management. 1½ pounds per acre 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T applied before flowering in combination with cultivation will help to control horsenettle. Prevent seed production of all species by mowing, hand pulling or spot treatment with temporary soil sterilants.

Two other materials, still in the experimental stage, show additional promise for controlling weeds in forage crops. Probably the one most Northeastern farmers will be interested in is 4-Chloro phenoxyacetic acid. This material is similar to 2,4-D and MCP as far as controlling annual broadleaved weeds is concerned but is less toxic to legumes than either of the other two materials. 4-Chloro is being tested widely this year.

The second new material under way is Maleic hydrazide. This material is a growth inhibitor that has, according to reports from the South, been effective for controlling wild garlic and onion. Its place in the Northeast has yet to be established.

And by the end of 1953 there will probably be other new materials that look even better than the ones already available.

So keep in close touch with your own agricultural experiment station regarding progress in this field. If materials aren't available this year to control your specific weed problem, they may be in 1954.

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RED STEER comes in many analyses to meet the needs of your crops and soil. It is Swift's reliable plant food for general crops. Also, PASTURGRO, Swift's specialized pasture maker in the green plaid bag.





# Funny Farm Gates

By Eric Wahleen



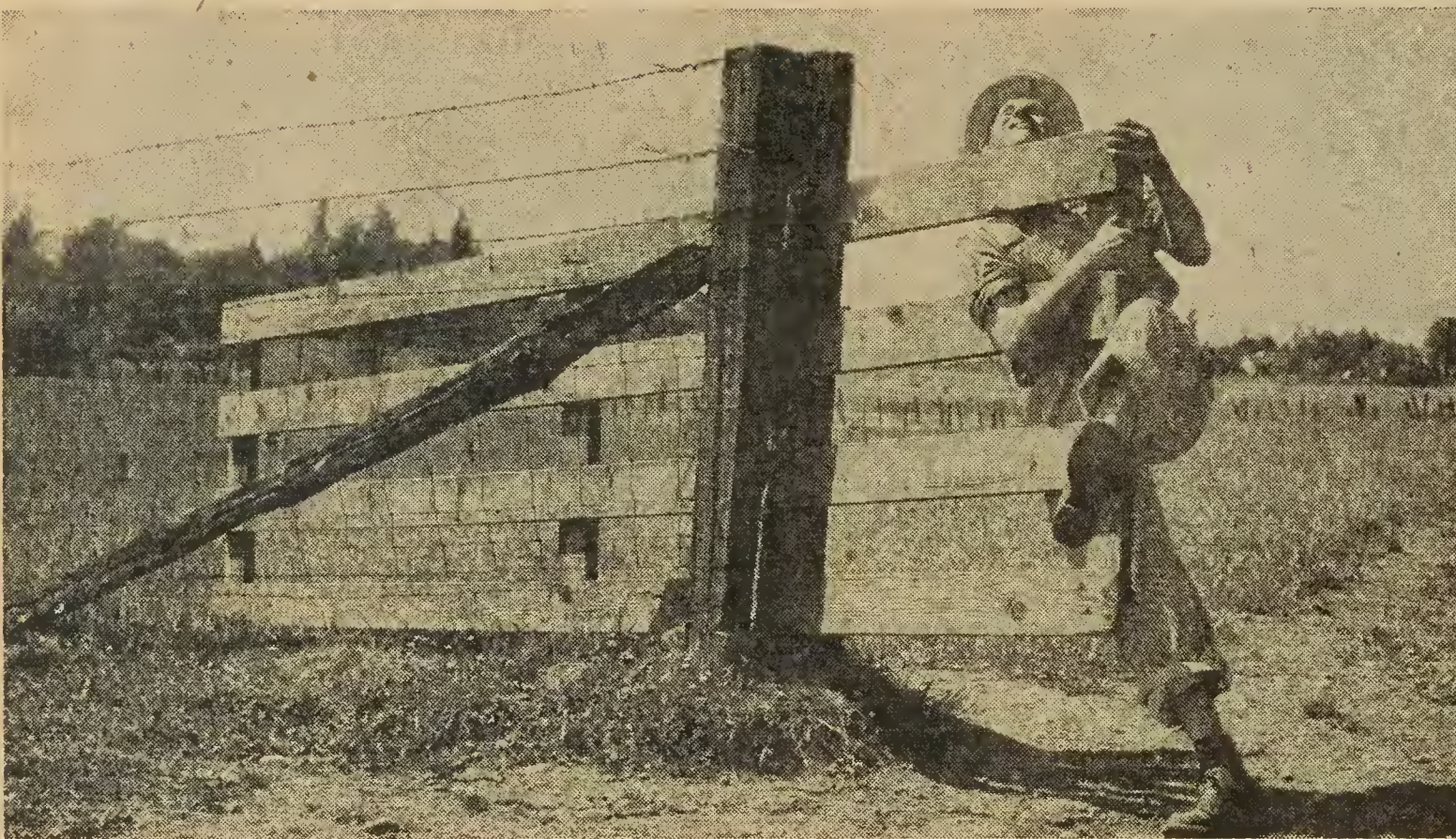
**G**ATES are a very important part of any acreage that lies out in the open country. Once you have a fence to keep one part of your farm from lapping over on another part, a gate—broadly defined as a means of closing a hole in your fence—becomes an absolute necessity if one is to have easy access to greener pastures on the other side.

Being mechanical contraptions conceived and constructed by human beings, gates come in a wide variety of styles, all of which are subject to a varied array of failures. When the need arises to get through them, they can be stubborn, obstinate, temper-trying, and more-than-

a-man-should-be-asked-to-bear. They also give in to various forces of nature, including gravity, weathering, rust and slow rot, all of which have a tendency to counteract the efforts of any farmer attempting to keep ends meeting and the cows out of the cornfield.

It might be well to mention that there are two ends to a gate, one end fastened to the fence. This end stands still and watches to see what happens to anyone who attempts to operate the other end. And that's where the trouble begins. The fellows in these pictures are having plenty! How about you?

THE WIRE GATE: is a continuation of a barbed wire fence that shrinks when it is left unattended in a hot summer sun for any length of time—or so it seems to this guy.



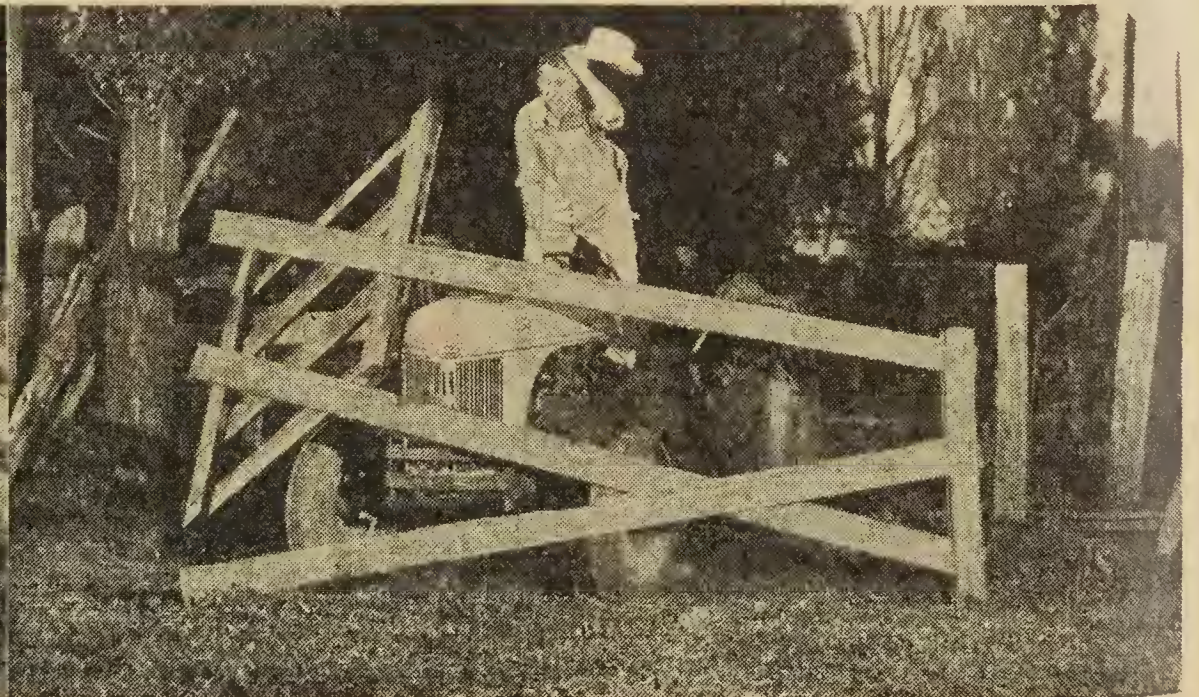
THE SLIDING GATE: operating on a point of balance in the middle, is an ingenious device which waves waggishly at the far end of the fulcrum point. Stubbornly determined though this farmer may be, it's his gate and he's stuck with it.



THE VOLGA BOATMAN effect is achieved by using your sturdy gate for a free ride over a mud puddle in the lane leading to the barn. Who knows, maybe you'll find a lost calf in the muck.

THE HAY-WIRE GATE: started out as a pole-gate but somehow or other wound up as an odds and ends combination that resembles a booby trap on a battlefield. The decision must always be there—to have it openly collapse at a touch, or climb through—a rending decision that can rip your clothes to shreds.

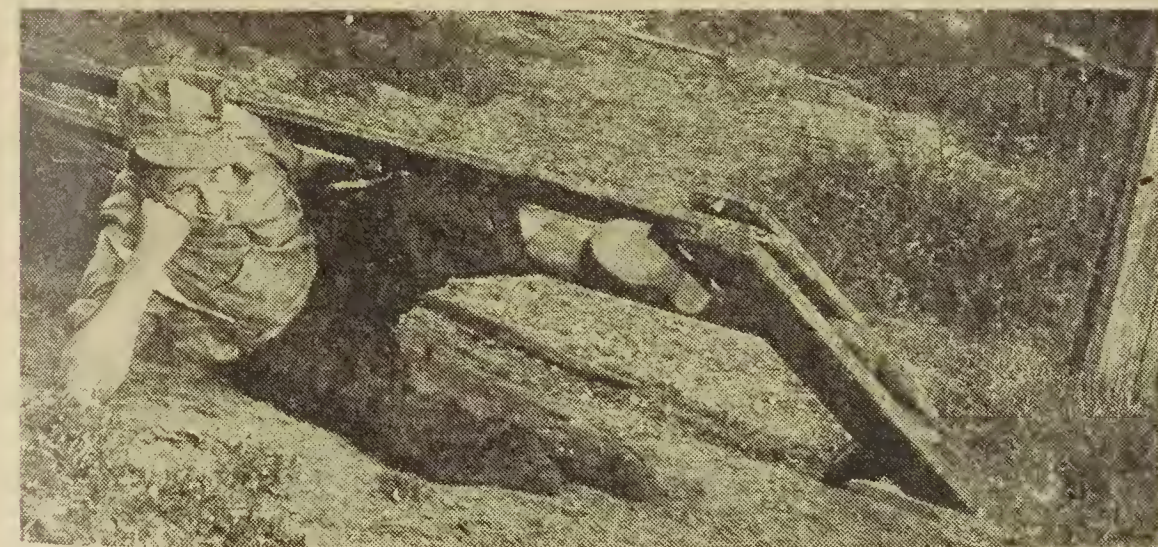
THE DOUBLE GATE: that swings open at the touch of a finger and swings back just as easily when the wind blows in the wrong direction, is a temper-trying proposition, but who's to blame when you've miscalculated your tractor's pick-up ability, and the gate collapses instead of opening.







**THE ELECTRIC GATE:** A simple device that's as easy to climb over as to open—until you suddenly remember you forgot to shut off the juice when you left the barn. Then touching it will keep you on your toes for the rest of the day.



Tangling with the hingeless wonder invariably occurs to your neighbor's gate whenever you use it, which means you'll have to effect immediate repairs whether you want to or not.

Let's take our gate and go home where we can think this thing over. There **MUST** be a way to construct a gate that will never ever give anybody any trouble any more!



## APRIL FARM BULLETIN

### SPRING TONIC for your Tractor

It's vitally important, right now, to rid your engine crankcase, final drive, and gear case of thin, worn-out lubricants and replace with proper summer-grade motor oil and gear oil for the heavy-service operation to come.

Make sure crankcase and gear case are flushed thoroughly before adding new lubricants.

This is also a good time to install a new oil filter cartridge, and to make an over-all inspection of the lubrication system for oil leaks and other signs of possible trouble.

Tip: For a complete guide to preparing your tractor for spring and summer



operation, send for your free copy of the *Gulf Farm Tractor Guide*. Just mail a post-card request to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 1509, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

\* \* \*



### TIRE-SAVING TIP

During your spring plowing, remember that 4 lbs. additional pressure is required in the furrow wheel tire—to offset the transfer of weight to the furrow wheel caused by the tilt of the tractor. Proper pressures: inflate *land wheel tire* to 12 lbs., *furrow wheel tire* to 16 lbs.

### LADIES: Now is the Time!

While you're busy with spring house-cleaning, better spray your woolen carpets and upholstered furniture with *Gulf Trak*. Carpet beetles can do just as much damage as moths, but *Gulf Trak*, with 6% DDT, kills both these hungry pests and their larvae.

And when you store winter woollens away, remember that a spraying of *Trak* will give them year-long protection against moth damage. Used as directed, it won't shrink or stain color-fast woolen materials, so you can use it with complete confidence. *Trak* is good for woollens—bad for moths!

Why drain out **permanent-type** anti-freeze?



Answer: After a full season of use, injurious acidic products may start to form in any permanent-type anti-freeze. Leaving it in the engine throughout the year can result in ruinous corrosion of the entire cooling system.

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Here's the complete answer to *all* your farm lubrication problems. Your best way of combining BIG VALUE with *small* inventory:

**1. Gulfpride H. D.**, the high detergency oil for both old and new engines, protects against sludge deposits and against corrosion and rust. Prevents plugging of piston rings and clogging of oil screens, and reduces oil consumption over the life of the engine.

**2. Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant**, for *all* conventional transmissions and differentials, and final drives.

**3. Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease**—saves you the expense and bother of handling from five to seven separate greases.



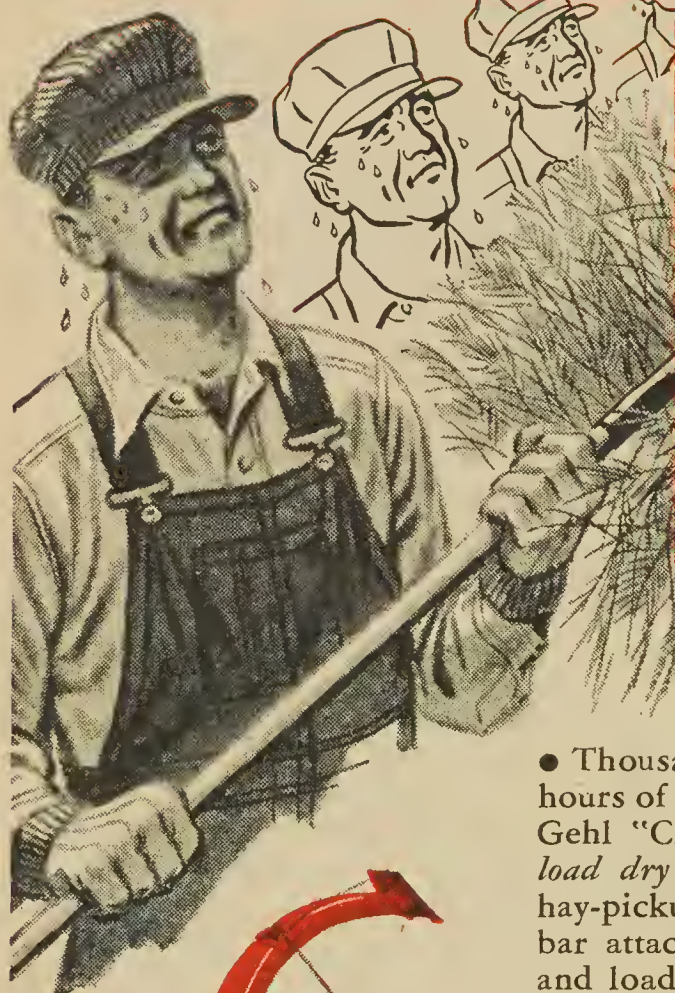
Thrifty Farmers  
**GO GULF**



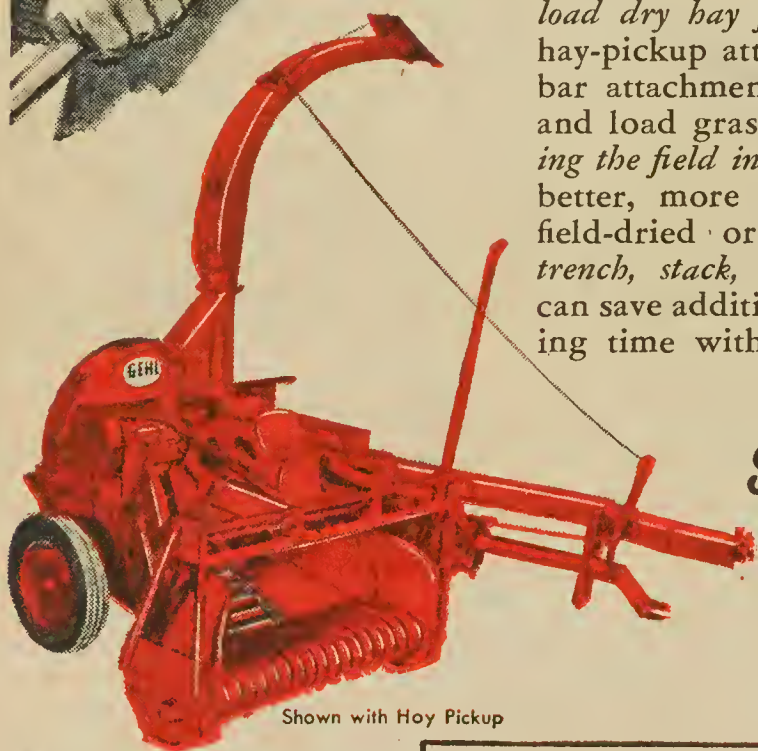
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## The Shortcomings of Organic Fertilizers

By MARK ROBINSON  
Wyoming Co., Pa., Dairyman

THERE is at present a highly vocal group of people who are arguing strongly that chemical fertilizers are ruining the country in general, and agriculture in particular. Among the harmful things of which chemical fertilizers stand accused, are causing hardpan, destroying tilth, producing crops susceptible to disease, and producing crops doubly unfit for human consumption. The crops produced are, they say, on the one hand, lacking in a long list of health giving substances; and, on the other hand, contain an equally long list of harmful substances.

This same school of thought claims that organic farming, using natural rock fertilizers and compost, produces a marvelous tilth, bumper crops of disease-resistant plants, and extraordinarily health-giving foods. Furthermore these organic methods are not only less expensive and more economical and profitable, but also more natural.

### We Tried It

Our situation provided a perfect demonstration for what organic farming could do. Most of our land consists of a shallow topsoil, from past erosion, on top of several feet of heavy clay, and all firmly supported by hardpan. The limiting factor in the success of our dairy operation was our chronic roughage shortage resulting from our low yields. Grassland farming was our best bet because we could not get our crops in on time in the spring on our late soil.

About the time we decided to change over from corn silage and hay to grass silage, as the result of several years successful experience, our barn burned down, leaving us short of time and money. For several years we did no re-seeding or fertilizing of our meadows, except for spreading our considerable amount of manure. The result was that our legumes, chiefly ladino clover, left us and our yields dropped. At the same time we rebuilt our barn larger than before. Although we had been short of roughage once in a while before, our shortage now became chronic.

Forced to do something, we began re-seeding the poorest quarter of our meadows annually with manure and 1500 pounds of 0-20-7 to the acre. This had immediate and excellent results. We hoped that this treatment would last until we came around again four years later. Unfortunately, after two years our good strong stands of ladino and timothy had faded into a poor stand of timothy. Rock fertilizers appealed to me as a longer-lasting fertilizer which would support a meadow through a longer time.

### It Wasn't Cheap

I went to the organic farming center, Emmaus, Penna., and discussed my situation with them. I got their recommendations and followed them exactly. We reseeded 80 acres with manure, one ton of greensand to the acre, and one-half ton of rock phosphate to the acre. The results were extremely disappointing. We came the closest we ever have to a seeding failure. Perhaps we benefited our soil in the long run; I certainly hope so, but it was not an economical program. It did not give us the results we had to have, and it was not cheap.

Next I turned to the Soil Conservation Service of the USDA for advice. Their recommendations were:

1. Topdress the old sod which would be plowed next with manure and nitrogen in the spring.



2. Keep the manure and nitrogen off the legume sods.

3. Topdress the legume sods annually with superphosphate and potash.

4. Maintain the lime level satisfactory to legumes.

In the spring of 1952, we topdressed our pastures with 200 pounds of nitrate of soda and 200 pounds of muriate of potash to the acre. We topdressed with manure the old meadows from which we were going to make silage and then plow and reseed. After making our grass silage we spread 750 pounds of 0-14-14 per acre all over the farm at considerable expense.

### No Shortage Now

The results were that we had the longest pasture season on record, although the rainfall was not especially favorable. We did not go on barn feed until October 20th. At this time, March 9, we have a three months supply of roughage on hand. My conclusion is that while chemical fertilizer is expensive if used in the proper heavy amount, it pays and is, therefore, economical.

With regard to the quality of crops produced by chemical fertilizer, I would like to mention our small garden. Last year we used plenty of manure and corn fertilizer on it. My wife and I felt we had an excellent yield of perfectly delicious vegetables, which we are still enjoying through the courtesy of our freezer.

We dusted only once, and the vegetables were practically free from disease and insect damage, despite the heavy dose of chemical fertilizer applied. As far as the health value of our garden produce is concerned, fairness requires me to state that it did not prevent my daughter from getting the chickenpox.

### Partly Right

My conclusion is that the organic farming people are right when they emphasize the value of manure, sawdust, shavings, spoiled hay, or any other kind of organic matter which can be added to the soil. If that kind of material has not been rotted down, our experience indicates you must add nitrogen to it or your soil will suffer a deficit. Unrotted sawdust in heavy quantities will actually take nitrogen from the soil, temporarily, to meet its own requirements for nitrogen to help it rot.

When the organic farmers condemn chemical fertilizers, and recommend natural rock fertilizers alone, my unfortunate experience makes me feel they are very wrong. We now look on chemical fertilizer as a profitable investment rather than an expense.

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## VENTILATING A Dairy Barn with an ELECTRIC FAN

By HAROLD GULVIN,  
Extension Engineer,  
Rhode Island University

**S**HOULD a dairyman spend \$200 to ventilate his dairy stable? The answer should be a decided yes, as many farmers will agree. But there are far too many who have put off ventilating too long. Perhaps they are not aware that, thanks to the availability of electricity on most dairy farms, it is easy to ventilate and, what is more important, at a very reasonable cost. Generally this would mean one fan driven by an electric motor.

In the past, a ventilating system usually meant a commercially-made or a homemade flue running from the dairy stable to some point higher than the peak of the roof. The flue was usually topped with a small flat or gabled roof to keep out the rain and snow. The flue had to be made tight and well insulated because a cold flue would not create a draft, and often moisture condensed on the inside surface.

On some days the flue worked well; on others it even worked in reverse. On humid days when you wanted to move the damp air from the stable, just no air would stir. Dairy men wanted a more dependable ventilating device than a flue.

If \$200 worth of fan equipment can ventilate a 25-cow stable worth \$400 per cow or \$10,000, it is a very good investment from the point of view of long life for the building.

### Barns Last Longer

If the fan installation cost is spread over ten years, the cost per year is only \$20 as protection for a \$10,000 building — very reasonable insurance, indeed. I know of many barns where fans have been running winter and summer for more than ten years with no repairs. Of course this implies good quality to start with and an occasional blade-cleaning and motor-oiling.

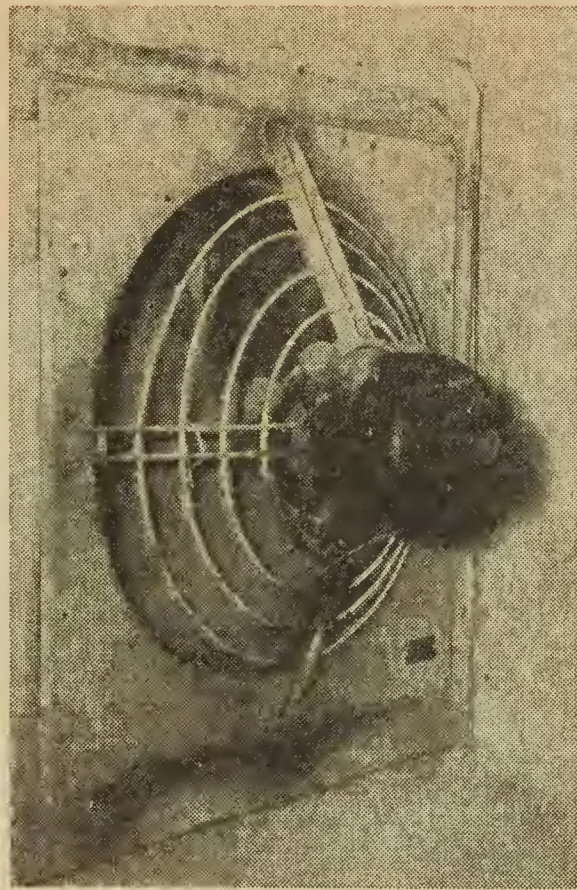
If you have 25 cows worth an average of \$250 each, the \$20 per year suggested for the installation cost of a fan is very reasonable insurance on the health of those cows. \$200 is less than the cost of one cow.

Two years ago I received a call from a county agent to visit a farm where a cow had died of pneumonia. The young owner had decided to warm up the barn building by installing insulation board on the ceilings and walls. It became so warm and damp within the stable, now that the cracks had been covered, that it was necessary to open the windows. Unfortunately, the stable was crowded and some of the cows were pretty close to the sloped-in, open windows. The air struck the window glass, bounced up to the now-smooth ceiling and down onto the backs of the nearest cows. One of those cows died, several others were sick; the veterinarian had just left as I arrived.

Drafts on the animals were prevented by installing a fan of correct capacity on the leeward side of the stable, running it constantly, and thereby drawing small quantities of fresh air through well-distributed window cracks about the stable. There have been no further ventilation casualties in that barn.

### Kept Moisture In

In another case, I preceded the veterinarian to the barn. It was a crisp, cold, winter day. The barn was new,



with a tight asphalt roof and a very waterproof exterior of imitation brick. There was no chance for water to get into this new building, not even through the small louvers at each end of the barn. But it was very wet inside; in fact it was practically raining on the inside despite the fact that it was a clear and cold day outside. The roofing nails were dripping frost in the open part where the owner had some sheep.

The barn had been built so watertight that it could not breathe. The animals drank water from the water bowls, but there was no place for the moisture from the animal's lungs to leave the building, except possibly from the two small openings at each end of the barn.

The installation of a fan, of the proper size for the animals using the building, in one of the louver openings corrected the unhealthy, high-humidity conditions and permitted the young stock to recover their health. The fan made it possible to move the correct amount of air from the building at all times. A thermostat would shut it entirely off if the temperature dropped too severely, or in a better way—run the fan at half capacity.

Moisture is the villain, causing both rot and sickness. Electrically driven and controlled fans are the answer.

### The Cost

At this point you may ask, "How about the cost of operating the fan?" I saw some fans going into a building the other day and upon looking at the labels I noticed that they were  $\frac{1}{4}$  hp and the rate of current consumption was 5 amperes at 110 volts. This would be about one-half kilowatt and the cost to you would be one cent per hour or \$1.68 per week, with the fan running constantly. But this fan is bigger than needed for our 25-cow barn; it is enough for 40 at least.

Figuring on a twelve-month basis, the cost of operating the fan should not exceed \$2 per month for a 25-cow dairy. There are ways of cutting down the overhead cost of a fan. For instance, if one purchases a large blower or propeller fan for drying hay, by arranging ducts in the correct manner, the same fan can be used for ventilation, using a smaller motor and operating the fan at slower speeds.

If you are still not convinced that it is advisable and economical to ventilate or air-condition the stables, you should heed the results of some recent research at the University of Missouri. They have found that the greatest milk production is obtained when the temperature is between 45 and 55 degrees. Thus it might be advisable to use the fans for summer cooling, particularly in those barns not having the insulating value supplied by layers of hay over the dairy stable.

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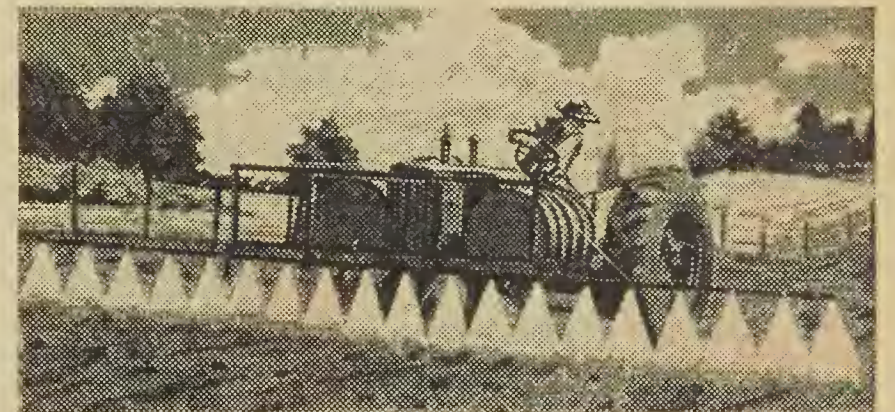
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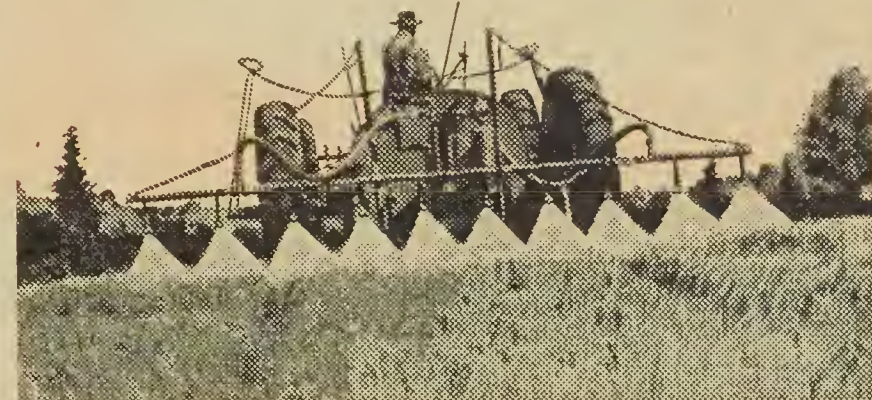
Contains the powerful, low-volatile butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. For clearing bramble and brush patches in pasture; aquatic weeds; brush and dangerous host plants in fence lines and roadsides. Mixed with oil, it kills dormant or growing plants by "basal spray" method. Kills over 100 woody plants and weeds—poison ivy, poison oak, wild blackberry, wild raspberry, wild cherry, willow, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, coralberry. Also thistles and knapweed. Stops regrowth around cutover stumps.



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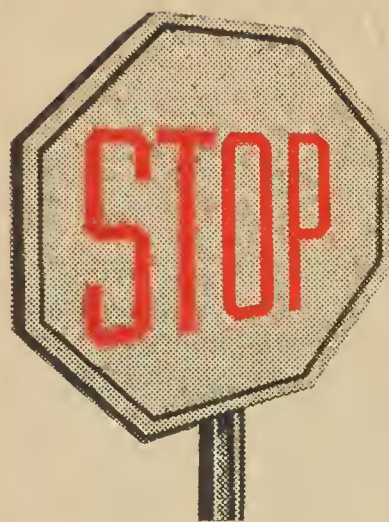


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## The Question Box

We have a farm pond, built in 1952, which is piped to our barn and serves as water supply for our herd. Soil at the pond site is of course clay. The water in the pond—it is now full—has remained cloudy, which makes it undesirable for washing milk utensils. From observation we have come to the conclusion that the pond is infested with turtles which keep the water stirred up so that the fine clay particles do not settle out.

Frankly, it doesn't seem that turtles would keep the water stirred up to the point where it would stay muddy. However, water containing clay particles clears up very slowly.

We ran across the following suggestions the other day. While we never have seen it tried out, we can see no harm in trying it.

The treatment is, first, to estimate the average depth of the pond by getting the deepest depth and assume the average depth is one-third of that figure. Then estimate the square feet of the surface of the pond and multiply the two figures together to get the estimated cubic feet of water.

Then, take 12 pounds of gypsum for each 1,000 cubic feet of water in the pond and scatter it over the surface of the pond, using a boat if the pond is so large that you need one. (The directions don't say how to get a boat if you don't have one!)

The directions say that after this treatment ponds will stay clear indefinitely. Has any reader tried it, or a similar method?

\* \* \*

**What information is required on farm seeds sold in New York State?**

The commonly accepted name, the per cent of pure seeds and weeds seeds, the name and number of any noxious weed seeds, the per cent of germination, including year and month of test, and name and address of the seller.

\* \* \*

**Has a man who has faithfully used his PMA lime allotment been putting on the amount of lime that his farm needs?**

In many cases he has been putting on too little. In a good many areas of the Northeast he could profitably use at least two or three times as much.

\* \* \*

**Is there a test which can be made, thereby enabling farmers to tell whether or not a cow is carrying a calf?**

Some experimental work on this problem is being done. Just a day or two before a subscriber asked the above question, we received a letter asking that we tell our readers how they could help by sending in urine samples from cows in their herd.

Following are the directions for you to follow if you are interested in co-operating.

Submit the following information concerning the animal from which the urine sample is taken to Mr. John B. Greenland, Director of Research, Auzogrow Plant Laboratory, Port Matilda, Pa.

The name of the animal, ear tag number, name and address of owner, and of person submitting sample, age of animal, date of last calving, number of services and date of last service, kind, quality, and quantity of feedstuffs, any recent illness, and final outcome of such illness. Send approximately one-half pint of urine from the animal.

When there is sufficient conclusive physical evidence that the animal is or is not pregnant, notify the laboratory of this fact on a form supplied by the laboratory. The laboratory will submit a complete report in duplicate as to

the pregnancy or nonpregnancy of the animal according to the results of the chemical test.

The urine sample should not be taken until after ten days have elapsed following the last service. Due to the large expense incurred in carrying out such an extensive research investigation, it is requested that each person contribute a dollar with each sample to help cover the costs incurred.

The laboratory will test all samples received, and will give a one month's notice in advance of completion of this program along with a complete report of the results of this program.

\* \* \*

**Is there any way to tell when you can cut grass silage and put it in the silo without wilting and still not have the silage too wet?**

Experience will go a long way in deciding just the right time, but even if you could pick the right day you would have to put up most of the silage that day because it would be too mature the next day!

It is a question of starting to cut grass for silage early in the season to distribute your work and to get a good second growth. If, in your judgment, it seems too wet, let it wilt before you put it in. Most dairymen feel that it is better to have it a little too wet than it is to have it too dry.

\* \* \*

**What type of fertilizer could we use to increase the growth of our asparagus and strawberries?**

The analysis of a fertilizer isn't so important. However, in the case of asparagus, lime is just about as important as fertilizer, and if you haven't limed recently I would be inclined to put on 5 to 10 pounds for every 50-foot row. You can use about the same amount of any good commercial fertilizer, for example, a 5-10-5.

In the case of asparagus it is pretty important to keep grass and weeds out. It is also important in the case of strawberries. However, if you let too many strawberry plants develop they will crowd those in excess of what you need, in which case they are just as bad as weeds.

\* \* \*

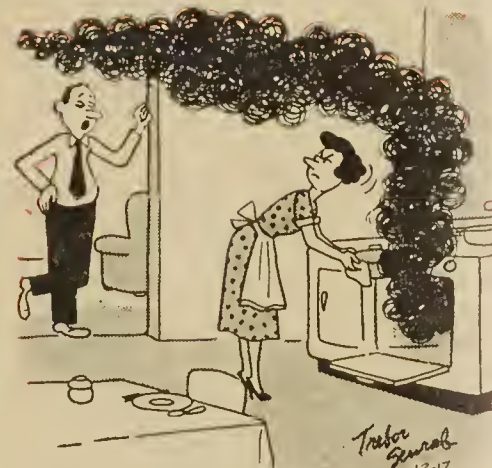
**How can I control asparagus beetles?**

During the cutting season you can dust with rotenone which is non-poisonous. In new beds or after the cutting season, you can spray with calcium arsenate.

\* \* \*

**Will it harm cows to eat grass silage that is very brown, in fact, almost burned?**

There is no evidence that this does the cow any harm but, of course, the burning has used up a lot of feed value and is therefore something to be avoided when you possibly can.



"Saw your smoke signals. Dinner ready?"





## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### CURING A MUDDY BARNYARD

THIS is a contribution which I thought might be of interest to your readers with regard to soft muddy barnyards at this time of year.

We had an average barnyard until last fall when I got the urge to place black top on a stretch of ground around the barn door. The surface covered had been filled with gravel from time to time in past years. The only preparation I did before laying asphalt was to sweep it as clean as I could with the barn broom. Then I borrowed our neighbor's lawn roller to roll the asphalt down as soon as we got it spread.

Asphalt must be spread very fast when it is warm. The cost of covering an average space of about 16' x 50' from 2" to 3" in depth was about \$80. To date there are no holes in it and the frost is all out. It hasn't been slippery once this winter. I believe it is much cheaper than concrete and it is much quicker to apply and can be driven over immediately.

Our County Agent, C. S. Denton, has looked at it and gave a very favorable opinion. It has been very easy to keep clean and the snow soon melts off of it when the sun comes out. I am so satisfied with it that I would like to do the entire barnyard.

It is just about the best \$80 I ever spent. This is the only job of its kind in our vicinity and there seem to be many farmers who are interested in putting asphalt on their barnyards too.

—J. I. Brainard, R. 1, Walton, N. Y.

— A. A. —

### WHICH SIDE?

IN THE March 7th issue on page 12 I find a picture of a fellow filing a hoe. Many people sharpen a hoe this way but I say it is the wrong way. It should be sharpened on the other side

which gives it a tendency to draw into the soil and you will find it will not slip over tough quack grass and other weeds.

Just try it the way I say the next time you sharpen your hoe.

I have been reading the AGRICULTURIST for many years and enjoy it very much although I am not farming any more.

—Gifford Colburn, Holley, N. Y.

— A. A. —

### KEEPING ENSILAGE

IN THE March 7 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I saw where Kenneth Adams of Ludlow, Vermont would like to know how to keep ensilage that he has left over.

We have tried a number of different ways but find that heavy tar paper or roofing paper beats them all. The paper should overlap at the joints at least a foot. We cover this with at least three feet of chopped hay or straw. This should be wet down if possible and well-packed. The whole secret is to keep the air from the ensilage.

—Harry A. Chase, Hoosick, N. Y.

— A. A. —

### REPAIR PARTS

I WISH to thank you for your help in getting repairs for my plow. The Sargeant-Roundy Corporation of Randolph, Vermont has them, and today I'm sending a money order for them.

It will seem good once again to have a sharp point and the horse will appreciate it.

Once again I thank you.—Harry P. Bennett, 92 Bennett St. Wrentham, Mass.

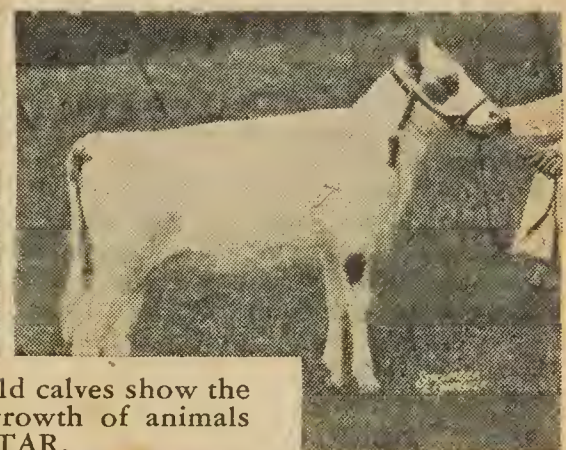
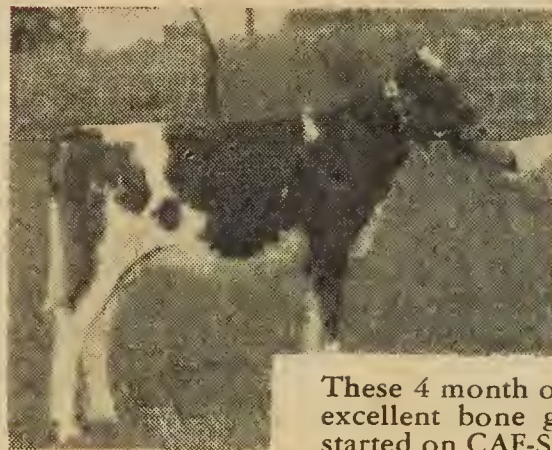
Editor's Note: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST does have access to a list of available parts for farm machinery, or in case no parts are now made, we can also give that information and we will be glad to do so for any reader.

## DAWNWOOD FARMS FEED TESTS PROVE ANIMALS ARE WHAT THEY EAT!



Candy and Sandy, above, 2 weeks old...right, 11 months old.

These famous identical twin heifers were born at Dawnwood Farms, and used in an amazing feed test. Candy, on milk, gained 103 lbs. in 3 months...cost \$57.33. Sandy, on CAF-STAR, gained 112 lbs. in 3 months, cost \$14.95.

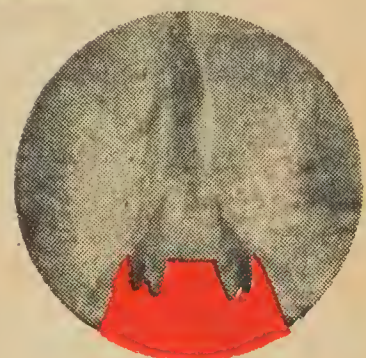


These 4 month old calves show the excellent bone growth of animals started on CAF-STAR.



Notice the depth on these yearling heifers raised at Dawnwood Farms. All were started on CAF-STAR liquid feeding, followed by CAF-STAR fed dry and sprinkled on the grain ration.

Note the fine udder development of a 6 month old heifer at Dawnwood Farms. This udder is typical of calves started on CAF-STAR.



Find if your calves are getting proper growth. Measure the girth as above and compare with averages on our weight chart. Chart and tape yours free. See coupon below.

Check your milk replacement. Is it freshly mixed? Check the smell and taste. Is it sour?

CAF-STAR is made and sold in the East. Your dealer gets it fresh every few days. It stays fresh and sweet because it's made from sweet powdered milk (not whey or buttermilk) plus vitamins, antibiotic aureomycin and the best feed elements.

Note CAF-STAR has more body when you mix it—proof it's jam-packed with more food value for your money.



DAWNWOOD FARMS, A. A. 22, Amenia, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Send me absolutely FREE:

1. Special chart for keeping my records of Calf Weight increases.
2. Special tape that tells the calf's weight by measuring the heart girth.
3. How to prevent Scours and raise fine calves (booklet).
4. Facts on the use of Aureomycin Antibiotic in calf raising.

My Name and Address.....

My Feed Dealer's Name and Address.....



THERE is no nicer hobby for a husband and wife than building a rock garden and a lily pool together. (In most cases the wife furnishes the enthusiasm and her husband carries the rocks.)

The beautiful feature about a rock garden is that it, like a stamp collection, is never complete. Whenever a feminine rock garden enthusiast spies a pretty rock alongside the road, she makes her husband stop the car and pick up the specimen for her rock garden. What no frail woman understands is that a comparatively small boulder may weigh 300 pounds, and it takes a real man to hoist that kind of weight into the luggage compartment of the old jalopy. (Every wife thinks she's married to an Atlas.)

Your lily pool will be very popular with the neighborhood small fry who want to convert it into a swimming pool. Whenever a distraught mother can't locate little Junior, she comes running and pokes a broom handle amongst the lily pads in search of her little darling.

With the table placed near the lily pool, a rock garden makes an ideal setting for a back-yard picnic supper. Naturally, those with their backs to the pool run some danger of tapping into the water. Always seat in this hazardous position people whom you wouldn't mind seeing get wet. After all, I know of nothing funnier or more gratifying than to see a stingy, supercilious brother-in-law or a garrulous maiden aunt wildly pawing the air and then hitting the water with a mighty splash.



# BEATING THE LIVESTOCK PRICE SQUEEZE

by  
**AMOS KIRBY**  
expert whose advice is welcomed by farmers within range of Radio Station WCAU, Philadelphia.



LOW PRICES for livestock on one hand and high feed prices on the other make early pasture welcome. But there are two things to remember:

First, even lushest-looking grass may be short in trace minerals essential to livestock health and production.

Second, livestock on pasture require more salt than while in winter quarters when they get prepared feed containing 1% salt as a general rule.

Make sure that your farm animals get all the salt and trace minerals needed by keeping **STERLING Trace-Mineral BLUSALT** before them at all times.

Blusalt provides the salt they must have for the digestion of protein, carbohydrates and fats plus these trace minerals: **Cobalt**—essential for Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>—guards against loss of appetite, permits maximum body gains and helps maintain normal level of hemoglobin in the blood. **Manganese**—for successful growth, reproduction, lactation and bone development. **Iodine**—to help prevent simple goiter. **Iron**—essential as part of the hemoglobin to every organ and tissue of the body. **Copper**—necessary with iron for hemoglobin formation. **Zinc**—growth producing and a part of enzymes.



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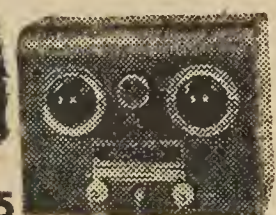
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## Do It Yourself!

(Continued from Page 1)

too high supports. These so-called remedies do far more harm than good.

They are just like taking dope; the more you take, the more you have to have. At this writing the government owns the huge amounts of 130 million pounds of butter, 61 million pounds of cheese, and 185 million pounds of dried milk. Too high supports and subsidies pile up surplus, the surplus hangs over the market bearing down the price, so you have to have more support. It's a vicious cycle. It has got to end!

So, within a year dairymen must develop a program of their own. As I write this some 90 dairy leaders are in Washington to talk about a program free from government help. I am informed that some of them are still yak-yaking for government help instead of trying to work out an independent program.

At this point you probably feel like telling me that it's easy enough to talk, but how about a remedy?

The nutritionists and other scientists have been giving us the remedy for years, but we haven't been smart enough to recognize and use the facts that they brought out. Here is what the nutritionists say:

### Milk is Cheapest Food

If you, Mr. Dairyman, your family and other consumers were using the amount of milk and other dairy products that you should to maintain good health, there never would be milk enough to go around. You would always have a market at a living price, and you and your family and other consumers would be healthier and happier.

You don't believe it? Listen! These facts aren't mine. They come from the scientists who have no axes to grind but who do know food values.

As you know, in addition to minerals and vitamins, your body needs and must have in right proportions three important food elements. These are protein, fats and carbohydrates (starches and sugars). Of these basic food requirements protein is the most important to you. It is also the most expensive one of the three. But Drs. Maynard, DeGraff and other scientists and nutritionists emphasize that fluid milk, even at 25 cents a quart, furnishes the cheapest and the best quality protein that you can obtain. The only exception to this is the protein in milk by-products. For example:

|                                                                      | Cents per oz. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| The cost of protein in fluid whole milk at 25 cents a quart is ..... | 20            |
| In fluid skim milk at 16 cents a quart the protein costs .....       | 13            |
| In cheddar cheese at 60 cents a pound the protein is worth .....     | 14            |
| In cottage cheese at 30 cents a pound the protein costs only .....   | 9             |

(Incidentally, this makes cottage cheese one of the best foods you can eat.)

The protein in eggs is a good buy, but not as good as in milk and its by-products. At 70 cents a dozen the protein in eggs costs 25 cents an ounce.

In sirloin steak at 79¢ a pound the protein costs 31¢ an ounce, and in other meat products the protein cost is lower than in steak but higher than it is in milk.

### Is Your House in Order?

Now get this if you and your family are not using enough milk: If the protein is a good buy for anyone at 25¢ a quart for milk, it is 2½ times as good a buy for you and your family if you are selling milk for 10¢ a quart.

And while I am on this subject, I repeat with all the emphasis at my command what I have said many times

before, that any dairyman—I care not what his excuse—who is feeding his family oleo instead of butter and then selling milk should be thoroughly ashamed of himself, and should never have the nerve to open his mouth in protest at the prices he receives for his milk. There are other things besides religion that begin at home.

Here is something else that some of you folks ought to do something about. Time and again I have attended big farm banquets, even dairymen's banquets, dinners and lunches where there was no milk served and where it was sometimes even difficult to get a glass of milk.

Everyone over 25 years of age will be interested in this: Drs. Maynard and DeGraff said that after youth, the body needs fewer carbohydrates, starches and sugar, fats, bread, etc., a decrease of about 5% for every 10 years. But your need for protein remains the same or increases a little. That's another reason why you should always use plenty of milk and dairy products as you get older.

As we have been able to extend the life span we have more and more older people among us. If you are middle aged or older, instead of filling up, as you did when young, on fats, starches and sugars, you should be using more milk and dairy products.

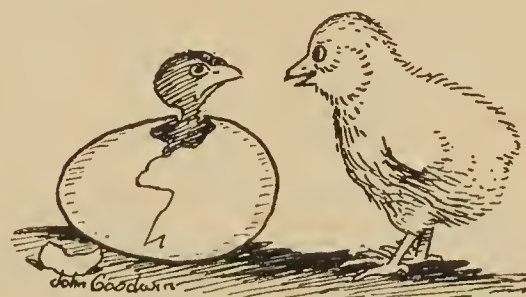
But even with all those amazing facts that dairymen have to tell about their product, it is not all of the story. One of the basic needs of the body is calcium, which we need even more as we grow older, just as our land needs lime. Probably no other food element keeps the bones so young and so free from disease and aches and pains as does calcium. The cheapest, best source of calcium is milk, where it is most readily available to the body.

### Milk Is Not Fattening

And that's not all the story yet. American people are just awakening to the fact that one of the worst dangers to our health is fat, or, if you want to put it more politely, call it overweight. Every pound of overweight that you carry around is increasing the strain on your heart and other organs, injuring your health, and shortening your life. Unfortunately, many people have the idea that milk is fattening. Nutritionists tell me that nothing could be farther from the truth, and that every well-balanced reducing diet should be built around milk and dairy by-products.

The late Ed Babcock, your friend and mine, had much to say about animal agriculture. He meant by that that a well-balanced diet contains plenty of meat, eggs and milk, because those foods contain the cheapest and best proteins and the other basic elements most needed by the body. Of course the animal agriculture diet also includes a balance of vegetables and fruit.

In a Dairy Councils-sponsored exhibit in the School of Nutrition at Cornell during Farmers' Week were two rats. Each was two months old, each had been fed for three weeks on bread, but rat number two also had milk. At the beginning of the test rat number one weighed 63 grams. After



"Slowpoke!"

three weeks on a diet of bread he weighed only 84 grams. Rat number 2 weighed 56 grams at the start, and after having both bread and milk he had grown to 146 grams at the end of the three-week period.

There is almost no end of proof that milk—and its by-products—is a great and necessary food, but how many consumers really know this? Do you, Mr. Dairyman, truly appreciate yourself the food value of your own product?

### Milk Easier to Sell

Now I come back to another challenge. No other industry in the world has a product that has more sales possibilities than does the dairy industry. We farmers don't have to whip up a lot of false propaganda to sell our product. We have available marvelous facts about milk as a food straight from impartial scientists and nutritionists. Every time I listen to the tremendous advertising campaigns of products like coca-cola and cigarettes on television and radio, and see the ads in the newspapers, I think of how these big businesses have been built by millions of dollars of advertising and how little dairymen have done in comparison.

Oh, yes, we have made a start. The Dairy Councils have been plugging away without enough support for years. And, considering handicaps, they have obtained marvelous results. More recently, the American Dairy Association is doing a good job. And in the New York Milk Shed, "Milk for Health" is doing fine in providing support for these established programs, and you who are supporting it are to be commended.

But a deduction of only one cent a hundredweight for advertising milk compared to what other business does in selling their products is absurdly low. It's only a drop in the bucket.

It's a shame, too, that not all dairymen are permitting even this small deduction. Whether you like it or not, I'm telling you that no one has any right in any business if he isn't willing to support it. I think also that while it is all right and necessary to support national advertising and publicity by a small percentage of the advertising funds, by far the largest part of the deductions that are taken from your milk check should be used in selling your own milk locally, right where your milk is marketed.

About 25 per cent of the national milk production goes into butter. This is far more butter than the consumer will buy. A one-eighth increase in the consumption of whole milk would reduce the amount of milk available for butter to 18 per cent. Then butter would clear the markets at the support price.

The per capita consumption of fluid milk is just under two glasses per day. A one-eighth increase would mean getting one person in each family of four to drink another glass per day. That does not seem to be an impossible goal if you and your leaders set your minds to it.

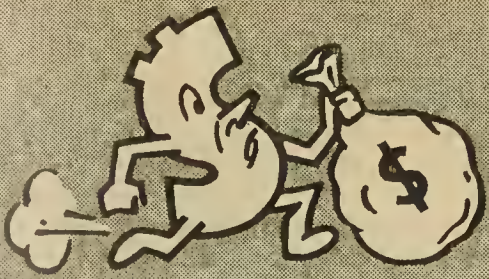
So, my friends, I say to you again that we cannot long depend on Uncle Sam or anyone but ourselves to save our industry. Any real permanent program must come from our own building and support. Such a program should include:

1. The use of butter instead of oleo in every farm family.

2. A much larger use of milk in all farm homes.

3. A large and permanent advertising and publicity campaign well supported by you financially, such a campaign to be carried on in magazines, newspapers, radio, television and all other methods, to show and prove to consumers that milk and its by-products are the most important, and for what they do, the lowest priced foods in the world.





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### For the **BEST** in FARM FINANCING

see your local National Farm Loan Association or write: Dept. A-49, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.



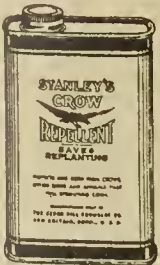
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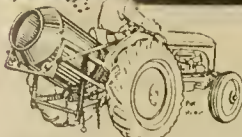
(1 quart) enough for 4 bushels seed **\$1.75**  
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## Don't Miss Our Alaska Cruise!

ON AUGUST 21, another happy crowd of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST folks will be on their way West to see some of the most beautiful scenery in America, and to share with one another for three and a half weeks the glorious fun of an A.A. travel party.

This tour (August 21 to Sept. 14) includes three of the greatest scenic attractions in America: Glacier Park, Rainier National Park, and Yellowstone in addition to a thrilling 12-day cruise to Alaska on a beautiful modern ship. We'll have a gay time on shipboard as we cruise in the calm blue waters of the beautiful Inside Passage to the Land of the Midnight Sun, and each day



Majestic, snow-capped Mt. Rainier will be visited when we reach the West Coast. We'll motor up its flowery slopes and have lunch and dinner at beautiful Paradise Inn.

will be an adventure for we will call at many Alaskan ports and even take two land trips.

Escorted by our popular tour conductor, Mr. Verne BeDell, you'll have no travel worries; nothing to do but to enjoy yourself. The "all-expense" ticket for this trip includes everything (except one lunch) — train, hotel and boat accommodations; delicious meals; baggage transfers; sightseeing trips; expert escort service, and even tips! The cost is very reasonable (for example, \$845.62 from Syracuse, N. Y.)

If you are thinking of taking this wonderful trip, send today for our printed itinerary, which will give you the exact cost from your point of departure. We are sorry that there has been a delay in mailing it to the hundreds of persons who have already written us for it. At this writing, we are still waiting for our printer to send it to us, but we hope to fill all requests for it very soon. In the meantime, a deposit of \$25.00 will hold a reservation. Write to Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

A word to the wise: If you are anxious to take this trip, don't delay in making a reservation. One fourth of the space has already been taken, and as soon as we mail out the itineraries, the rest will go fast!

— A.A. —

If a nation values anything more than freedom, it will lose its freedom; and the irony of it is that if it is comfort or money that it values more, it will lose that, too.—Somerset Maugham

# SAVAGE

# 340

BOLT ACTION REPEATING RIFLE

Now in  
**TWO**  
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**.222 Rem.**  
and  
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Center Fire

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**\$48<sup>75</sup>**

Rough on varmints — easy on your pocketbook. That's the Savage Model 340 — now chambered for either the zippy, flat-shooting .222 Rem. or the accurate, efficient .22 Hornet center-fire cartridge.

But, the choice of two famous varmint cartridges\* is only a part of the story... the "340" is priced dollars lower than any comparable rifle... it's modern in design, appearance and performance, with smooth, fast action — advanced sight equipment... drilled and tapped for Weaver's scope, side mount — newly designed stock and other fine gun features. Available, too, in deluxe grade (Model 340S \$60.75) equipped with Savage No. 175 peep sight — hooded ramp front sight with gold bead insert — checkered pistol grip and fore-end — sling screw eyes for a carrying strap.

See this great Savage value at your dealer's today. Write for free catalog of the complete line of Savage, Stevens and Fox rifles and shotguns. Savage Arms Corporation, Firearms Division, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

\*Model 340 is also available in famous, ever dependable .30-30 cal.

**.222 REM. center-fire cartridge**  
The Savage Model 340 brings out the full ballistic potential of this new, accurate, hi-velocity, flat-shooting cartridge.

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**W. E. BENNING, CLYDE, N. Y.**

## LIME • FERTILIZER • SEED BROADCASTER

**SAVE \$100-**



**SOLD DIRECT  
FACTORY TO YOU!**

SIZES 3-14 FT.

**FREIGHT  
PREPAID**

Sturdy low cost Broadcaster saves real money. Modern assembly and Direct Factory To-You-Plan. Saves over \$100 per machine. Famous quality long lasting construction. Has special hitch. No clog agitator. Instant shut-off. Precision flow control for accurate spreading or seeding. Exact spreading 50 to 8000 lbs. per acre. Sizes 3 to 14 ft. Special sizes for small riding tractors and garden tractors. Over 14,000 now working in 42 states. Absolute Iron-Clad Guarantee. Act now.

Send for **FREE Booklet**

**MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.**

SWEDSBORO, 2E N. J.

**AS LOW AS  
\$66**



# With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



By using the coupon on page 23 of the April 4 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST you will be able to get, without cost, information on raising faster-growing calves on Peebles' Calf-Kit manufactured by WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY, Appleton, Wisconsin.

On March 13 FORD dealers throughout the United States displayed the new 1953 line of Ford trucks which are offered in 4 distinct lines in 20 new series and in more than 190 models.

A practical control of wireworms on potatoes is now available. Drop a post card to the VELSCOL CORPORATION, Dept. B-1, 330 East Grand Ave., Chicago 11, Ill., and ask for a copy of the folder "Chlor-dane Controls Wireworms in Potatoes."

The GLF Chemical Weed Control Guide for 1953 is full of information on the subject. Pick one up at your local GLF store or drop a post card to GLF SOIL BUILDING SERVICE, Ithaca, N. Y.

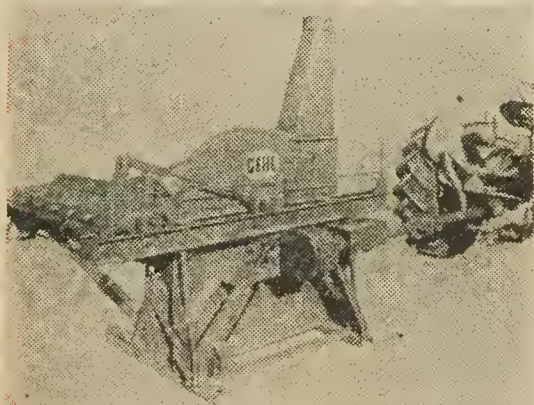
THE F. E. MYERS AND BROTHERS COMPANY, 903 S. Orange Street, Ashland, Ohio, will be glad to send you a little booklet called "There's No Place Like Home With Lots of Water." The booklet shows how the right selection of water supply equipment can bring better living to the city, suburban, or farm home.

THE NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS CO-OPERATIVE, Box 528-A, Ithaca, N. Y., has a new 256-page pedigree book showing most of the sires that are or have been used by NYABC. They will be glad to send you a copy on request.

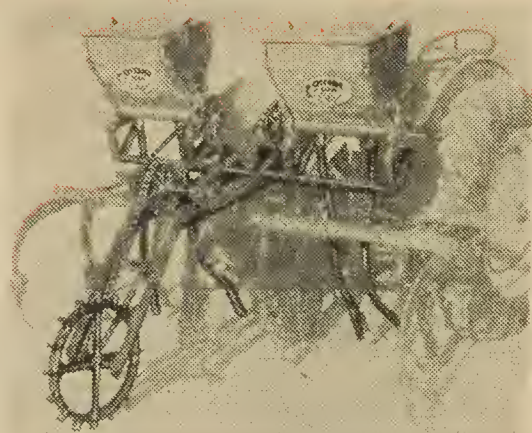
THE NATIONAL BARNYARD EQUIPMENT COUNCIL, 330 So. Wells St., Room 1500, Chicago 6, Ill., has just published a bulletin called "Labor Saving Equipment for Raising Meat-Producing Livestock." They will be glad to send you one copy without charge if you will drop a post card asking for it.

THE COMFORT EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 2609 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo., has recently announced a special unit designed for spraying livestock, pastures, small grains, orchards, and roadsides with materials to control weeds and insects.

According to estimates by Robert Brumbaugh of the AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, wages and salaries paid by New York canners in 1952 totalled \$46,258,000; in New Jersey the figure was \$33,260,000; in Maine, \$13,553,000; and in Pennsylvania, \$19,976,000. In New York the payroll was 7 times as large as it was 25 years ago.



This is the new Gehl power take-off forage blower. It is made by the GEHL BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, West Bend, Wis.



The newest addition to the Ottawa Farm Chief line of fertilizer attachments is the ground wheel distributor shown above. Each hopper holds 80 pounds. Additional details are available from the OTTAWA-WARNER CORP., 2609 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

More than half again as much mileage (up to 50 per cent or better) may be expected from a new truck tire, Hi-Miler Xtra Tred, announced today by GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, made in both all-nylon and rayon cord and constructed of a tougher, more resilient rubber recently developed by the firm.

Sodium pentachlorophenate is an effective and economical chemical for pre-emergence control of weeds in a variety of crops. Santobrite, the MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY'S sodium pentachlorophenate, is readily soluble in water and can be easily applied as a simple solution, either in band or broadcast spraying, with conventional equipment. Generally, 15 to 25 pounds of Santobrite per acre are effective.

Home gardeners have a new easy-to-use insecticide called Malathion, which was developed recently by the AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Malathion will be marketed by a number of firms, among them the Tobacco-By-Products & Chemical Corp., The California Spray Corp., and Du Pont.

THE ROHM & HAAS COMPANY, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., have a new folder which they call "Profitable, Dependable Potato Blight Control with Dithane." They will be glad to send a copy on request to any reader of American Agriculturist.

The Winco STORM MASTER Engine-Generator, Model 3030-X without engine, is the newest addition to a rapidly growing line of Winco engine-driven generators. The STORM MASTER is designed to supply a proven need for a low cost standby emergency power plant for suburban dwellers, farmers, ranchers, or anyone served by overhead transmission lines.

Introduction of a new fully automatic wire-tie baler was recently announced by the OLIVER CORPORATION, Chicago. The new machine, designated as the Model 100, is simple in design, rugged in construction, and ties positively and securely. Standard equipment on this baler is an "out of wire" signal system which automatically stops the engine when any of the four coils of ASAE Standard 14½ gauge wire is exhausted. Newly designed pick-up and crossfeed mechanisms assure capacity up to ten ton of hay per hour. Straw, as well as hay, is excellently handled by the new Model 100 Baler.

## FIRE INSURANCE—



### Is Yours Up-to-Date?

By R. S. SMITH and G. W. HEDLUND

**A** MAJORITY of farm owners are not carrying adequate fire insurance protection. It is estimated that the fire insurance in force on farm property is less than one-half its value.

Disaster in the form of fire strikes quickly. If you haven't reviewed your insurance coverage within the past few months, do so immediately. Of all the insurance farmers carry today—fire, life, vehicle liability, employer's liability, workmen's compensation, comprehensive personal liability, health and so on—fire insurance is probably the most important.

In reviewing your fire insurance program, there are a number of things to keep in mind. Here are some of the questions a property owner should ask himself:

**Am I insured with a good company?**

There is not much danger today of being victimized by an unreliable company. The State regulates the writing of fire insurance contracts, requires companies to file reports, and to maintain reserves. However, there is still divergence in premium rates between companies, and in the service offered.

Most farm owners have the alternative of insuring with a commercial insurance company or with a local farmer's mutual cooperative fire insurance company. No matter who you insure with, don't hesitate to ask for as much insurance as you think you need to cover possible loss. If you can't get it all with one company, try another.

**Is my insurance coverage in line with prevailing prices of farm property?**

Why is farm property underinsured today? Because the value of farm property has risen steadily for fifteen years, and because farm owners have been adding more buildings, more livestock, and more equipment to their farm operation during that period. Insurance coverage on livestock and equipment is even more inadequate than is coverage on farm buildings.

A farm loan representative of a Central New York bank recently stated "almost every agricultural loan we make results in increased insurance coverage for the borrower. In many cases, the insurance in force would barely cover the amount of the loan. Our policy is to help our clients see the need for bringing his insurance in line with present values." That's sound advice for any farm owner.

Most insurance policies are written for 3 to 5 years. Don't wait until time to renew the policy to increase the amount of insurance on your property. Review your policy now to see that you are well protected.

**Is my policy up-to-date?**

If you plan to put up a new building, check with your insurance agent and get the new building covered while un-

der construction. Don't take the chance of a fire while building. If you move or take down a building, get it deleted from the policy.

Make sure that the insurance company is notified about any changes concerning your property which might affect your insurance protection. If any of the following events occur, notify your company so as to avoid complications and confusion in settling a claim in case of fire loss:

1. **If your buildings are standing vacant**—Usually, a "vacancy permit" is required to keep your insurance in force after the buildings have been vacant 60 days.

2. **If you have increased fire hazards**—Storing gasoline in a building, running a stovepipe through a partition, putting a brooder stove in the barn increase the risk of fire. Before doing anything which will substantially increase the fire risk, contact your company and make sure you'll still be covered by insurance.

3. **If you take out insurance with another company**—You have a right to insure with more than one company, but make sure each company knows the total amount of insurance in force.

4. **If you incur indebtedness on your insured property**—When you give a mortgage or lien on your property, notify the insurance company—make sure your coverage has not been impaired.

**Have I received all rate reduction to which I'm entitled?**

You may be entitled to reductions in your insurance premiums because of construction features of your buildings, or because of nearness to a large water supply or fire department. The New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations is urging standardization and modernization of rate reductions in rural areas. In many cases, farmers who have adopted fire protection measures—such as farm ponds—have not benefited by reduced insurance rates.

Check with your agent to make sure he has given you all rate reductions which the company allows.

**Have I done everything possible to reduce fire hazards and prevent fire?**

Fire insurance does not prevent the terrible loss which results from a farm fire. Insurance merely spreads the loss over a large number of property owners. Fire prevention is thus important to the community and the property owner.

Most farm fires could be prevented.

—A.A.—

Do you keep a flashlight in your bedroom? It might come in very handy if your house should get afire in the night.



## "It's Handy"

### PRESERVES AUTO RADIATOR HOSE

To prevent an auto radiator hose from wearing out so readily, wrap it with a sheet of asbestos cut to size and secure with hose clamps. This protects the hose from the heat of the engine.

—R.S., Hardin Co., Ohio

### SHINGLING HINT

When shingling our house or barn, we placed the wagon with sideboards on the box close to the sides of the house, and as the old shingles were removed they were pushed down into the wagon box. This made it easy to haul them away when the shingling was finished and saved a lot of work in cleaning up the lawn.—E.H.E.

### COMFORT

Ordinarily, in using a knapsack spray gun for spraying weeds in fields and fence rows, the spray gun is carried by narrow straps that are anything but comfortable after a few hours use. To remedy this I replaced the narrow strap with a wide belly girth from a discarded saddle and used this over my shoulder to support the weight of the spray gun. The saving in chafing and discomfort is very great.—J.H.E.

### DON'T STRETCH CONCRETE IF YOU WANT IT TO LAST

If you want concrete to last, don't try to stretch a bag of cement too far. And don't use too much water, or it will result in weak, porous concrete.

These tips for making better concrete are offered by Ray Carpenter, head of the University of Maryland Department of Agricultural Engineering.

Here are Mr. Carpenter's recommendations:

1. Use water, cement and aggregates of good quality. Water should be clean enough to drink. Don't use lumpy cement. Sand and gravel should be free of silt and well graded.

2. Mix ingredients in the proper proportions. A good formula for farm concrete is 1:2¼:3 — that is, for every bag of cement, use 2¼ cubic feet of

sand and three cubic feet of gravel.

3. Mix them thoroughly. Except for small jobs, a concrete mixer will save a lot of hard work and do a better job. First, put the right amount of water in the mixer, then add part of the gravel, then the correct quantity of cement. Finally, put in the rest of the gravel and sand. Run the mixer one or two minutes, until all the particles are coated with cement.

4. Correctly place the concrete in strong, well-made forms. Don't dump all the concrete in the forms at once. Spade it into place to eliminate air pockets and get a good dense structure. Forms should be tight and well braced. A coating of oil on the inner surface is a good idea.

5. Allow the concrete to cure properly. If it's exposed to sun and wind, concrete will dry too quickly and its strength and quality will be reduced. For best results it should be kept moist by covering and sprinkling it for at least seven days.

### STOPS CHIMNEY FIRE

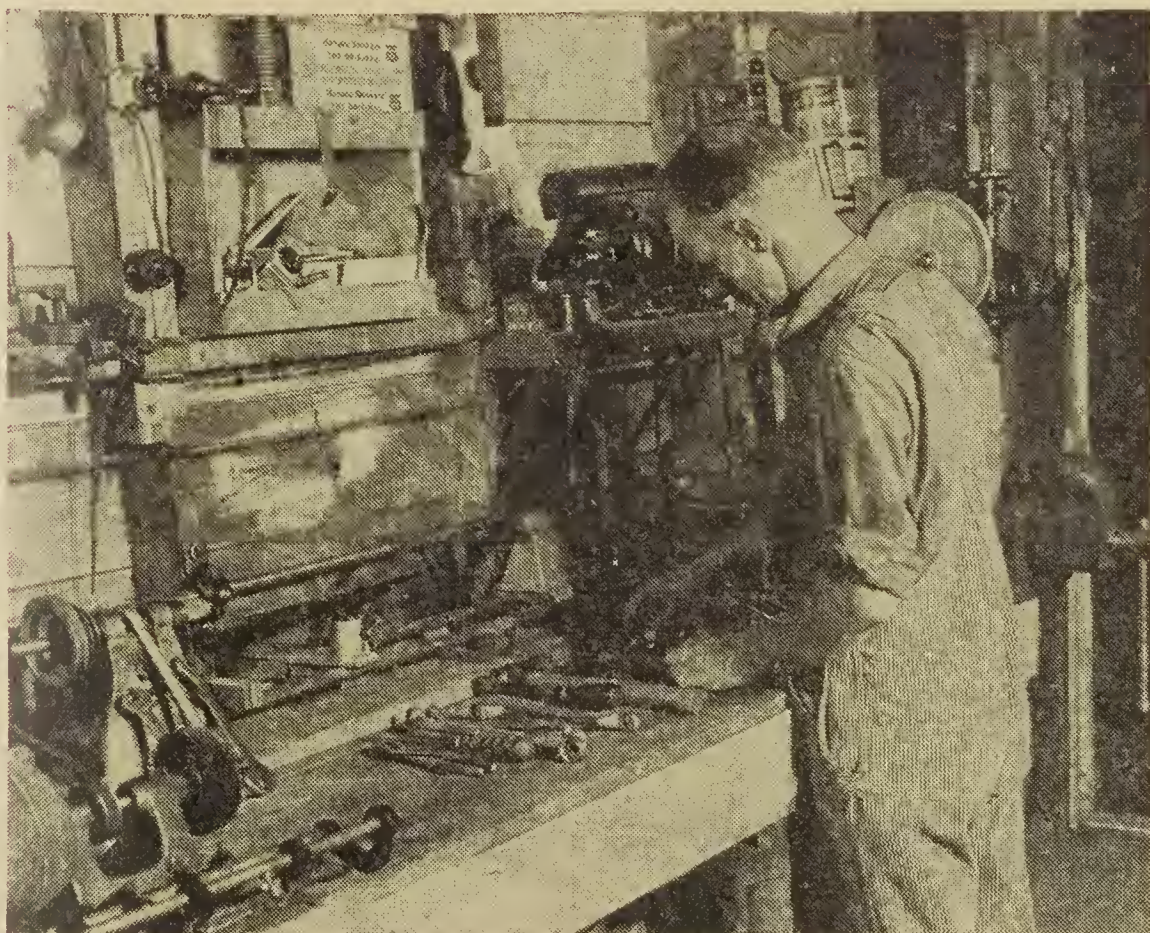
If you have a fire which starts burning high and are afraid of a chimney fire, pour about one pound of soda on to the fire. This will put any enclosed fire out, since it smothers it.—M.B.

### APPLE PICKER

Whenever I need to pick fruit higher than I can reach from the ground, I simply run out the tractor, equipped with the manure loader, hoist myself or the helper on the loader to a height that will reach nearly every big fine nicely colored apple on the outside limbs that are so hard to reach safely from a ladder. In fact we often do not need the ladder at all, and thus save broken branches, and the apples can be put gently into baskets on the loader with practically no bruising. The loader is just as important in pruning or spraying the trees.—J.H.E.

—A.A.—

The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., has a 24-page bulletin on the cause, control, prevention and repair of Wood Decay in Houses. They will be glad to send a copy to any AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reader on request.



More and more a well-equipped farm shop is a necessity. Looks like this one was cleaned up to have its picture taken. Bet yours doesn't look as neat!

## GET INDUSTRIAL PLANT EFFICIENCY ON YOUR FARM...



Potato storage warehouse, size 60 x 200 feet. Ventilator bins have a capacity of 55,000 sacks of potatoes. Raaf of composition shingles and sides of drop siding are applied to Timberib rafters spaced 4 feet apart.

## with permanent, economical Timberib buildings...

This building is owned by an alert farmer who believes in doing his work the fast, easy way. His production-line potato storage warehouse enables him to do just that.

Using arched Timberib rafters as frame for his building, he gets unobstructed space from one side to the other, and from floor to top. Trucks carry the potatoes right to the storage bins; there is ample room for labor-saving mechanical processing; and trucks again enter the building to take away the market-ready potatoes. Hand work and handling costs greatly reduced.

Equal efficiency can be built into your barn, milking parlor, implement storage shed, granary or utility buildings. Timberib rafters come in a wide range of sizes, all ready for fast, easy erection without cutting or fitting. You can erect the building yourself—instructions are available for every job.

For complete information on size and cost, see your Timberib dealer, or write us for descriptive literature.



## TIMBER STRUCTURES, INC.

P. O. Box 3782-G, Portland 8, Ore. • 535 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

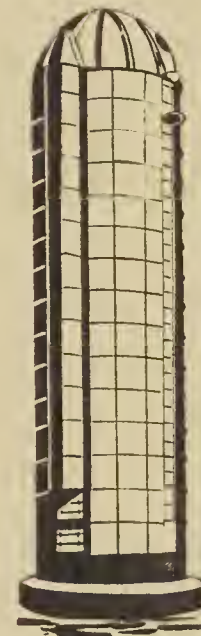
## CUT COSTS — MAKE PROFITS With A UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO

WITH THESE SILAGE MAKING QUALITIES:

- Airtight
- Fireproof
- Moisture Proof
- Rotproof
- Easily Erected

THESE SERVICE FEATURES:

1. Early Delivery
2. 20 Year Guarantee
3. We Erect



RUGGEDLY BUILT ESPECIALLY FOR GRASS SILAGE

**STURDY**—Our SILVER SHIELD STEEL SILOS are scientifically designed and ruggedly constructed and reinforced to handle the heaviest loads of grass silage. Wind, storms, or rapid loading do not bother them.

**LOW MAINTENANCE**—Little care is required to keep this quality silo in good condition. Protective coatings are applied at the factory and on erection to prevent rust.

**EASY TO FILL**—With doors at all levels filling and unloading is easy. Special door construction to prevent sticking.

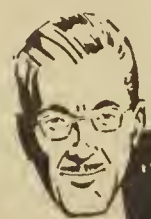
**LONG LIFE**—For over 30 years these silos have stood the test of constant use in the Northeast. Our guarantee backs this up.

## UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.

Box 361A

Red Creek, N. Y.

Write for Full Information



Write for This FREE BOOKLET

"What You Should Know About RUPTURE"

Sykes Hernia Control gives you guaranteed lasting relief without surgery, injections or binding trusses.

Nationwide service since 1916

Write today

**SYKES HERNIA CONTROL SERVICE**

Suite 555

Little Bldg.

80 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

## ROTO-HOE

2 h. p. (as shown) only \$134.

Useful All Year Around Complete Interchangeability

More Work — WITH LESS EFFORT! ROTO-HOE offers you the complete garden tool—it Tills, Cultivates, Composts, gives you portable power 'most anywhere. The powerful dependable Lauson 2 h.p. gasoline motor rotates 15 specially-hardened teeth at high speed, thoroughly mixing and aerating soil up to 6" deep. You will find that gardening can be a pleasure—the hard work is removed. COST? That's even more surprising—the same low \$134. price established in 1947 for the complete ROTO-HOE basic unit shown above. YEAR 'ROUND Attachments do many extra jobs: Mow lawn, trim, edge, mulch, blow snow. All are low in cost too. Investigate this real gardening value. See your dealer for a demonstration; write for free illustrated circular to — ROTO-HOE & Sprayer CO., Box 63, Newbury, Ohio

BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION RENEWED TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST





# GLF Patrons

## AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES...

**50% to 70%  
SAVING  
on TIRES  
& TUBES**

### PASSENGER TUBES

| Code   | Item           | Was | Sale Price |
|--------|----------------|-----|------------|
| 20-216 | 5.25/5.50 x 17 |     | 66¢        |
| 20-217 | 5.25/5.50 x 18 |     |            |
| 20-218 | 4.75/5.00 x 19 |     |            |
| 20-225 | 7.00/7.60 x 16 |     |            |

### TRUCK TUBES

| Code   | Item      | Was | Sale Price |
|--------|-----------|-----|------------|
| 20-302 | 7.50 x 15 |     | 2.66       |

### IMPLEMENT TIRES

| Code   | Item                     | Was | Sale Price |
|--------|--------------------------|-----|------------|
| 20-526 | 5.50 x 16—4 Ply          |     | \$ 8.55    |
| 20-528 | 6.50 x 16—4 Ply          |     | 10.55      |
| 20-557 | 6.00 x 16—6 Ply Non Skid |     | 14.55      |

## LAWN AND GARDEN SUPPLIES...

| Code   | Item                                                                                               | Was     | Sale Price |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 31-134 | 1 quart—Brass and copper continuous sprayer                                                        | \$ 4.00 | \$ 1.98    |
| 31-116 | Wheel barrow sprayer for family orchard, 16 gallon capacity tank and pump with steel wheels        | 28.00   | 14.00      |
| 31-007 | Traction duster for larger garden and truck farm. Pneumatic tires. Flexible tubes, easy to handle. | 120.00  | 58.00      |
|        | Field spray—low pressure equipment, 20 ft. Kupfer boom—hose and shock absorbers                    | 128.75  | 50.00      |
|        | Specify 18" or 20" spacing.                                                                        |         |            |
| 31-335 | Kupfer hand boom complete with nozzles and 50 feet of 3/8" chemical resistant hose                 | 28.00   | 14.00      |

## POULTRY AND EGG HANDLING SUPPLIES...

### BROODERS

| Code  | Item              | Chick Capacity | Was     | Sale Price |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|---------|------------|
| 2-001 | No. 150 Electric  | 150            | \$15.95 | \$10.95    |
| 2-002 | No. 150 Electric  | 250            | 26.85   | 19.95      |
| 2-005 | Trumbull Electric |                | 47.50   | 24.50      |
| 2-007 | 39C Coal Brooder  | 500            | 47.95   | 28.50      |
| 2-009 | 40C Coal Brooder  | 700            | 50.75   | 29.50      |

### FEEDERS

|       |                               |       |        |
|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 2-132 | 24" Alliance Chick—no legs    | .55   | \$ .27 |
| 2-133 | 36" Alliance Chick—no legs    | .74   | .33    |
| 2-134 | 36" M1365 Chick—no legs       | 1.11  | .55    |
| 2-135 | 48" Alliance Chick—no legs    | 1.39  | .69    |
| 2-106 | 36" Premium Chick             | 1.60  | .98    |
| 2-108 | 48" Premium Chick             | 1.95  | 1.19   |
| 2-110 | 48" Premium Broiler           | 2.95  | 1.75   |
| 2-118 | 5 ft. Range feeder            | 10.40 | 6.60   |
| 2-119 | 8 ft. Range feeder            | 14.25 | 8.95   |
| 2-130 | 5 ft. Flock feeder with stand | 6.25  | 3.49   |
| 2-131 | 8 ft. Flock feeder with stand | 8.85  | 4.49   |



### FOUNTAIN HEATERS AND WARMERS

| Code  | Item                             | Was     | Sale Price |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 2-317 | Electric, immersion water warmer | \$ 4.85 | \$ 2.95    |
| 2-320 | Oil—fountain heater              | 3.65    | 1.98       |
| 2-322 | Electric fountain heater         | 4.50    | 2.79       |

### NESTS

|       |                                        |         |         |
|-------|----------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 2-400 | Round—10 hole nest                     | \$16.95 | \$10.50 |
| 2-401 | Round—15 hole nest                     | 22.95   | 13.98   |
| 2-510 | Chicken picker—91 fingers—1/2 HP Motor | 169.50  | 99.00   |

### REAR TRACTOR TIRES

| Code   | Item                     | Was     | Sale Price |
|--------|--------------------------|---------|------------|
| 20-608 | 11 x 36—4 Ply Curved Bar | \$49.55 |            |
| 20-609 | 12 x 36—4 Ply Curved Bar | 57.55   |            |
| 20-610 | 13 x 24—4 Ply Curved Bar | 51.55   |            |
| 20-628 | 11 x 36—6 Ply Curved Bar | 58.55   |            |
| 20-629 | 12 x 36—6 Ply Curved Bar | 66.55   |            |
| 20-632 | 13 x 36—6 Ply Curved Bar | 73.55   |            |

### FRONT TRACTOR TUBES

|        |           |      |  |
|--------|-----------|------|--|
| 20-709 | 7.50 x 18 | 2.22 |  |
| 20-728 | 6.50 x 16 | 1.66 |  |

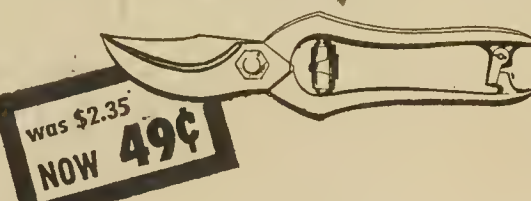
### IMPLEMENT TUBES

|        |         |  |  |
|--------|---------|--|--|
| 20-808 | 11 x 36 |  |  |
| 20-809 | 12 x 36 |  |  |
| 20-810 | 13 x 24 |  |  |

### REAR TRACTOR TUBES

|                                             |         |  |  |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|--|--|
| (Could be used this summer as floats, etc.) |         |  |  |
| 20-808                                      | 11 x 36 |  |  |
| 20-809                                      | 12 x 36 |  |  |
| 20-810                                      | 13 x 24 |  |  |

| Code   | Item                                                                 | Was    | Sale Price |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| 31-326 | Tank trailer 115 gallon, galvanized tank, one wheel, pneumatic tires | 208.00 | 89.00      |
| 31-330 | Portable pumping unit, 1 HP engine—no hose                           | 135.00 | 68.00      |



|       |                                  |      |        |
|-------|----------------------------------|------|--------|
| 9-723 | Professional hand pruning shears | 2.35 | \$ .49 |
| 9-714 | Tree scraper and weeder          | 2.00 | .25    |
| 9-716 | Pruning saw                      | 4.40 | .99    |

### WRIGHT G.L.F. EGG WASHER

| Code   | Item                                             | Was      | Sale Price |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Models | 100 and 101—used                                 | \$240.00 | \$50.00    |
| 19-099 | Soil heating cable—to prevent freeze-up, per ft. | .167     | .08 1/2    |

### BARN & POULTRY HOUSE VENTILATING FANS

| Code   | Item                                                              | Was      | Sale Price |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| 28-104 | 16" Ventilating fan                                               | \$ 90.00 | \$45.00    |
| 28-106 | 21" Ventilating fan                                               | 98.00    | 49.00      |
| 28-107 | 24" Ventilating fan                                               | 150.00   | 79.00      |
| 28-166 | PR144 Venti-pak fan less shutter 1280 CFM at 1/8" static pressure | 93.70    | 63.00      |
| 28-176 | Z-18-Standard Shutter—18" Intakes                                 | 15.85    | 10.50      |
| 28-130 | Intake "1" Type Aluminum, insulated—Specify 8" or 12"             | 8.85     | 2.98       |
| 28-134 | No. 2—Aluminum insulated duct for bringing air from overhead      | 15.00    | 4.95       |

### POULTRY FENCING

| Code   | Item                    | Was    | Sale Price |
|--------|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| 10-314 | 1x12x20 gauge—150' roll | \$3.20 | \$ 1.50    |
| 10-320 | 2x48x20 gauge—150' roll | 5.85   | 2.75       |
| 10-322 | 2x60x20 gauge—150' roll | 6.92   | 3.50       |
| 10-324 | 2x72x20 gauge—150' roll | 8.15   | 4.00       |

### FABRIC CLOTH

|        |                                |         |         |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 10-450 | 30" wide, 1/2" mesh, 100' roll | \$17.95 | \$ 5.98 |
| 10-451 | 36" wide, 1/2" mesh, 100' roll | 21.00   | 6.98    |

### POULTRY YARD GATES

|                                                    |               |  |         |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------|--|---------|
| Sturdy gates for play yards or other fenced areas. |               |  |         |
| 3 1/2 ft. wide—48" high                            | \$6.36—\$7.25 |  | \$ 2.99 |
| 3 1/2 ft. wide—60" high                            | \$6.36—\$7.25 |  | 2.99    |
| 4 ft. wide—48" high                                | \$6.36—\$7.25 |  | 2.99    |
| 4 ft. wide—60" high                                | \$6.36—\$7.25 |  | 2.99    |

### PASSENGER TIRES

| Code   | Item                          | Was     | Sale Price |
|--------|-------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 20-017 | 5.25/5.50 x 18—4 Ply Alliance | \$ 7.88 |            |
| 20-018 | 4.75/5.00 x 19—4 Ply Alliance | 7.88    |            |
| 20-033 | 6.00 x 16—6 Ply Premium       | 13.88   |            |
| 20-034 | 6.50 x 16—6 Ply Premium       | 16.88   |            |
| 20-041 | 6.50 x 15—4 Ply E.T.          | 13.88   |            |
| 20-046 | 5.25/5.50 x 17—4 Ply E.T.     | 5.88    |            |

A good buy for the old car such as the '33 and '34 Fords and others used to run errands and odd jobs. The price justifies keeping the old car running a few years more.

### One Side White

|        |                                 |         |  |
|--------|---------------------------------|---------|--|
| 20-059 | 7.60 x 16—4 Ply Premium Cushion | \$14.88 |  |
| 20-061 | 6.40 x 15—4 Ply Premium Cushion | 13.88   |  |
| 20-068 | 6.70 x 16—4 Ply Premium Cushion | 14.88   |  |
| 20-069 | 7.60 x 16—4 Ply Premium Cushion | 17.88   |  |

### TRUCK TIRES

|        |                               |         |  |
|--------|-------------------------------|---------|--|
| 20-103 | 6.50 x 20—6 Ply Premium Truck | \$21.77 |  |
| 20-112 | 6.50 x 20—8 Ply Premium Truck | 25.77   |  |
| 20-171 | 7.00 x 20—10 Ply Ex. T. Truck | 35.77   |  |

### TRACTOR SEAT CUSHIONS

|        |                 |         |         |
|--------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 20-900 | Small—Covered   | \$ 8.45 | \$ 4.11 |
| 20-901 | Small—Uncovered | 6.70    | 3.11    |
| 20-902 | Large—Covered   | 12.45   | 6.11    |
| 20-903 | Large—Uncovered | 10.25   | 5.11    |

### TRACTOR CHAINS—HI-WAY TYPE

|        |         |         |         |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 23-374 | 6 x 24  | \$19.70 | \$ 7.39 |
| 23-375 | 7 x 24  | 28.10   | 10.49   |
| 23-377 | 9 x 24  | 35.30   | 13.29   |
| 23-379 | 10 x 28 | 41.35   | 15.49   |
| 23-380 | 10 x 38 | 49.75   | 18.69   |
| 23-381 | 11 x 28 | 44.65   | 16.79   |
| 23-383 | 11 x 38 | 55.40   | 20.79   |

### OIL FILTER CARTRIDGES

| Sizes                                                                     | Was           | Sale Price |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| UN3, UN5N, UN5F, UN11, UN32, UN81, UN82, UN155, UN144, UN33, UN126, UN152 | \$ .92—\$1.23 | \$ .25     |

Check Store for Your Size

## DAIRY AND MILK HOUSE SUPPLIES...

Polar Spray system for faster cooling in tank coolers. Includes: Motor, time clock, distribution pan.

|                                                |         |         |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Specify for 3, 4, 4 in line, 6 or 8 can cooler | \$43.00 | \$14.95 |
| 1-917 Milk Filter Dispenser and pick up        | \$ 3.95 | .69     |

### MILKER ACCESSORIES

| Code | Item                                                                            | Was    | Sale Price |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| 2790 | Conde Cleaning Rod with 9/16 burr—about 30" long                                | \$1.00 | \$ .49     |
|      | 6 ft. Surge vacuum hose—161SC                                                   | 1.60   | .79        |
|      | 7 ft. Surge vacuum hose—163SC                                                   | 1.80   | .85        |
|      | Long Milk Tubes for Speedway or Sterling 36" double unit No. 187D36 (No. 02944) | 1.10   | .55        |
|      | 26" single unit No. 187D26 (No. 02775L)                                         | .85    | .40        |
|      | 36" Utility or old type 2 pipe line double unit No. 147D36 (No. 01475)          | 1.00   | .45        |
|      | 23" Twin air tube—for Speedway or Sterling unit No. 88D23 (02789)               | .80    | .39        |
|      | 62" Twin stanchion hose for Speedway No. 121D62 (No. 02221)                     | 2.00   | .95        |
|      | 35" Twin air tube for magnetic or old type 2 pipe line milker                   | 1.00   | .45        |

### WATER HEATERS

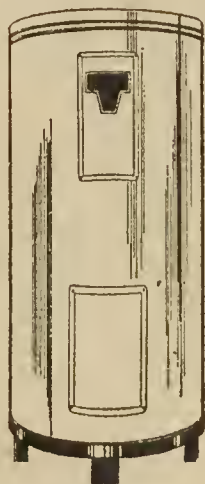
|        |                                                                       |         |         |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 19-001 | Pail type, electric heater                                            | \$16.95 | \$ 8.50 |
|        | Gas water heaters—40 gallon size. Specify manufactured or natural gas | 123.75  | 74.50   |
|        | 30 gallon size. Specify manufactured or natural gas                   | 90.75   | 49.95   |

### ELECTRIC WATER HEATER

19-737 Electric water heater—2 element—an economical 80 gallon water heater on the large farm... Was \$164.00

Sale Price \$99.95

One Year Warranty



### PRESSURE TANKS

|        |            |          |         |
|--------|------------|----------|---------|
| 21-222 | 82 gallon  | \$ 54.45 | \$27.00 |
| 21-223 | 120 gallon | 71.65    | 35.00   |
| 21-224 | 220 gallon | 140.80   | 69.00   |

## BARN AND STOCK EQUIPMENT

| Code  | Item                                       | Was  | Sale Price |
|-------|--------------------------------------------|------|------------|
| 5-101 | Lever lox—a popular electric fence gate    | .55  | \$ .20     |
| 1-034 | Bottom Stanchion Anchor for concrete       | .55  | .25        |
| 1-268 | Expanded metal calf mat 4' x 11 1/2"       | 2.00 | .65        |
| 1-636 | Metal window frame only. 22" wide—41" high | 4.15 | 1.50       |
| 1-472 | Hog Trough—7 ft.                           | 6.40 | 3.20       |

### HAY TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

| Code  | Item                    | Was     | Sale Price |
|-------|-------------------------|---------|------------|
| 1-820 | No. 27 Hay Carrier      | \$32.00 | \$13.00    |
| 1-821 | No. 28 Hay Carrier      | 27.00   | 11.00      |
| 1-832 | No. 95 Harpoon fork     | 6.50    | 3.49       |
| 1-833 | Lock lever harpoon fork | 18.50   | 9.90       |
| 1-849 | 5" wood pulley          | 1.70    | .85        |
| 1-850 | 6" wood pulley          | 2.85    | 1.49       |

### FORKS AND SHOVELS

|                                       |                                       |               |        |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Manure Forks                          |                                       |               |        |
| 5 tine                                |                                       |               |        |
| 4-413                                 | 4 1/2 ft. handle                      | \$3.20        | \$1.59 |
| 4-414                                 | 32" D handle                          | 3.20          | 1.59   |
| 6 tine                                |                                       |               |        |
| 4-416                                 | 4 ft. handle                          | 3.40          | 1.69   |
| Hay Forks                             |                                       |               |        |
| 3 tine. Specify 3 1/2 or 4 ft. handle |                                       |               |        |
| 4-438                                 | Alfalfa fork—4 tine, 4 1/2 ft. handle | \$2.05—\$2.70 | 1.19   |
|                                       |                                       | 3.00          | 1.49   |

### SHOVELS

|                                     |                                                           |         |        |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Square point, good quality shovels. |                                                           |         |        |
| 4-013                               | D handle                                                  | \$ 3.35 | \$1.65 |
| 4-014                               | Long handle                                               |         |        |
| 4-017                               | Flat Barn shovel—long handle                              | 1.60    | .79    |
| 4-012                               | D handle, gutter scoop                                    | 3.00    | 1.49   |
|                                     | Hay fork handle, with ferule and cap, 3 ft. and 3 1/2 ft. | .90     | .45    |
| 4-346                               | Moly I Beam—28" D handle                                  | 1.30    | .69    |
| 4-048                               | Aluminum Snow Shovel                                      | 1.90    | .95    |

was \$1.60  
NOW 79¢



## PAINT AND PAINT SUPPLIES...

### EXTERIOR

|                                      |                            |         |  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--|
| 13-114                               | Dutch Boy Paint Prime Coat |         |  |
| 5 gal. can                           | \$31.75                    | \$ 9.95 |  |
| Top quality house paints. Buff color |                            |         |  |
| 5 gal. can                           | \$26.00                    | \$12.98 |  |
| 1 gal. can                           | 5.30                       | 2.65    |  |
| 1 qt. can                            | 1.52                       | .76     |  |
| TRIM PAINT                           |                            |         |  |
| No. 120 Rich Green                   |                            |         |  |
| 5 gal. can                           | \$30.50                    | \$ 9.95 |  |
| No. 123 Bright Red                   |                            |         |  |
| 5 gal. can                           | 39.25                      | 15.50   |  |
| Metal Roof Paint—Zinc—Green          |                            |         |  |
| 5 gal. can                           | \$41.50                    | \$17.95 |  |
| 1 gal. can                           | 8.40                       | 3.70    |  |
| 1 qt. can                            | 2.30                       | .99     |  |

HOUSE PAINT  
5 gal. can  
was \$26.00  
Now \$12.98

### INTERIOR PAINTS

## for Walls, Woodwork, Furniture

| Code                       | Item                                                                                                              | Was    | Sale Price |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Flat                       | 1 gal. can                                                                                                        | \$4.55 | \$1.70     |
| Colors:                    | Ivory, cream, buff, sea foam, sunlite-yellow, old rose, pastel blue.                                              | 1.32   | .49        |
| Semi-Gloss                 | 1 gal. can                                                                                                        | \$5.15 | \$1.95     |
| Gloss                      | 1 qt. can                                                                                                         | 1.45   | .54        |
| Colors:                    | Ivory, cream, buff, sea foam, sunlite yellow, old rose, pastel blue, satin white.                                 |        |            |
| Enamel—1                   | gal. can                                                                                                          | \$5.75 | \$2.15     |
|                            | 1 qt. can                                                                                                         | 1.61   | .59        |
| Colors:                    | Ivory, cream, French gray, Chinese red.                                                                           |        |            |
| Porch and Floor Paint—Tan  |                                                                                                                   |        |            |
|                            | 1 gallon                                                                                                          | \$4.85 | \$2.40     |
|                            | 1 quart                                                                                                           | 1.41   | .69        |
| Self-spray enamel, per can |                                                                                                                   |        | \$ .49     |
| Colors:                    | Clear, light ivory, yellow, green, red, blue, aluminum, gold, white, black, screen enamel black, and spray heads. |        |            |

### PAINT TOOLS

|        |                                                                           |               |        |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 79-182 | Sandpaper holder for easier work                                          | \$ .45        | \$ .22 |
|        | Red Devil Replacement Paint Scraper Blades. Specify 1 1/2" or 2 1/2" size | .30 to .40    | .19    |
| 79-188 | Fine cabinet scraper                                                      | .20           | .10    |
|        | Wood scrapers—good quality                                                |               |        |
| 79-189 | 1 1/2"                                                                    | .50           | .25    |
| 79-190 | 2 1/2"                                                                    | .90           | .45    |
|        | Top grade putty knives—1 1/4" blade                                       |               | .39    |
| 79-172 | Stiff blade                                                               | .80           | .45    |
| 79-173 | Flexible blade                                                            | .90           | .45    |
| 79-177 | Wall scraper, stiff blade                                                 | .80           | .39    |
|        | Wall scraper, better value. Specify stiff or flexible blade               | \$1.20—\$1.30 | .63    |
| 79-340 | Scraping knife                                                            | .20           | .10    |



# Opportunity Sale

## 310 ways to SAVE MONEY

Now is the time to put in that barn ventilator you always wanted for only half the regular price. Or maybe the tractor needs a new rear tire—you can get an 11 x 36—6 ply for \$58.55 instead of the usual \$116.79.

These are samples of the down-to-earth bargains on brand-new quality items offered to G.L.F. patrons during the next thirty days—from April 18th to May 17th.

**WHAT'S THE CATCH? . . .** There are no strings attached—just an honest miscalculation. Most of these items were hard to get only a short time ago. G.L.F. made large purchases to protect patrons' needs in case of an all-out war or more severe shortages. Naturally, everybody is grateful that things got better instead of worse, but now there is too much inventory in some lines of commodities. It is just not good business to hold it.

**PATRONS TO BENEFIT . . .** Rather than selling all of it outside of G.L.F. at a great loss, it is being offered to G.L.F. patrons. Nobody has a better right to gain from this situation than the G.L.F. patron.

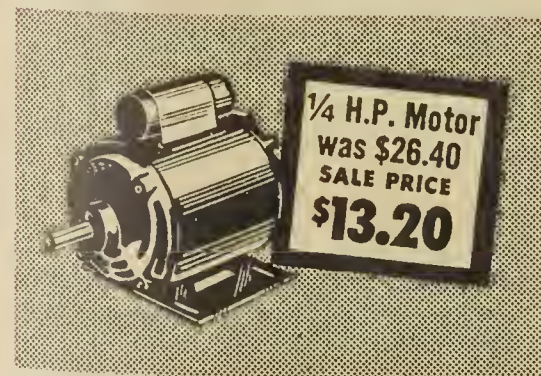
Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Ithaca, New York

★ ★ ★

### SHOP TOOLS AND MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES . . .

| ELECTRIC MOTORS |                                                                                 |         |            |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Code            | Item                                                                            | Was     | Sale Price |
| 19-164          | 1/4 H.P. Capacitor start, heavy duty, ball-bearing overload protector . . . . . | \$27.25 | \$17.25    |
| 19-165          | 1/2 H.P. same type as above . . . . .                                           | 35.75   | 22.95      |
| 19-176          | 1/2 H.P. Capacitor motor . . . . .                                              | 24.20   | 9.95       |
| 19-177          | 1/4 H.P. Capacitor motor . . . . .                                              | 26.40   | 13.20      |
| 19-178          | 1/2 H.P. split phase—intermittent duty motor . . . . .                          | 13.00   | 10.95      |
| 19-168          | 1 H.P. 115/230 volt Capacitor motor—ball bearing . . . . .                      | 89.75   | 58.85      |
| 19-169          | 1 1/2 H.P. 115/230 volt Capacitor motor—open frame . . . . .                    | 116.25  | 72.00      |



| SHOP TOOLS |                                                        |      |            |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|
| Code       | Item                                                   | Was  | Sale Price |
| 79-204     | Screw driver—6" square blade, plastic handle . . . . . | 1.00 | .49        |
| 79-213     | Off-set steel blade screw driver . . . . .             | .40  | .19        |
| 79-214     | Screw driver—4" blade, positive grip handle . . . . .  | .70  | .35        |
| 79-371     | Solid punch, 3/16" . . . . .                           | .30  | .15        |
| 29-132     | Ball Pein hammer—16 oz. . . . .                        | 1.90 | .89        |
| 29-260     | Tackle block set—less rope . . . . .                   | 3.20 | 1.50       |
| 29-290     | Midget oiler . . . . .                                 | .20  | .10        |

| WRENCHES—chrome plated |                                              |      |            |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------|------------|
| Code                   | Item                                         | Was  | Sale Price |
| 79-011                 | Combination box and open end, 3/8" . . . . . | .70  | .35        |
| 79-015                 | 11/16" . . . . .                             | 1.00 | .49        |
| 79-018                 | 15/16" . . . . .                             | 1.50 | .75        |
| 79-019                 | 1 1/8" . . . . .                             | 1.40 | .69        |

| BOX WRENCHES—nickle finish |                                |            |            |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Code                       | Item                           | Was        | Sale Price |
| 79-029                     | 12 point—11/16 x 3/4 . . . . . | .70 to .80 | .37        |
| 79-030                     | 12 point—13/16 x 7/8 . . . . . | .70 to .80 | .37        |

| WRENCH SETS |                                                                |       |            |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Code        | Item                                                           | Was   | Sale Price |
| 29-175      | Box wrench set of five chrome plated—3/8" to 7/8" . . . . .    | 3.40  | 1.69       |
| 29-237      | Open end wrench set, 6 piece, 3/8" to 1" in roll kit . . . . . | 3.00  | 1.49       |
| 29-511      | Electric hand saw—6 3/8" blade, Builders special . . . . .     | 68.00 | 34.00      |
| 79-280      | Electric soldering iron 12 1/2"—75 watt . . . . .              | 2.50  | 1.25       |
| 79-435      | Heavy padlock . . . . .                                        | 1.25  | .59        |

### HINGES AND SAFETY HASPS

| Strap Hinges |                          |        |            |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------|------------|
| Code         | Item                     | Was    | Sale Price |
| 79-412       | Heavy—10" . . . . . pair | \$2.00 | \$ .98     |
| 79-420       | Heavy—8" . . . . . pair  | 1.20   | .59        |
| 79-419       | Heavy—5" . . . . . pair  | .60    | .29        |
| 79-418       | Light—6" . . . . . pair  | .60    | .29        |

| TEE HINGES |                              |        |            |
|------------|------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Code       | Item                         | Was    | Sale Price |
| 79-426     | Heavy—10" . . . . . pair     | \$2.30 | \$ 1.15    |
| 79-425     | Heavy—8" . . . . . pair      | 1.00   | .49        |
| 79-423     | Light—6" . . . . . pair      | .60    | .29        |
| 79-416     | Safety Hasp—4 1/2" . . . . . | .30    | .15        |

| NAILS AND BOLTS |                                                            |         |            |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Code            | Item                                                       | Was     | Sale Price |
| 10-735          | 4 penny cooler nail, cement coated. 100-lb. kegs . . . . . | \$14.25 | \$6.95     |



| CEMENT COATED BOX NAILS                                        |                                     |         |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Code                                                           | Item                                | Was     | Sale Price |
| 10-745                                                         | Diamond Point 100 lb. Keg . . . . . | \$14.50 | \$ 6.19    |
| 10-747                                                         | 2 penny . . . . .                   | 14.50   | 6.19       |
| 10-749                                                         | 4 penny . . . . .                   | 14.50   | 6.19       |
| 10-749                                                         | 6 penny . . . . .                   | 14.50   | 6.19       |
| 4 cement coated box nails, needle point. 100 lb. keg . . . . . |                                     |         |            |
|                                                                |                                     | \$15.50 | \$ 6.98    |

| Assorted Bolts                    |                                  |        |            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Code                              | Item                             | Was    | Sale Price |
| 32-310                            | Carriage bolts . . . . . per box | \$1.30 | \$ .65     |
| 32-440                            | Stove bolts . . . . . per box    | 1.05   | .49        |
| Cotter Pins Assorted—Tractor Size |                                  |        |            |
| 32-450                            | Per box . . . . .                | .45    | .25        |



### HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES . . .

| FREEZER PACKAGING |                                                                                  |            |            |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Code              | Item                                                                             | Was        | Sale Price |
| 12-204            | Freezetex locker package pint size . . . . . per pkg.                            | .60        | .21        |
| 12-210            | Marpak replacement food bags. Pints . . . . . per pkg.                           | .42 to .53 | .19        |
| 12-212            | Quarts . . . . . per pkg.                                                        | .42 to .53 | .19        |
| 12-219            | Stockinette tubing 50' roll . . . . . per roll                                   | .94        | .39        |
| 68-552            | Aluminum Blancher—good for preparing vegetables for freezer packaging . . . . .  | 6.95       | 3.47       |
| 68-163            | Tableware set—24 piece, stainless steel . . . . .                                | 6.50       | 3.25       |
| 68-540            | Heating pad, electric, 3-speed, satin cover, nationally advertised . . . . .     | 6.95       | 3.50       |
| 68-541            | Heating pad, wetproof cover under attractive satin cover . . . . .               | 8.95       | 4.50       |
| 68-213            | Iron—1000 watt—automatic electric—nationally advertised . . . . .                | 8.95       | 4.50       |
| 68-214            | Electric iron—4 pounds, easy to handle—nationally advertised . . . . .           | 8.95       | 4.50       |
| 68-220            | Electric iron—automatic—good quality—nationally advertised . . . . .             | 7.95       | 3.75       |
| 19-118            | Appliance timer—a convenient control for all types electric appliances . . . . . | 12.50      | 3.13       |

| LIGHT FIXTURES |                                                  |        |            |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Code           | Item                                             | Was    | Sale Price |
| 19-513         | Sidewall light fixture . . . . .                 | \$1.25 | \$ .59     |
| 19-521         | Chain pull socket only for replacement . . . . . | .50    | .19        |
| 19-554         | Wire lamp guard trouble light . . . . .          | .35    | .13        |

| WIRE   |                                                |         |            |
|--------|------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Code   | Item                                           | Was     | Sale Price |
| 10-111 | Black Annealed 11 gauge 100 lb. coil . . . . . | \$10.00 | \$ 4.98    |
| 10-112 | Black Annealed 12 gauge 100 lb. coil . . . . . | 10.00   | 4.98       |

| Coiled Baling Wire |                                                                              |         |            |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Code               | Item                                                                         | Was     | Sale Price |
| 10-672             | For Minn-Moline balers, 100 lb. bales . . . . . per box                      | \$12.75 | \$ 5.98    |
| 0-673              | For International-Harvester automatic baler, 100 lb. bales . . . . . per box | 13.00   | 6.49       |
| 11-207             | Galvanized flat sheet—28 gauge—2 oz. Coating 26 7/8" x 120" . . . . .        | 3.75    | 1.75       |
| 21-275             | Giant pipe holder, No. 310 . . . . .                                         | 6.80    | 3.29       |
| 21-283             | Pipe tapping compound 1 qt. tin . . . . .                                    | 1.50    | .69        |
| 21-400             | 9AX Oberdorfer pump—1" water systems No. 1 . . . . .                         | 25.00   | 9.98       |
| 21-915             | Anti-freeze set length for water systems No. 1 . . . . .                     | 49.85   | 8.95       |

### YARD AND FIELD EQUIPMENT . . .

| Code  | Item                                                    | Was     | Sale Price |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 4-101 | "Horn" seeder . . . . .                                 | \$ 1.50 | \$ .69     |
| 4-106 | Wheelbarrow seeder, 14 ft. . . . .                      | 45.00   | 22.50      |
| 4-107 | Wheelbarrow seeder, 16 ft. . . . .                      | 48.00   | 23.95      |
| 4-600 | Lime spreader, steel wheel . . . . .                    | 65.00   | 29.95      |
| 4-601 | Lime spreader, drop center wheels, less tires . . . . . | 65.00   | 29.95      |

### HORSE SHOES AND SUPPLIES . .

|                                                                                     |  |           |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------|------|
| Light, sharp toed and heeled, specify size 3 or 4 and front and hind . . . . . pair |  |           |      |
|                                                                                     |  | .75-.80   | .37  |
| Drive Calk shoes—Specify size 4 or 5 and front or hind. 1/2" calk . . . . . pair    |  |           |      |
|                                                                                     |  | 1.00-1.50 | .59  |
| Specify size 6 or 7, front or hind—3/16" calk.                                      |  |           |      |
| Drive Calk punch—Specify 3/8", 1/2" or 1/4" . . . . .                               |  |           |      |
|                                                                                     |  | 1.15      | .55  |
| Double end drive calk extractor 1/2" . . . . .                                      |  |           |      |
|                                                                                     |  | 1.50      | .69  |
| Drive Calks—specify 1/2" blunt or 1/2" sharp . . . . . per box                      |  |           |      |
|                                                                                     |  | 3.40      | 1.49 |

| CANVAS BELT |                                                                                 |      |            |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|
| Code        | Item                                                                            | Was  | Sale Price |
| 3-017       | 3 ply cotton stitched bituminous treated canvas belt 13" wide . . . . . per ft. | 1.53 | \$ .76     |



| SLEDS—Bargains for next winter—good quality—ruggedly built |                    |         |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|------------|
| Code                                                       | Item               | Was     | Sale Price |
| 68-365                                                     | 44" sled . . . . . | \$ 9.75 | \$ 4.88    |
| 68-366                                                     | 47" sled . . . . . | 10.70   | 5.35       |
| 68-369                                                     | 51" sled . . . . . | 11.75   | 5.88       |
| 68-367                                                     | 55" sled . . . . . | 13.60   | 6.80       |
| 68-368                                                     | 60" sled . . . . . | 14.50   | 7.25       |

### COPPER FITTINGS—FLARED AND SOLDER TYPES

| Code   | Item                                                 | Was  | Sale Price |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|
| 33-105 | 1" Cast Copper Tees Straight . . . . .               | .74  | \$ .30     |
| 33-106 | 1 1/4" Cast Copper Tees Straight . . . . .           | 1.35 | .50        |
| 33-111 | 3/4 x 3/4 x 3/8 Cast Copper Reducing Tee . . . . .   | .48  | .15        |
| 33-112 | 1 x 1 x 3/4 Cast Copper Reducing Tee . . . . .       | .74  | .25        |
| 33-113 | 1 x 1 x 1/2 Cast Copper Reducing Tee . . . . .       | .74  | .25        |
| 33-109 | 1/2 x 1/2 x 3/8 Cast Copper Reducing Tee . . . . .   | .26  | .10        |
| 33-134 | 1 1/4" Cast Copper Coupling . . . . .                | .83  | .25        |
| 33-138 | 1" Ground Joint Union Copper to Copper . . . . .     | 1.41 | .50        |
| 33-139 | 1 1/4" Ground Joint Union Copper to Copper . . . . . | 2.13 | .75        |
| 33-143 | 1" Copper to SPS Female Cast Adapters . . . . .      | .51  | .18        |
| 33-144 | 1 1/4" Copper to SPS Female Cast Adapters . . . . .  | .83  | .27        |
| 33-153 | 1" Copper to SPS Male Cast Adapters . . . . .        | .51  | .18        |
| 33-154 | 1 1/4" Copper to SPS Male Cast Adapters . . . . .    | .83  | .40        |
| 33-161 | 3/4 x 1/2 Cast Flush Copper Bushings . . . . .       | .17  | .08        |
| 33-162 | 3/4 x 3/8 Cast Long Copper Bushings . . . . .        | .21  | .10        |
| 33-163 | 1 x 3/4 Cast Flush Copper Bushings . . . . .         | .24  | .12        |
| 33-164 | 1 x 1/2 Cast Long Copper Bushings . . . . .          | .41  | .20        |
| 33-168 | 1 lb. spools 40-60 Solder . . . . .                  | 1.20 | .60        |
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# NOT WITH DREAMS

By  
E. R. EASTMAN

## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Jerry Eastman, young Ebenezer Webster, and their friend Red Holt went back to New Hampshire after the defeat of the Americans and British at Ticonderoga in 1758. Jerry has difficulty in settling down to farm life. Eb's love affair with Hetty Smith does not go smoothly. The town's Committee of Safety ask Eb to go down to Portsmouth to check on the suspected activities of a group of spies. In a tavern on the waterfront a barmaid known as Molly gives Eb the information he needs. He finds that she has been masquerading as a member of the gang. That evening she is accused by the gang of being a spy and Eb intervenes to save her, in the course of which he shoots Ben Whittaker, a Kingston man who has always caused trouble for Eb. Molly and Eb finally go back to Kingston, Molly, whose real name is Payne, staying for a visit with Colonel and Mrs. Stevens. Meanwhile, Eb and Hetty come to an understanding after he explains about his Portsmouth trip.

## CHAPTER XI

The winter of 1758 continued to drag for both Jerry Eastman and Eb Webster. Jerry's conscience hurt him somewhat when Hannah noticed his uneasiness and realized that she and little Ephraim and their home were not enough to hold him happy and content. But the few chores and woodcutting were rather dull business after years of almost constant adventure and danger with the Rangers.

Eb Webster was afflicted with the same uneasiness, so that his mother got very much out of patience with him and told him one day that she was tired to death of his restlessness.

"A body would think," she scolded, "that now that you've got things all straight with Hetty you could kinda settle down once in a while an' behave yourself."

When they were together, Jerry and Eb often wondered worriedly if their Ranger experience had ruined them forever for any kind of quiet domestic existence.

With the coming of the longer days of late winter and a few brief signs of spring their uneasiness increased. It was not helped by the infrequent reports that came up from the coast cities and over the snowclad hills from Albany that great plans were underway at last, and that when those plans matured the French would be driven forever from the soil of America.

One day late in March Eb and Jerry were working in the Eastman's woodlot that bordered the farm pasture. They were at some distance from the house and had brought along a mid-day lunch. It seemed good to both of them to build a little fire, thaw out their victuals and squat contentedly to rest and eat. When they had finished, Eb inquired:

"When are we startin' back, Jerry?"

Jerry was a little startled at the direct question.

"You've put your finger right on what I was thinkin'," he said. "I've been wonderin' how I could tell Hannah."

Then he spoke half to himself:

"How can a man be so divided? I don't want to go an' yet I ain't content here, not while there's fightin' goin' on out there." He gestured to the west.

"I'm in the same fix," Eb admitted. "Hetty an' I are gettin' along just fine.

We're goin' to get married, an' I don't want to leave her noways. Yet I'm uneasy as a fish out of water. Mother's real disgusted with me 'cause I'm so kinda upset all the time."

"Aw," said Jerry, "ye don't know nothin' about it. Wait till ye get married an' have a little tyke. That makes it three times as hard. Maybe I ought never to have got married."

He sat watching a gray squirrel which was chattering at them from a nearby limb, then said slowly:

"But I told Joe that I'd be back. Joe ain't there any more, but my promise is stronger'n ever an' I'm goin'."

Eb said simply: "So am I."

Late April found Jerry and Eb seated around an open fire a day's journey to the west from Kingston. They were on their way back to Albany and Fort Edward to rejoin the Rangers. The air was soft and warm, with a gentle wind blowing up from the south. Peepers sang from a nearby swamp.

Little had been said between the men for some time, saddened as they were by the parting that morning from their homes and friends. At the same time they were looking forward eagerly to the strenuous and exciting adventures that they knew lay ahead. Finally Eb spoke aloud:

"Sure feel better'n I did the last time."

Getting no response from his companion, he went on:

"Hetty's all right now. Didn't want me to go, but we didn't quarrel, an' she said she'd be waitin' for me when I git back."

Jerry had lain down on his blanket, and now he turned to look at the firelit face of his friend, saying briefly:

"If ye git back!"

"What d'ye mean, if I git back?"

"Well, we're goin' into fightin', ain't we? Ye know the risks."

"Aw, shucks on that kinda talk! You're always talkin' sour. By gosh, bet you an' Hannah quarreled when you came away."

"No such thing," retorted Jerry. "At least not this mornin'. I hated leavin' her standin' there, hangin' on to Ephraim's hand an' tryin' to keep from cryin'." Then with a shrug of his shoulders, he added:

"But she'll be all right. An' maybe we'll be back before long."

When Eb and Jerry reported to Colonel Rogers at Fort Edward a week later he greeted them gruffly and as casually as if he'd seen them the day before. Then suddenly his manner changed, he jumped to his feet, and with head bent and hands clasped behind him, strode rapidly back and forth the length of his tent, finally stopping abruptly in front of the two men.

"Tell me," he said, "did those Yankee neighbors of yours feel any need of winning the war, or are they like the lousy politicians they send over to Albany for conferences?"

Nodding to Eb, Jerry said:

"Tell him!"

Hesitant at first, and a little in awe of the big Ranger commander, Eb warmed to his subject as he noted Rogers' attention, and told of the interest of the leaders in Kingston, about the Committee of Safety, and of his Portsmouth adventure. While Eb talked

Rogers went back behind his table, sat down, leaned his head on his hand, and listened without interruption. When Eb had finished, Rogers' only comment was:

"Good! As long as we have men like your doctor friend, Ebenezer Stevens—and your friend Molly," he added with a little smile, "so long as we have folks like that back in the old neighborhoods, there is some hope for us out here on the front lines."

Then turning to Jerry he ordered:

"See that Webster tells this same story to John Stark. He's the most pessimistic man in the whole army. He's a New Hampshireman himself, you know—Londonderry. Maybe it'll do him good to hear that there are some home folks who care. God knows he needs something to cheer him up. Nothing is ever right with him."

When in obedience to Rogers' command Jerry and Eb presented themselves at Stark's headquarters, Eb thought that never in his life had he seen such a frown on anyone's face. For years the Rangers had taken pride in this great frontiersman of Scotch-Irish descent whose home was at Londonderry only twenty-four miles from Kingston. Stark's fame was a legend wherever New Hampshiremen got together. He had joined with the Rangers when the group was first organized in 1775 and risen to be one of its commanders because he could out-shoot, out-run, out-dare and out-ride everyone else in the force save Robert Rogers himself.

Now as Eb stood before Stark he thought how his experiences had marked the man. Deep wrinkles lay between his eyes, giving him the appearance of wearing a perpetual scowl, his firm grim mouth turned down at the corners, deep lines ran from his nose around his mouth to the bottom of his chin.

His first word of greeting did not help to make the men feel comfortable.

"Yes?" he inquired with a rising inflection.

Standing strictly at attention, Jerry said:

"Colonel Rogers asked us to see you so that Eb Webster here could tell you about things in New Hampshire, and the way people feel back there."

Perhaps it was only hope, but Eb thought he saw a little softening in the expression of those stern eyes. But the only audible response was:

"Yes?"

So Eb swallowed hard and again began to tell his story. Like Rogers, Stark listened intently while Eb was talking. When the story was done, surprisingly Stark said:

"Thank you! It has been good to hear from home again. It is home, too," he added. "Maybe you know Londonderry." He laughed a little grimly. "I know how far it is across those hills, too, the hard way"—he paused—"especially hard. Went back there a year ago June to bury my father."

He stopped as if lost in thought, then smiled again.

"Next time it wasn't so hard going back."

He pointed a long, bony finger at Jerry.

"You married?"

Taken by surprise, Jerry nodded.

"How about you?" looking at Eb.

"No. I've got a girl, though."

"Good! So have I. Married her last August."

His face grew grim again.

"Hated to come away and leave her."

Both young men looked sympathetic. Stark straightened up in his chair.

"Ah, well, wars aren't won by dreams. If some of us didn't leave our families to fight this war, maybe we wouldn't have any families to go back to."

Again he fell silent, then suddenly pushed his chair back and came around to offer his hand first to Jerry and then

to Eb. Surprisingly he grinned. To Eb he said:

"Even to us in this Godforsaken hole news sometimes gets around. We heard about your adventures in Portsmouth. Seems you helped to break up something that was getting dangerous. You have been recommended for a commission."

His face turned sour again.

"Not that it'll amount to anything. The British think their lowest damned private knows more than a general in our Colonials!"

Somewhat shaken by the friendliness of this austere officer and wondering what he meant by a commission, Eb and Jerry turned and stumbled out of the tent, past the guard at the entrance. Still a little dazed from the interview, Jerry was startled to receive a slap between the shoulders that nearly knocked him off his feet, and Eb found himself engulfed in a great bear hug and a strong sweaty smell that almost overpowered him. Only one man in the world would have dared to take that kind of liberty with either Eastman or Webster, and of course that man was Red Holt. Of course, too, wherever Red was there was his shadow, the Indian girl, standing nearby, evidently as pleased at the reunion as he was.

Around the campfire that night Red was unusually talkative even for him, and he and their other old cronies brought Jerry and Eb up to date on Ranger activities during the winter and the camp gossip about the coming campaign.

In spite of considerable scouting and activity by the Rangers there was much time to kill, and as the days grew longer and the warm days of summer approached with no sign of action on the part of the British, the men grew daily more uneasy and impatient. In June came the news that General William Johnson had captured the French fort at Niagara and cut the long water road through the lakes to the Ohio River. Slowly but surely the British and the Americans were closing their lines across the great frontier, gradually encircling the French and driving them back to a few strongholds in Canada.

There came a day in July, 1759, when a detachment of the Rangers stood again in almost the same spot overlooking another army's embarkation. But instead of the 15,000 British Regulars and American Provincials commanded by Abercrombie in 1758, Amherst's force now totaled only 11,000. Although the army was somewhat smaller, the orderly loading of the men and supplies into the boats was a fascinating sight. While the drums rolled and the fifes shrilled, the soldiers methodically filled the whaleboats. Once again the British and the Americans were on their way to take Ticonderoga.

As Eb Webster stood watching and listening to the din he couldn't but remember the men who had embarked there a year ago and wonder how many of the men now below him would return from the attack. Jerry Eastman wasn't saying anything, but Eb felt sure that the same thoughts occupied his mind.

They need not have worried, for this time Fort Ticonderoga fell without a shot. Realizing that it would be impossible for him to hold the Fort, Montcalm retired to Crown Point, and from there he later moved to Montreal. So the great water road from Canada to the Atlantic Ocean at New York was at last held in its entire length by the British and the colonists. After all the bloody and bitter strife between the French and the English for the control of a continent, the French were finally crowded to their last stronghold in America on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec.

Here, on September 13, 1759, General James Wolfe led his British and Ameri-



can forces along a path which passed through a deep ravine to the Heights of Abraham, and there defeated the French under Montcalm. Canada was won for England, and the long war was practically over. Both of the gallant commanders were killed in the fight. When Montcalm was told that he could not live, he said:

"So much the better. I shall not live to see the fall of Quebec."

In his last hours, General Wolfe quoted from Gray's Elegy: "The paths of glory lead but to the grave," and added that he would rather have written those lines than to have taken Quebec.

Eb and Jerry had re-enlisted for a short term in the spring, and by the time Ticonderoga fell their term was more than up. They debated the question of whether they should go on to Canada or go home. Jerry made the decision one evening when he stated his belief that the war was about over, the French had been driven across the St. Lawrence, their Indian allies were licked, and the settlers no longer in danger.

"That's what we came for," he said to Eb. "Let the English mop up the rest. They don't need us now, and I'm for home."

"So am I," said Eb.

Jerry grinned at him.

"What are Rogers an' Stark goin' to think about their new captain's quittin' like that?"

"Makes no difference," said Eb. "The title don't mean anythin'. Stark said so himself. I'm goin' home."

Red Holt accompanied them as far as Albany and there their ways separated. Red had decided to take the trail west, where thousands of the soldiers would later follow him to the new frontiers now that the menace of the Indians was over.

Red's parting with them was as casual as if he expected to see them again the next day, but afterwards when Eb got to thinking about Red Holt he knew that his feelings were much deeper than appeared on the surface. The Indian girl bade them goodbye, shaking hands with both Eb and Jerry. Eb wondered if he only imagined that she held his hand a little longer than necessary and gave it an extra squeeze.

After Red and his squaw had gone, Jerry and Eb turned eastward over the now familiar trails that led them back to the New Hampshire settlements. As they walked, they spoke briefly of Red and agreed that he had made the only possible decision. If he intended to keep the Indian girl with him it would have to be in a frontier environment where the thinking was more tolerant than in New England. Nevertheless, they were silent for a long time, saddened by the parting from this friend and comrade.

A few days later at mid-day they came out on the slope above their home country, stopping for a moment to admire the peaceful scene that lay below them. Cows chewed their cud and dozed under the shade of a tree whose branches overhung a bend of the creek. Near them the bell of an old buck sheep tinkled lazily as he nibbled at tufts of grass or raised his head to scan his flock. Then his head went up belligerently as he noticed the two strangers above him. Dinner smoke curled from the chimneys of the houses, cocks of hay dotted the meadows. Eb, who was already beginning to show some of the philosophy that would characterize him in later years, spoke in a hushed voice:

"Home!"

"Yes," agreed Jerry, "home!"

"For this we fought," said Eb in the same quiet voice.

Understanding, Jerry only nodded. Then both turned and almost ran down the slope.

This time Jerry didn't find it so hard to get reacquainted with Ephraim. The little boy remembered him.

They had a goodnight romp before

Hannah put the child to bed. When she returned to sit beside him Jerry reached over to take her hard and calloused hand, thinking as he did so of all the hard work she had done. After a few moments he said:

"I've been thinkin' about Eb and Hetty, Hannah. Eb is somethin' of an adventurer an' I'm afraid his Ranger experience ain't helped him any. It's goin' to be awful hard for him to settle down even with Hetty to the dull life of farmin' in this town."

"Yes," agreed Hannah a little sadly, "I know what it's done to you."

"An' I'm older an' have got some more sense, maybe, than the younger fellows. I never want to go away from you and Ephraim again, but I've wondered if we couldn't all go to some place where land can be had almost for the askin' an' where it would be easier to make a livin' than it is here."

He looked across at Hannah, apparently hoping for some reply, but getting none he continued:

"I've told you about William Johnson an' the stories he told us about the rich lands west of Albany, where there are hardly any stones an' where the crops are bigger'n better than we ever dream of here. That's where Red Holt has gone."

"Then, too, maybe we wouldn't have to go so far to find somethin' better. Now that danger from the Indians is about gone, maybe we could move farther north in this colony. Already they're openin' up new tracts of land north of us. Eb Webster was talkin' to me about it just the other day."

Noticing the distress on Hannah's face, Jerry stopped talking. Finally Hannah said:

"Oh, Jerry, I let you go away to the war each time without sayin' hardly a word because I agreed with you that it was necessary. An' you know I tried to do the best I could while you were gone. But all the time I hoped an' hoped that when the war was over you would come back to Ephraim an' me an' settle down so that we could have some peace. Now you're talkin' about goin' away again."

"But not alone, Hannah — with you an' Ephraim. The other times we were separated an' it was tough for all of us. But now we'd all be together. So what would it matter, particularly if we could better our lot?"

"You may be right, Jerry," she admitted, "if we could better our lot. But that I doubt. Things always look better somewhere else than where we are. The Lord knows that I've got along with just the bare necessities of life here, especially while you were away. But I know enough of what it's like in a pioneer cabin to know that life here is Heaven compared to what that would be."

Looking at Jerry's hurt and disappointed face, she added:

"Oh, I'll go! It's a wife's duty to go where her husband wants to. But I think you an' Eb Webster an' the rest of you who are talkin' about this thing don't know what you're gettin' into. What you just said about Eb havin' trouble settlin' down because of his Ranger experience applies equally well to you, Jerry, an' to all the rest of the soldiers. I'm afraid it's true that there's nothin' in peacetime livin', nothin' in the job of makin' a livin' for a growin' family that compares with the adventure an' excitement that you men had with Robert Rogers. If that's true," she finished sadly, "you can see where that leaves Ephraim an' me, Hetty Smith, an' all the rest of the wives an' sweethearts of the soldiers who've come back."

"Aw, Hannah, you've been doin' too durn much thinkin'." He laughed a little self-consciously. "I'm here now an' so are you."

He jumped to his feet and pulled Hannah into his arms.

(To be continued)

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You do not get as quick a cash return from late-hatched pullets as you do early-hatched pullets, but over a period of 15 months of production you are likely to come out just as well and often better. The chicks can be given more room than early birds, they can be gotten on range earlier, and I think they are easier to raise. You can use the same brooding facilities that you used for early-hatched birds. Also, they make it possible for you to sell off your old hens at the end of the laying year in November or December and replace them with pullets eager to do a good job for you.

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## Chicks Must - - - LIVE TO PAY

IN ABOUT five months, a day-old chick will have increased its original weight 85 to 90 times at a cost of \$2 to \$2.25. Another \$8 to \$9 will be required to maintain each bird during the first production year. Poultrymen then have an investment of \$10 to \$12 tied up in each bird before the first year and a half is ended.

With this kind of an investment, returns are highly important to poultrymen. But returns depend upon a number of factors, both management and economic. Economic conditions are pretty much out of control of the poultryman, but management rests entirely with the operator.

With the rapid growth of the industry, poultrymen tend to think in terms of percentage death losses and percentage culls, paying little attention to individual birds. But total profit is added up from the profits from each individual bird. So why not concentrate on raising a higher percentage of the chicks purchased by paying more attention to individual chicks?

Three most important management practices include cleanliness, prevention of crowding, and ventilation.

Under cleanliness, consider chicks, brooder house, equipment, and management. Clean chicks mean pullorum-clean chicks. Clean brooder house and equipment are important in maintaining chick health. Clean management means keeping a practical quarantine between young and old birds, providing clean feed and water, moving feeders, and providing a clean range.

Under crowded conditions the slower, smaller, and weaker chicks suffer. Prevent crowding at the feeders by providing at least one inch of feeder space for each chick up to five weeks of age; double the space between five and ten weeks of age.

Prevent crowding on the floor by allowing one square foot of floor space for two chicks to five weeks of age, and the same space for one chick from five to ten weeks of age.

Good ventilation and heat control are equally important in raising a higher percentage of the chicks purchased. Both have an influence in chick health and growth. — Harry Whelden, Vermont College of Agriculture.

— A. A. —

## COCCIDIOSIS STILL A POULTRY KILLER

Coccidiosis is still a killer in Delaware poultry flocks. Karl C. Seeger, former associate research professor in animal and poultry industry at the Georgetown Substation, says that this disease also aggravates other disease

## ON DOLL HILL

Oh for a day out on Doll Hill

Just to roam through those pines I get a great thrill,

Just to hear the song of the Hermit Thrush,

And other birdies at home in the brush.

And to sit in the old lane, while all is still

And watch old sol go under the hill,

And those wild azaleas, sweetest flower of all

Seem most enchanting just at nightfall.

I cannot forget the old bob white

That sat on a rail in the lane,

Yelling away with all his might

Through sunshine and through rain.

And be the weather cloudy or fair,

Old bob was always sitting there;

And those passenger pigeons, last flight they say

Caused old sol to appear in his mourning array,

And the calling and repeating of the whip-poor-will

Tho 70 years have past, seem I can hear him still

When I sit in the old lane out on DOLL HILL.

—George F. Doll, Ithaca, N. Y.

(The above was written by a man who has seen almost 80 years and still gets a lot out of life).

troubles, and slows down growth and rates of gain.

During the period 1945 to 1951, 14 per cent of all deaths of chickens at the Substation were from coccidiosis. The State Board of Agriculture reported that 18 per cent of all lots of chickens, up to 20 weeks of age, brought to them for diagnosis showed signs of coccidiosis. According to Seeger, "We've come a long way in coccidiosis control, but various forms of cocci bacteria are still causing a lot of trouble."

Major control recommendations are:

1. Allow about  $\frac{3}{4}$  square foot of floor space per bird.
2. Use dry litter.
3. Use drugs.
4. Above all use good management.

— A. A. —

## Poultrymen's Question Box

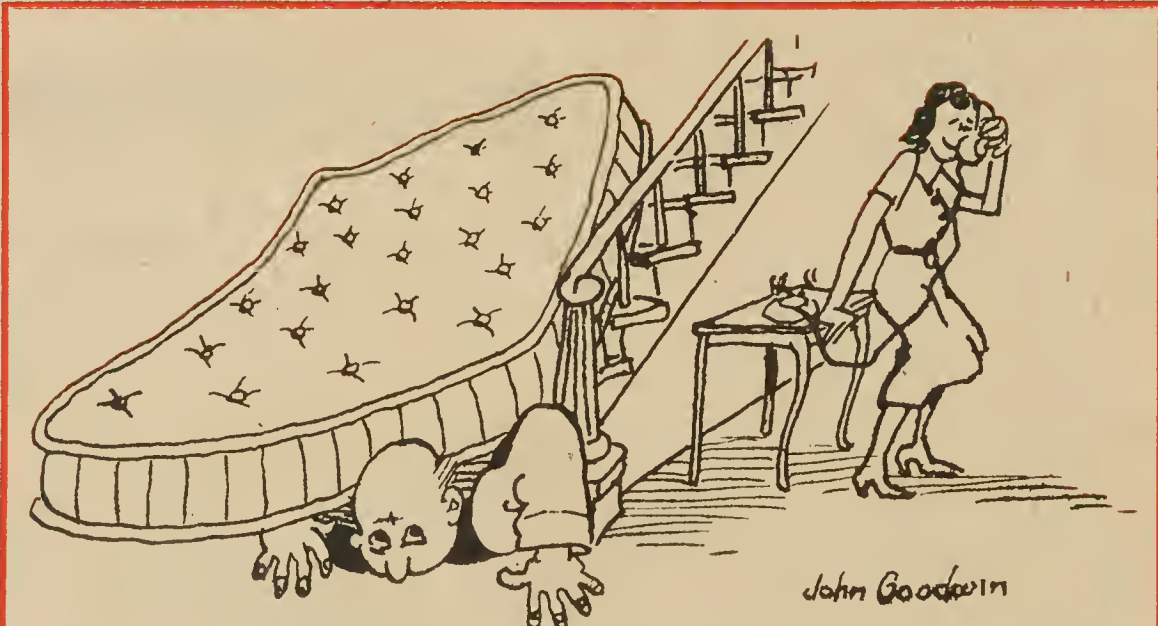
How fast should temperatures be lowered for baby chicks?

At the edge of the hover, let the temperature drop 5 degrees each week until heat is no longer needed.

\* \* \*

Is there danger of overheating chicks?

Definitely. Too much heat interferes with proper feather growth and makes chicks susceptible to colds and other diseases.



"That's right, Emily. Husbands always crab when they help their wives with the house cleaning."

## CLEMENTS MAINE-BRED CHICKS

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Our 27th year breeding Leghorns. They're bred for production of large chalky white eggs. Breeders Bloodtested. Hatches Mon. & Wed. of each week. Write for Catalog & prices on day old registered Chicks, Pullets & Cockerels. Also 3 to 6 week Old Started Pullets. C. M. Shellenberger Poultry Farm, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

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Write for Circular and Prices  
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BOX 51, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.

CHICKS 2 Weeks Livability Gtd. Broiler Chicks \$2.90-100. Wh. Leg. Barred Rocks, N. H. Reds, Crosses, Black Minorcas, Anconas \$12.00-100. Pullets \$20.00-\$24.00. Plus Postage. 100% Gtd. Order Direct. Can Ship Prompt. TWIN HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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Wh. Leghorn Pullets, New Hamps., White Rox 3, 4 & 6 weeks old. Pullorum Tested. NACE'S STARTED CHICKS, RICHFIELD 3, PA.

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When trespassers commit nuisances, patience is out of the question. You are ready to go into action. But before you do,



## POST YOUR FARM

with our "NO TRESPASSING" signs and you will have the law clearly on your side. Our signs are printed on heavy fabric that withstands wind and weather and meet requirements of the Conservation Law.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address \$1.50 per doz.; \$6.00 per 50; \$11.00 per 100

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST  
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# PLAN AHEAD 5

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New Frequency

107

WQAN-FM Scranton, Pa.

# Rural Radio Network

Ithaca, New York

## Helping Hands For Poultrymen

ONE OF the many pleasant features about a modernized poultry farm is the chance it gives a wife who wants to help and is able to. Whether handling eggs or poultry meat, her instinct for neatness helps with the kind of "packaging" that brings quality prices. And it's mighty reassuring in these days of turmoil and trouble to see a man and his wife working shoulder to shoulder toward their common goal.

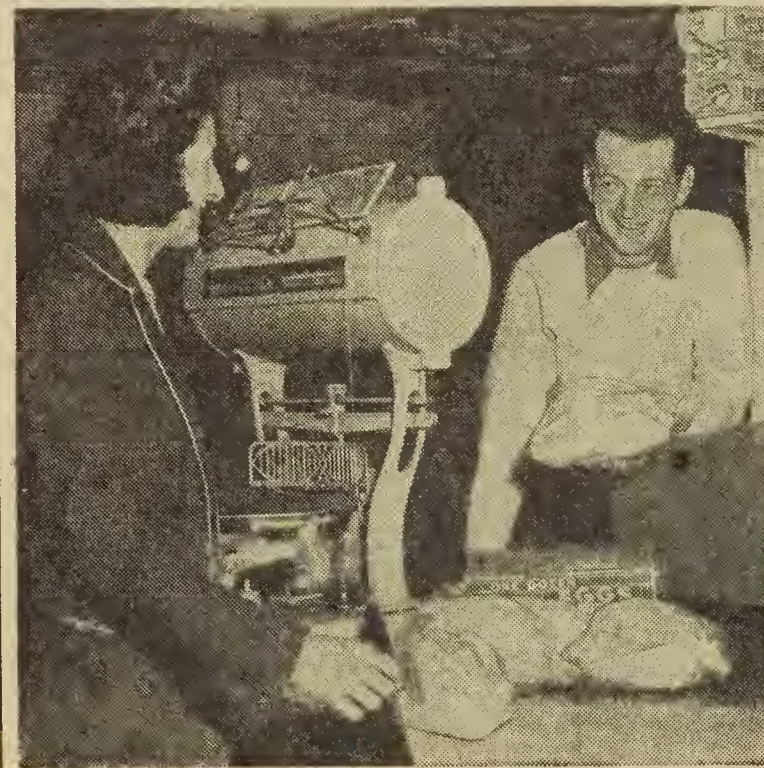
Ben Quast, of Hancock, N. H., raised his first capons—real ones, not caponets—for his own dinner table. But so many friends and neighbors wanted to buy the plump 10-pounders, he made that his specialty on a four-acre farm, selling eggs only to accommodate the customers coming to his door. Here he's with Mrs. Quast who helps in their home's "sales room." The frozen capon she's holding is one of the 10,000 a year raised on this farm and dressed off with mechanized cleanliness in what used to be the Quasts' woodshed.



When a farm fire just about wiped out Lee Kinsman, Hartland, Vt., he got back on his feet with the loyal help of his wife Mamie. Here they're in the egg grading and packing room of the new 3,000-bird building, one of those round-type "silo henhouses" you've read about in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from time to time. Between poultry, and a dairy herd too, Lee keeps mighty busy—but finds time to exchange affectionate smiles with his wife, a true helpmate.

Clifford E. Turner's specialty on his farm near North Bennington, Vt., is growing turkeys, dressing them off and selling them to a steady list of retail customers. His wife chips in as "deliveryman." Here she's ready to drive off with a trunk compartment full of the bagged birds. Turner has an all-white flock of White Hollands and Beltsville Whites, and markets turkeys weighing all the way from nine to twenty-seven pounds.

Photos by Eleanor Gilman



With the help of his wife Jessie, Charles W. McCart runs a "double-header" poultry farm near Greenwich, N. Y.—eggs and meat from a flock of 2,500 birds. Mrs. McCart helps here in their home's cellar with such chores as cleaning eggs and packaging birds for the 18-cubic-foot freezer. To keep middleman's profit for himself, McCart has his own wholesale route, for both eggs and chickens. They average 125 dressed birds a week. Besides the 12 cases of eggs he sells on his route per week, his wife accounts for three cases that she sells retail. She takes 'em along when she goes shopping.

## Danger of Disease Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising Baby Chicks depends largely upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby Chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

### Remarkable Results Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa, writes: "I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction."

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Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 60c, \$1.20, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

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**COWS FOR SALE**—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

WE carry a large selection of top cows; Fresh or springing, mostly Holsteins, but some good colored cows. Terms to responsible farmers. Canadian Livestock Sales, Route 49, Marcy, New York, Rome-Utica Road. Phone Utica 6-2972.

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**GET BETTER** Turkey poults this year for less money. Genuine broad breasted Bronze. Nebraskans. Improved White Hollands and Beltsville. Write: Kline Turkey Plant, Box G, Middlecreek, Pa.

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## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

May 2 Issue.....Closes Apr. 17  
May 16 Issue.....Closes May 1  
June 6 Issue.....Closes May 22  
June 20 Issue.....Closes June 5

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**CERTIFIED** Strawberry Plants Premier, Catskill, Redinson, Temple, 100-\$2.00, 500-\$7.00, 1,000-\$12.75. Gen Gemzeta Everbearing 100-\$2.50 prepaid. John A. Flater, Union City, Pa.

**CHIRYSANTHEMUM** plants, most popular, hardy, early blooming kinds including Sushion, Spoon, Spider, Pom, and large blooming type in many colors; English Daisies; mixed color Sweet William. All, \$1.00 per dozen postpaid. Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, 75 for \$1.00 postpaid. State shipping date preferred. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

**BERRY** PLANT "Special." 12 Latham red raspberries, 12 Indian Summer everbearing red raspberries. Both bearing age. 75 Premier strawberries—June bearing, 25 Gem everbearing strawberries. Above collection \$4.00 postpaid. Also Premier strawberry plants \$1.00-100. Gem everbearing strawberries \$1.50-50, \$2.50-100. Latham red raspberries \$1.75-12. Indian Summer everbearing red raspberries \$1.95-12. Both bearing age. All orders freshly dug. Postpaid. Emmett Jennett, West Chazy, New York.

## MAPLE SYRUP

**PURE** VT. grade A maple syrup \$5.00 per gallon. Half gallon \$2.75 plus postage. Donovan Houston, Cabot, Vt.

## HONEY

**NEW HONEY:** Choice Clover Comb, New York's finest. Case 24 combs \$7.98 per case. Wildflower liquid 60 lbs. \$7.80, 2 60-lb. cans \$15.00. Above prices F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

## WOMEN'S INTEREST

**RUG STRIPS**—100% wool, lightweight, assorted shades, long strips, 5 lbs. \$3.25. Pastel assortment 4 lbs. \$3.25. Quiltmakers—Best assortment of large flowered prints color-fast, latest patterns 7 lbs. \$2.25. Extra large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

**AMAZING** Clothing Bargains \*\*Free Catalog\*\* Save 50% —Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.00 shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99c, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.00 mackinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets, etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

**PINKING** Shears, only \$2.00 postpaid. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock, Guaranteed super value or refund. A. Hardy Sales, Box 155, Claremont, New Hampshire.

**CHURCH** GROUPS—Raise funds easily! Free catalogue Complete credit. Over 50 useful, unusual money-makers. Beh Products, Dept. 531, Oneonta, N. Y.

**BANQUET** Roll Table Paper for your Church or Grange suppers. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury Vermont.

**MAKE** your old chrome dinette set new with modern plastic seats and backs direct from factory—write for folders giving prices and styles. A. E. Gauthier Woodworking, Box E, East Brookfield, Mass.

**WOOL** WANTED. Send your wool to the blanket mill in exchange for nice warm woolen blankets. Write for catalogue. Shippensburg Woolen Mill, Shippensburg, Pa.

**RIBBONS**—3 Bargain Bunches, only \$1.00 postpaid. 90-100 feet each bunch. Assorted colors, widths, qualities. All good lengths. Wonderful for gift tying, hair-bows, lingerie, dressmaking. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

**STAINLESS** STEEL—18-8 Vaporseal, 6 quart Dutch Oven, \$14.50 One quart, \$6.50. 3½ \$8.50, two \$7.50. Chicken Fryer \$14.50. Percolators, \$13.50. Pressure Cookers, Griddles. Major Co., 71 Milford, Springfield, Mass.

**RAISE** Funds Quickly for Church or Club. New interesting plan. Write for free sample, naming organization interested. Brisko, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

**SATIN** Remnants—5c each. Beautiful colors for patch quilts, dolls, blanket binding. Lengths ¼ yard and up. Minimum order 50 cents. Postpaid, refunds. Adams, 734 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**BUTTON** Miracle—150 dress, blouse, coat buttons 35c. Matched sets, first quality, assorted sizes, colors. Postpaid. Adams, 734 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED

**HELP** wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey

**MARRIED** man, small family, to work with owner on small farm Bucks County, Pennsylvania in developing Angus herd. Usual privileges and modern conveniences. State experience and wages desired. Box 514-SM, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

## AUCTION SCHOOL

**LEARN** Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

## WANTED TO BUY

**WANTED** — 1894-S Dime Pay \$500.00. Certain 1913 nickel \$1,000.00. 1901-S quarter \$20.00 to \$150.00. Hundreds of others. Know their true value. Complete illustrated catalogue 25c. Worthyeolu Corporation. (D-350), Boston 8, Mass.

## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



REAL ESTATE

WILL SELL or Rent my 100 acre farm in Hebron, Maine, or will consider a partner who can invest at least \$5,000.00 in stock, equipment & repairs. For further details write to: M. A. Beauchair, 75 Prentice Rd., Levittown, N. Y.

STROUT Farm Catalog—Free! Farms, homes, businesses, etc. Over 3200 bargains described, 31 states. World's largest, 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Gas station, diner, novelties, cameras, etc. Living quarters. P.O. Box 62, Norwich, N. Y.

WE HAVE immediate buyer for 50 or 100 cow fully equipped dairy farm. United Real Estate, Greene, N. Y.

216 ACRES, good drive through barn, waterbuckets, brook, newly built house, machinery. For appointment Phone 695J4, Clinton, N. Y. Price \$12,500.00.

160 ACRES, 120 tillable; 2 houses; 42 stanchions; 2 silos; 1½ miles from New Jersey Turnpike Interchange; \$40,000.00. MaRay Dairy Farm, Hightstown, N. J.

WE HAVE a fine selection of dairy and poultry farms in Delaware and Otsego Counties. Our spring farm catalogue is comprised of some exceptionally good values. Send today for your free catalogue. Frank Fatta, Realtor, 108 Chestnut St., Onondaga, N. Y. Phone 2778.

WORTHWHILE Opportunity. 160 acres, excellent production, good location. 10-room house. Everything modern, fully equipped. 40 head accredited Jerseys, completely tested. Reasonable. P.O. Box 15, Delhi, New York.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

LOOKING For A Silo? For the kind of silage that will produce the most profits buy a Silver Shield Steel Silo with performance guarantee. Be prepared for next year's crop and receive an early order discount by ordering your silo now. Universal Steel Silo Company, Box 361-A, Red Creek, N. Y.

CEDAR POSTS pointed for driving. Five foot electric fence stakes 15c each at yard. Write or telephone for prices of other size posts or poles. Murray Snell, Marcellus New York. Ten miles from Syracuse. Phone 683121. Closed Sunday.

NEW AND USED Tractor Parts for 150 different models, describe your needs—we sell cheap—write for immediate quotation, satisfaction guaranteed. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation — Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" D4-44 tractor with L/C bulldozer completely reconditioned with new tracks. Price \$4,500.00. "Caterpillar" D7 tractor 3T new 1947 with L/C hydraulic bulldozer completely reconditioned. Price \$11,500.00. Cletrac BG gasoline tractor, wide gauge with bulldozer as is \$2,950.00. Cletrac BDH diesel tractor, wide gauge with hydraulic angledozer, good condition. Price \$3,500.00. International TD 6 wide gauge tractor with angledozer and Carco Winch, reconditioned. Price \$4,500.00. GM Diesel Power Unit 86 HP at 1600 RPM outboard bearing excellent condition. Price \$2,500.00. Waukesha Diesel Power Unit approximate 140 HP enclosed clutch, stub shaft only 1½ years old. Price \$3,500.00. "Caterpillar" D2 wide gauge tractor with angledozer and Hyster winch, only 400 hrs. use, new guarantee. Price \$8,000.00. Lorain Model L-75 Crawler Crane, Waukesha gasoline engine 40 ft. boom, good condition. Price \$3,500.00. Bucyrus-Erie 10B Crawler Shovel gasoline, good condition. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

ACETYLENE Welding Outfits new \$49.00; used \$29.00; Arcwelders \$49.50. Eagle Welding, Dept. 71, 5085 Broadway, Chicago 40, Illinois.

CRESCENT Ridge Farm, For Sale; Iron age two row high speed potato planter on rubber. This planter was overhauled last year and is in good condition and priced reasonably. Leslie M. Merwin & Son, Fillmore, New York.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime — Seed— Factory to you. Price saves \$100.00. Sizes 3 to 11 foot. 11as sturdy long-lasting construction—special hitch—no clog agitator—gives exact spreading — 50 to 8000 lbs. per acre. Iron clad guarantee—12,000 working in 28 states. Send for free booklet. Mooreven, Swedesboro 3, N. J.

MASSEY HARRIS tractor 101 Sr. new rubber, excellent condition. Also Ottawa loader. Paul Schaeffer, Schoharie, N. Y. Ph. 116F3.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation — Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: Caterpillar D4-44 tractor with hydraulic bulldozer, reconditioned, new tracks \$4,500.00. Cletrac BG gasoline tractor with hydraulic bulldozer, as is \$2,950.00. Cletrac BDH Diesel Tractor with hydraulic angledozer \$3,500.00. International T-6 tractor with Carco winch. Caterpillar 22 tractor in good running condition. Little Giant Crane, 30 foot Boom, new in 1951, mounted on International half track vehicle, very good condition \$6,600.00. Bucyrus-Erie 10B Crawler Shovel ¾ yd., gasoline engine, all reconditioned \$8,000.00. GM Diesel Power Unit Model 4029A with outboard bearing 86 HP at 1600 RPM, good condition \$3,500.00. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

SILOS AND PARTS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Get cedar fence posts, poles, before supply exhausted. Low as ten cents. Fletcher Farms, Norwood, New York.

VINCENT S. JERRY & SONS, Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: Caterpillar Diesel D-2 tractor, 40" gauge, Serial No. 3J7197, equipped with crankcase guard, front pull hook and Hyster Winch. Reconditioned. \$4,000.00. Caterpillar Diesel D-4 tractor, 41" gauge, Serial No. 5T666, equipped with crankcase guard, front pull hook, lights and LaPlant-Choate hydraulic angledozer (new blade) reconditioned. \$4,500.00. Caterpillar Diesel D-8800-Y Power Unit, Serial No. 6S8329. 5039 hrs. As is \$3,000.00. Caterpillar Diesel D-7700-Y Power Unit. Serial No. 9J3398, 644 hrs. Repaired. \$2,750.00. International UD-18 Power Unit, Serial No. UDR907421, as is \$2,500.00. Ustrac Model 10A, Serial No. 05674, equipped with electric starting, lights, crankcase guard, front pull hook, and winch. Used only 2 weeks. \$2,000.00. Vincent S. Jerry & Sons, 5 MacDonough St., Plattsburg, N. Y.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government and excess inventory, power plants, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

NEW YORK HEREFORD ASS'N SALE

Sale will be held Saturday, May 2, 1953 in the judging pavilion, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

There will be 6 bulls and 52 heifers, mostly bred.

Show starts at 10:00 A.M.

Sale starts at 1:00 P.M.

HAMILTON JAMES, Auctioneer  
Sam B. Marting, Judge

For catalogs and reservations write, phone or wire

ROBERT J. GENERAUX, Sale Manager  
Canandaigua, New York  
Phone Stanley 61Y21

SUNNY BROOK FARMS SALE

Leon E. LUTZ selling at his farm 2 miles south of STAMFORD, Delaware Co., N. Y. on Route 10, 2 miles north of Hobart, 26 miles north-east of Oneonta.

MONDAY, APRIL 27

54 HOLSTEIN CATTLE (46 Registered—8 Grades)  
T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, with up-to-date tests.

Nearly all First and Second calf Heifers, Majority bred back for fall and early winter, An unusually choice offering of exceptionally well bred, high producing animals.

All sell without reservation. Sale starts at 12:00 Noon, held in big tent.

LEON E. LUTZ, Owner, Stamford, N. Y.  
Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

BIG CATTLE SALE

325 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 325  
Healthy on all tests, many eligible for shipment anywhere.

WED. & THURS., MAY 6-7  
Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.  
289th in famous series.

200 Heifers of all ages; 100 Fresh and Close  
Springing Cows and Heifers; 25 Ready for Service Bulls.

Consigned by 75 prominent breeders from all parts of the East. IT'S THE BIGGEST SALE OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS IN EASTERN UNITED STATES THIS SPRING. Write for more details. SAVE MONEY — ATTEND THIS SALE.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

BELVEDERE FARM'S INC.  
Mrs. Jean C. LaTour, Sec'y. (Phone Morris 13Y22)  
Tues., April 28, 1953 at 12:30 P.M.  
LAURENS (Otsego Co.) N. Y.  
Farm located along Rt. 23, eleven mi. from Oneonta, N. Y., and 2 mi. from Morris, N. Y.  
56 HEAD 56  
37 COWS, 7 BRED HEIFERS, 8 YEARLINGS  
3 HEIFER CALVES, 1 BULL

This good herd was formerly owned by Chas. Cerosaletti and Sons. The herd has always been headed by top-quality, production-bred bulls. The cattle are in good condition. 6 cows freshened in Mar.; 7 are due in April; 2 in May; 5 in June; and 3 in July. Many are bred for fall. Herd includes 16 granddaughters of the Approved Donald of Atwood Orchards. HEALTH: Herd is T.B. Acrd., under Bangs Supervision and due for Certification soon; Calfhood Vaccinated; T.B. and blood tested within 30 days prior to sale.

300 A. Farm For Sale Privately  
FOR CATALOG WRITE  
AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE, BRANDON, VERMONT

4TH WESTERN NEW YORK SALE

SATURDAY, APRIL 25  
75 HOLSTEIN CATTLE 75

(65 Registered—10 Grades) Healthy on all tests. At PARKER W. DAVIS Farm, midway between ARCADE and YORKSHIRE, N.Y., just off Route 39.  
AN ALL SELECT GROUP OF Fresh Cows — Close Springers—Bred and Open Heifers—Service Age Bulls. Held in big tent, starts at 11:00 A.M., lunch available.  
Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

CEDAR POSTS: Dry, cut last summer. 7" x 3 to 4" tops \$22; 7" x 4 to 5" tops \$28; 7" x 5 to 6" tops \$38. F.O.B. Plainfield, Vt. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt.

FOR SALE—½ ton Budget Holst. litter Stirrer; Intercommunication system consisting of one master station and two sub-stations. Robert Taft, Ilolcomb, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

STAMP COLLECTORS: Approval selections and price lists—reasonable prices. Helen Hull, Red Creek, N. Y.

OUT of Print Books. Send wants. Bookfinder, Cleveland 9, Ohio.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

TODAY every subject from Kora to cows, or from prosperity to depression meets with sharply conflicting ideas. This is good, if we can keep our heads, for we always get into trouble when we all think alike.

For example, I was asked this week to literally beg farmers, in this column, to market some of their cows now, so that next fall the cow marketing glut would be relieved. I was told that barns all over the Northeast are just bulging with cows and heifers, and a disastrous price break next fall was sure to come unless more cows were marketed now.

On the same day another marketing man, whose opinion I also respect, disagreed.

There you have it, take your choice. Yet it is good, for if some dairymen market cows now before grass, some market off grass this summer and some market next fall, there will be no glut at any time, and no price break. In fact prices could work higher if marketings were leveled out.

Milk on our farm has been a peculiar product, and while we never have had it for sale, our family cows (two) have the habit of coming in together and going out together, thus producing either a surplus or a scarcity. I use the word "surplus" but in reality there never has been a surplus on the farm. The cat had kittens, we drank more, used more in cooking, had better and more cream on the table, and we ate more cottage cheese. If we gave any to the neighbors, they always said they could use extra milk and seemed very pleased.

I do not believe this is very different from the experience of a great many other farm people, and it could be the same with city people. Milk is not a surplus product in any home. It is useable in quantity, wanted, needed and appreciated everywhere.

Milk is still cheaper by volume even than "pop" yet "pop" is sold everywhere, now in six pack cartons which are a handy size for the refrigerator. In other words, it is made available. Beer is available everywhere and whiskey is sold on most corners and within the block itself.

To make milk as available and as convenient in packages, is the job of our milk marketing people. There is no such thing as surplus milk in any home anywhere; the only surplus now is back in the dairy farm milk house.

Spring is here, grasses look good, wheat never looked better, following the finest all-winter weather ever experienced. Perhaps we should have a Thanksgiving Day in April as well as in November.

MARKET FEES INCREASED

RECENTLY the Niagara Frontier Growers Cooperative which operates a market at Clinton and Bailey Avenue in Buffalo increased its charges. This is the first new rate schedule since the

A CORRECTION!

ON PAGE 16 of the April 4 issue we said, "You should wait about 3 months before you let cows graze in a field that has been sprayed for spittlebugs."

There is just one thing wrong with the statement. It should have said "3 weeks." After all, if you must wait 3 months you might as well let the spittlebugs have it!

Cooperative was formed 22 years ago. The new charges will affect about 1,200 farmers, truckers, and dealers, and it expects to produce an additional \$7,000 annual revenue. Here are the changes:

| ANNUAL RENTALS           |        |        |  |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--|
|                          | Old    | New    |  |
| 10-foot stalls           | \$ 75  | \$ 90  |  |
| 8-foot stalls            | 60     | 70     |  |
| 8-foot stalls (4 months) | 50     | 60     |  |
| Truckers                 | 120    | 150    |  |
| DAILY                    |        |        |  |
| Truckers                 | \$1.00 | \$2.00 |  |
| Farm dealers             | .75    | 1.50   |  |
| Farmers                  | .50    | .75    |  |
| Weekly lease             | 3.50   | 5.00   |  |

In April when the Cooperative takes possession of the site which they recently purchased, it will be open only to members growing produce in New York, and truckers from outside of the State must meet certain requirements before they can use its facilities.

CRAINE'S THE NAME

It's easy to own the silos you'll be proud to own. Write now for descriptions, prices, terms. No obligation.

CRAINE, INC.  
423 Pine St.  
Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE SILOS

Anytime . . .

It is always worth a trip to Syracuse to enjoy the comfort, good food and refreshment at Hotel Syracuse.

Take time off for a week-end when you can.

hotelSYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ALLEGANY COUNTY DISPERSAL

THURSDAY, APRIL 23  
R. SPICER selling his noted herd, 6 miles south of ANDOVER, N. Y. and Route 17 on Candall Road, 20 miles southwest of Hornell.

43 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 43  
Bang Certified, calfhood vaccinated, T. B. Accredited, eligible for any State including Penna.

ALL HOME RAISED—Herd founded 43 years ago. Official Herd Average on 2 time milking —457 lb. fat with 3.8% test.

Herd has earned the coveted Progressive Breeders' Award.

COMPLETE LINE OF FARM MACHINERY sells in forenoon. Starts at 10:30 A.M. Cattle sold in big tent.

R. E. SPICER, Owner, Andover, N. Y.  
Sales Manager & Auctioneer  
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

CALF SCOURS

Due to dietary origin. Direne spreads a soothing, protective coating on irritated stomach and intestinal walls to retard fermentation . . . simple diarrhea. 14 oz. pkg. \$1.00 at dealer's or mailed postpaid. H. W. NAYLOR CO., Morris 6, N.Y.

TELEPHONES

REAL McCoy & NOT A TOY — Purchased from telephone Co. House to barn, neighbor to neighbor, office to factory. Talk up to 30 miles. Turn crank to ring. French phones & wall type. Simple hook up.

Prices from \$11.00 to \$16.00  
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER  
BOHNSACK EQUIPMENT CO., Germantown, N.Y.

CANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6 x 8 @ \$4.32; 7 x 9 @ \$5.67; 8 x 12 @ \$8.64. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes. Tents to rent for all purposes. ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877) 92 Washington St., Binghamton, New York

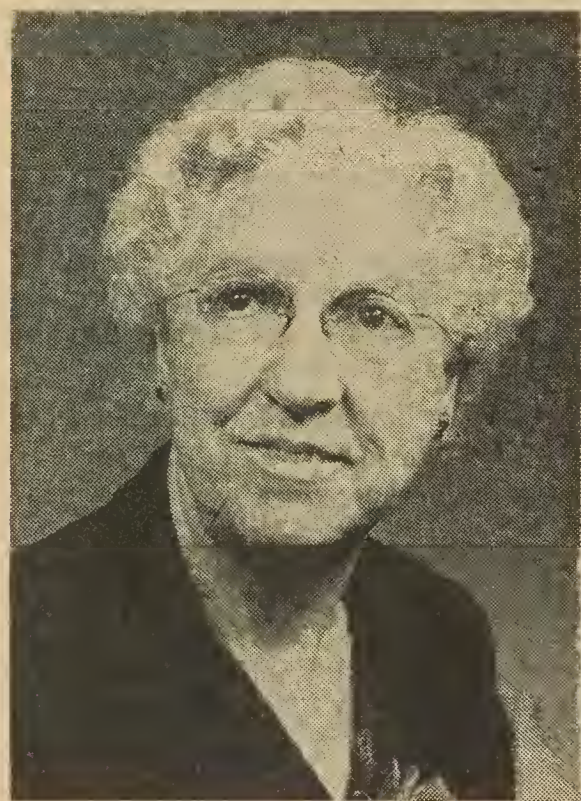




# Molasses Cookies



Working together as the contest directors are (above) Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and (below) Mrs. Charles Arnold of Bergen, N. Y., State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee Chairman.



**U**P AND DOWN the length and breadth of New York State, Grangers are busy baking molasses cookies for the statewide contest sponsored jointly by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and the New York State Grange. The elimination contests in the state's nearly 1,000 Subordinate Granges started early this year—almost before 1953 had gotten its breath! Since then thousands of molasses cookies have been baked, and the number is expected to rise to astronomical figures by the time the finals are held next fall at State Grange annual session.

All New York State Grangers (men and women) are eligible to take part in the contest, with the exception of professional bakers. Each contestant enters six soft rolled molasses cookies in her local Grange contest. If she wins there, she goes on to her county contest—and that's the point when things get really exciting, for valuable prizes await both county and state winners.

These prizes have been a secret until now, but at last we can announce them and show them to you on these two pages. All of them are donated by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers whose names are given with the pictures of their prizes. Here is the way the State prizes will be awarded to winners in the finals next fall:

Each of the six highest state winners will receive one of six grand prizes—Crosley refrigerator with freezer compartment; G.L.F. power lawn mower; International Harvester Home Freezer; Monarch combination or electric range; Speed Queen washer, and Speed Queen ironer. The No. 1 State winner will have first choice of one of these prizes; the No. 2 winner, second choice, and so on for the next four high scorers.

The No. 1 State winner will receive a hanging spice cabinet of hand-rubbed pine, a replica of a fine early American antique, from Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.

The No. 1 State winner will also receive a silver-plated cake plate from General Mills. To the No. 2 State winner, General Mills will award a Betty Crocker new picture cook book, and to No. 3 a silver-plated cake server.

Each of the ten highest State winners will receive the grocery prizes awarded by American Molasses Co., Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, R. B. Davis Co., General Mills, International Salt Co., National Sugar Refining Co., Penick & Ford, and Robin Hood Flour Co.; freezer jars from Ball Bros., canning and freezer jars from Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., and a check for \$2 from

Certo Division of General Foods Sales Co.

Besides the prizes pictured on these pages, cash prizes totaling \$100 will be awarded to State winners and runners-up by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as follows: The No. 1 winner will receive a check for \$25; the second winner, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5; sixth \$3; seventh, \$2; eighth to 27th, \$1.00 each.

Each of the 53 contestants in the State finals will also receive a \$3.00 entry prize from the New York State Grange—a total of \$159 in entry prizes.

Pomona prizes given by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers will be shipped to the chairmen of Pomona Grange Service and Hospitality committees in each of 53 Grange counties, and distributed by them to qualifying contestants in their county molasses cookie contests. Watch for names of county winners, as we will begin to publish them as soon as the county reports start coming in.



From HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.

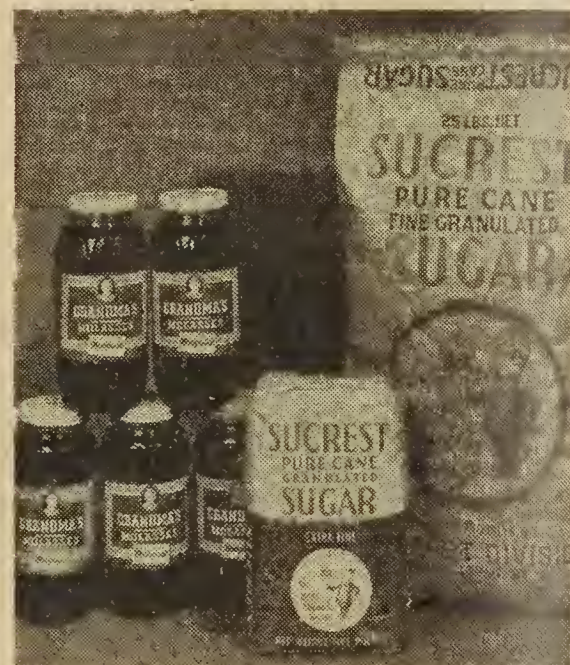
To each of 10 high State winners: One dozen Quart ATLAS Special Wide Mouth Arc Mason Jars.



From R. B. DAVIS CO.

To each of 10 high State winners: 24-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; 1-lb. can Cocomalt; 1 can SWEL; 1 SWEL Recipe Folder; Davis Cook Book and Quick Mix Baking Charts.

To each of 53 Pomona contests: 12-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; Davis Cook Book and Quick Mix Baking Charts.

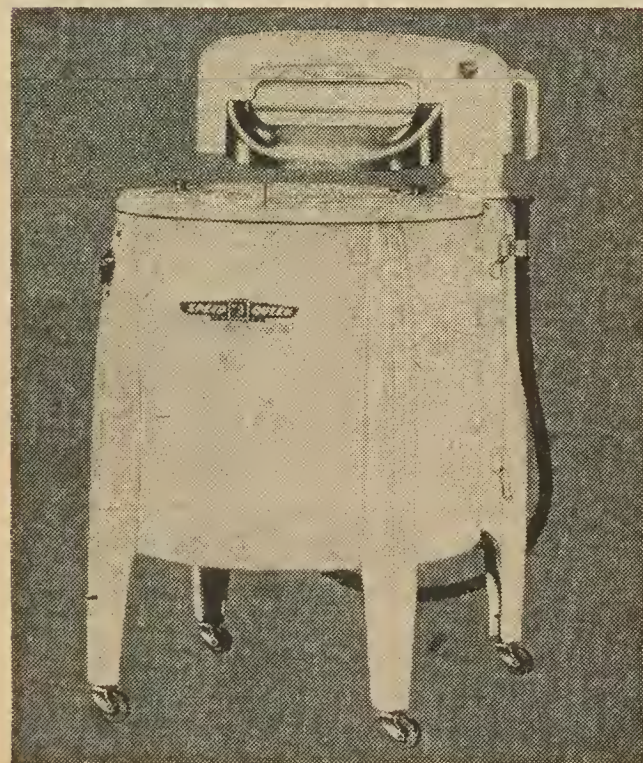


From AMERICAN MOLASSES CO.

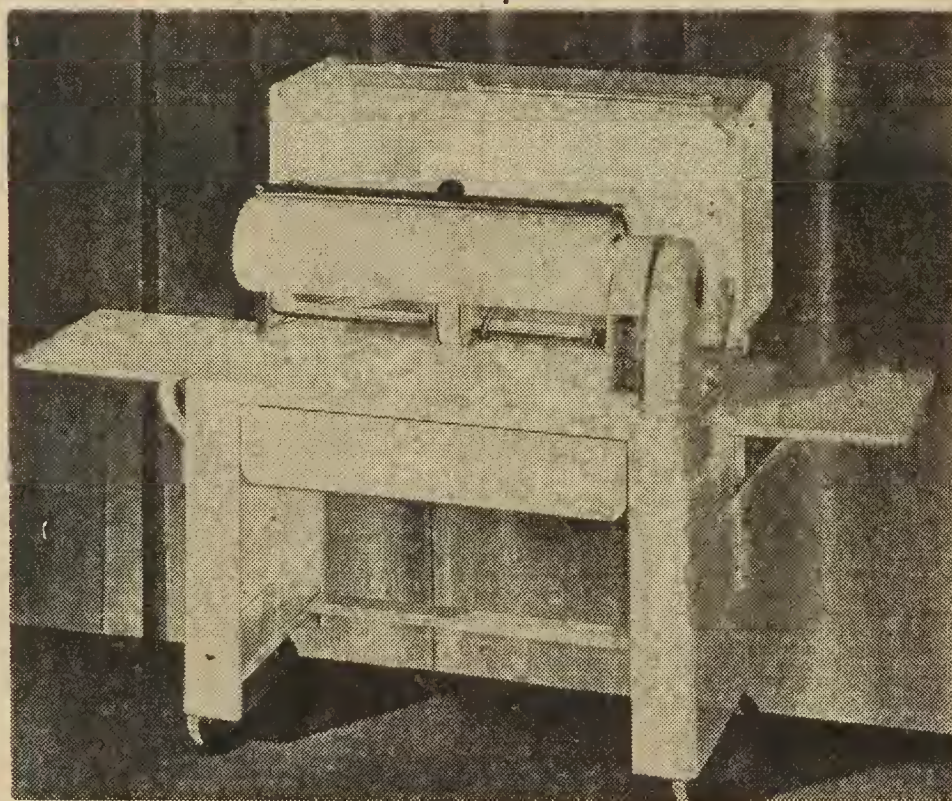
To each of 10 high State winners: 24 12-ounce jars of Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses; from the Sucrest Sugar Division, 25-lb. sack Sucrest Sugar.

To each of 53 Pomona contests: 24-ounce jar of Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses; from the Sucrest Sugar Division, 5-lb. sack Sucrest Sugar.

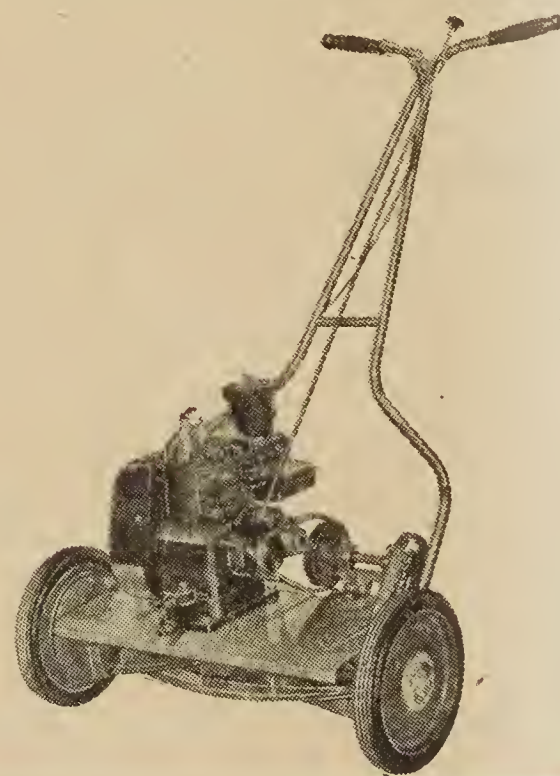
From SPEED QUEEN CORPORATION  
To one of the six high State winners:  
A Heavy Duty Speed Queen Washer.



From SPEED QUEEN CORPORATION  
To one of the six high State winners:  
A Deluxe Console Speed Queen Ironer.

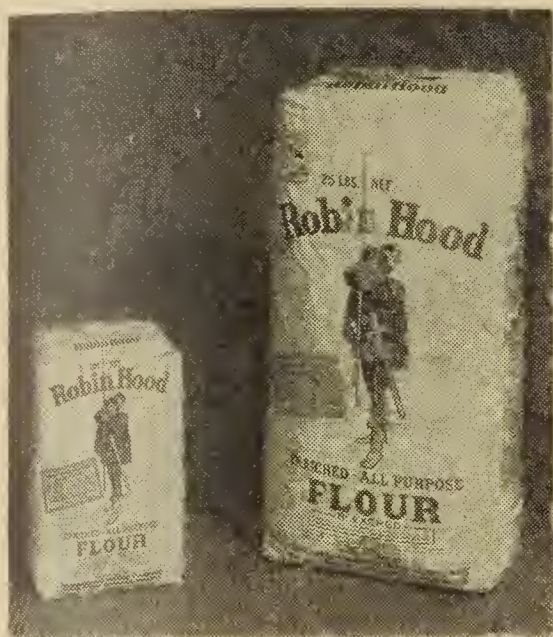


From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.  
To one of the six high State winners:  
G.L.F. No. 55 Power Lawn Mower.



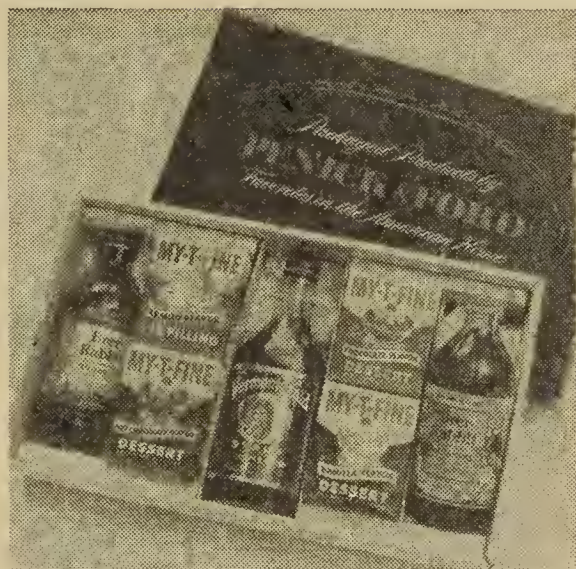


# Will Win These Prizes



From ROBIN HOOD FLOUR CO.

To each of 10 high State winners:  
25-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour.  
To each of 53 Pomona contests:  
10-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour.



From PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC.

To each of 10 high State winners: Penick & Ford gift package consisting of 12-ounce bottle Brer Rabbit Molasses, Gold Label; 12-ounce bottle Brer Rabbit Molasses, Green Label; 8 packages My-T-Fine Dessert; 12-ounce bottle Vermont Maid Syrup.  
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 1 24-ounce bottle Brer Rabbit Molasses, Gold Label; 1 24-ounce bottle Brer Rabbit Molasses, Green Label.



From BALL BROTHERS CO.

To each of 10 high State winners:  
One dozen Ball All-Purpose Pint Freezer Jars with Dome Lids.



From GENERAL MILLS, INC.

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To each of 10 high State winners:  
10-lb. package Gold Medal Kitchen-tested Flour.



From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

To each of 10 high State winners: 25-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour.  
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour and 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Pancake Mix.



From NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

To each of 10 high State winners:  
4-gallon Scotch Cooler containing five 1-lb. packages Jack Frost sugars (Light Brown, Dark Brown, Verifine, Granulated, and Confectioners); 1 jar Jack Frost Sugar and Cinnamon, and 50 Jack Frost Tablets.  
To each of 53 Pomona contests:  
three 1-lb. packages Jack Frost sugars (Light Brown, Dark Brown, Confectioners) and 1 jar Sugar and Cinnamon.



From INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

To each of 10 high State winners: 6 packages of Sterling 26-ounce Round Table Salt.

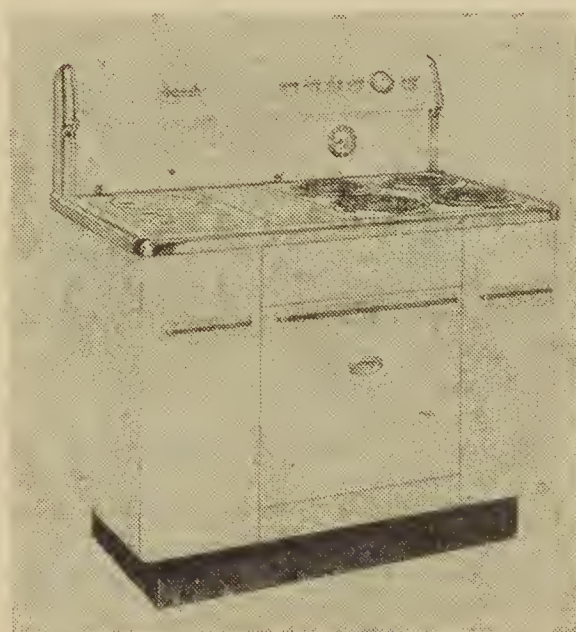


From GENERAL FOODS SALES CO.

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To each of 10 high State winners:  
\$2.00 in cash.



From INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.  
To one of the six high State winners: Model L7 International Harvester Home Freezer.



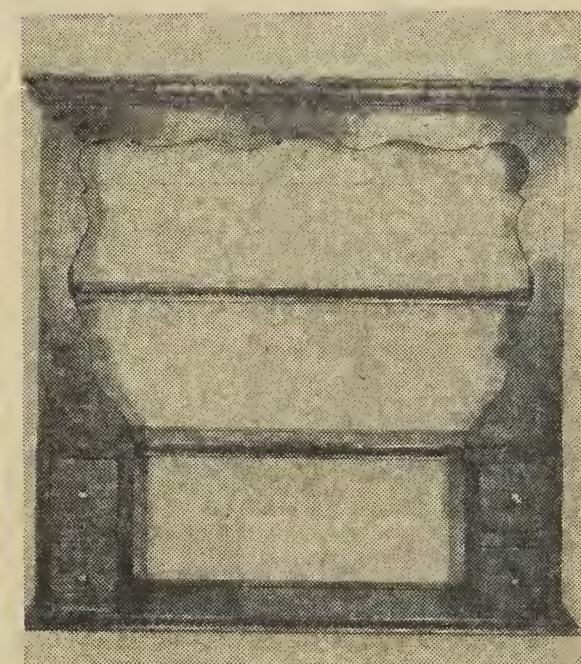
From MONARCH RANGE CO.

To one of the six high State winners: Monarch Coal-Wood-Electric "Duo Oven" Range, Model FCE119T, or deluxe Electric Range, Model "32" F118T.



From CROSLY DIVISION, AVCO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

To one of the six high State winners: Crosley Shelvador Refrigerator, Model CAE-8, with Freezer Compartment and Automatic Defrosting.



From PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC.

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Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages. Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!



Miss Gena Thames (left), specialist in charge of the Cornell Farm and Home Week exhibit on how to reupholster with foam rubber, was kept busy answering visitors' questions. Those in the picture, from center left, are: Mrs. William B. Hayes of Greenfield, Mass; Gloria Halloway of Ludlowville, N. Y., and Miss Barbara Hayes, a student at Northfield Academy.

## Now It's Foam Rubber for HOME REUPHOLSTERING

By MABEL HEBEL

ONE of the most popular demonstrations at Cornell's recent Farm and Home Week was one on how to recushion furniture with foam rubber, a new upholstering material that is easy to work with at home.

Foam rubber (which looks almost good enough to eat!) is sometimes called the "miracle cushioning material" because it can be cut, rolled, bent, folded or cemented into any shape. And besides being easy to work with, it's mothproof, light in weight, luxuriously comfortable, cool, durable, resilient, dustless, and won't mold or mildew.

The Cornell farm and home week visitors who were lucky enough to be able to get into the foam rubber demonstration (there was standing room only, the day I was there) watched with fascination as Miss Gene Thames, Cornell housing and design specialist, quickly and deftly cushioned chairs with foam rubber.

"Since foam rubber is so easy to work with, a beginner can produce a more professional looking job than he can when using conventional padding," said Miss Thames, talking as she worked. "You can cut and shape it with shears to fit any type of chair seat or back that you have in your home."

"How much does it cost?" was asked by several persons in the audience. Miss Thames answered that while it is still rather expensive as compared to conventional materials, the initial cost is offset by its long wearing qualities, its ability to combine with other materials, and the fact that it takes less of your time, effort, and auxiliary materials.

You can buy foam rubber in a wide variety of weights, thicknesses, and forms, all adapted to different uses. It comes in a plain sheet of various thicknesses that can be cut to fit any desired shape and used as thin padding on wood or metal bases, such as kitchen chairs. Or you can get a thicker sheet of it, made with molded openings on under side for use over springs, or for deep full cushions without springs.

You can also buy fully fashioned foam rubber cushions in standard shapes and sizes for chair cushions, backs and arms. These are ready for

covering, and no cutting or shaping is needed.

Foam rubber is now being manufactured by several companies and is sold under a variety of tradenames. You can buy it at some department stores, mail order houses, or from the manufacturers.

Although foam rubber is a new upholstery material for homemakers to use, it already has widespread use commercially by hospitals, hotels, railroads, furniture manufacturers, and others. It goes into everything from shoulder pads to inner soles for shoes, and there's even a foam rubber cushion to take the jolt out of tractor riding. It can be slipped over the seat of any tractor and tied into place in a jiffy!

If you would like a free booklet with instructions and illustrations showing how to recushion furniture with foam rubber, we will be glad to see that you get one. Write to Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

The Editor would like to get in touch with O. J. Littlejohn. Will he or some neighbor give us his address?

### BOY IN SPRING

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

He brings home news that no one else has heard:

The old dog on the corner was run over,  
Miss Amy's tomcat caught and lost a bird,  
Someone on boots walked through the meadow clover.

He knows whose were the tracks where something stood  
Beside the stream, and where it ran to hide;

And how the owl sleeps in the silent wood  
Waiting to drift upon the dusk's grey tide.

He learns where April's touch first wrote on stone

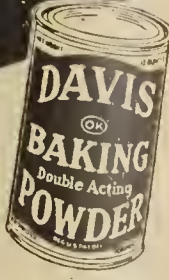
In melted silver a message for a bird  
Still winging northward, with its feathers blown

By a warm south wind whose voice is yet unheard;  
And in his dreams he hears the retreating sound

Of vanquished winter across the thawing ground.

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## Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

### Year's Store of Bloom

IN THE country where the seasons really roll the gardener comes to see the year as a whole rather than as four separate parts. This spring's flowers were planned for or actually produced last year. If you had cut down through a dormant daffodil bulb you could have seen the flower bud neatly in place inside, the result of last year's foliage activity after blooming.

### For Early Blooming

Dogwoods, lilacs, mountain andromeda, viburnum Carlesi and rhododendrons in our grounds had their buds when winter came, ready to open when temperature is right. This is true of many other flowering shrubs and it's good to have a garden backbone of this sort to provide flowers early in the season.

Meanwhile indoors at our house everything is set to go outdoors as soon as weather permits. Slow-germinating annuals, such as petunia and salvia, are in flats or pots in a window or coldframe; tuberous begonias and caladiums are started indoors; plants are ordered for shipment at the right time for planting out. Then when those warm days come, things can be set out without losing precious growing time.

### Tools Ready

Tools are made ready, fertilizer and peatmoss are on hand and gardener's gold (well-rotted compost) is in the making the year around.

Our window garden which has meant so much to us during the shut-in months is progressing too. The amaryllises have finished blooming, been fertilized, and are working their way outdoors by way of the unheated glassed-in porch where they stay until frost is past. They will be left in pots, sunk in the ground in a sheltered but sunny spot where they can keep busy making

flowers inside the bulbs for next winter's show in the house.

Our gloxinias were started in January, kept in a sunny window and moved to the porch for June blooming. The foliage plants, coleus, beefsteak plant (iresine), peperomia, caladiums, ferns and jade plant also go on the porch protected from wind. Their cool greenness is refreshing in hot weather.

### Even on Frosty Nights

Outdoors, snowdrops, scillas and violets bloom even when nights are frosty. Then the early daffodils are followed by midseason and later ones. Alyssum basket-of-gold, creeping phlox, tulips and dwarf iris are among the early bloomers, followed by a rush of taller iris, daylilies, roses, columbines, pinks, painted daisies and other June-flowering perennials.

### Phlox for July-August

It is fairly easy to have a garden through June, but from then on planning and coaxing are necessary in most cases. Hardy phlox are invaluable for July and August color. This year I have to concentrate on them; the old clumps must be divided and re-set, the vigorous outside sprouts being used and the woody code discarded. New ones are ordered to replace those that died or were pulled out because of unsatisfactory color (I have to stiffen up my resistance and ruthlessly get rid of off-color seedlings!)

### Year's End

We depend on chrysanthemums for fall flowers; they come in so many colors and heights that almost any need can be satisfied, either for arrangements or for garden effect. Then even while chrysanthemums are flowering, our window plants are being moved inside, getting ready for their share of the year's performance—thus the gardener's wheel again completes a turn!



789

## For Your Needle

**789.** Have the rug you want by combining these four 9¼ flower squares. Use one flower throughout, or two or three. Simple to hook and handle. Small blocks. Directions.

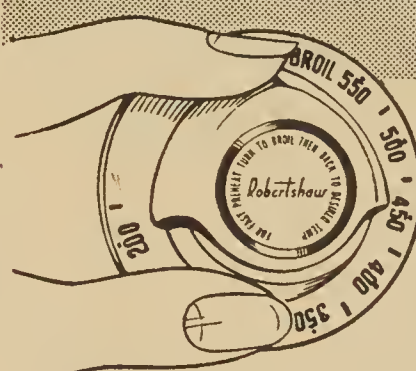
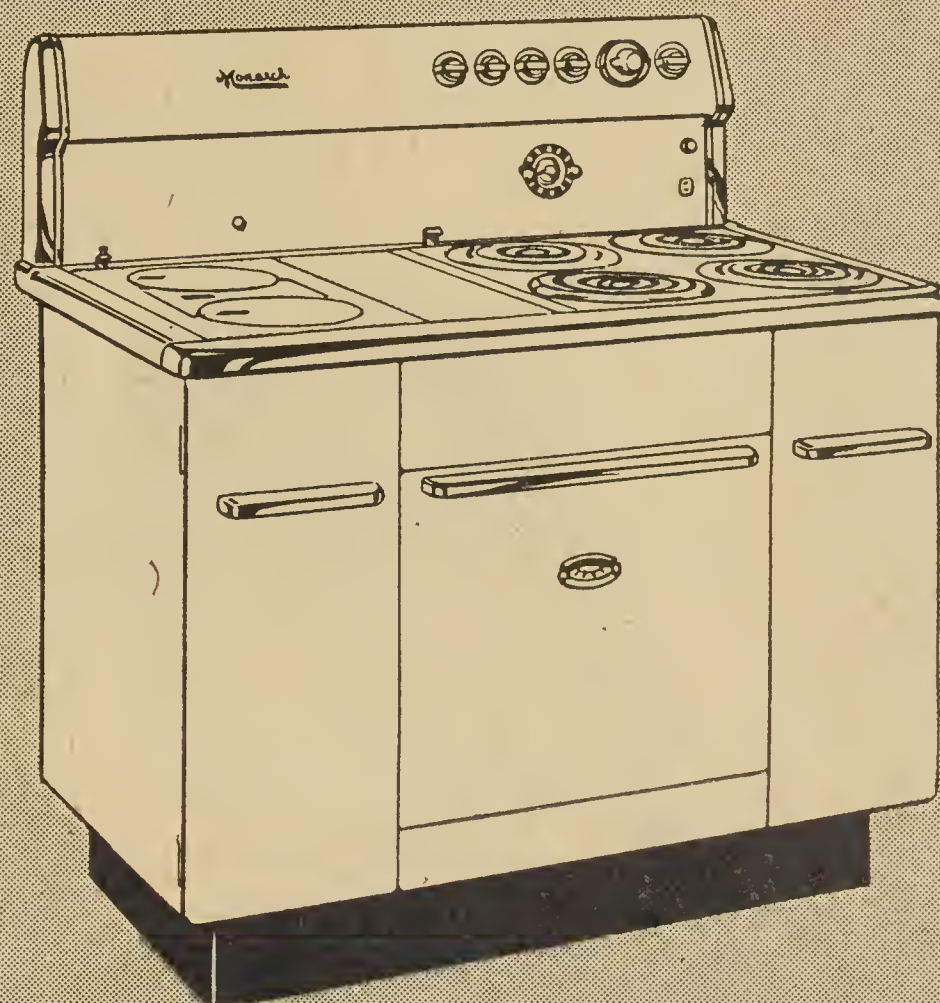
**671.** Crochet this chairback set in pineapple design with shell-stitch scallops. Easy to make. Use No. 30 cotton. Crochet directions.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern number clearly. Enclose 25 cents (in coins) for each pattern wanted. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257 NEEDLECRAFT SERVICE, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

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## Summer CHARMERS



**2428.** This new sleeveless dress, with its single pocket and side button, is smartly styled and a figure flatterer. Try linen, shantung, pique. Sizes 12-20, 36-44. Size 18: 3½ yds. 35-in. or 3¼ yds. 39-in. material.

**2657.** Pretty as a picture! Not just an ordinary cap sleeve cotton—but one with a brief bolero-like cut to give it new character. Easy to make in one fabric; or you could use crisp eyelet contrast for the neckline insert and pouch pockets. Sizes 12-20, 36-42. Size 18: 3¾ yds. 35-in.

**2882.** Bolero and sundress are perfect for new summer prints and very simple to make. Sizes are 10-20, 36-40. Size 16: bolero and sundress in one fabric take 4¼ yds. 35-inch fabric.

**2656.** This charming front-buttoned pinafore has choice of high or sun

back. It can also be finished as a be-ruffled sleeved idea. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18: 4¾ yds. 35-in.

**TO ORDER:** Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our **SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK**, which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.**

— A.A. —

Keep a stiff brush in the laundry room and use it to brush all dirt from inside of pockets—especially on children's clothes. Also it may be used for brushing soapsuds on badly soiled places such as neckbands on work or play clothes or on the collars and cuffs.

## A.A.'s "Best-Ever" Recipe

**A**RE you tired of the same old sandwich combinations? These are good with a glass of milk or coffee for that after-the-movie snack. Quickly made, too. We like the midget rye loaf—but use any bread you have.

### CINNAMON TOAST DELUXE

|                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Toast cut into diamond shape | Cinnamon sugar |
| Butter                       | Marshmallows   |

Sprinkle buttered toast with cinnamon sugar, place ½ marshmallow on top, and broil until the marshmallow is puffy and a delicate brown. Serve at once.

### CHEESE ON RYE

|                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 cup grated cheddar cheese | Butter               |
| 1 tablespoon onion juice    | Rye bread            |
| Mayonnaise                  | Olives—ripe or green |

Mix the cheese and onion juice with enough mayonnaise to moisten. Butter the bread and spread with the cheese mixture. Top with a slice of olive. These may be put under the broiler just long enough to melt the cheese, if desired.



Favorite breakfast cereal of the 5 fine healthy Campbell children is Mother's Oats, the Giant of the Cereals!



*"Hot Mother's Oats helps us grow a 'Bumper Crop' of healthy youngsters"*

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**University proves Mother's Oats better in growth-protein than any of 14 leading brands of cereal!**

*The University tested Mother's Oats, other types of hot cereals, various kinds of ready-to-eat cereals, and two formula-type baby cereals.*

"I ALWAYS have good hot Mother's Oats on our breakfast table," says bright-eyed, alert Mrs. Campbell. "It's wonderful for the children, and helps give us grownups the energy we need for a long forenoon of work."

Did you know Mother's Oats actually supplies more nourishing protein for growth and energy than any other of 14 leading cereals?

This was proved by a leading State University recently in an amazing test on 14 well-known cereals.

The University reported Mother's Oats first in life-giving protein.\*

Busy farm wives appreciate the time-saving 2½ minute cooking of delicious Mother's Oats.

And what other breakfast dish gives you the all-morning energy and stamina of Mother's Oats at the low cost of less than one penny a serving?

Bring up your babies on Mother's Oats because its richer protein benefits all ages. Buy Mother's Oats from your grocer now.

\*Results published in FOOD RESEARCH, a nationally known scientific journal.



Mother's Oats and Quaker Oats are the same

**MOTHER'S OATS**

THE GIANT OF THE CEREALS

STILL LESS THAN **1¢** A SERVING!



# Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

**SUNNYGABLES NOTES - - By JOHN B. BABCOCK**

**H**ERE WE ARE in April, much closer to silo filling time than many of us realize. Experience is proving that May is the month to start silo filling, or at least to get operations so that there are no delays when forage stands are at their best. For most of us, it is too late to do much about changing our plans for putting up grass. Yet, a last minute examination of what we plan to do may help avoid some mistakes.

There are still controversies over what stage of growth grass should be ensiled, whether a preservative or conditioner should be used, and whether wilting is a necessity. Then there is the more popular argument these days: what is the best way to put up grass silage—tower, trench or stack?

The last question is loaded, so I'll deal with that in a minute.

From a personal point of view, I'd say that the best stage of growth for ensiling grasses is as early as possible. Since grass is at its nutritional best just as the heads form, it is best to start even earlier than that, counting on a better second cutting to regain any lost tonnage. Legumes ought not be cut before they start to blossom, according to the agronomists, but if the grass is ahead of the legume too far, better early than late. Most legumes can stand coming to full blossom some time during the summer rest, and where mixed with grasses, this usually works out alright anyway since the grasses recover more slowly.

As for a preservative (or more correctly conditioner) of grain, molasses, grain in the milk or dough stage, distillers and brewers grains, and all the other good carries of additional sugar for fermentation—they are fine. They are not needed very often, if the job of ensiling is done right, but they certainly don't hurt. They are insurance of good silage quality, and the expense of adding them, even where they are bought, is recovered in the stepped-up feed value of the silage.

Wilting? Well, more silage has been spoiled by over-wilting than from going in too green. Where grass and legumes are particularly young and put in a tower silo, some wilting will save run-off of juices, and reduce the odor associated with silage that ferments without heating. For the most part, wilting takes care of itself where a direct cut machine is not used. Most fellows cut a few loads ahead, and the normal course of filling usually results in a good part of the material being well wilted—sometimes too much.

## TOWER TRENCH OR STACK?

Followers of this page would naturally suspect that the recommendation for the best method of putting up grass, as seen from Sunnygables Farm, would be in a trench. In fact, we might even be suspected of favoring long grass trench silage. We have settled on it as our chosen method. That doesn't mean we think it is the best everywhere. Not by a long shot. It is

just that we have an ideal site, feeding and filling set-up, and farm layout to favor this method. We never did, for instance, attempt to store trench silage at the farm formerly operated by Boots. Despite there being no silo on that farm, we elected to put up a large (19' x 45') wood stave silo. We are well satisfied with it.

## HARD TO BEAT TOWER

There are quite a good number of tower silos in the Northeast—some of them in good shape, without need of repairs, after 25 to 30 years or longer. There are more tower silos going up, and rightly so. Modern materials and construction methods have given us silos that can be erected quickly from concrete, tile, various composition compounds, wood and steel. They are sold over a broad range of sizes and prices. We even have silos that can all but guarantee no spoilage regardless of what they are filled with. Methods of filling improve, and unloaders from both top and bottom are available. The point is, these silos make money for their owners. Even the most elaborately constructed silos have economic justification or farmers wouldn't and couldn't buy them.

The economy of storage space in a cylindrical silo, the thorough compaction afforded by the height, and the relatively small amount of surface exposed at the top, makes it an ideal container for grass or corn silage. Time has proved this to be true. Of all the ensiling methods, losses by spoilage are undoubtedly least in a good tower silo that has been carefully filled.

## TRENCH HAS A PLACE

Trenches are far from the new way to put up silage. Some years back, a 75 year old Swiss farmer wrote us that he had many times helped his grandfather put the winter feed supply in a trench silo. We know, too, that trenches have been used in England for cen-

turies. What we have done in recent times is to investigate the use of modern machinery in digging, filling and feeding from the trench. In olden days, filling and feeding made use of too much hand labor for us even to consider today.

Dr. Charles Rogers, who is one of the nation's leading silage experts at Wooster, Ohio, recommends using a trench only when it will be filled with at least 500 tons of material, and when enough livestock is fed from the trench to keep apace with spoilage on warmer days during the feeding season.

Part of his reason for advocating such a large silo is that proportionate losses are smaller in the larger pile. The other part of his reason is that he feels the farmer who has an operation so large as to require that much feed, also has the machinery and management ability to do a proper job of filling.

The site alone often rules out a trench. There must be drainage. There must be a roadway to and from the trench as well as a firm bottom. Very often, too, the type of soil in which the trench is dug makes it necessary almost from the beginning to have constructed—rather than dirt—walls. There is no such thing as a half way decent trench silo location. The placement of the silo, accessibility to it for filling and feeding, expense of construction, amount fed each day, and other factors, all have to be just right.

Our Sunnygables trench is ideally located and suited to our purposes. We have learned, through much trial and error, to make good silage at less cost than we could fill a tower. On the other hand, we dug another trench some distance from the main buildings and experienced a complete failure. Ground and surface water from the steep hill above the trench made it a sopping wet mess. It was a case where we didn't properly appraise the location. Lastly, it should be pointed out that we have quite a bit of money invested in the Sunnygables trench to make it permanent. We did have the advantage over a tower silo of making this investment over a long period, while we got use of the storage space.

## STACK SILOS

Reports from the USDA state that the minimum losses from a trench silo are from 15% to 25%. That's alright where first cutting leaves us with excess forage, and where we can figure

American Agriculturist, April 18, 1953

ahead on this loss. Nevertheless, where every bit of TDN (total digestible nutrients) grown on the farm must be utilized, this loss is significant. All of the loss is not from surface spoilage. Some of it is from excessive heating during the fermentation process. This robs the feed both of dry matter and vitamin punch. And some of the loss is from leaching and drainage. We are prepared to accept these losses and still feel that we come out ahead because of the convenience in filling and feeding, and the small labor demands.

I am sure stack silos lose a good deal more than this. In addition they are hard to build and in my estimation, the cost of building a good stack is as great or greater than filling a tower silo. With the extremely high losses suffered from this type of silo, I can't see any economic justification for the stack silo unless the stack is very large, and the feed going into the stack is one hundred per cent surplus feed. Looking at all the ways to put up feed, the stack silo is definitely an emergency storage proposition, and way at the bottom of the list as far as being an acceptable method of forage storage.

## GRASS-LEGUME MIXTURES

Phyllis McMillan, who has followed our operations at Sunnygables for years, and come up with observations and recommendations that are indeed helpful, has been examining the forage program Jack Conner is following. Since part of the acreage is irrigated, Jack has recognized that he needs plenty of fertilizer to maintain stands and production. Because it is early, and hence gives us a lead on our silo filling, we have one field that runs almost straight orchard grass. This has worked out well, but with our limited acreage, perhaps we are not getting total yields enough to pay for maintaining this stand. Additionally, we are going to examine our irrigated pasture to determine whether the balance between legumes and grass is about 50-50.

From figures worked up by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Phyllis points out that properly fertilized stands of mixed ladino clover and orchard grass will produce about as much yield on eight acres as could be harvested from two 10 acre fields of each crop raised separately. In other words, there would be a saving of about 12 acres.

As pastures green up in May, Phyllis and Jack are going to study the irrigated pieces to see if they come anywhere near the ideal 50-50 mix of grass and legume. We have no way to measure the output, since these fields are grazed. The general carrying capacity of these fields, however, will give us an indication of their productivity. In addition, we can use the information that the mixtures produce far more than either grass or legume alone, to appraise the worth of these pastures. The investment and time put into irrigated land makes it necessary to keep the producing crops at the best balance for top production.

## RYE NOT ALL THROUGH

At one time, we used rye grass as a nurse crop for new seeding, and as a source of late grazing in the fall and early spring. In more recent times we have used oats as a nurse crop, and depended on well-fortified improved pastures for early grazing.

The rye I have seen this spring again reminds me of the tremendous early output of this crop. In fact, I have envied the fellows I saw who have a few acres to turn out on, 10 days to two weeks ahead of even our better pasture mixtures. Rye is no world beater from the standpoint of either palatability or nutrients. But those extra grazing days are money in pocket. Rye as a nurse crop is certainly not out of the picture.



Apparently more than a good pedigree is needed to achieve success in life. A good start is also essential. Although the heifer on the left is only a few weeks younger than the nice individual in the foreground, she is only two-thirds her size. Over two years ago, the little heifer was pictured on this page as a small calf with a touch of pneumonia, being nursed along under a heat lamp. Jack was determined to raise the sick calf because her mother had made over 12,000 pounds of milk on her first lactation, in less than 300 days.

Despite care, time and no little expense, the backward calf never did well. She is still unbred, has developed a tendency toward being ewe-necked, and leaves doubt that her inherited milk producing potential will ever be realized. Though she has a rough winter coat characteristic of Jack's pen-raised Brown Swiss, the other heifer is alert, smooth, and due to calf next month.

Modern medication and care can save the life of a seriously stricken small calf, but Jack wonders if it has been worth the trouble to keep her. It seems that it is impossible to recover completely from a major set-back. The struggle for survival in early life has apparently left its permanent scar.

—Photo: C. Hadley Smith



# SERVICE BUREAU

## School Meeting Time in New York State

We would appreciate some information about the law governing school meetings in New York State.

FOLLOWING are some of the high points of the school law. If in doubt, consult your District Superintendent.

### Officers

Each common school district (New York) shall have from one to three trustees as the district determines, a clerk, a collector except in first-class towns and except as may be otherwise provided by law, and if the district so decides, a treasurer, provided, however, that common school districts situated in whole or in part in first class towns shall elect a treasurer.

Each union free school district shall have a board of education consisting of from three to nine trustees as the district shall determine.

### Qualifications of Officers

Every school district officer must be able to read and write and must be a qualified voter of the district.

### Ineligibility to Office

No district superintendent or supervisor is eligible to the office of trustee or member of a board of education, and no trustee or member of a board of education can hold office of district clerk, collector, treasurer or librarian except in some cases of union free and central schools.

A person removed from a school district office shall be ineligible to appointment or election to any district office for a period of one year from the date of such removal.

Not more than one member of a family shall be a member of the same board of education in any school district.

### Election of Officers

All district officers shall be elected by ballot, and the trustees shall provide a suitable ballot-box for such purpose.

Two inspectors of election shall be appointed in such manner as the meeting shall determine, who shall receive the votes cast, canvass the same and announce the result of the ballot to the chairman.

A poll-list containing the name of every person whose vote shall be received shall be kept by the clerk of the meeting.

The ballots shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, containing the name of the person voted for and designating the office for which each is voted.

### Terms of Office

In a common school district having three trustees, and in a union free school district the full term of office of trustee shall be three years.

In a common school district having a sole trustee the term of office shall be one year.

The term of office of all other district officers shall be one year.

One year within the meaning of this section is a school year. A school year shall commence the first day of July in each year and end on the thirtieth day of June next following.

— A. A. —

### CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

A rough estimate gives \$4,000,000,000 as the amount of money contributed by American citizens to charitable causes in 1952. This is a sizable sum for a country where "planners" feel that government should look after everybody from the cradle to the grave.

Not every association that asks for

### QUALIFICATIONS OF A VOTER AT SCHOOL MEETINGS IN NEW YORK STATE

#### A VOTER MUST:

1. Be a citizen of the United States.
2. Be at least 21 years of age.
3. Be a resident of the district for a period of at least 30 days preceding the meeting at which he or she wishes to vote.

In addition to the above, all voters must have at least ONE of the following qualifications:

1. Must own, lease or hire real estate subject to taxation within the district. (Where the deed or lease is joint, both persons may vote.)

OR

2. Must be the parent of a child or children of school age, providing such child or children shall have attended the district school in the district in which the meeting is held for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding each school meeting. (Both father and mother may vote.)

OR

3. Not being a parent, has permanently residing with him or her a child or children of school age who shall have attended the district school for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding such meeting. (In this case, only the head of the household may vote.)

money is worth your support. Even though the aims are noble and worthy, the cost of collecting the money may absorb a very large portion of it. In other words, it provides jobs for some people, but not much help to the needy.

If we would all take care of the needs around us the job would be handled pretty well. In other words, any group or association who wants you to contribute to charitable purposes, and which has offices a long ways away, may need a little closer checking than the local Community Chest or the Red Cross.

— A. A. —

### IT'S A PLEASURE

I received the check for \$7.98 for which I thank you. My husband didn't think it could be done. I have read for a long time of the many claims you have settled but now I know personally they are really so. I am glad to know that there is one paper that really is a help in these matters for the poor fellow where cases are not worth a lawsuit.—Mrs. H. C. Niles, Newport Center, Vermont.

\* \* \*

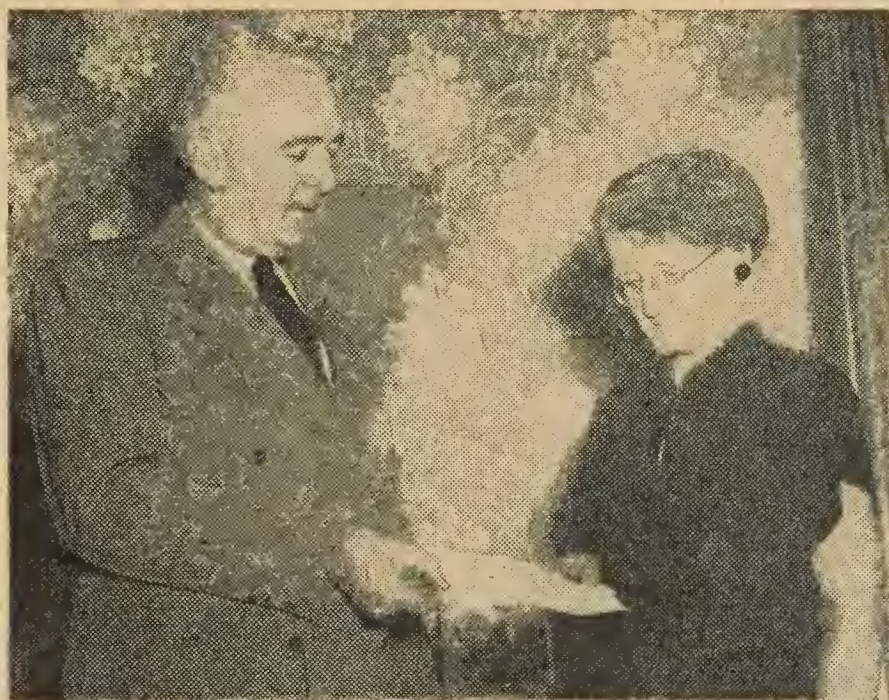
Thanks. You are doing a wonderful work in warning people through the Service Bureau of the many catch contracts, etc.—Edward E. Himes, R.F.D. 1, Oswego, New York.

— A. A. —

### CLEANED!

A salesman sold me a "rebuilt" vacuum cleaner, and took mine as part-payment. Later, when it would not run, I took it to a local repairman who told me that nothing had been done to it, that it was only an old machine, and in bad shape.

We are passing this experience along so that you can avoid having the same one. If you want to buy a used cleaner rather than a new one, why not try at a local store? Frequently, they take in cleaners when they sell new ones. Then, if the cleaner proves to be unsatisfactory, you know where to go for an adjustment.



Mrs. Cora Pike, sister and beneficiary to Maude Adams received a \$1000.00 check from agent, Roy Thompson. Mrs. Adams was killed in a three car collision en route to town meeting. This is Mrs. Pike's letter of thanks.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my appreciation to the company for their most wonderful attitude in the time of my grief. Also to thank them for the promptness in which they handled the claim of my late sister who was killed in an auto accident.

I do hope that everybody who never gives insurance a thought will at once get in touch with this company.

As long as I can possibly pay, my entire family will be covered by this insurance.

*Cora E. Pike*

### Keep Your Policies Renewed

#### North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES,

16 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

**On Every Count**

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| COMPLETENESS   | ✓ |
| RANGE OF USES  | ✓ |
| LOW COST       | ✓ |
| TOP POPULARITY | ✓ |

**COMFORT**  
T. M. Reg.  
MULTI-PURPOSE  
**FARM SPRAYERS**  
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**NOW AT NO EXTRA COST YOUR CHOICE OF BOOMS**

- 21-ft. Boom With Adjustable Nozzle Spacing or
- 18-ft. Copper Boom or
- 21-ft. Iron Boom

### TODAY'S BIGGEST SPRAYER VALUE

Farmers, dealers and spraying experts have agreed on certain features that are essential to a good farm sprayer. You'll find these features on COMFORT Sprayers—America's most popular multi-purpose sprayer.

Compare and you'll find the COMFORT Multi-Purpose Sprayer is a complete weed and insect sprayer that is also engineered for low-cost attachments that extend its uses to livestock and farm building spraying, fire fighting, and cleaning equipment. See if you don't agree it's today's biggest sprayer value!

See the complete line of COMFORT SPRAYERS at your dealer's or write

- ★ Multi-Purpose Models
- ★ Soluble Fertilizer Sprayer

- ★ Special Sprayer Units
- High Pressure
- & Low Pressure

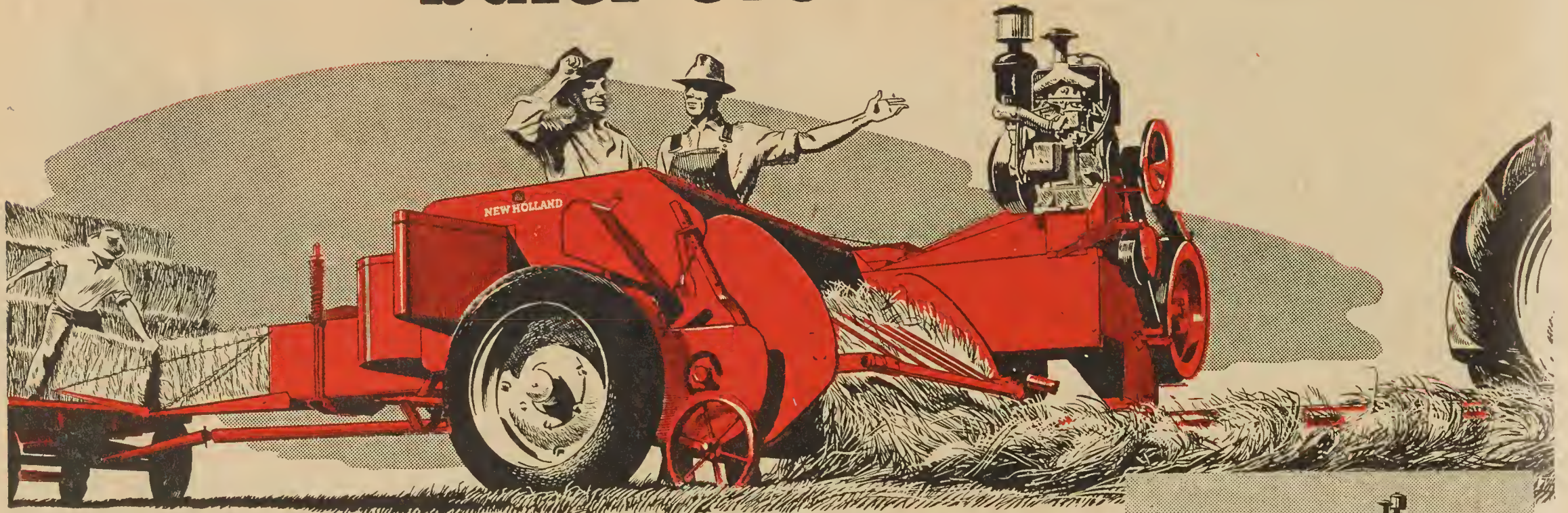
### Look at these EXPENSIVE FEATURES at small cost...

- ★ All controls at driver's elbow
- ★ Choice of boom types—plus TeeJet interchangeable nozzle tips
- ★ Booms fully adjustable from driver's seat
- ★ COMFORT designed fingertip spray control
- ★ High-capacity adjustable pressure P.T.O. gear pump
- ★ Simple, rear mount, tractor hook-up
- ★ Easy-to-clean system

COMFORT EQUIPMENT CO., 2609 E Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.



# Introducing—The most compact baler ever built!



## NEW HOLLAND'S "66" sensational MODEL

**Makes hay baling practical on almost any farm  
It's self-powered...makes square, man-size bales  
Costs hundreds of dollars less!**

The surprise of a lifetime! That's the New Holland Twine-Tie "66"! We'll wager you've never seen a baler so compact in design . . . so completely new!

You'll be amazed the first time you see the "66." It's shorter and lower than most balers. It's designed to operate with a one- or two-plow tractor. It's priced so low that even small-acreage farmers can now enjoy the finest in baling equipment.

Now you can enjoy the benefits of having your own baler on the farm. You can bale your hay the moment it's ready to come in, and bale it fast for minimum spoilage by sun or rain.

New "pre-compression" baling action gives the "66" an amazingly high capacity. It can kick out 6 square bales a minute . . . package up to 7 tons of hay an hour! And it bales any-

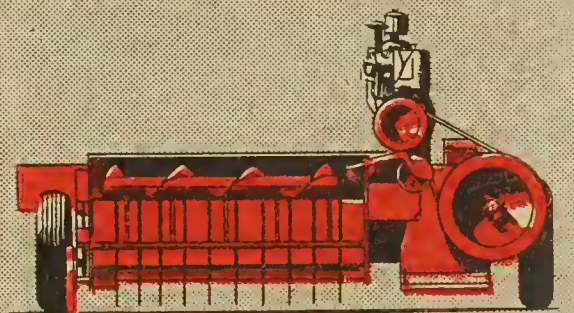
thing—clover, prairiehay, sudangrass, maize.

**See your New Holland dealer right away!** He's waiting to go over the "66" with you feature by feature . . . give you proof positive that you can't buy better at any price!

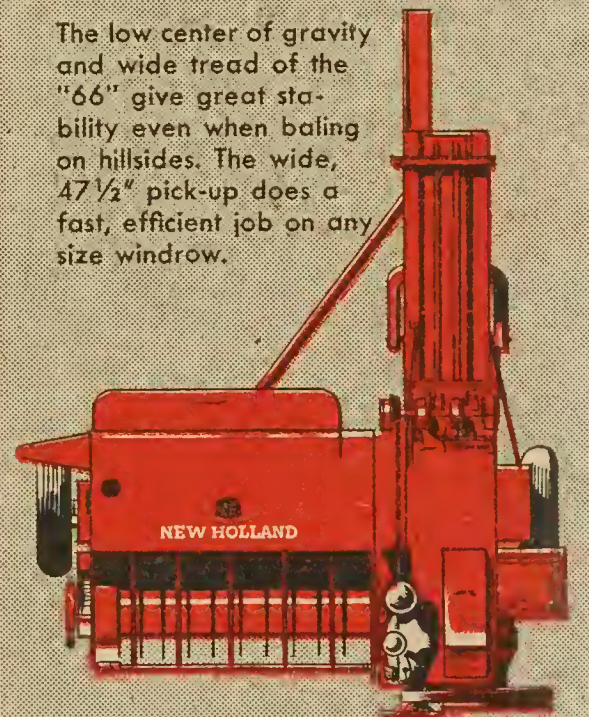
**Now! A complete line of balers for every haying need!**

The New Holland "66" proudly takes its place with the famous "77" twine-tie and the Model "80" wire-tie—the highest capacity balers in the world. No matter what material you bale or what field conditions you work under . . . no matter whether you feed, sell or custom bale . . . there's a New Holland that can do the job faster, better and at lower cost.

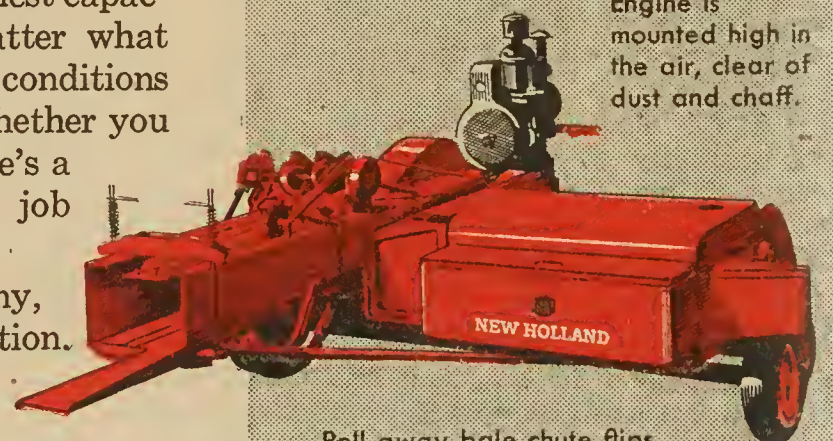
New Holland Machine Company, subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.



The low center of gravity and wide tread of the "66" give great stability even when baling on hillsides. The wide, 47½" pick-up does a fast, efficient job on any size windrow.



Engine is mounted high in the air, clear of dust and chaff.



Roll-away bale chute flips bales out of the tractor's path. Twine box is easy to get at—holds four, full-size bales of twine.



## NEW HOLLAND

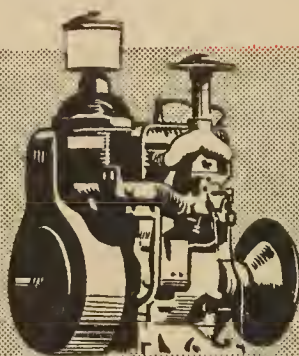
"First in Grassland Farming"



Knotters are the same as on the famous "77," proven in thousands of hours of successful baling.



Adjustable, horizontal wad-board gives high capacity, builds a square, even bale every time.



15-h.p. engine gives steady power to handle heavy windrows without a falter.

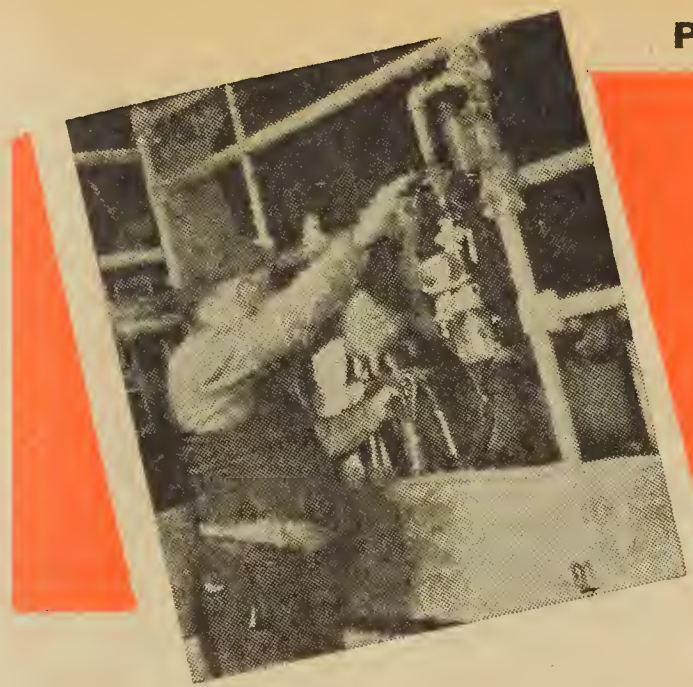


### Free Catalog

Illustrated catalog gives complete details on the New Holland "66." For your copy, write: New Holland Machine Co., 1104 Cedar St., New Holland, Pa.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street or RFD \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of acres farmed \_\_\_\_\_ Custom Operator \_\_\_\_\_  
Do you now own a baler \_\_\_\_\_ a forage harvester \_\_\_\_\_  
Check if you would like a demonstration on your farm ☐





# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## A Veterinarian Looks At Mastitis

By  
DR. CHRISTIAN HALLER

**P**REVENTIVE medicine is good medicine, whether it be the elimination of a highway curve to prevent auto accidents, or vaccination of cows to prevent disease. We have developed vaccines for many of the diseases that affect our dairy cows, but the biggest problem of all, mastitis, has not yielded to such a simple remedy.

Dairymen know that the durable cow must have type: udder well attached to prevent injury, feeding capacity as indicated by a large roomy barrel, etc. We breed and produce many many heifers as replacements with this typiness. When they get in the milking line, they produce bountifully for a year or so. How many fulfill our hopes by increasing milk production to the age of 6 or 8 years, then level off and produce well year after year? Too many heifers with good first and second lactation records are unable to continue to improve because mastitis scars and thickens their udder tissues. Scar tissue can't give milk.

Bacteriologists tell us mastitis is caused by several different bacteria. A large per cent of 70,000 or more cows sold because of mastitis every year are infected with *Streptococcus agalactiae*. This organism lives in milk, and where milk has been spilled—in the gland of the cow, on the teat, on the floorbeds beneath the cow, on the hands of the milker, the machine; even the flies in summer can carry the bacteria from one cow to another. It can take cover under fatty secretions of the skin of the teat, and antiseptics have a hard time reaching it. It can enter a leaky quarter, then grow and be eliminated by the millions, to be spread to other cows.

In addition, the cow lives in the midst of *Staphylococci* bugs—they too enter the udder

and cause repeated flareups that are the dairyman's dilemma. Many resort to home treatments. The quarter isn't hurt too much, but neither is the bug. The cycle of flareup and apparent cure may go on for a long time with the quarter still secreting a sizable, but reduced, amount of milk. Unfortunately, this infection is often hard to cure.

Two other bacteria, *E coli* and *Pseudomonas*, are the normal inhabitants of wet and filth, and woe to the cow whose udder flares with these bacteria. They play rough, one flareup often killing the quarter, sometimes the cow.

Most of these various bacteria are destroyed or controlled if caught in time, outside the quarter by sanitation and antiseptics, inside the udder by specific antibiotics indicated by the particular infection present. Many of these bacteria are very durable; they live all around the cow. More common places are unclean milking equipment, cleaning cloths, hands of milkers, and cow beds. Unfortunately the cow never kills one by stepping on it.

The inflammation and acute symptoms caused by *Strep.* and *Staph.* can usually be reduced with most of the commonly used drugs; unfortunately this does not always mean all of the bacteria are gone from the quarter.

Eight or ten years ago, the veterinarian and dairyman were quite pleased when a quarter responded to the new medications, penicillin and the sulfas. It seemed we finally had a cure. We recommended good milking practices, but did not emphasize them as being the only way—after all, treatment was here. It was not unusual to treat 30 or 40 quarters in a herd and have them all stop showing obvious symptoms—we had "cured" them.

Unfortunately, this easy way out was a delusion. More quarters are being treated today than ever — by the veterinarian, by the farmer, and unfortunately

Dipping teats in a mild antiseptic solution after milking, as illustrated at left, is an important step in preventing mastitis.



by the butcher. We can still cure the symptoms, but our most subtle bacterial foe, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, continues to wreak havoc in our herds.

We know that a cow never gets mastitis by eating bacteria, or getting them in her eye, or on her skin; they can enter the quarter only through the end of the teat. Unfortunately, when we milk a cow and say she is dry, we miss one drop — probably the most important drop of milk in

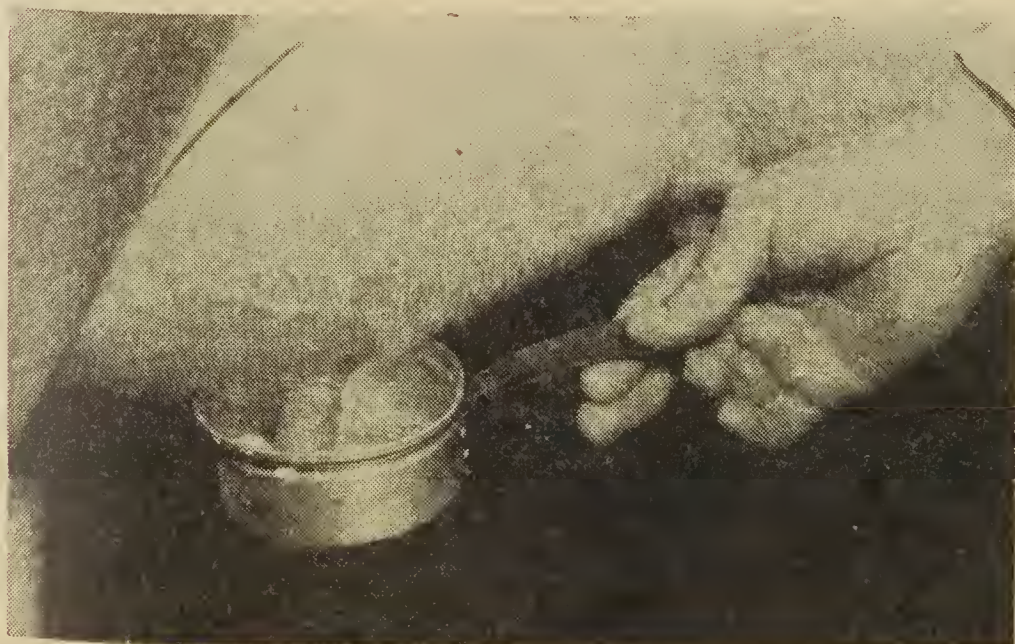
(Continued on Page 18)

### Control Procedures

IN MY practice, I find I must first have a dairyman who will work with me by incorporating in his routine work around the barn a few basic practices to control the spread of mastitis. From experience with a few dairymen, we have worked out which control procedures are really essential, and which can be dispensed with when help is short.

I have found that prevention pays off better than treatment. Here are some of my recommendations:

1. Proper use of milking machine in good repair and clean. Follow manufacturer's directions.
2. Early diagnosis and treatment.
3. Use of black strip plate with each cow before milking.
4. Dip teats of cows in an antiseptic solution after every milking. I recommend pine oil or quaternary products.
5. Disinfect stanchion platforms where milk may be spilled once a month with hot lye solution. Use abundance of clean dry bedding.
6. Milk mastitis cows last.
7. If udders are washed, use a separate towel for each cow.







## *It pays to be choosy about the Seed Corn you plant*

**W**HEN it's time to plant corn, nothing is more important than selecting a hybrid that can mature properly. That's why your G.L.F. Service Agency stocks hybrids that will fit the growing season of every farm in it's area.

*For instance:* In the long seasons of central and southern Jersey, G.L.F. is moving a lot of New Jersey No. 7. The Empire hybrid—sometimes called Ohio K-24—is especially popular in the lower Hudson Valley, northern Pennsylvania, and northern New Jersey. In parts of New York where the elevation is high, or the season is short, Cornell M-1 is well adapted because it matures early. Another hybrid that gives early silage and is also easy husking is Highland (or Wisconsin 335). If your farm is in Northern New York or at high elevations, here's a hybrid that will do a fine job.

You can be sure of the right variety for your farm by following the corn selection chart at your G.L.F. Service Agency.

G.L.F. hybrids yield second to none. They have been developed with strong roots and stalks so that lodging will not occur at harvest time. The seed has been treated to prevent disease—and carefully graded and dried. It will germinate quickly even when the soil is a little cold at planting time.

Right now, there is a good selection of these reasonably priced, high yielding hybrid corns at your G.L.F. Service Agency. . . . Corn that's just right for your farm. . . . Corn you'll brag about next fall.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

# G.L.F. Hybrid Seed Corn

*FOR CRIB OR SILO . . . No Better Corn at Any Price*





## Earning A Book

First Prize Letter

**M**Y HARDEST day's work was about 65 years ago. Where I lived each pupil had to furnish his own school books. Father didn't make much money, so when a young woman asked if I would like to pick strawberries I was eager to do it as this was a job I could do.

The next day we walked two and one-half miles. We each had a crate. The woman's niece was a poor hand at picking. She changed her niece's crate for mine.

I got discharged, a hurt heart, a tired body, never got the school book, never went to school again. I was then 12 years old.—Mrs. W. J. B., Dover, Del.

\* \* \*

## 20-Hour Day — \$15 a Month

Second Prize Letter

**W**HEN I was 19, I worked on a dairy and produce farm. I was up at 4:30 every morning. After the morning chores and breakfast, I dug potatoes all day, and this particular day as I was going home after five to help with the evening chores, my boss met me coming down the lane and took me back with him to gather a load of produce. So I dug onions, carrots, beets, and picked tomatoes and lima beans until sundown. When we got the cantaloupes picked it was dark. But we had to pick and carry out about 25 or 30 watermelons. From there we went to the sweet potato patch and dug 16 baskets of sweet potatoes. It was so dark we had to feel for the hills and also feel for the sweets after they were dug. There were mosquitoes by the millions.

Finally, we started home, which was 2 miles, and I felt tired, thinking I could rest awhile on our way home. But when we got out on the road the boss says, "Where's them lima beans? We can be shelling some on our way home."

Well, after supper, we had 30 chickens to pick and three produce wagons to get in shape for market for Saturday. We hit the bed at 12:30 with nothing to do until the next day.

This was in 1907. I got \$15 a month in summer! —F.C., Rio Grande, N. J.

\* \* \*

## Two Good Meals

Third Prize Letter

**A**BOUT 60 years ago, when I was a girl 10 years of age, I went to help a neighbor with her housework. I got there about eight a.m., and started work in the kitchen washing dirty pots and pans, dishes and about 18 dirty milk crocks. As there were six members in the family, and every crock had sticky, old pancake batter in it, I washed dishes for nearly three hours. Then I swept the kitchen floor, peeled potatoes for dinner, set the table, and after dinner I washed the dishes.

In the afternoon I had to carry water, as this neighbor wanted to wash for her family the next day. She had a washing tub for me to fill. I carried

water in a two-gallon pail from a spring about one-half mile away, over a steep hill which was very rocky. I worked there until seven o'clock that evening.

When I left to go home she said, "Tell your mother that I gave you two meals for helping me today."

That is a day I will long remember. —Mrs. M. B., Monrovia, Md.

\* \* \*

## Getting the Doctor

Sixty-three years ago this summer was when it happened. I was fifteen, my mother was dead, and my father and I were alone on a farm. Father was sick.

There were no cars then, nor telephones, and it was a long way to the neighbors, but the doctor must come and he was six miles away on a lonesome road. I needed groceries so would take the horse, but first, in order to get the wagon I must pitch off a load of hay. I never will forget it. I seemed to be standing on every forkful I tried to lift. But finally I did it, then pushed that heavy rack out, and harnessed, after greasing the wheels. I reached the doctor's home all right, and on my re-

Jamesville. When they arrived, the two milked the cows, then started back with the herd. They followed back roads most of the way, and met very little traffic. However, few of the fields had fences, and every time they passed a corn field, the whole herd of cows would start for the field at a dead run.

For lunch, they each had two cold hot dogs and cold coffee. Once they stopped at a farm to ask for a drink of water. The farmer refused. He was too busy to find a cup for them. Toward evening, the cows decided that they were tired, and lay down in the road. After much pushing and prodding, the two finally reached home with the herd at seven o'clock.

Daddy received one dollar for the day's work, but after walking 33 miles he had worn out his sneaks and had to buy a new pair with the money.

—P.S., N. Y.

\* \* \*

## My Aching Back!

"Help me get out my horse manure tomorrow, boy?" I was on my way home from school on a Friday night 50 years ago.

"Give you 75c to help get it all out."

**P**LAIN hard work and long hours don't make a day stand out in memory. Foremost in the memory of most of our readers is that day when an employer was unjust, unappreciative, cruel or a downright cheat.

How many of those hard old taskmasters who took advantage of a youth's ambition to earn a few pennies of his own, realized at the time that their names would be remembered and spoken of in distaste 50 to 70 years later?

Take, for instance, our first prize letter. What did the woman gain who through one underhanded trick deprived a little girl of the schoolbook her father couldn't afford; and which she needed if she was to stay in school? She gained nothing, of course. But the little girl carried the heartbreak of that bitter day and vividly remembers the disappointment of 65 years ago!

turn I called for groceries, which were refused because I had no money. This was the first time and the last time I ever pitched off a load of hay or was refused groceries.—Mrs. A.M.L., Maine

\* \* \*

## Steam Threshing

My hardest day's work was in 1906, back in the days of the steam threshing machine. It was in the middle of December. I was 16 years old. We got up at 4 o'clock, harnessed the horses to the water wagon and started for the creek one-half mile away with some straw to burn to thaw out the hand pump.

Back with the water, we gulped breakfast and were threshing by 7 a.m. My job was to tend the bagger, empty the oats in the granary, and keep the machine oiled and greased every 20 bags. No hours for noon those days. We'd eat fast, then thresh until dark and then keep a slow fire in the tractor so it would not freeze up until about 10 o'clock, when we'd fill her up with hard wood and go to bed, and I mean to bed in a cold room where there had been no fire all fall, but it was good enough for threshing help in those days. We were so tired that any bed was soft—even a cord bed with a straw or corn husk tick.

—E. S., St. Johnsville, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## 33 Mile Walk, \$1

During the summer of his twelfth birthday, my dad worked on a large farm in Sennet. The farmer he worked for bought 15 cows from another farmer who lived in Jamesville, 33 miles away. When the day to get the cows came, my father and a hired man got up at four o'clock and hitched a ride to

"Leave it alone," Father said. "He got about all the corn cobs from the canning factory and dumped them into the pit for those hogs he wintered, besides feeding corn on the cob all winter."

I went. He had two carts. I'd fill one while he was gone to unload. By 10 o'clock my hands were all blisters, those cobs sticking to the tines.

"Fill her up, boy," he'd say when he



drove off with a load. He had wintered five horses and a colt besides five hogs that had run in the pit all winter.

I finished after six that night. It was those cobs that nearly finished me. He never came in the pit.

He handed in a hoe at the last end saying, "Rake her up good, boy, 75c is a lot of money for a boy."

I was thirteen. My hands burn and my back aches to this day when I think of it.—J.C.T., Windsor, Vt.



## My Legs Turned to Rubber

One day John A. phoned for a man to help thresh. Dad was "changing work" with John, so he sent me over. At 15 I was a gangling six footer and expected to do a man's work. I had been helping Dad change work with neighbors that summer, but I had always been put to pitching bundles in the field.

That day, John set another man and me to carrying grain. We had to carry it across the yard and up 3 steps to the granary, then up steep stairs to the second floor bins.

John's oats yielded heavy. We had to trot to keep ahead of the bagger. At noon I was dead tired, but too young and green to ask John to switch my job.

My legs turned to rubber, every bag weighed a ton, but I kept going. Come quitting time we'd threshed 1,000 bushels and I'd carried my half. Never again!

What did I get paid? Not a cent. We were changing work so John had no reason to pay me. Since I was only a school boy, Dad expected me to pitch in and help without getting paid. This was customary 40 years ago.—H.R.B., N.Y.

\* \* \*

## No Free Ride Here

I was in my early teens when on one of the hottest days we had that summer, one of the neighbors wanted me to help get in hay. It was up around 90 in the shade, good hay weather, and I worked right on the run all day, not only pitching on all of the hay in the field, but I was also required to pitch it off in the barn, up on to a high hay-mow, thus doing all of the heavy pitching on both ends of the load. That was against the custom of the times, as most generally the fellow who pitched on in the field, could get up on the hay-mow in the barn and the fellow on the load pitched the hay off.

But what made that day my hardest was the fact that when he paid me at night I was supposed to get \$1 as we had worked ten good hours, he only would give me 90c, with the explanation that we spent nearly an hour just riding back and forth into the field. The field was less than a quarter of a mile from the barn.

This took place 45 years ago near Lockes Mills, Maine.

—B.C., Mechanics Falls, Me.

\* \* \*

## Sad Work

My husband and I were married in 1931. As we were living in a terrible depression, we began to farm with a small sum of money. Of course, there have been many days of hard work on the farm. One day stands out distinctly in my memory. Our house had burned, so the owner of the farm planned to rebuild on the same cellar wall. Having undertaken the job of cleaning this cellar, my husband and I worked with heavy hearts carting out junk and ashes which were once some of our most prized possessions. There have been days and days of hard work, but none of them have been like that well-remembered day.

—Mrs. F. D., Potsdam, N. Y.



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## A DAIRY MARKETING PROGRAM

MANY letters are coming in in response to the article entitled "Do It Yourself" on the first page of the April 18 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, some of which are printed on page 12.

Nearly all of these agree with the points I made in the article, but some emphasize the fact—which I also stated—that it is unfair for dairymen to stand on their own feet without government subsidies and supports if grain-growing farmers and other businesses are permitted to have them.

That is right, of course. If grain is government supported or subsidized and milk is not, then dairymen are caught in between. But in any case, if you are producing milk, there is every reason why you should pledge yourself to the following program:

1. The use of butter instead of oleo in your family.
2. At least a quart of milk a day for every person in your family. This may include what is used in cooking, of course.
3. At every opportunity discuss the need of more milk consumption both in farm homes and with other consumers at meetings and with your neighbors.
4. Full support for an advertising and publicity campaign. Nearly every large business in America has been built on advertising for products that do not have half the merits or sales qualities that milk and its by-products have.

## TWO DAYS IN ONE

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture made a recent survey on Pennsylvania farms to find how many hours farmers actually work. The average is 13-9/10 hours per day for 365 days of the year. If Sundays and holidays are not counted, the average is almost 17 hours that farmers put in out of the 24, not one 8-hour day but two.

Of course, a lot of farmers don't work like this, and I think that because of mechanics farm work is somewhat easier than it was when I was a boy. But it is vastly unfair that in order to make a living farmers have to work almost twice as many hours per day as does anyone else.

## GOOD WORK, HOME BUREAUS!

A YEAR or so ago I said on this page that it was difficult to see how women had improved government much since they got the right to vote. Of course, I believe that women should have voting rights, and I worked hard editorially to help them secure them. Women have helped to improve government and I wrote the editorial just to needle them into doing more. But after that editorial appeared, boy, did I get my ears pinned back!

There is at least one woman's organization that is doing much to promote good citizenship. That is the New York State Home Bureau Federation. Just recently they held a two-day citizen leader training school—the fifth one, I think, that has been held. This school was attended by something like a hundred rural women from most of the Home Bureau counties of the state.

During the sessions the women got right down

By E. R. Eastman

*Ye that have faith to look with  
fearless eyes  
Beyond the tragedy of a world at  
strife,  
And trust that out of night and  
death shall rise  
The dawn of ampler life;  
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend  
your heart,  
That God has given you for a  
priceless dower,  
To live in these great times and  
have your part  
In Freedom's crowning hour;  
That you may tell your sons who  
see the light  
High in the heavens—their heri-  
tage to take—  
"I saw the powers of Darkness put  
to flight,  
I saw the Morning break."—  
Between Midnight and Morning—  
—Sir Owen Seaman*

to studying government, Federal, State and local, in all of its phases. Then they discussed plans whereby they could go back to their homes and neighborhoods and encourage other women to take a more active part in all phases of good citizenship.

To these women and to any others interested I would like to make the definite suggestion, to take more interest in the leadership of school affairs. In many school districts of New York state, annual meetings will be held on May 5. Many others will have their annual meetings in July. School meetings are democratic institutions, with plenty of opportunity for good leadership. Plan to attend and get your neighbors to attend. Visit your school occasionally. Get acquainted with the teachers.

The problems of maintaining a good school are now greater than ever. The number of pupils is rapidly increasing, many buildings and other facilities are inadequate, there are not enough teachers, and school taxes are high. Help solve those problems in a constructive way. Don't go to school meeting with a chip on your shoulder just to find fault; go to find ways to help.

## TAXPAYERS WATCH THIS!

UNDER a treaty made with Canada in 1950, we can now tap the Niagara River for an extra million kilowatts of electric power. That power is needed for use on farms, for our expanding industries and growing population, and may be taken from the river without marring the beauty of the famous falls.

Since the treaty with Canada was made, there has been a controversy in Congress over the method by which the power should be developed. Private industry, represented by five New York State utility companies, is ready and willing—with plans, efficient experience, and \$350,000,000 of private funds—to go ahead with the project. If private industry is allowed to do it in a free enterprise way, the project will cost the taxpayers nothing. On the contrary, it will pay into local, state and federal governments about \$23,000,000 of taxes each year.

But this common sense, American way of

doing the job is opposed by socialists and others, who want the government to do it. They want to put us in debt to the tune of \$350,000,000 or more. They want another fat government payroll, and they want to deprive the taxpayer of \$23,000,000 a year of tax money.

No bills were passed on this last year, but in the 83rd Congress Senator Capehart, Representative Miller, and Senator Martin, Chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, have re-introduced the so-called "Private Enterprise Bill." It is expected that the opponents will soon introduce a bill to have the Federal government develop the power, and another bill will undoubtedly be introduced which would let New York State do it.

In a democratic, free enterprise country there is only one answer to this problem. *Neither the Federal nor the State government should be permitted to develop the power from Niagara.*

## SAYS FOLKS ARE FUNNY

MY FRIEND, H. J. (Red) Evans of the Empire State Potato Club says that folks are funny. Surveys in Ohio show that the consumer likes some varieties of potatoes better than others, while test surveys in New York State show quite a difference of opinion on the same varieties. Red asks: "Is it the different soil, different climate, different degree of maturity, or what? Or could it be a variation in human taste?"

I could be wrong, but I have always thought that New York State growers could make more of their own local potato markets with better grading and more attractive packaging. One thing is sure, and I hear it from consumers all the time: it is difficult to find consistently high quality potatoes in the local markets.

Red says that men especially are very peculiar—if you let the women tell the story. For instance, there was the fellow who hadn't kissed his wife in five years but shot the fellow who did!

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I KNOW by the whiskers on some of them that Arthur Godfrey steals his chestnuts and dresses them up just like I do, so he cannot possibly object if I steal this one from him.

It is a story about a lady who answered a knock on her door one day to find a little boy and a little girl standing there, all dressed up in their best clothes.

"We're Mr. and Mrs. Smith," the little girl said, "and we've come to tea."

"Well, please come in, Mr. and Mrs. Smith," the lady said. "I'll be very happy to have you for tea."

So Mr. and Mrs. Smith entered the house and sat down in the living room while their hostess went into the kitchen to prepare the "tea."

A few moments later, she came back to the living room, carrying a tray of milk and cookies for her guests. She was just in time to see them hastily departing through the front door.

"Why, Mr. and Mrs. Smith," the lady said, "I thought you were going to stay for tea."

"We'd love to," the little girl replied, "but you see we must go. Mr. Smith just wet his pants."



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**A CONTRAST!** Mr. Brannan's agricultural policy has been characterized by some as "control of the production of so-called surplus commodities." The new agricultural policy under Secretary Benson emphasizes expansion of outlets, more efficient production, improved marketing, shifting by farmers of crops and animals to meet consumer demand. Also, possible lower cost of farm supplies and attempts to regain foreign markets. That program makes sense!

However, it has been stated that the great pressure of immediate problems—for example, the possible necessity of controls on wheat and cotton—is taking the secretary's time away from long-time plans for agriculture.

**CONTROLS:** The law providing price supports for certain farm products requires controls when production gets out of hand. Then if growers want supports they must agree to controls. When that happened to potatoes, growers turned down supports, and adjusted production more nearly in line with demand.

Probably wheat and cotton growers will have to make similar decisions. USDA has asked farmers to cut cotton acreage, but estimate indicates a crop bigger than required when the carryover is included. Secretary Benson has until October 15 to announce the necessity of quotas or to say there will be no quotas. If quotas are imposed, growers will vote before December 15 to accept them or turn them (and supports) down.

In the case of wheat, recent rains have improved crop prospects. Latest winter wheat estimate is 714 million bushels; spring wheat, 310 million, and the estimated July 1 carryover is 560 million to 575 million bushels. In this case, Secretary Benson has until July 1 to proclaim quotas or announce there will be none. If he announces them, farmers will vote yes or no before July 25.

The question of controls versus free enterprise has not yet been settled. Neither has the size of our tax bill. If growers accept quotas, cost has been estimated at \$10 per farm for 2,100,000 wheat growers and 1,300,000 cotton growers for a total of \$34 million. It doesn't sound big when we are accustomed to talk glibly about billions, but it would reduce the proposed USDA budget saving by about half.

**WHEAT AGREEMENT:** For several years, USDA wheat exports have been handled under an international wheat agreement setting a definite price which is below the domestic price. The difference between that price and the domestic price has been made up from taxes at a cost of around \$150 million a year.

The old wheat agreement expires June 30, and after much argument, the new agreement proposes a minimum of \$1.55 a bushel; maximum, \$2.05 which is 10 cents below the level we bargained for. Even so, Britain may turn down the agreement because they want to buy for less, but probably U. S. Senate will be asked to approve it on the basis that it provides for exports of 270 million bushels of U. S. wheat a year. If finally adopted the cost of the subsidy to U. S. growers would be about cut in half from \$150 million to \$75 million.

**WORLD TRADE:** For months, you will hear arguments for and against high tariffs. One camp will argue that high tariffs to protect workers in this country are a delusion, that they do more harm than good. On the other hand there will be various groups including some farmers who fear that lower tariffs will hurt by cutting the prices of what they have to sell.

It should be remembered that no one proposes cutting out tariffs entirely. Rather, the proposal is to simplify tariff regulations and to trend toward lower tariffs, with the definite purpose of increasing world trade and reducing U. S. aid to other countries. From the point of view of farmers there are two probable benefits: 1. They will pay less for certain things they buy; 2. they will be more likely to be able to export farm products which otherwise pile up, for example, wheat and cotton.

—Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT'S WARM enough today to bring a tendency in me to sing, 'cause summer's just around the turn and, inside, I've begun to churn with plans for things that can't be done except beneath a summer sun. I like to crinkle up my eyes and watch the shimmering heat waves rise; I love to feel my shirt get wet as honest toil produces sweat; you cannot beat, I always say, the pungent smell of new-mown hay; I even like to cultivate, and small-grain harvest time is great—it makes me feel like I could shout when oats and wheat come down the spout.

Of course, it's true that joys like these are pretty much just memories; a man as old and weak as me can't strain himself too much, by gee. But even though I've slowed down some, I still like having summer come; it don't take long for me to tire of winter days beside the fire,

I'm fed up sitting in one place where I can't look out into space. It surely is a welcome change to get outside and freely range as far and wide as I might wish, to sneak down to the creek and fish or park beneath my favorite tree while others do my work for me.



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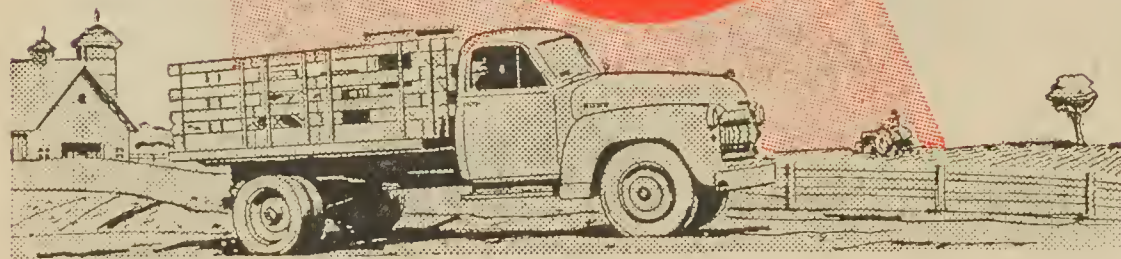
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## CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL

### Reduces Corn Production Costs

INCREASING farm production costs emphasize the importance of using chemicals to control weeds, says Dr. Roy L. Lovvorn, head of weed control research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Today's chemical weed killers, he says, help to produce corn efficiently and economically.

Studies over the past 7 years show that 2,4-D used as pre-emergence, post-emergence, and lay-by sprays will control weeds, reduce the number of cultivations needed, and increase corn yields. Dr. Lovvorn estimates the cost of the three sprays at about \$2.25 an acre. The extent of the increase in yields depends on the hybrid "variety" planted, the soil on which it is grown, and fertilization and other management practices. Experimentally, chemical control of weeds without additional cultivation has increased yields from 10 to 40 bushels an acre.

Chemicals supplement but do not replace sound cultural practices. Dr. Lovvorn points out that good, high quality, certified seed of an adapted hybrid is the starting point in a weed control program. There are no substitutes, he says, for proper fertilization and management of adapted hybrids.

#### How Control Works

In most areas and on most soil types, pre-emergence treatments with 2,4-D at 1 to 2 pounds of the pure 2,4-D per acre will control annual grasses and some broadleaved weeds not affected by post-emergence sprays.

The pre-emergence sprays may be made any time over a period of about 7 days after the corn is planted until the leaves of the small plant first unfold. Effectiveness of the treatment is influenced by both soil type and weather. Corn planted on light sandy soils may be injured, particularly if the treatment is followed by excessive rain. The esters of 2,4-D are less likely to injure the corn than amine salt formulations when applied as a pre-emergence spray. Higher rates of application are required on soils high in organic matter. Extremely dry weather following the treatments may lower their effectiveness.

Many broadleaved weeds in corn can be controlled by post-emergence, overall sprays of 1/4 pound of the ester or 1/2 pound of the amine salt formulation of 2,4-D. The spraying should not be done within one week after the leaves unfold but as soon afterwards as possible. The taller the corn the greater the chances of injury from these sprays. Cultivation should be delayed

from 5 to 10 days following the treatment.

Hybrids and varieties vary in their degree of tolerance for 2,4-D but the differences are not significant at rates below 1/2 pound per acre. Inbred lines and corn from single-cross seed are more susceptible to damage from the spray than most hybrids. For this reason they should be sprayed only in an emergency unless their tolerance for the herbicide has been shown.

#### At Last Cultivation

Treatment of 2,4-D at rates of 1 to 2 pounds per acre from a directed spray with drop nozzles will extend weed control from lay-by (the time of the last cultivation) to harvest. The nozzles should be arranged so that 1/4 of the 2,4-D per acre is applied at the base of the corn stalks and on weeds in the row and 3/4 of the amount per acre is sprayed on the soils between the rows. The application should be made immediately following the last cultivation.

Corn grown on certain soil types responds to cultivation even when no weeds are present, says Dr. Lovvorn. In an Ohio experiment a Fox silt loam produced 39 bushels per acre when weeds were not controlled; 80 bushels when weeds were controlled by chemicals but with no cultivation; 90 bushels with the chemical treatment and one cultivation; and 101 bushels with the chemical treatment and 3 cultivations.

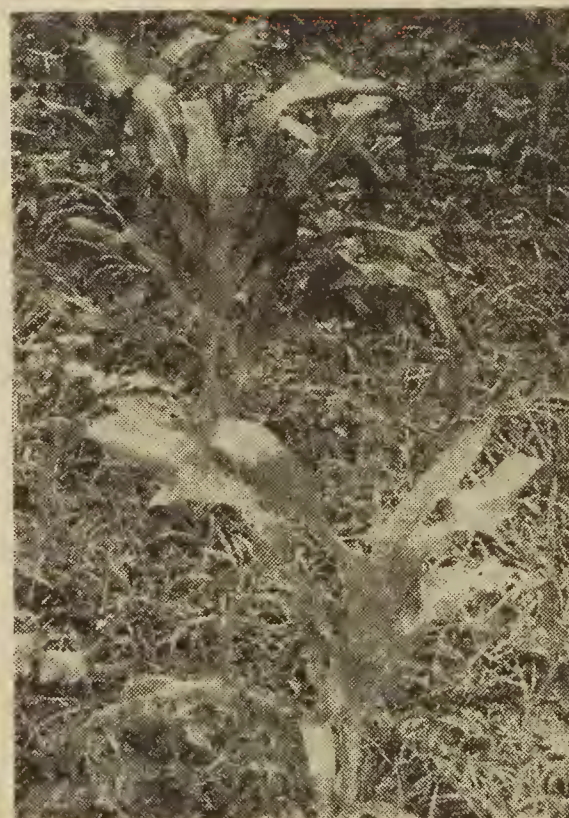
But in another Ohio experiment, a highly fertile Genesee silt loam river bottom soil produced: 87 bushels of corn per acre when weeds were not controlled; 111 bushels when the weeds were given 2,4-D without cultivation, and no increase in yields with the same chemical treatment plus one or three cultivations.

— A. A. —

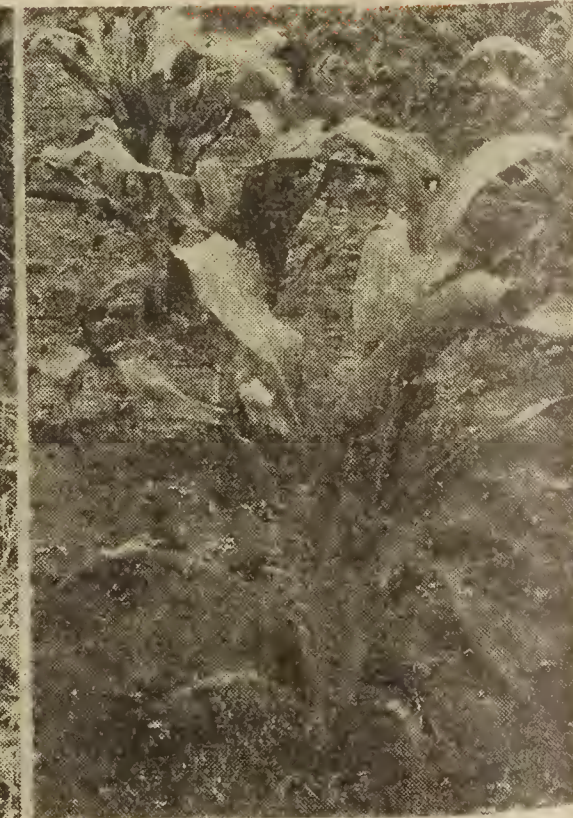
#### VIRUS OF PRUNES

In 1947 the Geneva Experiment Station and the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. began trying to find the reasons for unsatisfactory prune crops in western New York. Their conclusion is that the premature dropping of Italian prunes which seems to be the chief reason for low yields, is caused by a virus infection rather than by other causes such as lack of plant food, poor drainage, pollination failure, etc. It appears that the correction of the trouble depends on the development of virus-resistant prune-type plums to replace infected stock.

NOT SPRAYED



SPRAYED WITH 2,4-D



—Photo courtesy of Missouri College of Agriculture

This picture shows the effect of chemicals in weed control when applied at the time of planting corn. Neither row of corn had been cultivated when this picture was taken.

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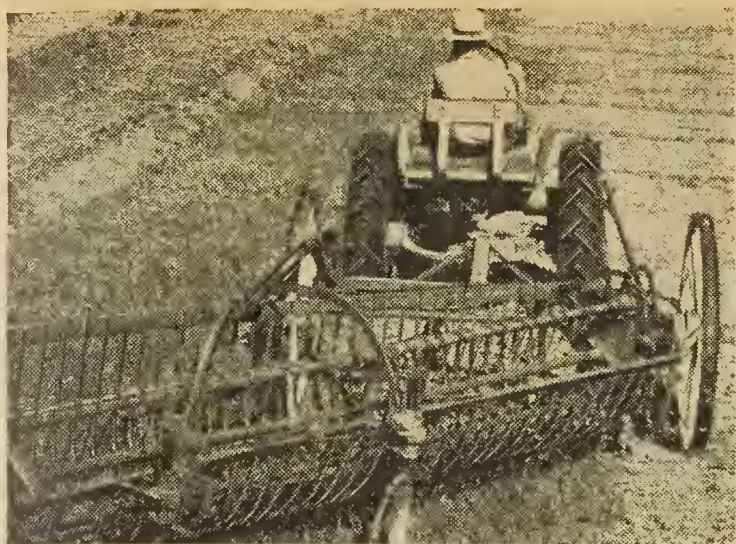
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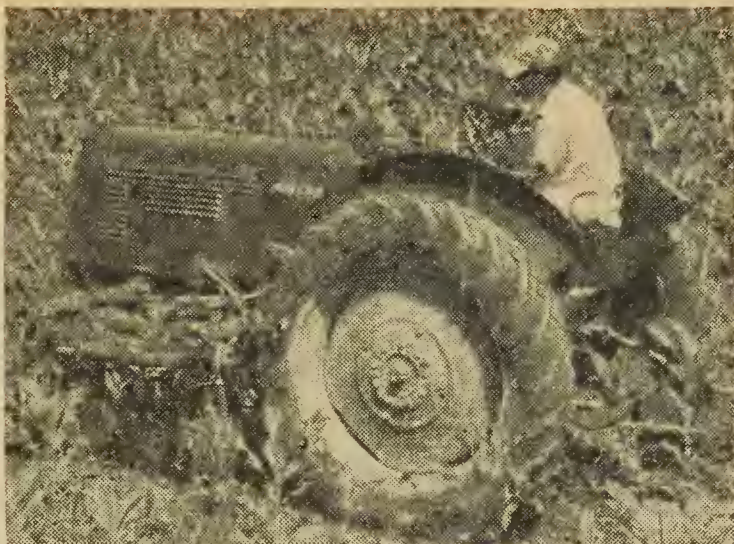
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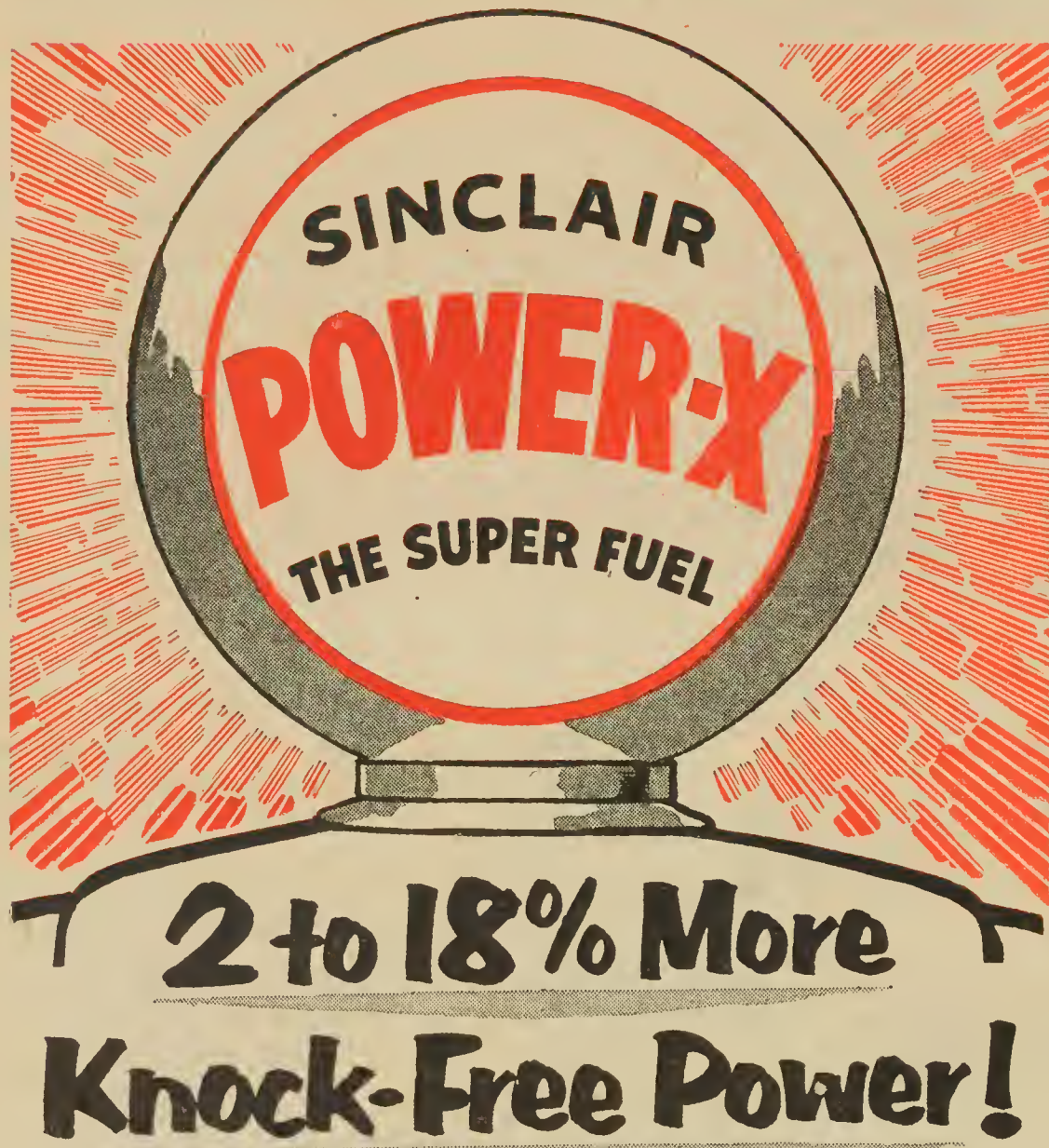
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## How to Stop Insect Damage to Your BEANS

By R. W. LEIBY, Cornell University

**G**ROWERS of beans whether on a field or garden scale know that maggots can reduce germination. The bean beetle can chew up the leaves. Leafhoppers and aphids can lower the health of the plants as they suck the sap from them. Those who grow lima and dry beans know that they are more susceptible to insect injury than snap beans because they grow over a longer period of time.

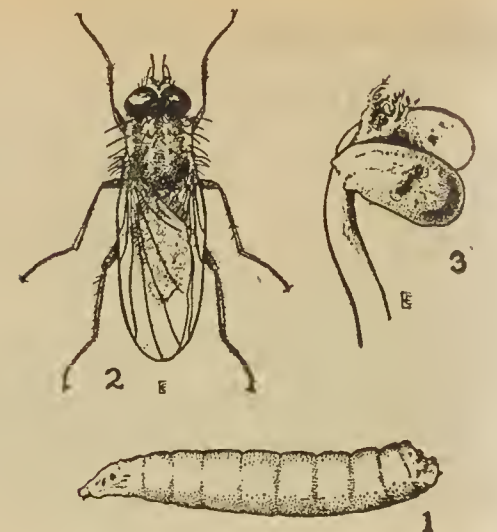
The maggot is now best controlled by coating the seed with a slurry paste composed of an insecticide, a fungicide and a sticking solution. Chlordane or lindane is used as the insecticide. Orthocide or Arasan S. F. is used as the fungicide. The mixture is stuck on the bean seed with a four per cent methocel solution. This coating kills the young maggot when it approaches the sprouting seed in the soil and takes its first tiny bite. The fungicide around the seed is a germ barrier. So the sprout expands and pushes out of the ground before the disease organisms can get to it.

You can buy your bean seed already treated. Or your dealer will treat it for you at a nominal cost. Or your insecticide dealer would sell you a quart or more of slurry and you can treat the seed yourself on the barn floor. Your county agricultural agent can give you directions if you want to mix your own slurry.

### Danger Period

In the Northeast all bean seed that is to be planted before June 15 ought to be treated. That planted after mid-June doesn't need the slurry treatment. The reason is, the maggots are not active after about June 15; the soil is warm and the seed sprouts quickly.

Now to the foliage pests of beans. In 1952 the leafhopper was more abundant than usual. It would have paid dividends to the larger growers if they had applied DDT to control them. These tiny yellowish-green insects suck the sap from the mid-rib or vein



Seed Corn Maggot - 1, larva or maggot; 2, adult fly; 3, sprouting bean injured by maggot.

on the underside of the leaves. This feeding seems to "poison" the leaf so that it curls at the edges. As a result the plant is slightly stunted and the pod yield is cut appreciably. Some of our lima and dry bean growers did apply a DDT spray or dust last year with good results.

### Weather Affects Insects

The Mexican bean beetle is our number one pest of beans in most of the Northeast. It was especially damaging in 1950 and 1951, and it inflicted severe losses where growers did not apply insecticides. In 1952, the 88 to 92 degree temperatures of late June and early July killed the beetles as they found their way to beans from their winter quarters. Then too, the higher than usual temperatures dried up the eggs of the beetle and killed many of the young slugs. I recall examining egg clusters on July 5. Two clusters had 74 eggs. There were only two newly hatched slugs alive. The rest of the eggs had dried up. Natural weather conditions provided excellent control. Little spraying or dusting was necessary except perhaps on garden grown beans.

What the beetle infestation will amount to in 1953 cannot be told until in late June. We do not know that the second generation grown last September was in moderate numbers.

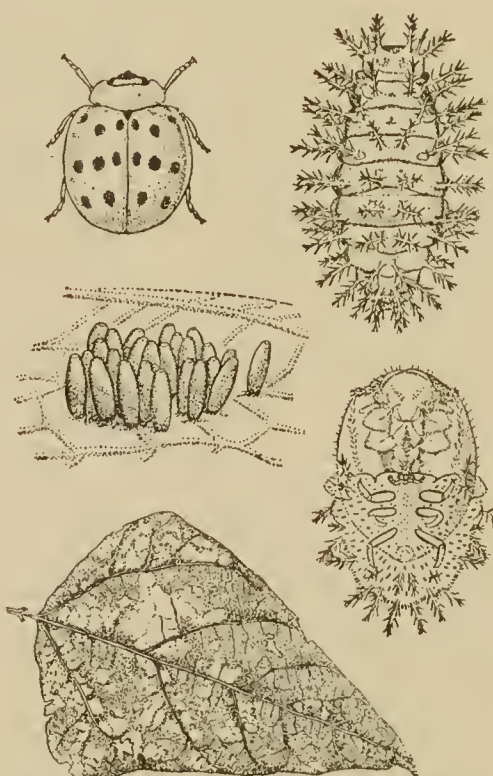
In addition to leafhoppers and the bean beetle, lima beans are often injured by the black bean aphid and by spider mites. The aphids may cluster on the flower stems and their feeding will cause the blooms to drop. The mites feed on the lower surface of the leaf and on the pods. This feeding affects the yield.

Fortunately this insect complex of bean foliage can be readily controlled. The home gardener can use a dust containing rotenone. Such a garden dust will probably contain methoxychlor which is a form of DDT. This dust combination will kill the bean beetle slugs and the leafhoppers. It is best not to use it however, within ten days of picking any snap beans.

For dry beans, I like the 2 per cent DDT plus one per cent rotenone dust combination, or its equivalent as a spray. One thorough treatment made between July 10 and 14 ought to be sufficient unless we have a year when the beetles are unusually abundant. Then a second treatment will be necessary about a week later.

Many growers have used the more potent one per cent parathion as a dust. Or if spraying they used one pint of a 25 per cent parathion emulsion to the acre. They applied it in about 50 gallons of water on an acre by means of a low-pressure or weed sprayer. It is a highly effective pesticide against all the bean foliage insects. But use it only with the greatest of care and as the label advises. It can kill other animals as well as insects. This applies also to TEPP which is

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Mexican bean beetle, spiny grub or larva, mass of eggs, pupa partly within the larval skin, and typical injury to a bean leaf caused by the beetle and its grubs.



## Failures and Successes With Birdsfoot

IN RECENT years successes with birdsfoot have become more common and failures less frequent. That, of course, is because both scientists and farmers have learned a lot about the plant.

Here are a few things that make failure more likely:

1. Using manure when seeding. This encourages weeds and grass which are likely to run out the birdsfoot. After the trefoil gets well established, some growers do use manure.

2. Seeding with clover. Because most clovers start more vigorously, they are also likely to run out the birdsfoot.

3. Seeding on established pastures.

4. Using too heavy a nurse crop.

5. Allowing weeds to dominate, particularly quack grass.

Here are some practices which will increase your chance of success:

1. Prepare the seed bed thoroughly, both to make a good seed bed and to kill weeds.

2. Do not cover seed deeply.

3. Use lime if needed.

4. Inoculate. The cost is small and Ray Bender of Essex County, New York, who has seen a lot of successes and failures, recommends the use of three cans of inoculant instead of one, and mixing it with milk instead of water so it will stick on the seed better.

On sandy soil, seed as early as possible and don't be stingy with the fertilizer.

The acreage of birdsfoot is increasing steadily and gives great promise of turning thousands of acres of hill pasture into profit-making areas.

— A.A. —

## HOW TO STOP INSECT DAMAGE TO YOUR BEANS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

sometimes used on beans as a substitute for parathion.

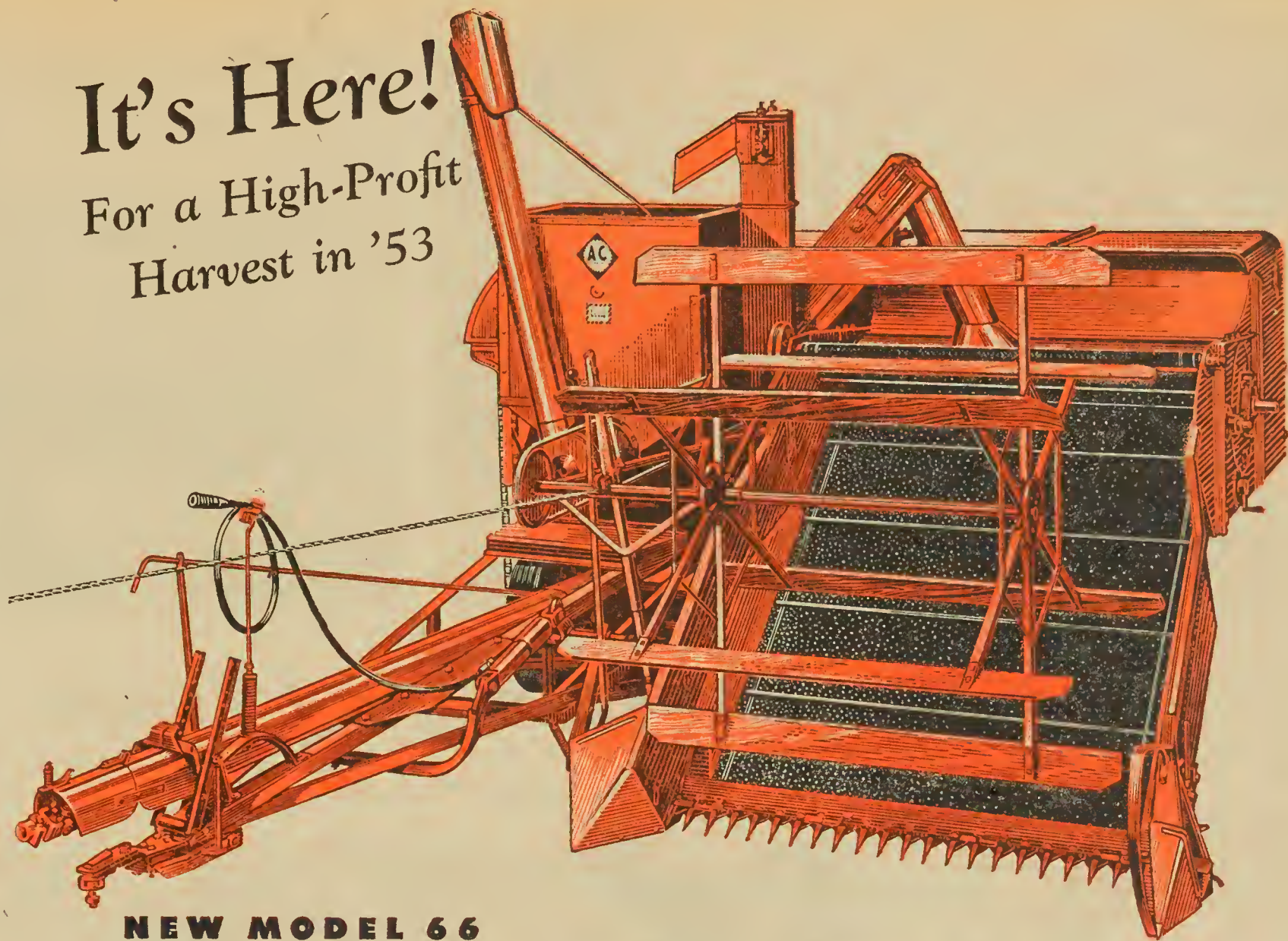
For lima beans grown commercially I prefer parathion or TEPP. The home gardener will want to use only the garden dust as suggested for snap beans. The lima bean crop should be treated just as advised for dry beans except that you will probably need to make from two to four treatments about one week apart.

When trying to control these bean insects that feed on the foliage you must remember one thing that is important. It is that all of these pests feed on the underside of the leaves. You will get your best results therefore, if the sprays or dusts are directed as much as possible to the lower surface of the leaves.



"Well, your girl friend knows you're supposed to be out of the park by twelve... If she's heard me say it once, she's heard me say it twenty times this spring!"

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For a High-Profit  
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NEW MODEL 66

SIX FOOT

ALL-CROP Harvester

Eighteen harvests ago, Allis-Chalmers introduced the ALL-CROP Harvester, "Successor to the Binder." It brought a revolutionary change in harvesting methods. Today, the home owned, home operated small combine is the accepted method of harvesting on family farms throughout the nation.

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Crops travel in a broader wide flow stream to the famous rubber-cushioned bar cylinder. You can easily harvest two wide-planted rows of soybeans or sorghums.

A new step-up strawrack boosts capacity in over 100 crops, gives straw a faster, rougher ride; separates cleaner.

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New SIX-FOOT header.

New sturdier SIX-BAT reel, for smoother feeding action.

New STEP-UP straw rack, handles a heavier volume, separates faster and cleaner.

New rotary flail-type Straw Spreader — optional extra equipment.

New Center Suspension Spring for header mounting, with quick-cleanout openings on lower draper housing.

Hydraulic header lift, controlled from the tractor seat.



ALL-CROP is an Allis-Chalmers trademark

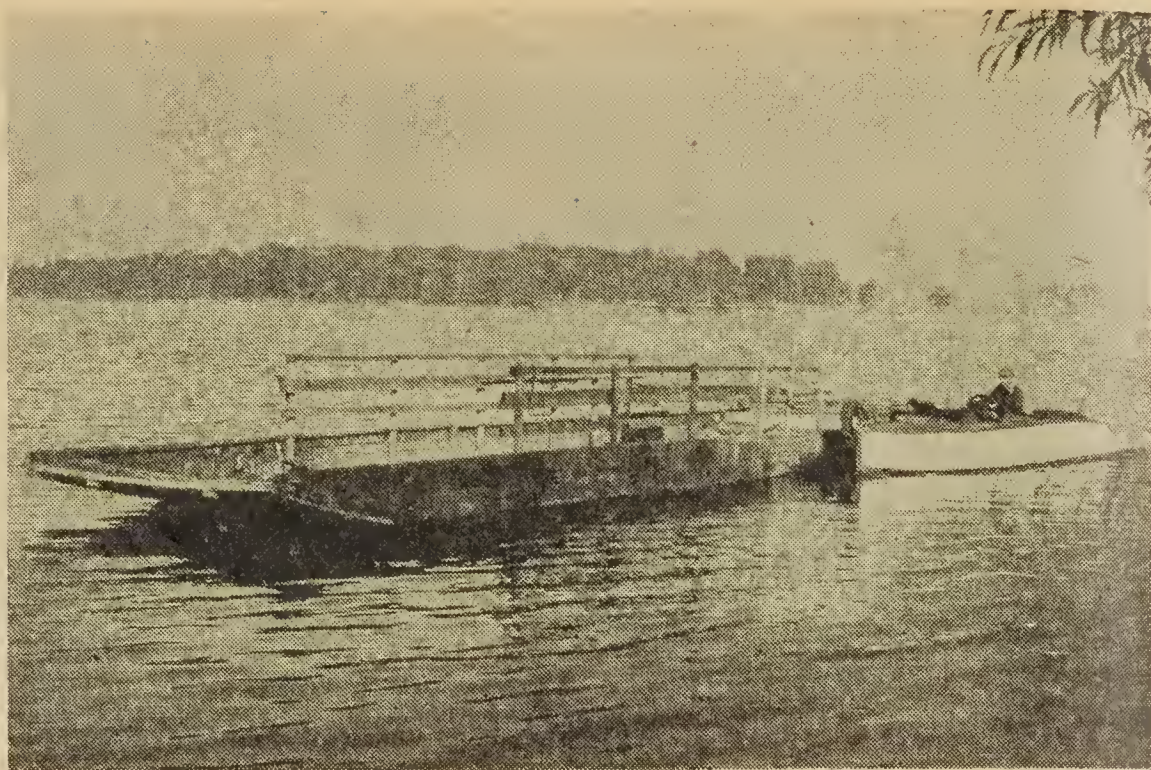
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Hear The NATIONAL FARM & HOME HOUR  
NBC — every Saturday





One of the most prosperous American farms still in operation on an island in the St. Lawrence is this one run by J. M. Howard. It's unusual in having direct access to the mainland—a causeway to the shore near Waddington, N. Y.



This is how the island farmers of St. Lawrence County operate. Ben Sutton uses a powerboat to push his scow which hauls just about everything — tractor, baler, cows, hay. Background isn't the Canadian shore—it's an island in the St. Lawrence.

## Farming By Boat

By WILLIAM GILMAN

**I**F YOU think you have problems getting in and out over roads during winter and mud-time, how about trying some island farming—where you've got to navigate by boat?

It's one of the nation's most unusual types of dairy farming, and it's found along New York State's northern border, where the St. Lawrence River forms the boundary between us and Canada. The broad river is one to three miles across here and is dotted with fertile islands, many of them on the St. Lawrence County side of the international boundary line.

But times are changing fast, and the islands may soon change too. Most of their farms have been deserted or turned into summer pasture for cattle ferried across in spring and taken out in fall.

One reason for the change is the expectation that much of this land will be flooded when the St. Lawrence Power-Seaway Project goes through and erects its big dams to back up water. But even when the Seaway was taken less seriously than it is now, farmers were leaving the islands.

### Lacks Conveniences

As dairyman Ben Sutton, of Louisville Landings, explains it, "You've got to work pretty hard for what you get out. The islands aren't convenient because they haven't kept up with the times. They lack such things as telephones, power lines, good roads. Formerly, it didn't matter so much. Nowadays, a farmer doesn't want to do without them."

Sutton, who has 35 milkers, is one of the few who continues farming on Long Sault Island, about four miles long and a half mile wide. But even he now moves to his 225-acre mainland farm for winters.

The "truck" he uses for the 200-acre island farm is a 45-horsepower powerboat, 22 feet long and its "trailer" is a 10' x 40' scow. For easier control, the scow is pushed, not pulled.

It's a one-mile ride to the island and the scow easily holds five tons.

A year ago, Sutton ferried 100 tons of hay to his mainland farm, 100 bales per scowload. The scow is big enough to hold his tractor and its wagon. With bars up to keep an animal from being shoved overboard, it holds 10 head of cattle each trip. With it, he carries his baler.

Sutton recalls there have been a half dozen drownings in the past 20 years. There have also been lost loads, like the scow that sank with a new tractor aboard. But he doesn't condemn the St. Lawrence. It's only dangerous, he points out, during a high



Dairyman Ivan Powers, left, and his retired father Minard looking over the cauliflower cash crop. The garden, cornfield and rest of this part of the farm will be flooded if the St. Lawrence Power-Seaway Project goes through. Like others, Powers pastures young cattle on an island in the St. Lawrence.

Photos by William Gilman

wind. That's when the scow can begin shipping water and founder. And that, he adds, is the time to stay on land.

In general, the St. Lawrence is famous for its good behavior. Disastrous floods are practically unknown because the Great Lakes act as storage reservoirs for the river. It's a swift-moving and clean river.

What corresponds to its "mud-time"

is early winter when it's freezing up, and spring when the breaking ice jams. Those times, travel is a little like Eliza crossing the ice, and the islanders are generally isolated for a few weeks. However, in his last winter on the island, Sutton didn't miss a day bringing his milk across and taking back his mail. Without electricity, he had an ice house to keep his milk cool.

Farther upriver, at Waddington, J. M. Howard has it handier because Ogden Island is very near shore and is reached by a causeway. The only time it gave trouble was a couple years ago when a bridge in the causeway went out after a gale that turned the river into a pretty stormy sea.

Howard runs a fertile, 600-acre farm on this island and has 100 milkers. Since the causeway allows him to have modern conveniences, his is an exception among the island farms and isn't being allowed to go back to wild pasture even though the St. Lawrence Project would flood some of his land.

All through this section around Massena, of course, sentiment is pretty strong for the "Seaway" and even farmers who would lose part of their land accept the idea philosophically on the assumption that they'll receive fair condemnation payments.

This doesn't mean they're happy about the situation. It's the uncertainty they condemn most. They point out they have been hearing about "Seaway" ever since they were born and it's impossible to do much planning ahead with the prospect hanging over their heads.

### Can't Make Plans

For example, take Ivan Powers, of Louisville Landings. When his father, Minard, retired four years ago, Ivan bought the 107-acre farm. They're both progressive farmers—graduates of the aggie-course at nearby St. Lawrence University. Ivan has 28 cows, uses artificial breeding and is proud of his test-run with birdsfoot trefoil.

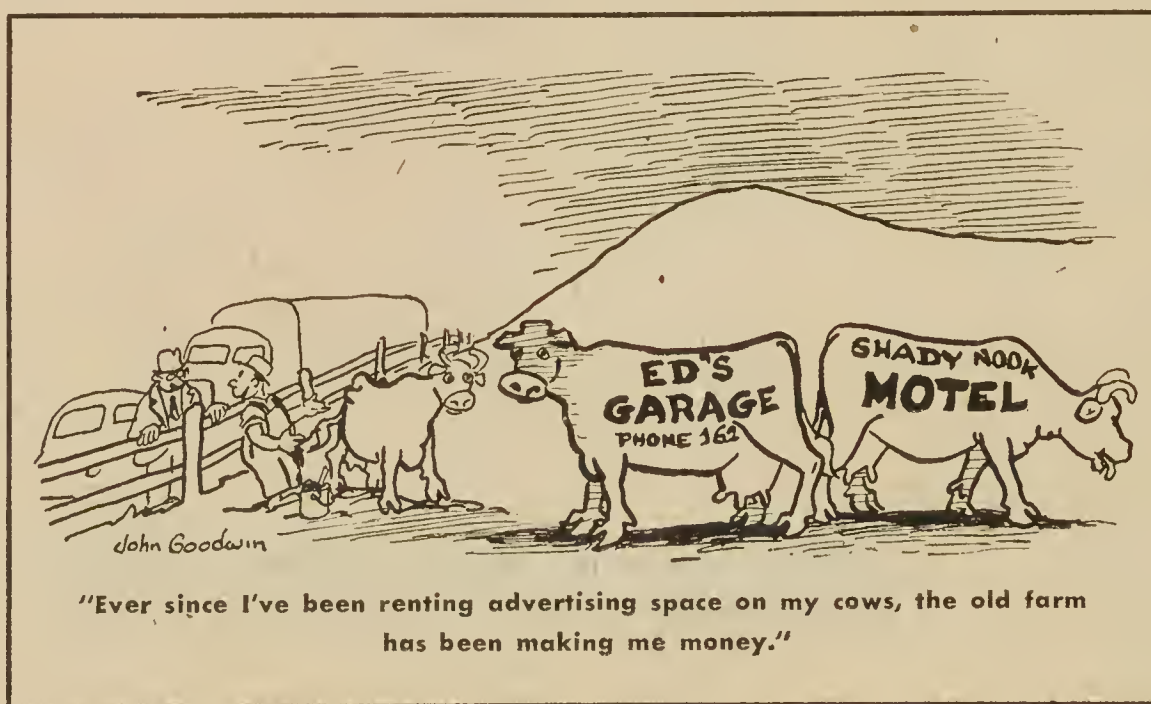
He says he's in desperate need of a new barn for his growing herd and would like to try pen stabling. But with the recent announcements that the "Seaway" is definitely going through soon, he doesn't dare build the barn because a lot of his land, including that where the buildings stand, will be flooded.

That's why he's renting another 85-acre place nearby, mostly for the hay barn on it.

He agrees with others that the islands were fine—in their day. "It's wonderful riverland soil—I guess that's why farmers endured the hardships and were willing to feed their milk to the calves, or turn it into butter, during winter when they were isolated."

He points out that not all the island farms have been deserted yet. Of the 15 on Croil Island near his shore, three still have milch cattle.

Powers himself rents pasturage on another island for his young heifers at \$5 a head. There, he says, they get dandy feed. And, he grins, "They don't lack water for sure."



"Ever since I've been renting advertising space on my cows, the old farm has been making me money."



# "We cut our silo filling crew in half with our new McCormick® Field Harvester!"



... HERMAN BUCHHOLZ AND SONS,  
Huron County, Michigan

"With binder and ensilage cutter we needed at least seven men to cut, load, haul and keep the cutter going. Now, with our new McCormick 20-C field harvester, we have one man on the tractor, two to haul and one in the silo. The 20-C fills a big dump truck in less than five minutes!" That's the way Ernest Buchholz sums up the performance of the big-capacity McCormick 20-C, used for putting up both grass and corn silage.

Herman Buchholz and four sons, Ernest, Adolph, Ervin and William operate four highly productive farms, producing alfalfa, corn and Michigan white beans. Dairy herds on the four farms total 84 head of high-producing Holsteins.

Between them, the Buchholzes use a Farmall Super M, three Ms, a C, two BNs and "Old Faithful," an F-20. "We've always felt that Farmalls have better engines, and International Harvester seems to build sturdier equipment," they all agree.

"You really do business with the Super M," says Ernest. "It has lots more power. One man can cover more acres a day, or double up equipment to do two jobs at once, such as pulling a peg-tooth back of the double-disk harrow. That really saves time."



"Big capacity with light draft," is the way Adolph describes the McCormick field harvester, shown above harvesting 90-bushel corn for silage. "Where most people around here use first gear for forage harvesting, we pull our McCormick 20-C in second gear. The Super M has more power, of course, but the 20-C is unusually light draft. After looking at others we decided that it has more sealed bearings, fewer places to lubricate, is built stronger, and is easier to change from hay to corn. You can't beat that flywheel cutter with its six knives!"



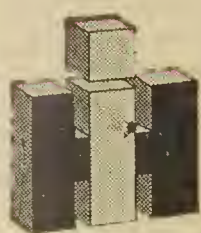
"You can't choke this outfit," Adolph tells Russel Anderson of the nearby IH dealership. "One reason for that," answered Russ (pointing), "is the over-running clutch. It lets the flywheel cutter spin free when you stop the tractor. At the same time, it prevents flywheel momentum from throwing any heavy strains on the power take-off shaft or gears."



"This McCormick blower takes everything you can feed it," demonstrates Ernest Buchholz. "The throat opening and feed gate are just right so you can't plug it. We unload a big truck load in less than four minutes." With a 2-plow tractor on the belt, the blower handles as much in a day as the 20-C can cut, chop and load in the field. The 9-foot conveyor raises quickly, easily.

See your IH Dealer NOW if you want to be sure of getting a new McCormick 20-C field harvester this season. Ask him to show you why you can chop more hay or put up more silage in a day with a 20-C!

Write TODAY for FREE new catalog that shows why you get 25-tons-per-hour capacity and easier running with the new McCormick 20-C field harvester . . . and how you can change from hay pickup to row-crop attachment faster.



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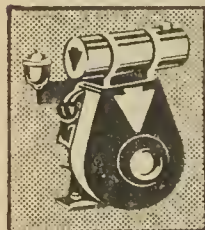
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## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### LET'S ADVERTISE MILK

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are printing here a few of the many letters received about the feature article in the last issue entitled, "Do It Yourselfes." You will recall that the theme of this article was that, if all farmers used butter in place of oleo, and the milk that their family should have to maintain health, it would go a long way toward taking care of the surplus which is now bearing down milk prices. The article also pointed out that almost every big business in this country has been built on advertising. Milk has the best possibility of advertising of any food, and yet too little is being done about it.

In suggesting that dairymen should stop asking government and the taxpayers for help, the article also emphasized the fact that it is unfair to ask dairymen to get along without government help unless grain growers and other farmers and businesses also stand on their own feet, instead of on government supports and subsidies.

CONGRATULATIONS and thanks! Your feature story entitled "Do It Yourselfes" in the April 18 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is really outstanding. I wish every milk co-operative in the great Northeast, at least, would secure prints of the article and mail a copy of it to every farmer from whom it buys milk. The article should be mailed in an envelope marked "Important Information Concerning Your Milk Check." Perhaps, then, the article would be read.

I can't for the life of me understand why farmers buy oleo! The manager of the grocery store with whom we do business told my husband that he and one other farmer were the only two farmers who bought butter at his store (one mostly patronized by farmers). Isn't that really something!

Keep up the good work! I'm enclosing postage enough to send a copy of the article to Secretary of Agriculture Benson. Perhaps he can find a very good way to use it in furthering his crusade of getting the American farmer to work out his own salvation, once again—WE HOPE! I can't spare my copy, no indeed!—M.B.M., New York

### SUPPORTING OUR OWN BUSINESS

REGARDING your statement about farmers using oleo I would say that is exactly what my son has said for years. We use butter. For one reason it would be traitorous to our trade to use oleo and for another reason we don't think it is fit to eat.

There are only the two of us here now, and we use a gallon of milk a day and often six quarts. Our dog has from 1 to 2 quarts a day. We use from 6 to 8 pounds of butter a month depending on how much popcorn and toast we have; also, how many guests.

My next door neighbor won't have oleo in the house and I have a close friend who ate dry bread during the war rather than use oleo. I bake bread twice a week and use a quart of milk in a batch of four loaves.

For the life of me I cannot understand why people will pay \$2,500 or more for a car and never squawk—and the same goes for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages — and then complain about the price of milk!

That "consumer" business makes me mad. What are farmers— animals? We could buy more and help keep up business if we had what we should for the long hours of labor. I'm not complain-

ing about what I cannot have. Every night and through the day I thank God for all the things He has given me, but it just doesn't seem fair, that's all.

And still organized labor wants more pay.

This is not written as it should be, but I want you to know there are at least three farm families that are loyal to their trade — all full-time farmers, too.—Mrs. M. Mc., New York.

### EARLY PEAS

YOUR April 4 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST states that you sowed your peas March 21, and you wondered how many could beat that.

Thursday, March 19 (we couldn't do it St. Patrick's Day this year, March 17, as it was too wet) just after dinner Mrs. Stevenson said to me that now was just the moment to get our peas in as the forecast was for rain. We had just time to get in, on our fall-plowed garden plot, 100 feet of World's Record, same of Freezonian, and the same of a later variety. Then it rained.

However, four days later, Monday morning, March 23, we put in 200 feet of Lincoln, also lettuce, radish, onion seed and onion sets, beans, beets and carrots. The second week in April the peas were coming through the ground, also the lettuce and radishes. Woodchucks bother some spots in our orchards, but very seldom our garden. Many juvenile hunters (we live in the village) keep their numbers low. We feel that a good garden pays abundantly. When it's time to pick these peas, we wish you would drop in and enjoy our finest vegetable.

—Jas. Roe Stevenson, Cayuga Co., N. Y.  
P. S. Mrs. Stevenson is the one who possesses the "green thumb."

### SELF HELP

THE average farmer is wondering just what is lying ahead for him. Especially the farmer who produces milk as his main source of revenue. The picture is not very encouraging. The price of milk is down but the price of products which the farmer has to buy is not down, at least not enough to compensate for the lower milk price.

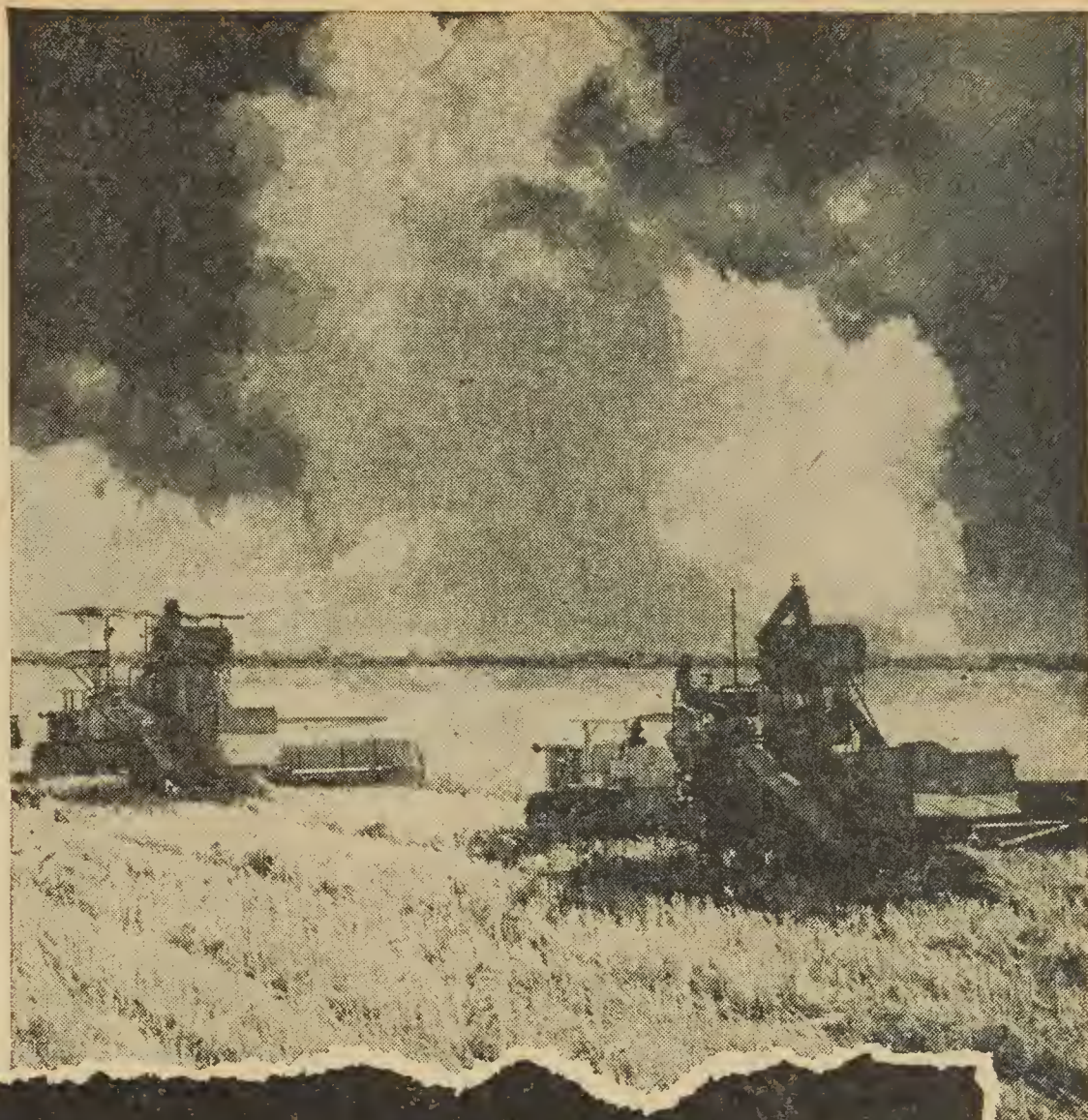
I feel that we the farmers are at least partly to blame. We can't expect the Government to carry us along indefinitely. We must help ourselves. Too many farmers are using oleo instead of butter and drinking beer instead of milk. Let's use up some of this surplus that we see so much controversy about right at home and keep it out of the Boston market.

Another thing that I would like to see is more advertising of milk products. I don't know where the money would come from but it seems to me that some method could be worked out. Anyone knows that the consuming public is more anxious to get a product which they think is scarce than they are to rush out to get one which is plentiful. Look at the potato situation of a couple of years ago. People who seldom used potatoes stood in line to get five pounds of small ones when they were scarce and would make a round of the stores to see if they could obtain more. Women who were on a diet and not eating the lowly spud forgot all about their diet when potatoes were a scarce item. Isn't there some way we can take advantage of this quirk in humans?

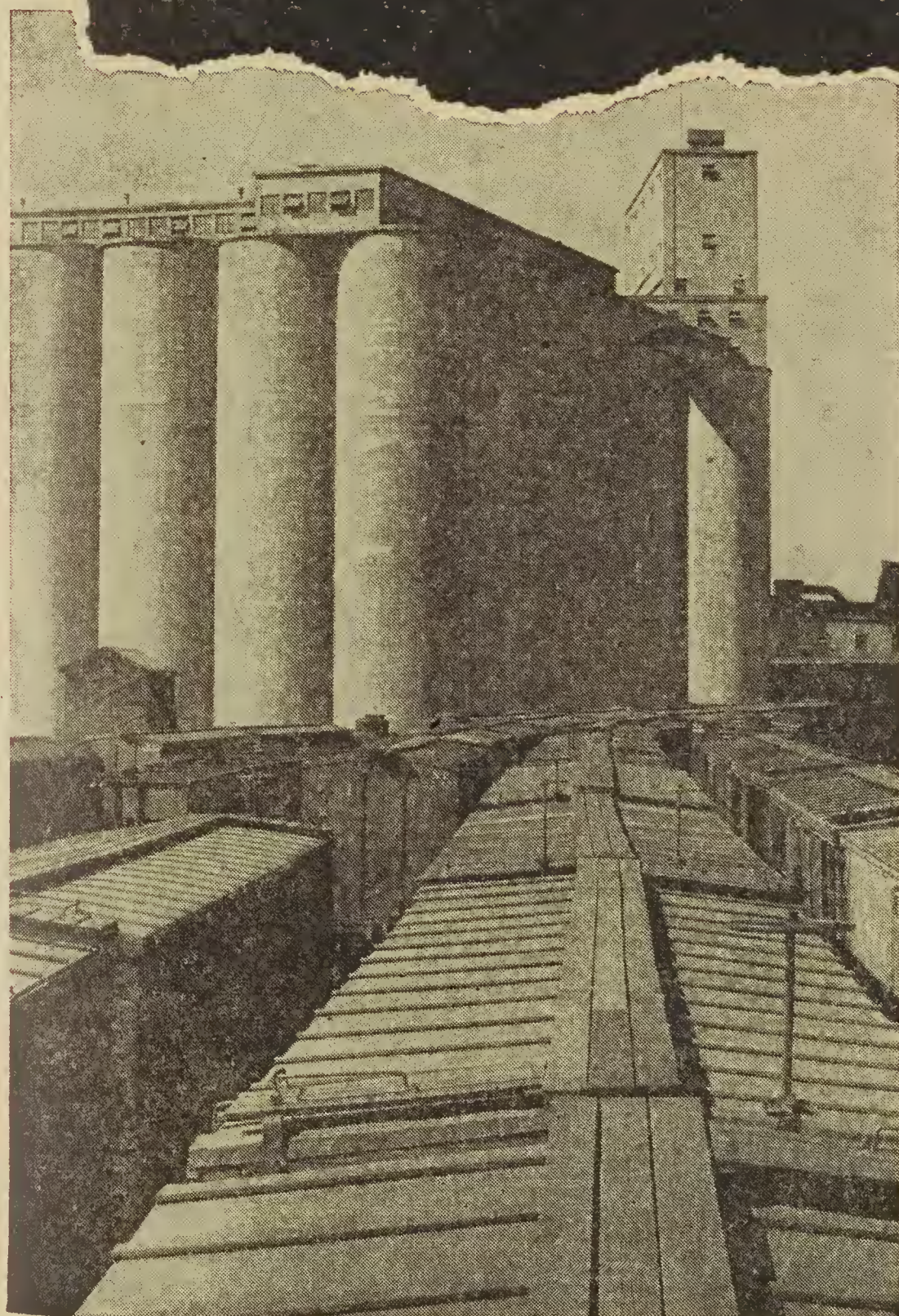
—Kathryn Merchant, Williston, Vt.



when it "GRAINS"  
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2 Million Carloads swing into Action!



Hundreds of thousands of box cars, owned by hundreds of different railroads, are now swarming to our nation's wheat belt—ready for the biggest single transportation job in the world.

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Mile-long caravans of box cars will roll from the grain belt to deposit their precious cargoes in towering "food banks." Back and forth from country to terminal elevators they'll shuttle like bees until the peak of the four-month season is passed.

The railroads know the infinite importance of doing this special job well. With this year's multi-million bushel crop of grain in the offing, our job could be greater than ever before. To do it two million box carloads will swing into action . . . to give agriculture a big helping hand!

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Tractor or auxiliary motor operated.

## A BLOWER THAT KEEPS UP WITH YOUR HARVEST

Now you can handle heavy tonnage . . . fast!

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Nine-inch blower pipe gives

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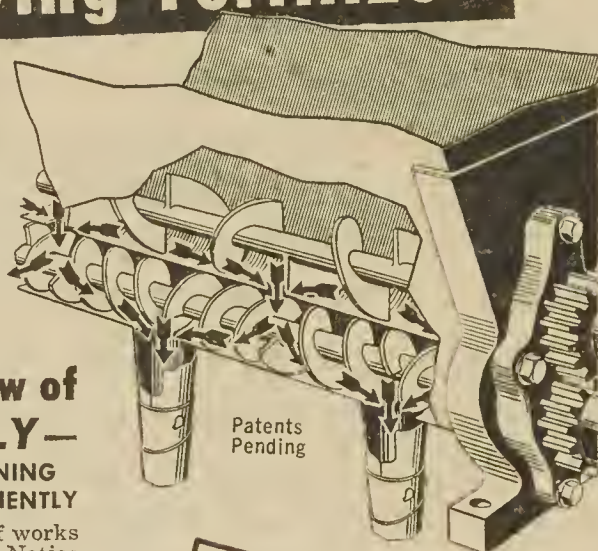
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## SAWDUST for Maintaining HUMUS in the Backyard Garden

By HUGH COSLINE

**B**ACKYARD gardeners are told time after time about the importance of maintaining organic matter in the flower or vegetable garden. The trouble is that too often, the methods suggested are not practical. Naturally, if manure is available at reasonable cost, you have no problem.



Hugh Cosline

**1. Peat Moss.** There is just one trouble with peat moss. If you want to grow vegetables at a profit it is somewhat expensive to maintain a high level of humus by buying and applying it. If you have bought a few bales recently you will understand what I mean. If you are growing flowers in a limited area and if you haven't a less expensive means of adding humus, peat moss is fine.

**2. Compost Pile.** I have maintained a compost pile for some years, and I expect to continue it, but unfortunately I can't build up a large enough pile to suit me. The organic material that lasts longest in the soil is the relatively mature parts of the plant such as ripe straw, but the things I usually put on the compost pile are green grass and weeds which rot very quickly.

It has never bothered me much whether the organic matter is decayed or not. The main thing is to get it on and mix it with the soil. The main reason for maintaining a compost pile is that it isn't handy to put weeds and grass on the garden during the growing season.

#### Save the Leaves

One of the materials that you can use either in the compost pile or direct on the garden is leaves. Here again I am luckier than some of my friends in that I have trees growing along one side of my two acres and for the last couple of years I have raked the leaves in the fall and put them directly on the garden to be plowed under either late in the fall or early in the spring. You will need some additional nitrogenous fertilizer, but a year ago I plowed under what I thought was a tremendous amount, about all that a plow could handle, and I could see no ill effect on any garden crops last summer.

**3. Straw.** After buying some baled straw to mulch strawberries and raspberries, I suddenly realized that a garden the size of mine wouldn't produce over a bale of straw if I grew oats or wheat on all of it, therefore, plowing under a bale of straw every year in the garden would add more humus than I could possibly add by growing a cover crop. However, my enthusiasm for straw was somewhat dampened when I used on my strawberries a bale which was unusually full of grass seed and which turned my strawberry bed into a meadow. If you have a compost pile and if baled straw is available, you can add the straw to your compost pile and thereby kill the weed seeds and add greatly to the size of your pile.

**4. Cover Crops.** A cover crop (for example, fall-seeded rye) is excellent, but it really doesn't add much organic matter. Its chief use is to prevent the loss of nitrogen by leaching.

**5. Sawdust.** For a number of years I have been using some sawdust. I first used it as a mulch for strawberries and raspberries. The nice thing about it is that it doesn't add weed seeds.

After years of experience with berries I began using it in a perennial

flower bed, particularly in borders and then, in order to reduce trimming around a board fence, I cut the sod from under the fence and filled in with sawdust.

#### Use Fertilizer Liberally

My next step will be to use sawdust on the vegetable garden. I haven't tried it yet but I have been making inquiry of some of my agronomist friends. They point out a number of cautions that should be taken, but they can see nothing wrong with the idea.

Two cautions emphasized are, first, not to put on fresh sawdust, particularly from soft woods, early in the spring before you plant the garden. If you will spread moderate amounts on the garden in the fall and plow either in fall or spring, you will get no damage from the slightly toxic materials which this type of fresh sawdust carries in small amounts.

The second caution is that, (as is the case with large amounts of vegetable material of any kind) more than the normal amount of commercial fertilizer should be used with sawdust. The reason for this is the bacteria which work on sawdust or other organic material to cause decay can temporarily tie up much of the available nitrogen so that the plants can't use it. So far, I have seen no bad effect on perennials though, of course, I have added nitrogen.

A natural question is, how much sawdust can you add? Frankly, I don't know. On the perennial bed I put it on the top and the only mixing it gets with the soil is what comes from transplanting some flowers and a little hoeing and weed pulling.

What I plan to do is to put four to six good wheelbarrow loads of sawdust as well rotted as I can get on the garden (which is about the usual size of most village gardens) and plow it under. One agronomist with whom I talked thought I could plow under as much as one-half inch of sawdust, but I am not going to try that much.

#### Few Disadvantages

The disadvantages as I see them, are the fact that sawdust is not available to every man who has a backyard garden. Even if it is available, it is bulky, and the cost of having it delivered to your place will depend on how far it has to be trucked. Perhaps I was lucky in that respect. I am sure, however, that sawdust is available to many gardeners who have not thought of it as a logical source of maintaining humus.

I will be very glad to hear from any reader who has experimented with sawdust or who has some other practical method of maintaining humus at the desired level. Address your letter to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Editorial Dept., Box 367-G, Ithaca, N. Y.



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## Question Box

What is the danger to cattle from eating grass or other plants which have been sprayed with weed killer?

This question was discussed at considerable length by Professor S. N. Fertig at Cornell University's recent Farm and Home Week. He reported that careful investigation had been made whenever they had been told that animals had died shortly after pastures had been sprayed. In no case was there reasonable indication that the spray had caused death.

On one case they found paint pails in a dump; in another case a post-mortem showed arsenic poisoning. Professor Fertig did recommend that cherry brush should not be sprayed, or that cows should not be allowed to browse on it after it is sprayed. There is some question even there that eating cherry leaves would kill an animal, but it is recognized that there is some danger.

\* \* \*

Is ordinary Grimm alfalfa seed satisfactory?

Seed experts report that a lot of alfalfa seed sold as Grimm is not that variety. The only sure way to get Grimm alfalfa is to buy certified seed.

\* \* \*

Ladino is a good crop but how can a dairyman use it when it's so difficult to cut and cure it?

One way is to pasture it early, or cut it early for grass silage. It cuts more easily then, as does the second growth which can be cut later in the summer.

\* \* \*

There seems to be less sudan grass for pastures in this area than there was a few years ago. I wonder why?

Perhaps because it's an annual and therefore costs more to grow than a mixture of perennial grasses and legumes. It's still a good crop under certain conditions.

\* \* \*

Which is a better fertilizer, a 7-7-7 or a 10-10-10?

The latter contains more plant food per ton but the ratio is the same 1-1-1. The best one to buy is the one that gives you more plant food for your money. For every ton of 10-10-10, you will need to buy 1.4 tons of 7-7-7.

\* \* \*

Do late maturing varieties of corn produce more grain in a late season than varieties that mature earlier?

Not necessarily. Tests show that many of the short season corns will yield heavily. Year after year, it seems best to grow corn for grain that will mature in an average season in your area. Even if you get more late corn, it is worth less because it contains a lot of water.

\* \* \*

Is there any reason why limestone cannot be spread by putting on top of manure when it is spread?

Certainly not in the case of ground limestone. If you put 100 lbs. on each load and use 10 loads per acre, you will be adding half a ton of limestone per acre. This will not be enough on some soils unless you put it on every year, and perhaps not even then.

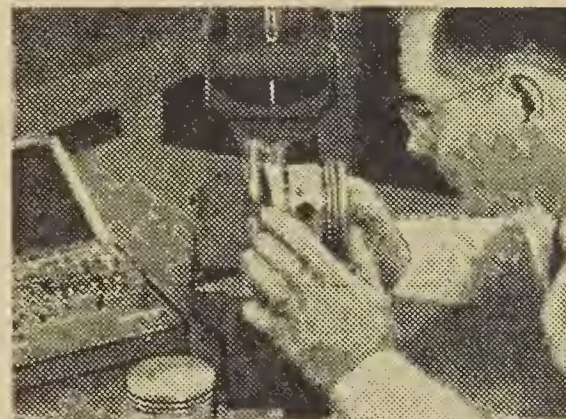
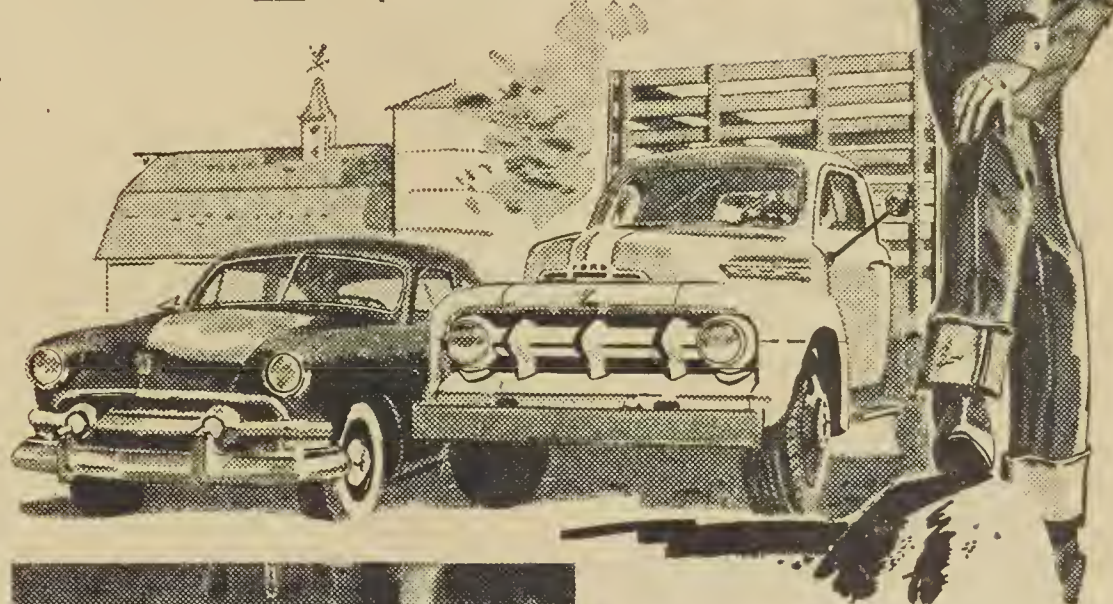
\* \* \*

Should humus be mixed into the soil to plow depth or will it give best results on or near the surface?

Liberal amounts of decaying vegetable matter will do more for your crop if thoroughly mixed to plow depth. However, if the humus content is limited we would prefer to have it near the surface where it will decay rapidly.

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## Fertilizers for VEGETABLES

VERMONT specialists say that the soil, its previous treatment, and the crop grown, determine the kind and amount of fertilizers to use on gardens. Light soils generally require larger applications than medium to heavy soils. Those on which little or no manure has been applied require more than manured soils.

Leafy vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, cabbage, and spinach, respond best to nitrogen; while root or bulb crops, such as radishes, onions, beets, turnips, and potatoes, require plenty of phosphorus and potash in addition to nitrogen.

### Canning Crops

For the fertilization of canning crops, the Maine Experiment Station makes recommendations as follows:

**Snap Beans**—with 10 tons of manure use 700 lbs. of 4-12-8 or 400 lbs. 5-15-10; without manure, use 1,000 lbs. 5-10-10 or 600 lbs. 8-16-16.

**Peas**—with manure, 700 lbs. 4-12-8 or 600 lbs. 5-15-10; without manure, 1,000 lbs. 5-10-10 or 600 lbs. 8-16-16.

**Sweet Corn**—with manure, use 700 lbs. 4-12-8 or 600 lbs. 5-15-10; without manure, 1,000 lbs. 5-10-10 or 600 lbs. 8-16-16.

### Beets

Applications of 1,200 to 1,800 lbs. per acre of a 5-10-10 or equivalent fertilizer gave profitable increases of Detroit Dark red beets at Geneva, N. Y. All plots in the four-year test received 50 lbs. of borax per acre. Considering the value of the increase in yield and the cost of the fertilizers, our results indicate that at least 1,200 lbs. per acre of 5-10-10 or 750 lbs. of an 8-16-16 are likely to be the most profitable application.

### Lima Beans

In Delaware experiments to determine the best method of applying fertilizer to lima beans, the following results were obtained:

Banding 3 inches deep and 3 inches to each side of the row was more effective in promoting high yields than drilling. Best yield was obtained from a combination of drilling and banding, where 500 lbs. of a 4-8-12 were drilled before planting and 250 banded at planting time.

Equally satisfactory yields were obtained where 5 tons of poultry manure were plowed under and 500 lbs. 4-8-12 fertilizer banded at planting time.

Pumpkins and squash respond to good management and fertilization. On fields not previously heavily fertilized and where no manure is available, broadcast 2 to 3 weeks before planting 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre of a 5-10-10 fertilizer. It is generally recommended in New Jersey that one-half of the fertilizer be broadcast before plowing and the remainder after plowing and thoroughly mixed with top soil.

### Cauliflower

West Virginia vegetable specialists make the following recommendations:

Cauliflower demands a sweet soil, so lime to pH 6.5 for best results. Even though the soil is fertile, it must receive a good application of commercial fertilizer such as 5-10-10.

Broadcast at least 2,000 lbs. per acre or 5 pounds for each 100 square feet and work into soil one week before planting. This fertilizer should contain



Cultivating and side-dressing celery in one operation. At present prices, fertilizer is a good buy.

some of the minor elements, particularly boron and magnesium.

### Sweet Corn

According to Professors Raymond and Sweet of Cornell University, it is not customary to use large quantities of fertilizer on sweet corn.

For the early crop grown on light soils and with little or no manure, they recommend application of from 200 to 300 pounds of an 8-16-16 or 300 to 500 pounds of a 5-10-10 fertilizer per acre, in bands at planting time.

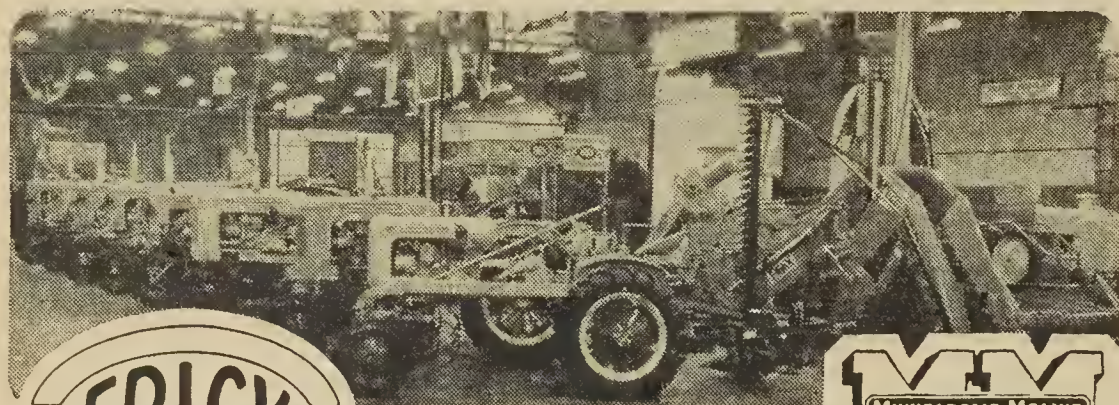
For the main season crop, generally grown on heavier soils, between 250 and 400 lbs. of 8-16-8 or 400 to 600 lbs. of 5-10-5 fertilizer per acre should be used. If fertilizer is to be applied broadcast, increase above rates at least one-half.

### Tomatoes

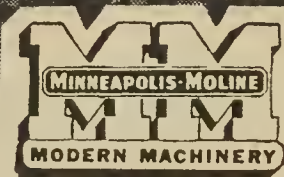
Tomatoes are heavy feeders. Ten tons of tomatoes to the acre or 375 bushels, not a particularly heavy yield for New York State, require 100 lbs. nitrogen, 35 lbs. phosphorus, and 175 lbs. potash, according to Professor C. B. Sayre, Division of Vegetable Crops, Geneva, New York.

Professor Sayre says that one of the best soil treatments for tomatoes is to plow under clover or alfalfa sod. This improves soil structure and supplies nitrogen, but in addition, larger amounts of phosphorus and potash must be applied. From 700-1,000 lbs. of 6-12-6 or 5-10-10 fertilizer to the acre should be applied broadcast and plowed under as the land is being fitted. This should be supplemented with 300 lbs. to the acre of the same fertilizer applied in bands close to the row at transplanting time.

Additional nitrogen may then be applied if needed as a sidedressing at the last cultivation.



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# Give Flowers A Good Start

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

**I**T'S REALLY surprising, the urge to grow that comes with spring. Seeds have it most of all. With just a little encouragement they'll germinate, and plants will do their best to live their life cycle.

Even so, to make a real go of this struggle for existence, well-prepared soil is a must. As the gardeners tell us over and over, it takes three things to make plants grow, SOIL, SEED, and GOOD MANAGEMENT.

Mixing up enough soil for a few flats or pots is really easy. For general purposes you use 4 parts loam, 2 parts sand, 1½ parts dried cow manure, 2 parts leaf mold with ½ cup bone meal to each peck of the mixture. (If the loam is clayey use more sand; if sandy, use less sand.)

It is best to put the mixture through a wire mesh—the wires in mine are about ¼-inch apart.

The familiar test for outdoor planting is to squeeze soil in your hand. If the mass holds shape and shows finger marks clearly, the soil is too wet to work. If it falls apart into a crumbly mass, then it is safe to work the soil. The temptation is to get on to clay soils too soon; they hold moisture longer than sandy soils and walking on them or working while in this stage makes them lump badly when they do get dry.

If your garden or border is small, digging with a spading fork will loosen the soil. Dig straight down as far as the fork will reach. Loosen the soil by forcing the handle back, turn the forkful over, and work systematically across the space to be cultivated. If it has been mulched with strawy manure or leaves, the finer particles can be forked in at this time, the heavy parts having been raked off.

If you are lucky enough to be able to get well-rotted cow manure, a layer two inches thick, forked in at this stage, would be a wonderful help.

## Check Acidity

Lime the soil if necessary. If you live on a farm you probably know whether your particular soil is sweet or sour; if you do not know, your county agent or, in some cases, the local fertilizer company, could tell you where to get it tested. Then too, it is necessary to know which shrubs and flowers should not have lime near them—the evergreens, for instance. Most plants like a good average soil with a reaction of pH6.

Later add the fertilizer. The usual recommendation is 25 pounds complete (5-10-5) fertilizer per 1,000 square feet of soil. Rake soil until fine with an iron rake. The back of the rake is a great help in breaking up clods. This pulverized fertilized soil is your seed-bed, and the final fitting should be done just before planting the seeds. The forking (or plowing if your space is large enough) can be done ahead if necessary.

Now we women prefer our rows neat; two sturdy stakes with a stout cord or a small rope between them keeps you headed straight when you plant. Drag the end of your rake or hoe handle alongside the taut cord to make a good furrow. After pulling the soil back over the larger seeds, firm the soil with the back of the hoe. Cover small seeds lightly.

I find it helpful to group together the seeds of similar germinating periods; then the fast growers don't shade the slower ones too much. Read the instructions on the seed packets to find out what these periods are. This applies whether you're planting outdoors or in flats inside.

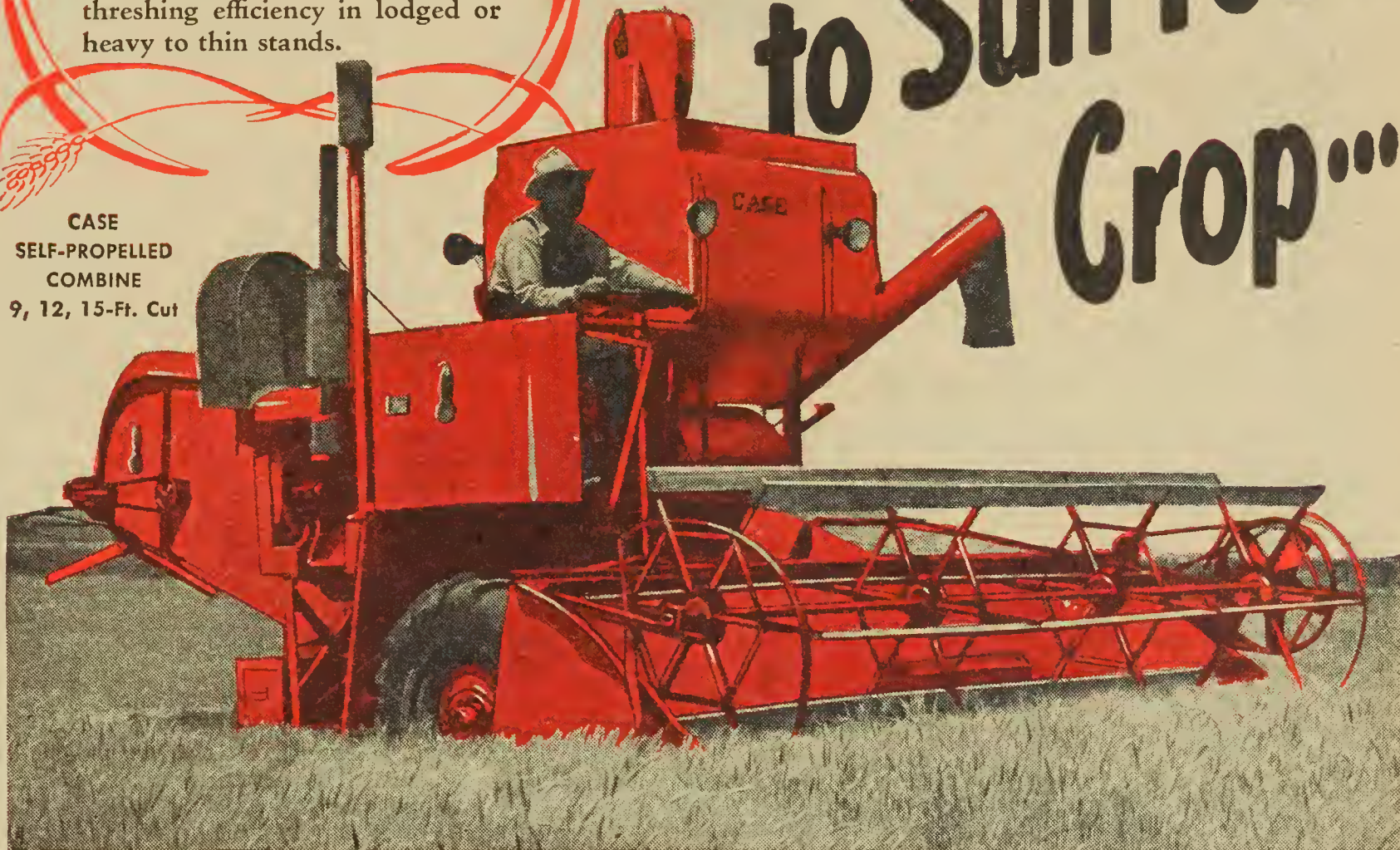
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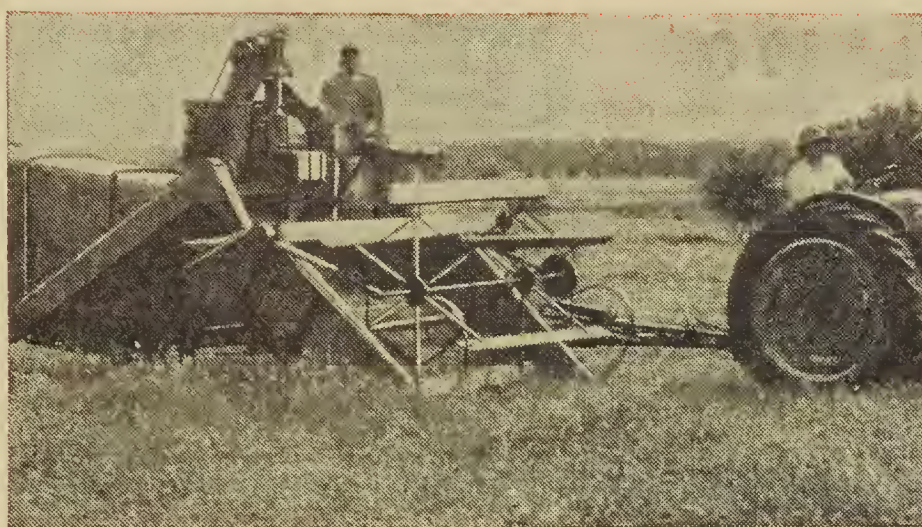
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Write for Full Information

## A Veterinarian Looks at Mastitis

(Continued from Page 1)

our efforts for control of mastitis. That drop is on the end of the teat, outside the cow, but it provides the perfect media for the bacteria to grow—and the entrance to the teat is like the Holland Tunnel to a bacteria. They have little trouble getting through into the gland. That is the reason for dipping teats in a mild antiseptic after milking.

Once in the gland, we do not always have the typical flareup or "hot quarter" with flakes, etc. No, these bacteria can reproduce and begin their destruction of gland tissue without obvious symptoms ever being noticeable. Yet the milk from that quarter is just as infective, just as dangerous, as that from a quarter that is swollen and hard.

### Early Detection Difficult

This defeats most of our control methods involving only periodic strip cup examination and treatment. It is too difficult to detect the early changes in recently infected quarters by strip cup alone. I find it is often difficult to convince a client that minute changes in the character of the milk are dangerous and spell later trouble. Often I can't even convince myself.

Veterinarians find dairymen calling and reporting a number of recent flareups as being due to the "new man" who has overfed, left milking machines on cows too long, or other faults. True, the flareups are probably due to such causes, but the actual infection may have occurred months before. We find a good herdsman can milk an infected cow indefinitely without causing a flareup, yet the infection is not idle. It is causing a slow, progressive hardening of secreting udder tissue, and may be spreading from one cow to another. The secreting udder tissue becomes scarred, non-elastic fibrous tissue. We notice the quarter is light; we begin to feel these masses of scar tissue. Then one day a chill wind may strike, a machine is left too long, or some other mechanical irritation takes place, and the flareup occurs. The dairyman thinks it is a "new" case of mastitis.

Unfortunately, treatments are only rarely effective in badly scarred quarters. The bacteria are apparently locked behind and within the mass of scar tissue. The milk may be clear of flakes. The quarter may show a negative brom thymol blue test to those who depend upon a test blotter or tube for this test, and we think the quarter is cleared. The cow is moved back into the milking line; she not only fails to give the milk she should, but is a reservoir of infection for other cows.

### State Sets Up Laboratories

Because the problem of mastitis as a herd infection is so complex and detection so difficult, some method of detecting early infections had to be found. Here in New York, and in some other states, the state has set up laboratories for the culture, or testing, of milk from herds having trouble with mastitis. The veterinarian examines the cows for obvious udder and milk changes, then under aseptic conditions collects in a sterile vial a sample of milk from each quarter of all cows, milking and dry, in the herd, and sends the samples to the laboratory. He also checks the milking machine and vacuum line, for often bruised, swollen ends of the cow's teats indicate a plug in the line or an incorrectly operated machine. The report from the laboratory shows the type of infection in a quarter. We may find a herd showing 20-30% of cows infected with *Streptococcus agalactiae*, while in the same herd, we might have treated only 2 to 5% on physical examination of the udder and its secre-

tions without benefit of a culture.

From this method of detecting mastitis, we have learned a great deal.

The control practices listed on page 1, have been effective in herds of many of my clients. The herds are examined frequently and milk samples laboratory tested until the infection is under control. Usually a badly infected herd will show considerable improvement after two or three surveys at one or two month intervals. Cows that won't clean up are detected, and can be segregated or sold. Then, I examine a herd once or twice a year depending on new trouble in the herd and number of additions. At present, I have over 30 herds under the Mastitis Control Program. Here is a table of the herds having more than one survey, showing the per cent of *Streptococcus agalactiae* on first and last surveys.

24 Herds Receiving More Than One Survey. Percentage of *STR. AGALACTIAE* On First and Last Surveys

|                    | 0% | 1-5% | 6% or more |
|--------------------|----|------|------------|
| First Survey ..... | 2  | 6    | 18         |
| Last Survey .....  | 7  | 11   | 8          |

We do not require any cow to be sold, but we do prefer they be kept where they won't infect other cows. Some herds improve very rapidly. Recently, a herdsman called and said he had five quarters giving abnormal milk in his 38 cow dairy. I suggested we examine all of the cows since his calls for mastitis had been coming in rather frequently.

The culture showed 48 *Streptococcus agalactiae* infected quarters, with two cows badly damaged. These two cows were sold, and one quarter on each of two other cows were permanently dried off because they were damaged beyond repair. The 38 remaining quarters were treated. Two new quarters flared up a few days later, possibly becoming infected during the lapse of time between taking the milk samples and getting the laboratory report.


### Treatment Effective

Six weeks from the time we treated, we examined the herd again. Only two quarters showed infection. Both had been treated following the first survey. They were good examples of "spreader" quarters—the milk was apparently normal, although the quarters showed considerable scar tissue. They were treated again, and these two cows are being milked last. While the excellent results in this herd are not always typical, it does show the potentialities of a well-organized and systematic approach to the problem of bovine mastitis.

Often many quarters are too far gone for successful treatment, and replacements must be raised before these cows can be sold. Dairymen often become over-confident of treatment and neglect the necessary control procedures. Often an old cow that is a really great producer will give a lot of milk despite four badly damaged, incurable quarters. She is given the biggest, widest stanchion and finally, she is milked before the clean cows. Many cows may be infected from these "spreader" cows before they are removed from the herd. These cows when sold are often purchased by another dairy, and then they add a new source of infection to this herd.

A good dairyman loves a cow that has withstood the many pitfalls of dairybarn living and is still producing for him—he hates to admit she is a "fifth columnist" to the rest of his herd. As a veterinarian, I would like to see these old cows stay uninfected and produce clean milk and good calves until age alone causes their removal. With better control of mastitis, more of our excellent young heifers will be around to enjoy a venerable and respected maturity.

"PROVEN IN THE FIELD"

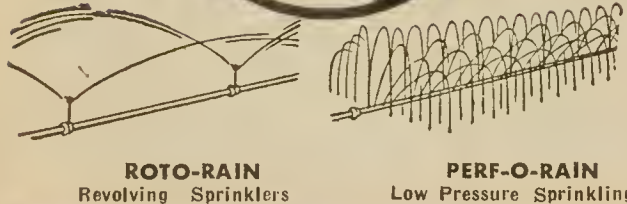


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## Milk Hearing Brings Disagreement

**T**HE chief development in the milk hearing at Elmira during the week of April 20 up to our press time was a telegram from True Morse, Under-Secretary of Agriculture. If any dairy group doubted the position of the Department of Agriculture, that doubt was dispelled by the wire which stated very definitely that there would be no amendments to the Federal Milk Order for the Metropolitan area until "careful and full consideration is given to all the evidence at the hearing."

Aside from that and up until press time, there was little presented in the way of new evidence. Rather, the testimony was a repetition of opinions expressed in Elmira several weeks ago and later at hearings in Watertown, Ogdensburg, and Malone.

One proposal on which there is wide difference is the one to increase the price of Class 1-C milk, which is milk sold for fluid use outside of the Metropolitan New York market area. Witnesses from New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts (Boston), Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), obviously feel that this would reduce the competition from outside milk which has been characterized as interfering seriously with the operation of State milk control in New Jersey and in adjacent Federal Order markets.

On the other hand, some witnesses from New York maintain that increasing the price of Class 1-C milk would merely take some milk out from under the Order to the point where there would be little milk sold as Class 1-C. However, they continued, this wouldn't eliminate the milk. It would merely go to the same market as unregulated milk, very likely at a price even lower than the level of the present Class 1-C price.

Some New York witnesses maintain that the only correct and workable solution is to include Northern New Jersey in the marketing area covered by the Federal-State Milk Order for the Metropolitan area, a suggestion which has been and is vigorously opposed by many dairymen and dairy organizations in New Jersey.

Apparently the idea back of Dr. Pierce's proposed amendments is to shrink the New York Milk Shed by cutting off some of the outlying areas.

As this is written, no date has been set for ending the hearing. The hearing recessed Friday night, April 24 and will be reopened Tuesday morning, April 28. Obviously it will be some time, if ever, before definite amendments are submitted as a result of the hearings. If such amendments are submitted, we plan to analyze them for your information.

## Dairymen Ready to Launch Self-Help Program When Other Farm Support Programs Are Brought Into Line



### Dairymen's League President Joins National Leaders In Telling Agricultural Secretary Benson That Practical Ways of Marketing Surpluses Can Be Found

The national dairy crisis resulting from heavy milk production will grow worse during the next few weeks of flush production. But it is not as bad as it is painted. Practical farm organizations who know the avenues of trade can develop ways of marketing the surpluses.

That's the cheering news which Dairymen's League President Leon A. Chapin and 89 other national farm leaders gave to Agriculture Secretary Benson at a "Work Conference" called in Washington early this month.

#### Dairy Farmers Refuse to Be "Fall Guys" For Other Agricultural Producers

We dairy farmers are not going to take the rap for all of agriculture, or for the rest of the world, the dairy leaders warned Secretary Benson. They said, in effect: 'Get your own house in order. Bring wheat, corn and support prices for other agricultural products which go into dairy feeds into line with ours. Stop imports of competing products so that we won't be placed in the tragic position of supporting world prices. Give us that, and we'll live up to

our pledge of self help. Self help under which tax payers will be relieved of the cost of support prices and we dairymen will assume the responsibility for, and bear the losses if any, of surplus disposal.'

#### Cost of Dairy Product Support Program Greatly Exaggerated

Dairymen throughout the United States have been shocked over the wild rumors regarding the cost and extent of government dairy-product surpluses, the dairy leaders at the "Work Conference" indicated. In fairness, they said, it should be pointed out that dairy surpluses in government hands represent only about 2 per cent of the national production. Moreover the price support for dairy products has cost the government only \$132,000,000 in the four years since January 1949. Contrasted to that is a cost during the same four years of \$580,000,000 for the wheat agreement program; and a cost for only two years of \$452,000,000 for the cotton exports program.

Don't let sensational claims and predictions disturb or alarm you. Every dairyman should know the facts, and be able to answer false or misleading propaganda. If you are in doubt about any statement or figure, your Dairymen's League neighbors will be glad to help you.

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HEN BREEDER White Leghorns, Egg-bred  
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White Rocks, It. L. Reds, & New Hampshire Reds.  
Red-Rock Cross. Also Started 4 to 6 weeks old White  
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Unsexed, Pullets & Cockerels. Write for Circular, Prices  
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THE BREED  
THAT LAYS  
more large white eggs on less feed. Cat. FREE.

**SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM, RICHFIELD 10, PA.**

# Range Rearing Can Cut Grain Bills

**P**OULTRYMEN can cut their feed bills by making full use of a good poultry range. A four-year study conducted jointly by the poultry and agronomy departments at the Vermont Experiment Station showed that the body weight of confinement and range-reared pullets was essentially the same at maturity in spite of the lower grain consumption of the range birds.

D. C. Henderson and H. C. Whelden, Jr., of the poultry department, and G. M. Wood, of the Agronomy department, report that they found a saving of over 14 per cent in purchased feed for the range-reared pullets from the 16th to the 24th weeks of growth.

During the period of the experiment, 1948 through 1951, the plots of Kentucky bluegrass and orchard grass maintained their original stands even though annual applications of fertilizer were not made.

Ladino clover, although not as long-lived, was superior to the grasses in palatability and produced approximately 35 per cent more forage during the summer period.

—A.A.—

## BEST HIRED MAN

"The mechanical feeder is the best hired man we've had on our farm." This strong statement was made at a recent meeting by Harry Bedirian, Franklin, Massachusetts.

As you can't expect a hired man to work without direction, neither should you expect it of a mechanical gadget. Keeping all-mash and pellets before this flock of 3500 layers is but a 15 minute a day job. This gives plenty of time to study the action of the flock, their appetites and especially to give attention to the daily culling.

Correct intermittent timing prevents the wastage of feed, to the last ounce. While some poultrymen debate the worth of a feeder, Mr. Bedirian rates it "indispensable."

Timing of the feeder after much observation and study at the Bedirian farm is as follows:

4 a.m. Feeder starts automatically, runs 15 minutes.

7 a.m. Feeder runs 30 minutes.

10 a.m. Feeder runs 15 minutes.

1 p.m. Feeder runs 30 minutes—used the last of the mash.

3:30 p.m. 300 pounds of pellets added for a 15 minute running. 800 pound filling of mash and a 30 minute running follows the pellet feeding. The mash lasts until after the 1 p.m. running the following day. The feeder gives a close check on feed consumption from day to day.

—From "Feathered Fax"

—A.A.—

## ANTIBIOTICS IN POULTRY FEEDS

The growth of chickens and turkeys is speeded up when antibiotics are fed in the mash mixture. According to tests conducted at Cornell University, growth acceleration may be as much as 10 to 15 per cent during the first month. As the birds get older the stimulation diminishes. Experimental evidence from Cornell, the State College of Washington and elsewhere, indicates that no benefit is secured from feeding antibiotics to laying or breeding hens.

The rate of stimulation will depend on the kind of ration used. If the ration is complete in all respects and contains a reasonable amount of animal protein, the stimulation from the use of antibiotics will not be as great as it will be if the feed is an all vegetable-protein ration. In terms of growth, best results can be expected when the ration contains animal protein and is complete in all respects.

Cornell results show that if an antibiotic supplement is withdrawn during the period of greatest growth stimulation, retardation of growth occurs. However, the set back is not so great but what these birds will grow as fast as those which never had antibiotics in their ration.

Cornell has shown that 1 to 2 grams of the pure antibiotic per ton of feed will produce effective growth stimulation. Of course, the pure antibiotic is not used in poultry rations as it is entirely too expensive. The by-product produces good results and the right amount to use will be suggested by the manufacturer of the antibiotic.

—A.A.—

A few hours spent laying pipe to poultry ranges will save many in carrying water.



The grader is purchased equipment, but the egg-holding rack is an idea worked out by Ben Meiowitz, manager of David Small's poultry farm, Southfield, Mass. It provides new use for old 1/2-inch pipe. Compared to shelves in a holding room, Meiowitz says eggs on the pipe rack can be handled higher with safety, and the arrangement allows improved air circulation through the baskets. Eggs are hung in three tiers, and in surplus times, a fourth row of baskets can be set along the floor. Tee fittings hold pipe ends. Hooks are home-welded strips. Rust on the old pipe was removed with steel brush, and a coat of red metallic paint gives neat attractiveness to the efficient "hookup."

—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

# BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News

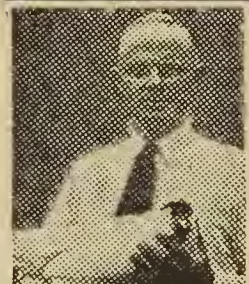
Late Hatched Pullets  
Have Advantages, Too

There has been a big swing to pullets hatched from November through March. The increase has been mostly in December and January. We are finding that some of the really smart poultrymen are starting some chicks in May and June now because they have several advantages. Chicks hatched this time of the year usually, but not always, live better than birds hatched in the winter months. They grow into excellent birds. They are easier to hold back from getting into production too soon. They start in with a larger egg. They start in production late in the fall and early winter, allowing time for the yearlings hatched the year before to lay out their eggs and be sold for meat. They will usually lay more eggs in twelve months than birds hatched in the winter because they are less likely to moult. They will lay heavily and lay mostly all large eggs during the highest-priced months of 1954.

You do not get as quick a cash return from late-hatched pullets as you do early-hatched pullets, but over a period of 15 months of production you are likely to come out just as well and often better. The chicks can be given more room than early birds, they can be gotten on range earlier, and I think they are easier to raise. You can use the same brooding facilities that you used for early-hatched birds. Also, they make it possible for you to sell off your old hens at the end of the laying year in November or December and replace them with pullets eager to do a good job for you.

Babcocks White Leghorns live well and lay for a long time. The late-hatched Babcock pullets will make you money if you give them the proper care.

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Route 3G, Ithaca, New York**Richquality Chicks**  
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Since 1911 more  
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Chicks have gone  
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High production,  
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World famous Warren Production-Bred Reds, Hamp and Barred Cross Chicks have been perfected by 29 years of pedigree breeding and hold official laying records up to 3966 eggs per pen for 13 birds. Now you can buy TOP PERFORMANCE proved by consistently high scores in laying contests and in the field.



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# “Fair Fruit Outlook” Say New York Growers

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

**T**HE outlook for this year's apple crop is that it will be a little larger than last year, but well below the 1951 crop. This was the sum total of opinions expressed by officers and directors of the State Horticultural Society meeting in Syracuse. Most all sections reported that McIntosh and Cortlands will be lighter than a year ago. Greening appears to be about the only variety on which there was agreement of a good bud development.

It also was indicated that here and there old orchards have been bulldozed out and there is little effort being made to bring back old and neglected orchards. Tree-removal was not as heavy during the past winter, perhaps reflecting better apple prices. But agreement from both east and west sections was that “plenty of trees went out a year ago,” following three low-price years.

Last year some effort was made to rehabilitate neglected orchards, but reports are that in most cases spraying was halted and will not be resumed this year. Growers sum it up by saying that there was only meager bud development, due to scab injury, costs of rehabilitation were too heavy. The light to moderate bud appearance this year is attributed in part at least to the long dry spells which many areas experienced last year.

\* \* \*

## Earlier Season?

In our own case we started plowing six days earlier than last year. One man in the Hudson Valley told me he had his oats all planted, much earlier than last year. But as this is being written it is cold, there has been snow flurries twice within a week, and pastures are not popping up the way they should. A warm rain followed by a few days of hot weather would change this.

\* \* \*

## Apple Prices Up

The other day I saw a USDA report that apple prices in the Appalachian area had remained fairly firm through the season, partly due to a smaller crop. Inquiries in Western New York indicate a similar situation. One grower told me he was moving his Spys of extra good quality at around \$5 per bushel. Market reports have indicated \$4.50 more and less being paid for Spys. There still are apples to move, but there is little worry about them.

\* \* \*

## New Market

The Genesee Valley Regional Market south of Rochester may begin to take form by late summer or early fall. All of the difficulties about acquiring a satisfactory site appear to have been solved. The Legislature made a loan of \$400,000 available to the market authority and it is expected that balance of needed funds will be raised by bond issue.

The market is to serve the nine-county area centering around Rochester. It will have close access to the new thruway and to several major highways.

\* \* \*

## Marketing Order

Last winter the State Horticultural Society and the Western New York Apple Growers' Association refused to approve recommendations of resolutions committees proposing permissive legislation for marketing agreements and orders. The law now specifically excludes apples. Some of the growers' leaders thought that without possible recourse to a marketing order, to be used when and if necessary, their bargaining powers were greatly restricted.

One proposal was that the Appalachian and Western New York areas join in a marketing agreement on apples for processing. Growers voted against requesting the legislation.

Since that time the Federal Trade Commission has been annoying apple growers for alleged collusion in restraint of trade, etc. Sentiment now seems to be gaining that growers might benefit in a year of large crop by a marketing agreement, the purpose of which is to limit shipments and support prices.

\* \* \*

## Film Flam

In Florida recently I read grocery store ads and found under the heading of “Dairy Products” these items: “Butter 73 cents; margarine 29 cents.” Everybody I talked with seemed to think that was all right. Generally, they told me that oleo was just as good as butter, that it tasted the same and had the same color. Even dairymen did not seem to be concerned, because they are in a deficit milk area.

There are many angles to the cattle industry in Florida, but I think it is going to grow rapidly. I saw some of the world's worst livestock and some of the best. On the better, well-financed ranches great strides are being made in improving pastures and in breeding heat resistance into herds.

I sat in on meetings where citrus growers discussed whether they should assess themselves three cents, five cents or seven cents for a fund to advertise their products. They know their production is increasing, that advertising and promotion have opened sales outlets, and can do more for them. The whole Florida farm industry is more and more relying on research and market expansion.

— A. A. —



By J. F. “Doc” ROBERTS

**L**IVESTOCK “turnout” time is here again, so here are a few things to remember:

1. This is the veterinarian's busy season.
2. Cold rains and wet ground cause most of the trouble.
3. Bloat is seldom experienced if good hay is available or if there are grasses in with the legumes.
4. Animals will shrink in weight when first turned out.
5. Do not turn out any animal you plan to market soon.
6. Early grass is the best grass, and grass is never too early.
7. Any good grass cuts the cost of gain in weight or production of milk in half.
8. Grasses are cheaper in direct proportion to their care, fertilization, good pasture management, etc.
9. If you have not already done so, dehorn all heifers and cows before turning them out.
10. Keep all lame animals in until cured.
11. Animals require more salt while they are out on pasture than they do when in the barn.
12. Take time to have fences solid and good. Chasing animals during hay-ing is not funny.
13. An automatic back-scratching oiler will help keep up animal's condition and production during fly time.

(Continued on Page 23)

# ANYTIME YOU CHECK THE RECORDS



**T**HROUGHOUT the New York and Western Vermont area served by 170 skilled, experienced dairy cattle artificial breeding technicians in local, farmer-owned associations affiliated with NYABC, you'll find thousands of dairymen who *do* check their cost and production records constantly and carefully.

And as they prove through years of experience and actual dollars and cents figures the *plus* values in breeding their herds to NYABC sires, you'll find more and more of them who are switching to 100% artificial breeding.

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# “Horse laid up?”



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“Whenever my horses show signs of lameness, I use Absorbine for relief. I'm sure it has saved me many working hours in the past ten years.”

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## Western New York

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PALMYRA, NEW YORK

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There are also many heifers for fall freshening and open heifers suitable for 4-H Club work and F.F.A. project animals. The breeding is popular and the type and production is outstanding. Mostly calfhood vaccinated. Many from accredited herds.

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**COWS FOR SALE**—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in earload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

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**BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS** make great layers. We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm Inc., Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

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**100% MT. HOPE** Leghorn pullets \$34.00 per hundred. Also heavy breeds and started chicks. All U.S. approved pullorum clean. The best regardless of price. Order now. Huested's Poultry Farm, Greenville, N. Y.

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**TOULOUSE** Goslings: \$1.50. Write for quantity prices. H. Nava, So. Hanover, Mass.

**BABY GEESE**—Hardy, easily raised White China, Emden. Excellent weeders. Reasonable. Postpaid. Latest goose booklet 10c. Circular free. Northside Farm, RFD, West Rutland, Vermont.

## DUCKS

**BABY DUCKS**—The famous L.I. White Pekin ducklings. \$30.00 per 100 in lots of 200 or more. Send for circular. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y. Ph. C.M. 3-0427.

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**FOR SALE:** Certified White or smooth Rural seed potatoes. Also certified blight resistant Kennebecs. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

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**EMPIRE** Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed—Certified \$1.75 per lb.; Commercial \$1.60 per lb. Minimum order 10 lbs. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, N. Y.

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**DAHLIAS**—Sell out of unnamed stock. \$2.00 dozen. Hillside Gardens, Wallkill, New York.

**GLADIOLUS:** Mixed, about twenty varieties of the better kinds. Blooming size \$6.95 per 1,000 postpaid. Small size, (not bulblets) majority will bloom this year, \$4.65. H. E. Gordon, Southold, N. Y.

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## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

May 16 Issue.....Closes May 1  
June 6 Issue.....Closes May 22  
June 20 Issue.....Closes June 5  
July 4 Issue.....Closes June 19

## PLANTS

**INSP.** Strawberry plants, Free list. M. Ingersoll, Maple View, New York.

**CERTIFIED** Superfection or Gem strawberry plants 100-\$3.50; Premier 100-\$2.50. Latham raspberries 100-\$6.00 postpaid. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York.

**CERTIFIED** Strawberry Plants Premier, Catskill, Robinson, Temple, 100-\$2.00, 500-\$7.00, 1,000-\$12.75. Gem, Genzata Everbearing 100-\$2.50 prepaid. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pa.

**BERRY PLANT** "Special." 12 Latham red raspberries, 12 Indian Summer everbearing red raspberries. Both bearing age. 75 Premier strawberries—June bearing. 25 Gem everbearing strawberries. Above collection \$4.99 postpaid. Also Premier strawberry plants \$1.90-100. Gem everbearing strawberries \$1.50-50, \$2.50-100. Latham red raspberries \$1.75-12. Indian Summer everbearing red raspberries \$1.95-12. Both bearing age. All orders freshly dug. Postpaid. Emmett Jennett, West Chazy, New York.

**STRAWBERRY** & Raspberry plants. Free catalog. 34 varieties. Fresh dug. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pa.

**15' ROSA** Multiflora, for living fences; 100, \$3.75; 500, \$15.00. Eugene Kaplan, Cheora, Pa.

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**RUG STRIPS**—100% wool, lightweight, assorted shades, long strips, 5 lbs. \$3.25. Pastel assortment 4 lbs. \$3.23. Quiltmakers—Best assortment of large flowered prints color-fast, latest patterns, 7 lbs. \$2.25. Extra large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

**AMAZING** Clothing Bargains \*\*Free Catalog\*\* Save 50% —Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.09 shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99c, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.99 macinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets, etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

**PINKING** Shears, only \$2.00 postpaid. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock. Guaranteed super value or refund. A. Hardy Sales, Box 155, Claremont, New Hampshire.

**CHURCH GROUPS**—Raise funds easily! Free catalogue. Complete credit. Over 50 useful, unusual money-makers. Beb Products, Dept. 531, Oneonta, N. Y.

**BANQUET** Roll Table Paper for your Church or Grange suppers. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

**MAKE** your old chrome dinette set new with modern plastic seats and backs direct from factory—write for folders giving prices and styles. A. E. Gauthier Woodworking, Box E. East Brookfield, Mass.

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**RAISE** Funds Quickly for Church or Club. New interesting plan. Write for free sample naming organization interested. Brisko, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

**RIBBONS**—3 Bargain Bunches, only \$1.00 postpaid. 90-100 feet each bunch. Assorted colors, widths, qualities. All good lengths. Wonderful for gift tying, hair-bows, lingerie, dressmaking. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

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**MEN'S** School of Nursing: Pennsylvania Hospital prepares H. S. and College graduates, 18 to 35 yrs. old, for Registered Nurse examination. 3 yr. course. Maintenance and allowance. LeRoy N. Craig, R.N., 4401 Market St., Philadelphia.

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## REAL ESTATE

**WILL SELL** or Rent my 100 acre farm in Hebron, Maine, or will consider a partner who can invest at least \$5,000.00 in stock, equipment & repairs. For further details write to: M. A. Beauclair, 75 Trenton Rd., Levittown, N. Y.

**STROUT** Farm Catalog—Free! Farms, homes, businesses, etc. Over 3200 bargains described, 31 states. World's largest, 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



## REAL ESTATE

160 ACRES, 120 tillable; 2 houses; 42 stanchions; 2 silos; 1½ miles from New Jersey Turnpike Interchange; \$40,000.00. MaRay Dairy Farm, Hightstown, N. J.

WE HAVE a fine selection of dairy and poultry farms in Delaware and Otsego Counties. Our spring farm catalogue is comprised of some exceptionally good values. Send today for your free catalogue. Frank Fatta, Realtor, 108 Chestnut St., Oneonta, N. Y. Phone 2778.

WORTHWHILE Opportunity. 160 acres, excellent production, good location. 10 room house. Everything modern, fully equipped. 40 head accredited Jerseys, completely tested. Reasonable. P.O. Box 15, Delhi, New York.

PAVED road, 45 miles to Buffalo. 780 acres productive land, fair buildings, 5-ton truck, 2 tractors, ensilage cutter, combine, field chopper, all other good machinery. Owner ill, will sacrifice \$45,000.00. Half cash will handle. Ernest Le Micux, Broker, 95 Main St., Arcade, N. Y.

DAIRY farm, 148 acres, Chenango Co. Large barn, 12 room house, spring water. Black top road. School bus service. Sale price \$14,000.00 to settle estate. For details write Mrs. Franklin O'Dea, 208 N. Monroe St., Watkins Glen, New York.

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125 ACRE FARM—18 acres tillage, 10 room modern house, excellent condition. Oil furnace—screened porch—good water. Barn 75 x 40. On black top, near New-found Lake. In boarding house area. William A Barrett, Bristol, N. H.

38 MILES to BUFFALO on highway. 175 acres, excellent large barn, modern home, 63 Holsteins, best of machinery, 45,000.00. 360 acres, splendid large barn, large modern home, 48 registered Holsteins, good machinery \$33,000.00. Ernest Le Micux, Broker, 95 Main St., Arcade, N. Y.

## MAPLE SYRUP

PURE VT. grade A maple syrup \$5.00 per gallon, half gallon \$2.75 plus postage. Donovan Houston, Cabot, Vt.

## HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice Clover Comb, New York's finest. Case 24 combs \$7.98 per case. Wildflower liquid 60 lbs. \$7.80, 2 60-lb. cans \$15.00. Above prices F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

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LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Relsch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

LOOKING For A Silo? For the kind of silage that will produce the most profits buy a Silver Shield Steel Silo with performance guaranteed. Be prepared for next year's crop and receive an early order discount by ordering your silo now. Universal Steel Silo Company, Box 361-A, Red Creek, N. Y.

CEDAR POSTS pointed for driving. Five foot electric fence stakes 15c each at yard. Write or telephone for prices of other size posts or poles. Murray Snell, Marcellus, New York. Ten miles from Syracuse. Phone 683121. Closed Sunday.

NEW AND USED Tractor Parts for 150 different models, describe your needs—we sell cheap—write for immediate quotation, satisfaction guaranteed. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

SILOS AND PARTS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwalk, N. Y.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government and excess inventory, power plants, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

FARMERS, Dealers, Gardeners save \$\$\$\$\$\$ and hundreds of thousands of lives. Always deal with Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill—Kaiser-Henry J. & Farm Machinery King. Clip & save this adv. Tell friends & neighbors. For Sale:—On your terms (I hope). New or used tractors—balers—combines—plows—discs—rakes—autos—trucks—mowers—garden tractors—lawn mowers—wagons—elevators—bulldozers—crawlers—trailers—low boys. Free delivery—name price & terms you think you should pay. Write or phone Phil Gardiner, person to person at Mullica Hill, N. J. 5-4831 or 5-6291 or 5-4444. Real low cut prices on several new and used items of mounted equipment such as Ferguson or Ford 2 bottom plows, 2 way plows, corn planters, spring tooth harrows, pick up discs, cultivators, etc. New John Deere B with power troll & roll-o-matic & extras \$1,695.00. New Case SC with many accessories \$1,695.00. Farmall Cubs, Super A. Super C, Fords, Massey Harris Pony—most others. New John Deere baler with motor, \$2,395.00. McCormick 45T mow take off baler—used—looks new, \$1,495.00. New Holland 77—faded by the weather—big discount. Make us offer on:—New Idea 2 row corn picker, New General Implement 2 row corn picker, New John Deere & Case corn binders. Baler twine. 85 used automobiles \$45.00 up—nearly new Henry J—famous penny a mile car that owners claim 35 miles per gallon. Riding garden or small farm tractors—\$295.00 and up. Terms:—No money down or some money down or cash talks. Any tractor or machine you desire—contact Gardiner 10 acres new & used machinery & automobiles, Mullica Hill, N. J. Broke parties sympathized with—millionaires catered to—average man idolized. Young beautiful blondes—don't deal here—our salesmen too fickle.

E-Z UNLOADER, the most simple unloader on the market. Hundreds in use in Western New York. Dealer territories open in all counties East of Syracuse. Send for free descriptive folder. Write or phone Edwin R. Winter, North Collins, N. Y.

BAJERS, Combines, Choppers, silo fillers, plows, rakes, spreaders, grain binders, corn binders, tractors & harrows. Covering 7 acres. Priced to sell. Don Howard, Canandaigua, New York.

POWER UNITS. IHC 80 HP diesel like new \$1195.00. AC 25 HP Wisconsin all sizes, clutches or gear reducers. Case LA 60 111" tractor late model \$1250.00. Huber 60 HP with starter \$495.00. Don Howard, Canandaigua, New York.

## ANGUS MEN ELECT

The Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association held its annual business meeting recently at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Myndert Pangburn, East Aurora, New York, was elected president.

The Angus breeders named three vice presidents: J. C. Fredericksen, Stanley, N. Y.; Fred Reuter, East Aurora, N. Y.; and William Landauer, Red Hook, N. Y. John I. Miller of Ithaca was elected secretary and Peter Kahn, East Fishkill, N. Y., treasurer.

New Yorkers elected to the board of directors were Roger Bradley, King Ferry, Myron Fuerst, Pine Plains, Howard Metz, Clarence Center, Gifford Cochran, North Salem; and Ray Watson, Clyde.

— A. A. —

## DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 21)

Ask your county agent about simple ways to do this.

14. If cows get lame, cover rough, stony lanes and barn approaches with loam, sawdust, etc.

15. Animals bought in the spring to turn out and sell in the fall seldom make money.

16. Calves weaned and turned out too early or too young may never get over the set-back this gives them.

17. All animals on pasture eat and lay down about every two or three hours. Unless your grass is good enough for them to do this, get busy some way to improve it.

18. Your animals will tell you where your good grass is by cropping it close, leaving the areas that need your attention.

19. Grasses in all their forms are the biggest money crop you or we have in the Northeast.

\* \* \*

This week (April 18) saw the heaviest run of cattle on our markets in 20 years. Early in the week, prices broke a dollar to a dollar fifty a hundred-weight, but practically all of this loss was recovered before the end of the week. That people are really eating beef is the only answer to that. Beef is cheap and available, and this week again proves that sales of food pro-

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation—Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: Caterpillar D4-44 tractor with LPC bulldozer completely reconditioned with new tracks \$4,500.00. Caterpillar D7 tractor 3T new 1947 with LPC hydraulic bulldozer, completely reconditioned \$11,500.00. Cletrac BQ gasoline tractor, wide gauge with bulldozer, as is \$2,950.00. Cletrac BDH Diesel tractor, wide gauge with hydraulic angledozer, good condition \$3,500.00. GM Diesel Power Unit 86 HP at 1600 RPM outboard bearing, excellent condition \$2,500.00. Waukesha Diesel Power Unit, approximate 140 HP, enclosed clutch, stub shaft, only 1½ years old \$3,500.00. Lorain Model L-75 Crawler Crane, Waukesha gasoline engine, 40 ft. boom, good condition. \$3,500.00. Bucyrus-Erie 10B crawler shovel gasoline, good condition. Caterpillar D-4 wide gauge tractor with hydraulic bulldozer, new in 1950, very good condition. Caterpillar D-4 with Cable Traxcavator, reconditioned, late series \$5,000.00. International T-6 tractor with Carco winch. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

GRAIN DRILLS, 50 to choose from, \$35.00 up. All size new Ontario drills, plant grain, corn or beans. On rubber or steel with or without grass seeder. Don Howard, Canandaigua, New York.

FOR SALE: Harness double work, good condition. Also collars. Henry Dillenbeck, Fonda, New York.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime—Seed—Scales 3 to 14 foot. Factory to you price saves \$100.00. Free booklet—Mooreven—3-A—Swedesboro, New Jersey.

CEDAR POSTS: Dry, cut last summer. 7' x 3 to 4" tops \$2.2; 7' x 4 to 5" tops \$2.8; 7' x 5 to 6" tops \$3.8. F.O.B. Plainfield, Vt. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vt.

1947 FARMALL M tractor, excellent condition, good tires, one owner. Phone 116F3. Paul Schaeffer, Schoharie, New York.

## MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free Burson Laboratories, Dept. 6-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

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NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

ducts can be stimulated and breaking markets stopped even with huge volumes. This also shows that almost surely our cattle prices have gone as low as they are going this spring.

The heavy cattle runs to market this past week can also teach us a lesson. Apparently, talk of peace caused panicky thinking by too many farmers. As these peace talks go on (and let us hope they will), let's not get wrong ideas about our economic situation and rush to market and then take a licking, as many cattlemen did so foolishly this past week.

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Even part time men in our Agricultural Division average \$150.00 per week by taking just one order a day. Not a luxury or gadget, but an established maintenance product every farmer needs. Nationally Advertised. Tremendous customer acceptance. Commissions advanced daily. No experience required. Tested Sales Plan and Demonstration Kit FREE. Write today!

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140 Fresh and Close Springers, many have records from 400 lb. to 800 lb. fat; 85 First Calf Heifers, nearly all bred to freshen in early fall; 80 Open Yearlings and Heifer Calves; 25 Service Age Bulls, nearly all from dams with 500 lb. to 800 lb. fat.

2 NOTED HERDS DISPERSING: the HAROLD J. HAVENS herd of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.—90 head.

—The DR. JOS. J. SULLIVAN milking herd of Johnson City, N. Y.—30 head.

—Both herds are of super quality.

75 prominent breeders from all parts of the East are consigning.

IT'S THE BIGGEST SALE OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS IN EASTERN UNITED STATES THIS SPRING.

You will buy many of these animals at commercial prices (about what you would pay for grades), yet you will get a great deal more quality, assurance of health, and all sold to be as represented. Starts promptly 10:00 A.M. each morning. In big, comfortable sale pavilion, lunch available.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

# Dispersion of Bethel Farms Herd

AFTER 20 YEARS, CLOSING THE CHAPTER ON THE BETHEL HERD, AT THE FARM, NEAR PINE PLAINS, (DUTCHESS COUNTY), NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1953, STARTING AT 12:00 NOON.

THE OFFERING WILL CONSIST OF 130 HEAD. 1 bull by Bardoliermere 2nd; 63 cows with about 25 calves at side at sale time and many heavy springers; 15 bred heifers; 21 open heifers. These would have been the replacement heifers or sale heifers in the Annual Sale.

MANY RARE PEDIGREES and cows with outstanding production records in offering, such as the grandam of the International Junior Champion Bull, Kinlochmere 23rd; dam of Bethel Bandolier, grand champion bull at the 1947 Eastern National and dam of the winning Produce at the 1947 International; daughters of the famous sire of females, Bandolier of Anoka 7"—you have wanted these for years, now you can get them; a daughter of Prince Eric of Sunbeam with a great herd bull prospect at side by Bardoliermere 2nd, Ohio State University's great sire.

BETHEL FARMS has long been famous for its Katinkas, Hartley Elines, Barbaras, Bethel Miss Burgess', Bethel Queen Mothers, Maid of Bummers, and Georginas. They are offered in goodly numbers in this dispersion. Other families are: Miss Wix, Mignonne, Blackberry, Elba, Blackcap, Juana, Blackbird and Eulima. Several cows close to Imported cattle.

THESE FEMALES will be bred or have calves at foot by Bardoliermere O. 15th, a great show son of Ohio State University's famous Bardoliermere 2nd; Envious Bardoliermere E, a great hind quartered, heavy boned son of Bardoliermere 2nd; or Bethel Bandolier, champion bull at the Eastern National and one of the more popular bulls in the East.

Numerous cattle have been exported from the BETHEL HERD and we find cattle bearing the famous Bethel name in many herds in this country.

You can buy rare pedigrees and cattle with wonderful production records in this sale. Nothing held back.

Selling with a full standard guarantee. Attend the following sales:

May 15—Connecticut Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Salisbury, Conn.

May 16—Bethel Farms Sale, Pine Plains, New York

May 18—Runacres Farms Sale, Madison, Connecticut.

Bethel Farms, Dale and Bill Fletcher, Owners, Pine Plains, (Dutchess County), New York.

Auctioneers: Roy Johnston, Hamilton James and Paul Good.  
For catalogs address: J. B. McCorkle, Sale Manager, Smithville, Missouri

# AT AUCTION ---- GUERNSEYS AND MACHINERY

Valley View Farm, Deering, New Hampshire  
Thursday, May 14, 1953 10:00 A.M.

Entire heifer crop. 20 bred heifers; 17 open heifers, 2 bulls. Dams with AR records. McDonald, Langwater, Argilla breeding. Calfhood vaccinated, TB accredited, Bangs certified.

Selling farm machinery and tools. Niagara Cyclone orchard duster. John Deere tractor with equipment such as plows, harrows, seeders, field chopper. Papee cutter and blower, bale elevator, milking equipment and many other items, 2 trucks and much other equipment.

Write for catalog — Sales Managers—Seath and Shultz, Peterborough, New Hampshire  
E. M. Granger, Jr., Auctioneer

# HOLSTEIN HEIFER SALE MONDAY, MAY 18

ROBERT E. VOSSLER, 1½ miles northwest of PREBLE, CORTLAND CO., N. Y. on Otisco Valley Road, 20 miles south of Syracuse.

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Bang Certified, calfhood vaccinated, T.B. Accredited, sired by highly proven, popular sires of the New York Artificial Asso.

Nearly all bred Heifers and due in fall—a few fresh now and some open yearlings.

SIZE — TYPE — BRED FOR HEAVY PRODUCTION.

Sale starts at 12:00 Noon, held in big tent. —ROBERT E. VOSSLER, Owner, Preble, N. Y.

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## E A S Y and S O G O O D

W

HY NOT delight your family with some quick breads that come out of the oven piping hot at meal time? A delicious cinnamon, date coffee cake turns an ordinary breakfast into a holiday affair. Crispy, golden-brown cornmeal and wheat sticks add just the right something to a company meal—or you might serve a “different” dessert, a waffle shortcake made by piling fruit on caky waffles and topping with whipped cream.

There's really no end to the tempting quick breads you can make, and they're so easy and quick to prepare. The dry ingredients can be measured and sifted and pans greased in advance, so they can be completed quickly at meal time. Also, the newer one-bowl method of mixing cuts down on time and number of utensils required.

Here are a few tips for making delicious quick breads:

A very light and quick kneading improves any of the baking powder biscuit variations, as it makes a better volume, texture, shape, and a more evenly browned crust. If biscuits are rolled out ahead of time, they should be placed in the refrigerator until baking time.

The secret of making good muffins and griddle cakes is not to overstir. Mixing should be continued only long enough to completely moisten the dry ingredients.

Muffins should not be allowed to stand too long in the pan before baking. If thin batters, as griddle cakes, are to stand for a long time, it is well to increase the leavening in the recipe. Quick loaf breads, however, are improved by standing 10-20 minutes before baking, so that the leavening starts working through the batter before the heat of the oven makes the outside of the loaf hard.

Popovers can be successfully made without the excessive beating and preheating of the pans formerly thought necessary, and baked at a steady high temperature until done rather than at the two heats formerly used.

Try some of these delicious, tested recipes and see if you do not agree that quick breads are fun to make as well as good eating.

## DATE NUT COFFEE CAKE

- 1½ cups sifted flour
- ¾ cup sugar
- 2½ teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 4 tablespoons soft shortening
- 1 egg
- ½ cup milk

Sift together the flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt. Add the soft shortening and mix together with a pastry blender or two knives. Add the egg and milk and mix lightly just until the dry materials are moistened and well blended. Spread half the batter in a well greased ring mold or in an 8-inch-square greased pan. Cover evenly with the date filling (recipe below). Add the remaining batter and sprinkle the left-over crumbs over the top. Bake in a quick moderate oven at 375° F. about 30 minutes. Serve warm. Makes 10 slices in ring mold or nine 2½-inch squares. Raisins may be used in place of dates in the filling:

## DATE NUT FILLING

- ½ cup dates cut in small pieces
- ½ cup light brown sugar
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 2 tablespoons soft butter
- ¼ cup chopped nuts

Combine all the ingredients except the dates, mixing well. Divide the crumbs in half. To one part add the dates and mix well. Reserve the remaining part to sprinkle on the top of the coffee cake.

## Quick Breads

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



## BRAN MUFFINS

- 2 cups All-bran
- 1 cup flour
- ½ cup light molasses
- 1 cup sour milk
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 2 tablespoons soft butter
- ½ cup raisins
- ½ cup chopped nuts

Mix bran, flour, molasses, sour milk to which the soda has been added, and the remaining ingredients. Blend well. Place in greased muffin pans and bake in a hot oven at 400° F. about 15 minutes. Makes 12.

## TWO-IN-ONE DINNER STICKS

- 1 egg
- ¼ cup soft shortening
- ½ cup flour
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- ½ teaspoon soda
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1½ cups buttermilk
- ¾ cup wheat cereal
- ¾ cup cornmeal

Beat egg well. Add the soft shortening and mix well. Sift the dry ingredients and add to the egg mixture alternately with the buttermilk. Divide the mixture in half. To one part add the wheat cereal and to the other part add the cornmeal, stirring only enough in each case to blend well. Fill greased cornstick pans. Bake in a hot oven at 450° F. for 20-25 minutes.

Serve at once. Makes about 8 long sticks of each kind.

## WAFFLE SHORTCAKE

- 3 eggs
- 2 cups flour
- ½ cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup milk
- ½ cup soft shortening

Separate the eggs. Beat the egg yolks well and add the sifted dry ingredients alternately with the milk. Add the soft shortening and blend well. Beat the egg whites until stiff and fold into the mixture. Bake on a waffle iron.

For shortcake, serve one of the following sweetened fruits on a quarter or half of a waffle and top with sweetened whipped cream: sliced strawberries, raspberries, peaches, pineapple, or in season, a combination of fresh strawberries and pineapple. If desired, the fruit may be topped with another waffle and more fruit and whipped cream.

## SURPRISE BISCUITS

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 4 tablespoons sugar
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 8 tablespoons shortening
- 1 egg
- ½ cup milk

Sift together the flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt. Add the shortening and mix together with a pastry blender or two knives. Combine the egg and milk and add to the flour and mix just enough to moisten the mixture. Drop 1 teaspoon of dough into each cup of a greased muffin pan. Press into dough a date which has been stuffed with a nut meat. Place over the date ¼ marshmallow, and top each with another teaspoon of dough. Bake in a hot oven at 425° F. for 15-18 minutes. Makes 12 large biscuits.

## CINNAMON FAN TANS

Make dough as for “Surprise Biscuits.” Remove the dough from the

Everyone loves hot, freshly baked quick breads. These Golden Wheat Sticks and perfect Bran Muffins would highlight any meal from breakfast to supper.

—Photo by Cereal Institute

bowl to a lightly floured board. Knead dough very lightly for a few seconds. Roll dough to ½ inch thickness into oblong shape. Spread the dough with 2 tablespoons of very soft butter and sprinkle with a mixture of ½ cup sugar mixed with 2 teaspoons of cinnamon. (If desired, ¼ cup chopped nuts may be added.) Cut dough into strips 1½ to 2 inches wide (depending on the size of your muffin cups.) Stack 3 strips evenly, one on top of the other. Cut into 2-inch pieces. Place in greased muffin cups with cut side down. Bake in a hot oven at 425° F. for 15 to 20 minutes. Serve hot. Makes 12.

## ORANGE PECAN BREAD

- 1 cup thinly sliced orange peel
- 1 cup water
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon shortening
- ¾ cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 4 cups sifted flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 cups milk
- ¾ cup chopped pecans

Cook the peel in water until tender. Add 1 cup sugar and cook to a thick sirup. Cool. Cream the fat and sugar together, add the egg and mix well. Add the orange mixture. Sift the flour, baking powder, and salt and add alternately with the milk to the egg mixture. Fold in the nuts. Place in two well greased bread pans. Allow to stand 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven at 350° F. for about 45 minutes. Makes 2 loaves.

## CREAM SCONES

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 4 tablespoons sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 5 tablespoons shortening
- 1 egg and 1 egg yolk
- 1 egg white, slightly beaten
- Sugar

Sift together the flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt. Cut in the shortening with a pastry blender or two knives. Beat the egg and egg yolk slightly, add the cream and add to the flour all at once. Stir carefully until all the flour is dampened. Turn out dough onto a lightly floured board and knead lightly for about 30 seconds. Roll ½" thick and cut in triangles. Place on an ungreased baking sheet. Brush tops lightly with the slightly beaten egg white and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a hot oven at 450° F. for 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 12.

## Blue Flowers At a Window

By ANOBEL ARMOUR

Hearing the music of the mockingbird,  
She leaned an instant on the kitchen ledge  
And had no need to say a single word  
About the song which blossomed from the hedge.

The bird spoke of the morning and the flowers  
In wonder-notes which made her quick heart pause;  
She loved the kitchen in these morning hours  
When every turn of hand was in love's cause.

This was the lovely moment of the day,  
The very moment when her heart stood still,  
Glad of a kitchen with a window-bay  
And blue flowers burning bright along the sill.

Such simple things, but no day is too long  
When one walks down it with blue flowers—and song!



# Along The South Hill Road

## Make-Believe Sally

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

**S**ALLY was a sweet little girl with enormous blue eyes and tightly braided pigtails. She and Linda Anne played together many happy hours. When Sally moved away, Linda Anne was lonesome and dogged my footsteps in a woebegone way. She soon started playing and talking with Sally again, an imaginary Sally, a Sally who wasn't there.

Make-Believe Sally became a personage to be reckoned with, a nebulous extra member of the family. Linda Anne carried on long conversations with her, and sometimes inveigled me into recognizing her existence.

"Tell Sally to wash her face, too!" "Mommy, Sally is leaving the door open!"

"Pour Sally a glass of milk, too," or "Aren't you going to give Sally a cooky?"

I obligingly gave the imaginary Sally a make-believe cooky, or a make-believe glass of milk and even went so far sometimes as to administer a make-believe spanking.

We got pretty tired of Make-Believe Sally, all of us except Linda Anne. Especially since she developed into something of a mischief maker. . .

When the electric oven was turned on one morning, Linda Anne announced "Sally did it!" and on another occasion accused the poor little thing of breaking a saucer. She blamed Sally for leaving the hot water tap running so that the boiler was drained.

"That child doesn't know the real from the unreal," I was told.

"Oh, I'm sure Make-Believe Sally is

all a game with her," I countered, but I really was a little worried, and even surreptitiously consulted my well thumbed bulletins and books on child care.

Was Linda Anne living too much in her imagination? Was Make-Believe Sally a too-satisfactory substitute for the real playmates of her own age she did not have?

I found out soon enough when some real children came regularly to play with her. Billy was her age and they surely had tastes in common, squabbling over the tricycle and wagon one minute and the next piling up stones and sticks to make a barnyard with 'cattle' in it.

Later on, even at the risk of bringing Make-Believe Sally back, I couldn't help asking, "Whatever happened to Sally?"

Linda Anne gave me a pitying look.

With the callousness of youth and the fickleness attributed to women in general, she abandoned her dearest friend. "Oh, her? She's stuck in the raspberry bushes! She's not real! You can't see her!" and she was off shrieking and squealing in delight in a noisy game of run and hide with Billy.

— A. A. —

Oiled mops when dirty can be washed successfully if you use hot water to which ammonia and a small amount of washing soda have been added. Let the mop soak in this for thirty minutes, then douse up and down a few times and rinse thoroughly in clear warm water.—B. C.

Designs  
For  
May



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**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern number clearly. Enclose 25 cents (in coins) for each pattern wanted. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257 NEEDLECRAFT SERVICE, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.



Adds more blue ribbons to growing collection

## Wins Ribbons and Loving Cup in State Fair Cooking Competition

Her little sister holds up the loving cup Mrs. Mary Ellen Bledsoe won for "best entry of the day" at last fall's New York State Fair. Mrs. Bledsoe also won 11 blue ribbons in the same cooking competition. She's sorting through her big collection of prize ribbons at her home in Norrisville, N. Y.

A record like that makes Mrs. Bledsoe one of New York's leading cooks . . . and she gives a lot of credit for her success to Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's tops with me," she says. "Rises fast

every time and gives me such wonderful results."

Now when you bake at home, use yeast—for the grandest results ever. Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast is so much handier than the old-fashioned yeast cake . . . it keeps for months right on your pantry shelf, always rises fast. That's why prize-winning cooks like it so much! Out of 5000 prize winners surveyed, 97% depend on Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. So look for the Fleischmann label at your grocery store.

## Personal To Women With Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages. Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!



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# We "Did Over" OUR LIVING ROOM

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

**I** DREADED the confusion and upheaval of doing over our living room, but it had to be done. Rugs were badly worn, walls and ceiling had a grubby look, some of the upholstered chairs were the worse for wear, while others did nothing to cheer up the place. So when my husband had to be away for three months, I seized the chance to get a job done that only annoys most men.

## A Definite Plan

I started with a definite plan—to keep the things that were still good, and from there make everything else fit into a blending color scheme. The walls and ceiling were colonial yellow plaster, and since that color is a good background for practically any furnishings, I decided not to change it. Instead, I had it freshened up by a professional painter and paperhanger.

With a large brush he applied a soapy paste, which he then washed off with warm water and dried with a Turkish towel. He gave a second treatment where the walls needed it (over radiators, etc.) if they still looked grubby after drying a little. If one has the time and strength, this cleaning job can be done by home talent, as indeed can any painting or papering job.

## Choosing the Rug

The one piece of furniture in our living room that was not to be altered in any way was the sofa, upholstered in a sort of greenish-blue, underlaid with gold. After trying sample after sample of the newer pastel rugs, I came regretfully to the conclusion that the room would have to have rugs of stronger color or colors. Our dark traditional furniture was a factor, since it does not take kindly to light rugs. I finally chose Persian-type rugs, red

predominating with plenty of blues, greens and minor shades combined.

For country living, the twist weaves are very useful, and if they have blended colors they do not show soil or wear so easily as plain rugs do.

Woodwork and floors were cleaned and re-waxed. This is something we do twice a year or oftener, as it eliminates constant repainting. The draperies were brightened by dry-cleaning. They are gold in color, and blend with almost any color scheme. If I had changed the wall color and needed new draperies, I would have made pinch-pleated curtains, using the buckram now available for stiffening the tops. Some buckram has holes to indicate where the pleats should come.

## A Refinishing Job

Our wood furniture was brightened with furniture polish. An end table and a Windsor chair which needed gluing and refinishing got the necessary treatment by my schoolboy helper and myself. By use of varnish remover, sandpaper and elbow grease we removed the old, dark, checked varnish. Then we gave three coats of varnish, in one case varnish stain, rubbing each coat down with steel-wool pads after drying. I was careful to get a varnish

that would stay hard in hot sticky weather. Spar varnish, although wonderful for some purposes, will soften under these conditions.

## Cat Trouble

One chair, upholstered in gold-colored fabric, I decided to keep (remembering the rule "bring the wall color down on the rug"). Obie, our Siamese cat, had mauled it unmercifully in spots, and the sun had faded it in others. I had some matching fabric left over from my previous attempts at upholstering it, and I used this to disguise the worst wear. I made a partial slip-cover and completely renewed one side of the chair.

Another chair, with sage green upholstered seat and back, also had suffered from our Siamese's claws, and had worn-out webbing underneath. Re-webbing was done by a professional upholsterer (many smart women and their husbands do it all the time!). I turned and replaced the top fabric myself; it happened to have a smooth finish underneath.

Our two leather chairs, after 30 years' service, were still usable but the brown leather suffered in contrast with the newer, more colorful plastics.

So one wing chair is getting a cover of red plastic—a good heavy grade—to repeat the red in the rugs; the other chair will get a royal blue, also repeating a color in the rugs and cooling off the warmer tones.

It was after much debate and inquiring around that I decided to use plastic on these chairs. It can be kept bright by wiping off with mild soap and water. Besides, cats don't like it!

## Fixing Up the Lamps

Numerous small but time-consuming jobs followed the main ones. One lamp shade was too good to throw out, but looked dingy against the freshened surroundings. It was of fabric, applied to a paperboard foundation. This needed better reflecting power, which I provided by giving it two coats of white "dope" such as youngsters use to make model airplanes. The lamp has a reflecting bowl, so I felt safe in using the "dope," but I was careful to have it thoroughly dry before using the shade.

One pottery table lamp, whose base had lost its original "antiqued" finish, got a coating of brown paint, wiped on with a cloth to give it the desired uneven effect.

## Venetian Blinds

Dismantling, painting and renewing cord and tapes in our Venetian blinds took time too. The first time you try it, better make a drawing to show how to string up the cord again, especially if there are more than two tapes to a blind. It's amazing how many mistakes can be made in getting it all together again!

Now that our living room is all "done over," I'm trying to keep our cat's mind off the chairs by giving him a "scratching post." So far, it seems to be working pretty well.



## Grange Revives Quilting Bees

By MABEL HEBEL

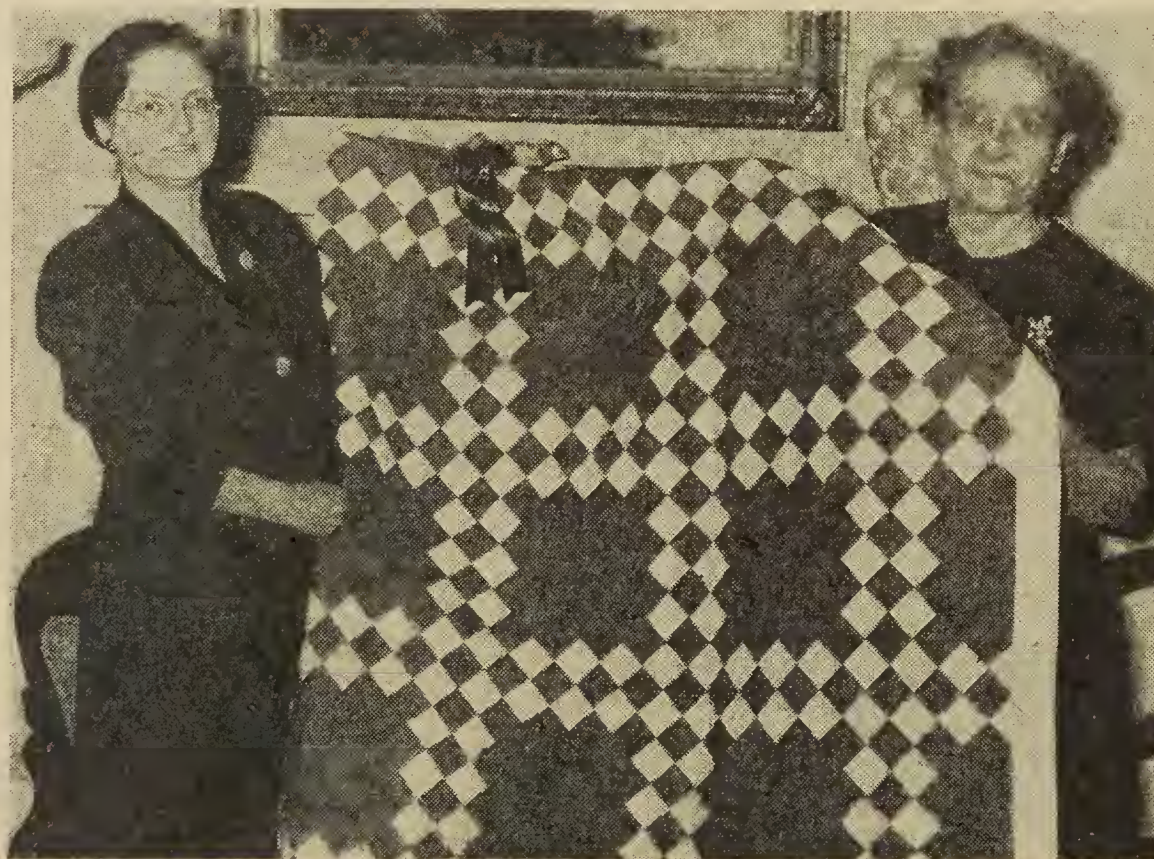
**R**EAL OLD-TIME quilting bees came back into style last year as the result of a quilt contest sponsored by the National Grange and Sears-Roebuck Foundation. One of the rules was that five or more Grange women had to work together on each quilt entered in the contest, the object being to create a project that would bring Grange women together in a group with a lively incentive to do their best as a working unit.

The lively incentive was a \$1,000 prize from Sears-Roebuck to the national winner, as well as prizes to state winners. In all, 488 quilts were made in 34 competing states. That means that 488 quilting bees were held, with at least 2,440 women taking part. There probably were many more, as in some of the bees as many as 11 women worked on a quilt. Connecticut's entry, a

"Star of the Blue Grass" quilt, made by six members of Middlebury Grange, won the \$1,000 national prize.

Shown in the picture below is the blue and white "Double Irish Chain" quilt which won first prize of \$50 in New York State and competed in the national finals. It was made by seven

members of Crum Creek Grange in Fulton County, two of whom are in the picture: Mrs. Etta L. Allen (at left), St. Johnsville, R. 2, and Mrs. Evadean Handy, Fort Plain, R. 1. The other five quilters were: Mrs. Olga Beischer, Mrs. Laura Claus, Mrs. Margaret Mosher, and Mrs. Ethel Reese, all of St. Johns-



ville, R. 2, and Mrs. Hilda Mosher of Little Falls.

Sixteen counties competed in the New York contest, with second prize of \$25 going to Catskill Valley Grange of Greene County for its Tennessee Snowball quilt.

In accordance with the contest rules, the quilt which won first place nationally was presented to the wife of the President of the United States—so one of the things that Bess Truman took back to Missouri with her in January was Connecticut's Star of the Blue Grass quilt. The rest of the quilts which were state winners were presented to the Governor's wife in their respective states.

A similar contest will be held again this year, and this time Mamie Eisenhower will be the lucky recipient of the winning quilt. Quilts entered in this year's contest must have been started after Dec. 1, 1952, and completed before next August 30. Sears-Roebuck Foundation will award the following prizes to national winners: first, \$500; second, \$300; third, \$200. And to state winners: first, \$100; second, \$25; third, \$15.

The women who took part in last year's quilting bees reported that they had a wonderful time. Most of the bees were held in homes, but in some cases the women met in Grange halls in the morning and brought their lunch, so they could give a whole day at a time to the project.

—Photo by Ralph Weirs

Seven members of Crum Creek Grange, Fulton County, N. Y., worked together for three months on this beautiful "Double Irish Chain" quilt which won first prize in New York State. Holding the quilt are Mrs. Etta L. Allen (at left) of St. Johnsville, and Mrs. Evadean Handy of Fort Plain, two of the Grangers who worked on it.



# Cash Prizes For Plays

**I**F YOU can write a good play with a New York State theme—either comedy or tragedy, one-act or full length—there is still time for you to enter an interesting contest and win \$50.00. This is the sum being offered as first prize in a contest sponsored by the New York State Plays Project. Two honorable mentions of \$25.00 each will also be awarded.

You'll have to hurry, however, to take part in it, as the contest ends on the 31st of this month. The object of the contest is to encourage New York Staters to write plays about their state—especially rural life plays. This is an annual contest run by the New York State Plays Project to obtain original plays which can be made available to amateur groups throughout the State.

The theme of your play should have a New York State flavor, the stage setting should be simple, and a liberal proportion of parts for women is suggested. The plays will be judged during the summer, and winners announced this fall. Send your script as

soon as possible (and not later than May 31, 1953) to Professor A. M. Drummond, 3 Reservoir Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

If you would like suggestions for New York State themes and "ideas" for plays for the contest, write to Professor Drummond at the above address and ask for a copy of THE PLAY-WRIGHT'S NOTEBOOK.

If your interest in plays is in their production rather than in writing one, we'll be glad to send you our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST list of one-act comedies. All of these were secured in contests like the above, and are amusing, easy-to-produce plays, suitable for amateur groups. The plays are 35 cents each and royalty free. To get a list of them, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Play Dept., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. and enclose a 3 cent stamp.

— A.A. —

Use a small basket to collect cloths and cleaning aids needed in house-cleaning. It can be carried from place to place as work is completed.



**2486.** Daughter's full-skirted casual could be finished as a cool cap sleeve cotton—perhaps in gingham, percale, calico. Or it might be made in a party-pretty sheer with white collar and cuffs. Sizes 6-14. Size 8: 2½ yds. 35-in. fabric.

**2712.** Flared skirt in the sundress and shorter Spencer cut of the collared bolero insure sure-fire compliments for this double duty ensemble. So much fashion in so little time in your favorite cottons. Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16: 5½ yds. 35-in.

**2863.** This little two-piece with either short or three-quarter sleeves will add a breath of fresh air to your summer wardrobe. Choice of sweetheart neckline or collared version.

Sizes 12-20, 36-40. Size 16: 4½ yds. 35-in.

**3004.** Two special features in this casual with yoke-panel lines to slenderize: easy-to-sew and easy-to-iron! The long back pleat provides skirt freedom without bulk. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18: 4¾ yds. 35-in. or 3¾ yds. 39-in. fabric.

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our new SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

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# NOT WITH DREAMS

By  
E. R. EASTMAN

## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Jerry Eastman, Ebenezer Webster, and their friend Red Holt went back to New Hampshire after the defeat of the Americans and British at Ticonderoga in 1758. Jerry has difficulty in settling down to farm life. Eb's love affair with Hetty Smith does not go smoothly at first, but after an adventure Eb has with some spies in Portsmouth, they come to an understanding. In April of 1759 Jerry and Eb rejoin Rogers Rangers, have an interesting interview with the famous military leader, John Stark, and take part in the second and successful attempt to capture Fort Ticonderoga. Eb was made a captain, but he and Jerry decided that with the French driven across the St. Lawrence they were more needed at home. At Albany they parted with Red Holt, who took the trail west to the new frontiers. Eb and Jerry want to go farther north in the New Hampshire colony to a new settlement named Stevenstown. Hannah Eastman, Jerry's wife, finally agrees to go with him.

## CHAPTER XII

Badly as Eb wanted to see Hetty after his return he delayed a day or two in order to talk with Colonel Stevens and his cousin John Webster about going to Stevenstown to settle. When he told them of his plan to marry Hetty Smith immediately and take her with him to the northern settlement, they both tried to discourage him.

"It's no safe place for a woman yet," warned the Colonel. "You know even better than I, Eb, that the danger from prowling Indians on that northern frontier isn't over."

"The thing to do," he continued, "is for you and John and the other settlers to get cabins built, some of the land cleared, and a start made towards civilizing the place before we ask any woman to share the hardships with us." John Webster nodded in emphatic agreement.

"I've been there," he reminded Eb. "I know right where we can put up a sawmill. I know right where you can locate your home. You ought to get some start toward makin' a livin' before you take a young girl like Hetty up there."

"Something must've told me," Eb thought, "to talk this over with the Colonel an' John before I saw Hetty. But how in the world am I going to tell her?"

Gone was much of the anticipated joy of seeing Hetty again. He felt pulled between two forces, his desire to have her always near him on the one hand, and on the other an urge to spare her from the worst hardships of pioneering in a new country. When he finally reached the Smith farm he found Hetty busily raking hay in a little meadow at the back of the farm. Her father was farther down the field mowing with a scythe. When Hetty saw Eb, she dropped the rake and with a little cry of joy ran toward him. Heedless of the stare of her father, they stood locked in one another's arms for a long minute. Then he pushed the sunbonnet back to gaze on her face. She was heated from her work and the sun was warm on their backs, but for the moment they had no consciousness of the hard work or the problems that loomed ahead.

Finally, linking hands, they strolled across the mown field, the fragrance of

the new hay rich in their nostrils, to sit in the shade of an old maple that grew near the stone wall at the edge of the meadow.

Her eyes sparkling, her mouth soft with love, Hetty reached over to kiss Eb again, and said with fervor:

"Oh, sweetheart, it's so good to have you home again."

Eb's face clouded with the remembrance of the unwelcome news he had to give her, and she was quick to notice and sense his trouble.

"Is anything the matter, dear?" she inquired.

When he failed to answer, she added: "There must be. Tell me."

Unhappily he turned his face from her to look out across the field at the shimmering heat waves, and finally approached the subject indirectly by remarking that he had been visiting with Colonel Stevens. Absently he picked a daisy and began pulling the petals off one by one.

"I can't make a living for us here, Hetty," he started. "An' the Colonel tells me that we can get a grant of land up in the new settlement."

"Yes, I remember," said Hetty. "We talked about this before an' I told you that I'd go with you."

"That's just the point," he cried miserably. "The Colonel thinks—an' John Webster agrees with him—that it's not fair to take a girl up there until I've time to build a cabin an' clear some land. John wants me to go in with him in puttin' up a sawmill."

"Then you don't want me to go with you? That's what you're really tryin' to say?"

"It isn't that," he protested. "Of course I want you with me. I won't be happy without you. But I don't want to expose you to all the hard work—"

"As if I wasn't used to that," she interrupted.

"Well, at least you're in no danger here, an' there's danger there."

"Why? I thought the Indians were goin' to be all gone when the war was over."

"The war ain't entirely over. They'll still be lurkin' around for a while."

Hetty got to her feet slowly.

"I might have known," she said, quietly. "Ebenezer Webster, I love you enough to be willin' to go anywhere an' do anythin'. If you really loved me you'd want me with you. Marriage is a partnership. Maybe it would be a hard life up there, but at least we'd be together an' sharin' things."

Distressed almost to the point of tears, Eb said nothing, and Hetty continued:

"I've already waited a long time, Eb. How much longer do you expect me to wait?"

"Maybe not too long."

But she was not to be put off.

"How long?"

"I don't know," he confessed.

Hetty sat silent for a while, then mused, half to herself:

"I wonder if you'll ever be willin' to settle down anywhere, Eb. We'll have to farm wherever we go. Look at Father out there swingin' that scythe. He's been there since daylight. There'll be hay to mow an' gather, crops to raise, an' cattle to tend whether you live in Kingston or in Stevenstown. It'll

be hard work much of the time wherever you be."

Understanding how she was feeling, Eb answered her gently:

"I know you're right about the work, Hetty. An' I'm sure that I'd be willin' to do it for you. But honest now, what chance is there for a young couple in an old neighborhood like this? This farm isn't big enough to support two families, there's no free land or even cheap land anywhere around us. I just figured that that country up north, where the land can be had almost for the askin' would give us a chance that we never would have here. Of course it'll be hard for a while, but if you only could wait just a little longer I'm sure it'll come out all right."

She turned suddenly and threw her arms around him.

"Have it the way you want it, Eb, my dear. I notice that the men usually do," she added half laughingly. "Maybe you're right anyway."

Tears came into her eyes as she added:

"But it's hard to go on waitin'. I hope it won't be long."

"Maybe it won't," he said, more cheerfully. "Come on, now," he added, "I'll give you a hand with the hay."

They went back into the field, where Hetty resumed her raking and Eb pitched the fragrant clover into well built cocks to dry and cure. After a while Jared Smith stopped his mowing to slant an eye at the sun now directly overhead. Then he hung his scythe on a tree, came over to where the young folks were working and said:

"Come on. I'm hungry. Let's go eat."

\* \* \*

For the remainder of the summer and until early fall Eb worked long and hard both on the Smith farm and at home, and seemed so content that Hetty half hoped that he had given up his plans to build a new home on the colony's northern frontier. But he hadn't. In order not to harass Hetty's feelings and to avoid further argument he said nothing more to her about it. But after the long days of farm work were done he spent many evening hours with Jerry Eastman, John Webster and Colonel Stevens, all of them discussing and planning the new settlement at Stevenstown. Finally one night Colonel Stevens said:

"Eb, when you first began to talk about going to Stevenstown I thought maybe you were just restless and that your interest would soon die out. But I've been impressed with your continued determination to have a new home. I guess you have the real pioneer spirit."

"Anyway," he continued, "I've made arrangements for you to have a grant of 225 acres. It's on a little stream called Punch Brook, farther north than anybody else in the little settlement. You'll be right out on the edge of things. In order to hold these grants," he warned, "you'll have to build a house as soon as you can, clear some land, and get it under tillage. How about it?"

Eb jumped to his feet, his face expressing his eager delight. He went across the room and held out his hand to the older man.

"I can't thank you enough, Colonel. The more I think about this thing, the surer I am that it's just what I want to do."

Before he could say anything further, Colonel Stevens asked:

"What about Hetty? As I've said before, I don't think it wise that you should take her up there until you at least have a place for her to live in."

A shadow crossed Eb's face.

"I've kept Hetty waitin' quite a while already, Colonel, an' she doesn't feel too good about it. But I'm sure she'll wait a little longer."

"Good!" responded the Colonel heartily. "That shows that she's made of the

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I wish to express my appreciation of the story, "Not With Dreams," now appearing in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

It is especially interesting to me as my great great grandfather was in that war. I had in my possession a diary which he carried in the war. About five years ago, I turned it over to the New London Historical Society, as I have no descendants to leave it to. I still have, however, the powder horn which he carried.

He participated in the assault upon Ticonderoga, and in the diary it shows very plainly the disgust which the Colonial troops felt after the battle toward Abercrombie and the British regulars. John Fiske says that Abercrombie apparently entertained the notion that one Englishman can, under any circumstances, beat three Frenchmen, as there was a hill in the neighborhood where he might have planted his batteries and driven the French from their works.

My ancestor was commissioned a Captain at the outbreak of the Revolution, and commanded a company at Bunker Hill, and at the siege of Boston.

—A.B.R., Conn.

kind of stuff that a settler's wife has to be."

"What about Jerry Eastman an' John Webster?"

"John has already been up there, of course," remarked the Colonel. "He plans to put up a sawmill and is counting on you becoming his partner in that."

"As for Jerry, what'll he do with his farm? And how will Hannah like it? After all, he's been away from home a lot. I don't know how his wife will take it if he goes off up there to clear the land and build a house now."

"I think that'll be all right," said Eb, eagerly. Jerry thinks he can sell the farm, an' Hannah feels as Hetty does. Neither of them likes the idea much, but they're willin' to go wherever we want to go."

"Jerry's really better off than I am," added Eb. "When he gets ready to move he'll have oxen an' other stock an' tools. I have nothin' but my bare hands."

"Hands are the best kind of tools for pioneers," said the Colonel warmly, "provided there's a right spirit and a willingness to work back of them."

"I've got plenty of that," Eb spoke emphatically. "An' I certainly never will forget the help you've given me."

"All right," said the Colonel briskly. "The sooner you get up there the better. You're accustomed to outdoor living, so all you'll need is your gun, a sharp axe—and the ability to swing it day after day. John Webster is planning to go back up there in a few days. Why don't you and Jerry, if he really wants to, go along with him. The town has been surveyed, John knows where your boundary lines are, and we can take care of Jerry up there somewhere if he decides to stay."

It was late fall when Eb Webster again told his family and Hetty Smith goodbye and set his feet on the trail that led to Stevenstown. With him were his old friend and comrade Jerry Eastman and his cousin John Webster.

Jerry and John drove ox teams pulling carts loaded with food supplies and grain for the oxen, with a few tools to help in the clearing of the woods. As he had pointed out to Colonel Stevens, Eb had no property except his axe and a few simple supplies, which were with Jerry's load.

As the ponderous beasts moved slowly northward along the trail there was little opportunity for talk. No one had much desire to, anyway. Jerry and Eb, in particular, were depressed over leaving their families again. That night, however, after the oxen had been





**"Good Forage—The Way to Live-stock Profits"** by Dr. G. Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin, is available to all readers of *American Agriculturist*. All you need to do is to drop a post card requesting it to the **MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY**, Batavia, N. Y. You will find it well illustrated and full of information about better roughage.

Electric power is very much in the news, particularly government-owned electric power. Bring yourself up to date on some of the facts by sending a post card to **THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRIC COMPANIES**, 1200 18th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. and ask for two booklets called "More and More and More" and "Turn on The Light."

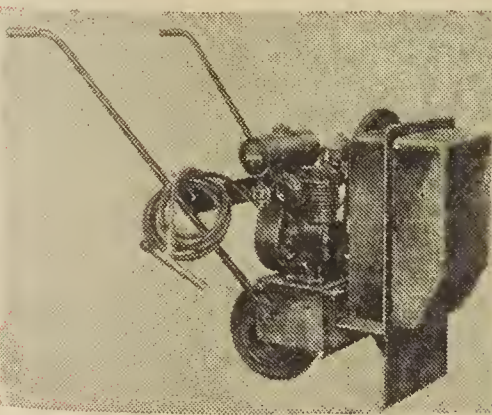
Farm building construction has certainly changed in the past few years. For example, **Arched Timber-rib Rafters** speed construction and make it more simple. For complete information, write to **TIMBER STRUCTURES, INC.**, 535 5th Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Do you hunt? If so, you will want to see the new catalog of **Savage-Stevens-Fox** rifles and shotguns. You can get it for a post card from **SAVAGE ARMS CORPORATION**, Firearms Division, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

**BABSON BROTHERS COMPANY**, distributors of "Surge" Dairy Farm Equipment, is producing a good line of milk coolers at the **Syracuse, New York, plant**. They are using **Styrofoam insulation** manufactured by the **Dow Chemical Company**.

An interesting new moving picture on grassland farming, soil conservation and good farming practices is being made available by **SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY** after April, 1953 for loan to Granges, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, Farm Bureaus and Farm Co-ops, etc.

The film, entitled "Treasure Farms," is offered free of charge as a public service and contains no Sinclair advertising. It is available through Sinclair Refining Company's Sales Promotion Department, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.



Latest attachment for the well-known **ROTO-HOE** is this piston-type sprayer for most all home, garden and greenhouse insecticide, fungicide and liquid fertilizer spraying. The five gallon tank is Bonderized and enameled, and has cover to prevent splashing. Reciprocating phosphor bronze pump delivers 150 lbs. pressure, is equipped with screen and relief valve.

The gun easily adjusts from cone to stream and is equipped with ample hose for average uses. Write the manufacturers, **ROTO-HOE and Sprayer Co.**, Newbury, Ohio for more complete information and nearby dealer's name.

tethered and fed and when the men were eating their supper around a cheerful fire, Eb began to feel better.

"We always seem to be goin' away somewhere," he remarked to the other two. "This is the third time that I've left Hetty, an' Jerry has left his family just as often. But maybe this time it won't be for so long."

"No, it won't," agreed John Webster. "An' you'll be so darn busy durin' the day an' so tired by nighttime that you won't have a chance to feel lonesome. If you boys do what I think you can do, you'd ought to be able to make a good start on your holdin's so you can go home in the spring an' bring Hannah an' Hetty back with you."

"I think Colonel Stevens told you what you'd have to do to hold your claims," he continued, "but it won't do any harm to talk it over again now that we're on the way, so that there won't be any misunderstandin'. Let's take your grant first, Eb. The first job, of course, is to locate your place an' walk around your boundaries. The next is to cut out the trail so that we can drive an ox team an' cart up to your land from the settlement along the river."

"Then the job that'll take you all winter is to cut an' clear the trees an' brush off as large a piece as you can an' get it ready for spring plantin'. For a change, you can put in some work on whatever kind of a permanent log house you want to put up. The house has to be at least 16 feet square, an' you should have at least two acres of land cleared an' ready for tillage or mowin'."

"I don't know as all that's required the first year to hold your grant, but you'll certainly need your house an' as much land as possible when you bring Hetty up next year."

Eb felt discouraged. It seemed like an endless task.

"I know how to swing an axe an' I'm not afraid of work," he said. "I can cut trees down — but how am I goin' to move 'em out of the way after they are down?"

John laughed.

"It does sound kinda tough," he agreed. "But Jerry an' me an' some of the settlers down on the Merrimack will change work with you. You get a road cut. Then cut an' trim your trees an' we'll come up with the ox teams an' haul them together for the darndest bonfire you ever saw in your life. We'll show you how to cut an' square the logs for the cabin, too."

"By the way," he said suddenly, "don't ever forget an' cut down the tall pine trees marked with the King's sign if there are any on your place. They don't belong to you, you know. They're reserved for the King's navy."

"That makes me mad," said Jerry. "I've heard that this is the law all over these northern colonies, that we owners an' settlers have no right to cut the good pines even if they are in the way of our crops, because the British government has reserved them to use in shipbuildin'. How in the world they'd ever get one of those trees from way up here down to the coast is what I'd like to know."

"Just the same," warned John, "if you know when you're well off you'll leave the tall pines alone if they are marked."

As they moved northward they were frequently stopped by settlers who wanted to hear all the news. Some of them wanted them to stop and settle near them.

"Plenty of good land here," they boasted, "why go farther?"

But John shook his head.

"Our grants are waitin' for us up in Stevenstown," he explained.

About the middle of the third day away from Kingston the little caravan finally came into a big clearing of bottom land that bordered on the Merrimack River. Bringing the oxen to a

halt John pointed to a cluster of small buildings.

"There's Jake Morrill's place," he said. "He's been here for years; was the third to settle in these parts, they say. Don't know about that, but I do know that Jake an' his family are darn nice folks."

Eb's heart lifted as he looked at the homey scene. Long rows of cornstooks, thick enough to indicate the high fertility of the soil, stretched down across the river flats. Apparently Jake had not yet gotten around to doing his fall husking. The rich dark green of new winter wheat showed in the adjoining field, a larger acreage of wheat than Eb had ever seen in one field before. Contented cattle basked in the late October sun in a pasture near the buildings, and after they had started their teams again and drawn closer to the farm, even the clucking of a flock of hens made Eb think that this new land wasn't so different from the home country, except maybe better.

(To be continued)

— A.A. —

## PRACTICE IN PUBLIC SPEAKING

WHEN the New York State Farm Bureau Federation meets next fall, one of the highlights will be a "Talk Meet" by a number of young people on the general subject "Self-government Is My Responsibility." Similar Talk Meets have been a feature of the Farm Bureau meeting for several years, and last year Arthur Ives of Chenango County was the State winner.

Committees are being set up in every county to sponsor a County Talk Meet. In some counties there will be one or more meetings of contestants to discuss the general situation and eventually there will be an elimination contest.

The competition is open to young farmers, both men and women, who will be between the ages of 18 and 28 on December 14, 1953. If you fall in that group and are interested, your County Farm Bureau Agent will be glad to give you full details.

Each County Farm Bureau Office has a packet of material which you will find useful, and duplicate copies of most material will be available. For example, the *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* will be glad to send any contestant a copy of the 1952 Forum Issue of *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* which is full of information on the subject to be discussed. Just drop a post card to *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*, Box 367-FI, Ithaca, N. Y.

The purpose of the contest is to give young people experience in standing on their feet and expressing themselves in public.

— A.A. —

## FARM CREDIT NEWS

The Federal Land Bank and the Production Credit Corporation of Springfield each announced two changes in executive officers following a recent meeting of their directors. Harold F. Johnson, Vice-President and Secretary of the Land Bank, is retiring after thirty years of service. Gordon Cameron has been elected Secretary to fill the vacancy, and also was elected to serve as Secretary for the Production Credit Corporation. Mr. Cameron has been serving as Assistant Secretary of both units since June 1949.

Myron C. Peabody, President of the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, in announcing the promotion of Cameron also announced a reassignment of the duties of Victor A. Kilpatrick, from Executive Vice President and Secretary of the Production Credit Corporation to Executive Vice-President and Treasurer. The Treasurer's office of the corporation became vacant February 8 on the death of Harold A. Rodenhizer.



**"What about Brahma Cattle for the Northeast?"**

**Rural Radio Network**  
**Farm Editor Bob Child**  
**Interviews Mr. & Mrs.**  
**S. R. Blackwell**  
**at Clover Bar Ranch,**  
**Sarasota, Florida.**

**Tune in for the answers on**  
**any Rural Radio Network**  
**station at 7:05 A.M.,**  
**Thursday, May 7.**

**Saturday, May 9, hear**

**C. H. Downs of Sarasota**  
**discuss Brahma-cross meat**  
**production.**

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**Ithaca, New York**



# Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT HAYFIELDS - - By TOM MILLIMAN

## Hay Drying vs. Grass Silage

**A**S FAR back as the winter of 1940-41, I inspected hay drying installations on two commercial farms in the Tennessee Valley. The installations had been put in under the sponsorship of T.V.A. and the University of Tennessee. Well do I remember that the loose hay was 2nd cutting and a mixture of Lespedeza and grasses. It was nice looking hay. How it would have appeared from mid-summer 2nd cutting without forced air drying is unknown, since the area's weather was unknown to me.

The experience was sufficiently stirring to bring on an active investigation of hay drying and its possibilities for the Northeast. A public utility company offered to supply the motor and fan at a big discount and to furnish pioneering engineering service without charge. It was an attractive prospect for one prone to go into new things. But after marking down the advantages in one column and the drawbacks and costs in another, I dropped the whole thing. Why?

## Grass Silage is Reason

It happened that we had started ensiling grass in June, 1937, and our experience was successful from the start. In that year and for several following seasons we put up grass silage with liquid phosphoric acid as a preservative. The silage was good and the cattle did well. Then when World War II came on, neither phosphoric acid nor molasses was obtainable. So we went right on making grass silage, but without any additive or preservative.

It was successful as an appetizing, high protein, succulent forage. More than that, the practice of ensiling grass in June solved the problem of how to harvest much of the first cutting early and without rain damage. It cleared fields earlier and gave the legumes a better supply of sunlight and room in which to come on for aftermath grazing or 2nd cutting hay.

Grass silage enabled us to obtain greater use of silo space, for we always refilled with corn in the fall, even when no summer silage feeding had been done. Capacity per silo was stepped up about 50% on the average when the increased weight of grass silage is taken into account, along with

the use—particularly in recent years—of some grass silage for summer feeding when pastures are short.

With quite a lot of first cutting ensiled, we could run our chances on making the rest of it into hay by putting the unrain-damaged first cutting above the milking cows, and the rain-damaged portion in the heifer and dry stock barn. The chances of getting bright 2nd cutting hay have been good, along with the chances of all other farmers.

The conclusion was that barn drying wasn't needed for 2nd cutting, and grass silage reduced the need for it on 1st cutting by at least half, leaving on that half a fair chance of getting enough bright hay for milking cows. It didn't always work out to enough bright hay for the milkers, yet—

## Neither Does Forced Air

All promoters of forced air hay drying without heat make the point that hay must be left in the field to dry out reasonably. The weather risk, while reduced, is not reduced by as much as half, since the elapsed time between cutting and hauling cannot on the average be cut by as much as half. Much of the rain-damage risk is still there.

Drying with heat is somewhat more time saving than mere blowing of unheated air. But heat drying is still more expensive than ordinary fans and ducts and presents the additional burden in many cases of having to move hay more than once after it reaches the barn.

Early cut rain-damaged 1st cutting hay is good feed, according to Cornell. See bulletin 874. It is as good as barn cured hay in terms of milk, but only if early cut.

Grass silage is our dependence at Hayfields in getting maximum feed per acre, and getting it at the time any other form of haying is handicapped by weather. Labor costs go up when hay is rained on. Not so with grass silage.

Grass silage holds no promise of profit to anyone except the user. There is nothing to sell except silos and possibly preservatives, although most farmers

do not bother with the latter. Grass silage, therefore, suffers in its promotional treatment compared to the big drive now running on hay drying.

## CUSTOM PEA HARVESTING ARRIVES

It may be recalled that for two years this page urged canners and food freezers to directly or indirectly supply custom pea harvesting to contract growers. Pictures were shown of the new method and the old. Farmers were invited to speak up to their food processors. The Alton Canning Company of Wayne County, N. Y., was mentioned as a small concern taking the lead in furnishing this service to contract growers.

Letters were written to big companies. Key men were buttonholed and a call was made at the main office on Park Avenue, N. Y., of General Foods, the biggest of all food freezers. The response by General Foods seemed rather guarded, although courteous and personally cordial. It looked as if pea harvesting service on their part would be in 1954 at the earliest.

Now in the Hayfields' area, pea harvesting service is being offered by the Birds Eye Division of General Foods Corp. The offering is on a sound and reasonable basis to contract growers. Thanks are due the company for acting.

It is with considerable embarrassment that I find Hayfields is unable to take advantage of the offer this year. Although a year earlier than expected, it came too late in the season to make ground available for peas in 1953. The obligation to respond to this forward looking move by a great corporation remains and we hope again to be numbered among the General Foods pea growers in 1954.

## DO YOU KNOW ONE?

If enough responses come, next fall a list of custom curers of country hams and bacon will be published here. The list is to be confined to men who mix their own cure and who place the pieces of pork in barrels for a leisurely brine soak of some weeks duration. Whether hickory, applewood or corncobs are later used to make the smoke is secondary, the immersion in brine made from a home mix is the key.

Men who do the curing in the old-fashioned slow way are also sure to provide ample time for a low heat smoking, whatever the fuel used, and to deliver a firmer product containing less moisture than packers' hams.

Why do genuine country cured hams

and bacon taste better and bring a premium when offered for sale? The use of more time and more space and the loss of more moisture than packers can apparently afford, is part of it. Another part has to do with a somewhat higher content of curing agents in the country product, including salt-petre.

The 60-year-old man who does the custom pork curing for Hayfields' families will not permit his name to be published. His products are delicious, being slowly cured in barrels of home mixed brine and smoked over corncobs. Trouble is that "word of mouth" advertising by grateful customers has overloaded him with business, and he begs to be excused from more.

Won't you send a postcard to me c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, N. Y., giving name and address of a custom curer of old fashioned country hams and bacon, and if the man has some to sell, please indicate?

## SCREENINGS AND CHAFF

"Amazon" the black half-blood Angus heifer calf is the most alert, thriftiest and fastest growing calf on the place. We must be careful to think of her as a beef prospect at 18 months, instead of a pet. If the latter happens, we'll never be able to eat her. Meanwhile, Andrew the dairy steer is past three years old and still growing, the great big lummo. He's just beginning to plump out in the right places, with the recent help of 15 lbs. daily of grain. He'll be meat when this is read. We can't wait longer, even if he isn't quite ready.

\* \* \*

Neighbors H. R. Way and Sons spent 20 years building up a fine D.H.I.A. grade Guernsey herd. A few years ago they used a Hayfields' crossbred bull for a time. This year, on April 9, due to scarcity of help, the Ways sold their entire herd at auction. Top of the sale at \$500 was a 3½ year old red crossbred daughter of the Hayfields' bull, fresh 30 days. Although the 62 milking cows averaged \$250, a good grade cow figure for this spring, the crossbreds by the Hayfields' bull averaged higher. The Way sale was the first public appraisal of this line of breeding in the Northeast.

\* \* \*

W. K. Kennedy and C. M. Johnson, Cornell research agronomists, pioneered in their front page article on ladino clover in the March 7 issue. They reversed a 15-year trend of recommendation by coming right out in favor of bromegrass instead of the usual orchard grass as the companion of ladino. They made the point that to offset the earliness and vigor of orchard grass, ladino stays for a longer term of years in association with bromegrass, yields more milk to the acre throughout its life, and is more easily managed than the orchard grass-ladino combination. A highly valuable article.

This group visited Hayfields on August 13, 1952. It includes agricultural scientists from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, 4 county agricultural agents, farmers from 5 counties, a farm equipment manufacturer, and men engaged in supplying farmers with feeds, seeds, fertilizers, etc. Although this visit was organized in advance, many farmers came to Hayfields singly and unannounced. Visitors are welcome, and farmers will understand why during the season of field work, they are expected to look around pretty much on their own. But questions will always be frankly answered by the 4 workers. If visitors want to see me it is best to come on Saturdays, or if it is about cattle breeding, it might be well to make sure I'd be at Hayfields by writing c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.





# SERVICE BUREAU

|                                                                                                          |  |                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.</b><br><small>SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.</small>                  |  | <b>Nº 15366</b><br><small>50-262<br/>213</small>                                                              |
| <b>PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS</b>                                                        |  | <b>March 16 1953</b>                                                                                          |
| <b>TO THE ORDER OF</b><br><br><b>Mrs. Willis E. Torrey</b><br><b>R.D. #1</b><br><b>Richmond, Vermont</b> |  | <b>\$ 25.00</b><br><br><b>AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.</b><br><i>E. R. Eastman</i><br><small>PRESIDENT</small> |
| <b>THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA</b><br><small>ITHACA, NEW YORK</small>                              |  |                                                                                                               |

## Another Chicken Thief Reward

ABOVE you will see a reproduction of another \$25 reward check sent for giving information which led to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of a man who stole chickens from one of our subscribers.

In reporting the facts Mrs. Torrey said:

"On the 24th of June our house burned. We went to stay with our daughter about a mile away.

"The next Saturday evening the men finished chores and when they were returning they met a pick-up truck belonging to a junk dealer in Burlington.

They knew that he had no real business there at that time of night so they followed him and got the license number of the truck. Then they went to Richmond and got the State Troopers and proceeded to the junk dealer's home.

"They found fourteen hens and eventually the man who took them was given 90 days in jail."

As we have mentioned before, this reward is offered to encourage our readers to follow all available evidence promptly and vigorously to the end that chicken stealing might be discouraged.

## ITINERANT PAINTERS

RECENTLY in northern Pennsylvania farmers have been complaining about the activities of an itinerant gang of barn painters. So far, the chief complaint has been that they give an estimate of the cost of a job, then when the work is done they want about twice as much.

Although some farmers have paid the increased amount, we would like to point out that you don't have to pay them, at least not right away. In the absence of a contract the painters might be able to win a lawsuit for the full amount, but certainly they are not anxious to get in court, and it is my opinion that they will shade their price if you are firm.

Doubtless, the best way to avoid trouble is not to deal with them at all. It is reported that one gas station operator said they drove up to his place of business and bought gas, not to put in the car tank but to put in the paint spray tank. As you doubtless know, gasoline has the same covering qualities as water.

The last we heard, the gang was headed northward into New York State, so be on the lookout for them and build up your sales resistance. You may want to know why the police don't arrest them. Think it over! They haven't committed any crime, regardless of how unsatisfactory their work may prove to be.

A subscriber is very anxious to get in touch with Herman Hart who about six years ago lived in Oneida, New

York. We would be very appreciative if you know where Mr. Hart is now living if you would give that information to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

## INJURY TO INSULT

Back in 1950 the Reliable Furniture Company had a store in Malone, in northern New York. They ran a contest and we won a \$50.00 check which we could use as part payment on some furniture.

We bought furniture amounting to \$198.00. The contest check reduced that to \$148.00, and we made a down payment of \$60.00, leaving a balance of \$88.00.

They were supposed to deliver the furniture in February, 1951 and we agreed to pay the balance when it was delivered, but around the first of the year they closed the store and moved away. About a month later we received a letter from Burlington, Vermont, stating that the company had been forced to close the Malone branch and that we owed them \$88.00 and should pay it at the rate of \$6.50 a month. This was in spite of the fact that we never received anything for the \$60.00 down-payment that we made.

This certainly is adding insult to injury. The Service Bureau has always been a bit suspicious of contests where prize checks are applied to the cost of something bought. There is at least the suspicion that the price was increased that much or more before the reduction was made.

We wrote to the Burlington, Vermont, Chamber of Commerce who replied that there were a number of creditors of the Reliable Furniture Company and that the men these creditors would like to talk to are William Abrams and his two sons, Les and Marty. If any subscriber knows their present addresses we would like to write them about making a refund to our subscriber.

Incidentally, this story may lessen your enthusiasm about contests of a similar nature.

If any subscriber knows the present address of Slim Ohlson formerly of 556 Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York, we would be glad to have this information sent to us.

## CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED BY THE SERVICE BUREAU

| THOSE INVOLVING MONEY              |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| VERMONT                            |                                      |
| Mr. Harry Niles, Newport Center    | \$ 7.98<br>(Refund on mdse. ordered) |
| MAINE                              |                                      |
| Mrs. Leslie Corson, Clinton        | 9.46<br>(Refund on merchandise)      |
| Mr. Clarence H. Hurlbutt, Winthrop | 58.47<br>(Settlement of claim)       |
| THOSE INVOLVING MERCHANDISE        |                                      |
| NEW YORK                           |                                      |
| Mr. Clifford Dery, Batavia         | Subscription                         |
| VERMONT                            |                                      |
| Miss Jessie M. MacAdam             | Pictures                             |
| Miss Laura Michaud, E. Middlebury  | Range Set and<br>Cannister Set       |
| MAINE                              |                                      |
| Mrs. Doris Flye, Freedom           | Merchandise                          |

# TWO KILLED in this wreck



GEORGE LYON of Dolgeville, N. Y. was taking his cousin to Herkimer for her driving test. Four miles from town their car skidded on the muddy shoulder then spun into the path of a tractor trailer truck. When the truck and car crashed both were thrown out. George was instantly killed and she died as she was being placed in the ambulance.

For six years Mr. & Mrs. Lyon kept the low cost accident policy renewed for their son George, they received the death benefits from his policy. The cousin did not have North American accident protection.

## BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

### A FRIEND'S NAME MAY BE IN THIS LIST

|                                                |         |                                              |         |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Nellie M. Schultz, RFD 2, Altamont, N. Y.      | \$83.56 | Leo Rauber, Wayland, N. Y. (2 pols.)         | 158.56  |
| Auto accident—fractured chest, sternum, arm    |         | Auto accident—fractured jaw, cut chin        |         |
| Charles Gaydorus, RFD 1, Nineveh, N. Y.        | 18.00   | Neal Ives, Owego, N. Y.                      | 20.00   |
| Auto accident—broken teeth                     |         | Auto accident—cut lip, bruised shoulder      |         |
| Luke Seward, RFD 1, Kirkwood, N. Y.            | 40.00   | Anthony Contant, Sodus, N. Y.                | 128.57  |
| Auto accident—multiple bruises of body         |         | Auto accident—cut head, injured shoulder     |         |
| Ina B. Oakes, Franklinville, N. Y.             | 80.00   | Mary L. Bliek, RFD 2, Marion, N. Y.          | 25.71   |
| Auto accident—fractured leg, finger            |         | Auto accident—sprained ankle, bruised hip    |         |
| George Shevlin, Forrestville, N. Y.            | 20.00   | Anna Barnhart, Sodus, N. Y.                  | 80.00   |
| Auto accident—bruised knee, elbow, head        |         | Auto accident—fractured rib, injured back    |         |
| Ella Burton, Oakfield, N. Y.                   | 24.00   | Dorothy Bliek, Williamson, N. Y.             | 114.28  |
| Auto accident—fractured chest and ribs         |         | Auto accident—fractured skull, bruises       |         |
| Ada Criger, LeRoy, N. Y.                       | 42.86   | Lawrence Jacoby, Bliss, N. Y.                | 28.57   |
| Hit by auto—bruised ankle, spine               |         | Auto accident—fractured nose                 |         |
| Mary M. Sterling, Lockport, N. Y.              | 25.00   | Lawrence Posthumus, Strykersville, N. Y.     | 35.71   |
| Hit by car—fractured chest, thigh, legs        |         | Auto accident—cut nose, knee, bruises        |         |
| Mable A. Kenward, Middleport, N. Y.            | 49.04   | Irene Moore, Deceased, Canandaigua, N. Y.    | 2000.00 |
| Auto collision—fractured back, chest, leg      |         | Auto accident—death benefits (2 pols.)       |         |
| Leo Sax, RFD 1, Sanborn, N. Y.                 | 28.57   | Abraham Winter, Toms River, N. J.            | 53.57   |
| Auto accident—bruised and sprained back        |         | Auto accident—fractured back, bruises        |         |
| Phillip Golden, Syracuse, N. Y.                | 45.72   | Grace M. Millheim, RFD 1, Blairstown, N. J.  | 53.57   |
| Auto collision—fractured chest, side, back     |         | Auto accident—fractured hand, injured teeth  |         |
| Thomas Hesclden, RFD 2, Syracuse, N. Y.        | 77.14   | Elizabeth Rode, Swedesboro, N. J.            | 25.00   |
| Auto accident—cut head, nose, chest            |         | Auto accident—sprained hip, back             |         |
| Robert Ellis, RFD 1, Stanley, N. Y.            | 24.29   | James L. Young, Montgomery, Pa.              | 64.28   |
| Auto accident—fractured face, arm, forehead    |         | Auto accident—concussion of brain            |         |
| John Seward, Honeoye, N. Y.                    | 92.86   | Shirley King, Westfield, Pa.                 | 25.00   |
| Auto accident—fractured ribs                   |         | Auto accident—bruised leg                    |         |
| Helen Baird, Chester, N. Y.                    | 28.56   | Eugenie Sargent, Dodge, Mass.                | 54.28   |
| Auto accident—bruised knee, abdomen            |         | Auto accident—fractured bone in chest        |         |
| Ignatius Sztendor, Goshen, N. Y.               | 42.14   | Edward Libby, Litchfield, Maine              | 35.00   |
| Auto accident—bruised chest, cut knee          |         | Auto accident—fractured jaw, cut mouth       |         |
| Florence Folderman, RFD 3, Troy, N. Y.         | 24.28   | Henry Hold, Princeton, Maine                 | 38.57   |
| Auto accident—bruised chest, back, arms        |         | Auto accident—fractured rib, cuts            |         |
| Beatrice Taylor, Gouverneur, N. Y.             | 42.86   | Julia Wakulish, Canton, Maine                | 20.00   |
| Auto accident—fractured forehead, knees, elbow |         | Auto accident—cut forehead, bruises          |         |
| Charles LaBar, RFD 3, Potsdam, N. Y.           | 50.00   | Goldie L. Farr, Wentworth, N. H.             | 130.00  |
| Hit by car—fractured leg, cut eye              |         | Auto accident—fractured vertebra, ribs       |         |
| Claude Tracy, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.          | 64.28   | Theresa Butler, Franklin, N. H.              | 25.00   |
| Auto accident—fractured neck, back, cut shin   |         | Auto accident—bruised abdomen, knees         |         |
| Lida Bush, Richville, N. Y.                    | 22.14   | Mabel S. Huddleston, Durham, N. H.           | 130.00  |
| Auto accident—cut forehead, bruises            |         | Auto accident—fractured ankle                |         |
| Audrey C. Grant, Charlotteville, N. Y.         | 27.14   | Beaumelle H. Clark, Vergennes, Vt. (2 pols.) | 222.86  |
| Auto accident—fractured shoulder               |         | Auto accident—fractured leg                  |         |
| Glenn Butler, Richmondville, N. Y.             | 82.86   | Stanley Desjard, Middlebury, Vt.             | 41.43   |
| Auto accident—fractured rib, bruised hip       |         | Auto accident—fractured spine                |         |
| Ewald Fischer, Fayette, N. Y.                  | 40.00   | Hattie Humphrey, Melndoe Falls, Vt.          | 130.00  |
| Auto accident—concussion, cuts                 |         | Auto-truck collision—body bruises, cut scalp |         |
| Paul Flanagan, RFD 1, Hornell, N. Y.           | 21.43   | Joseph Glemboski, Colchester, Conn.          | 110.71  |
| Hit by auto—fractured nose, rib                |         | Auto accident—cut scalp, fractured rib       |         |
|                                                |         | Cleveland Moser, Boonsboro, Md.              | 80.00   |
|                                                |         | Auto accident—fractured pelvis               |         |

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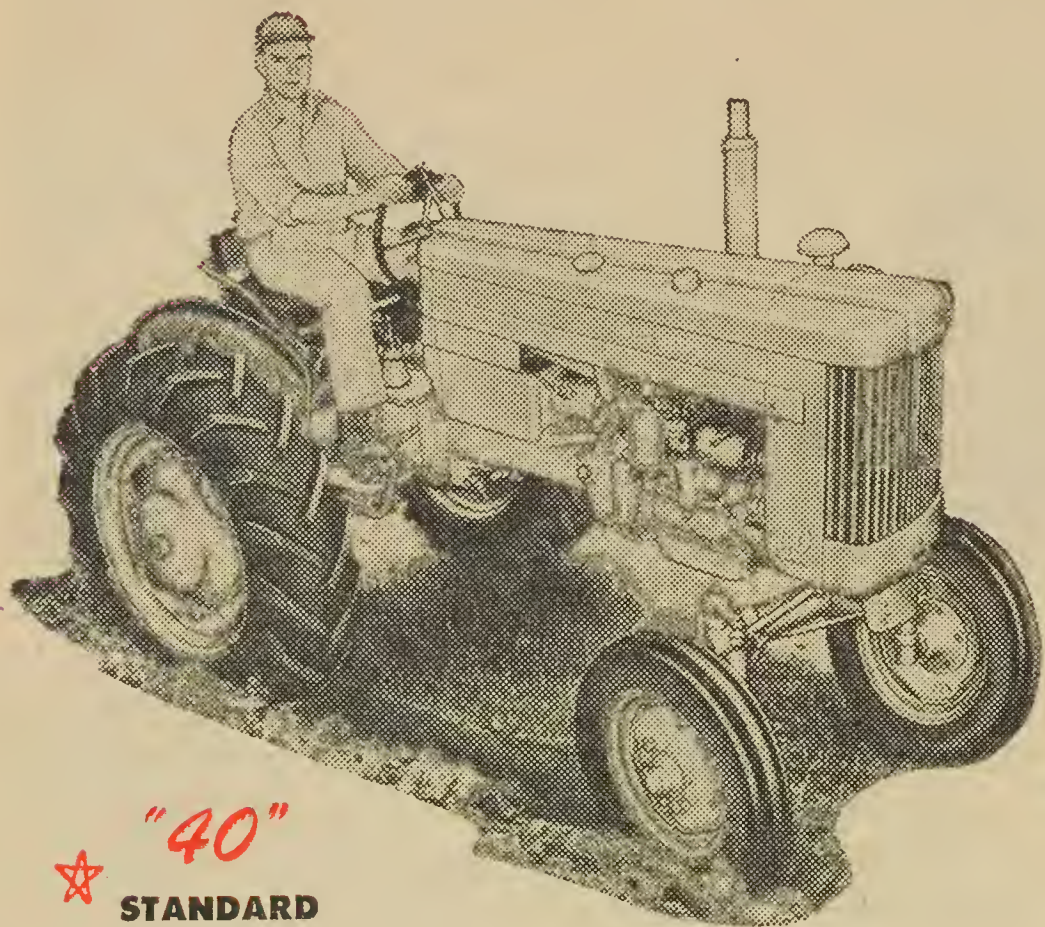


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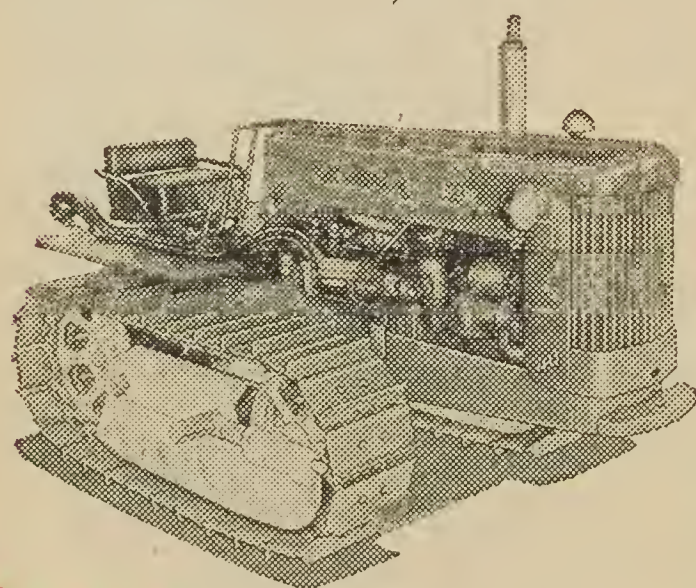
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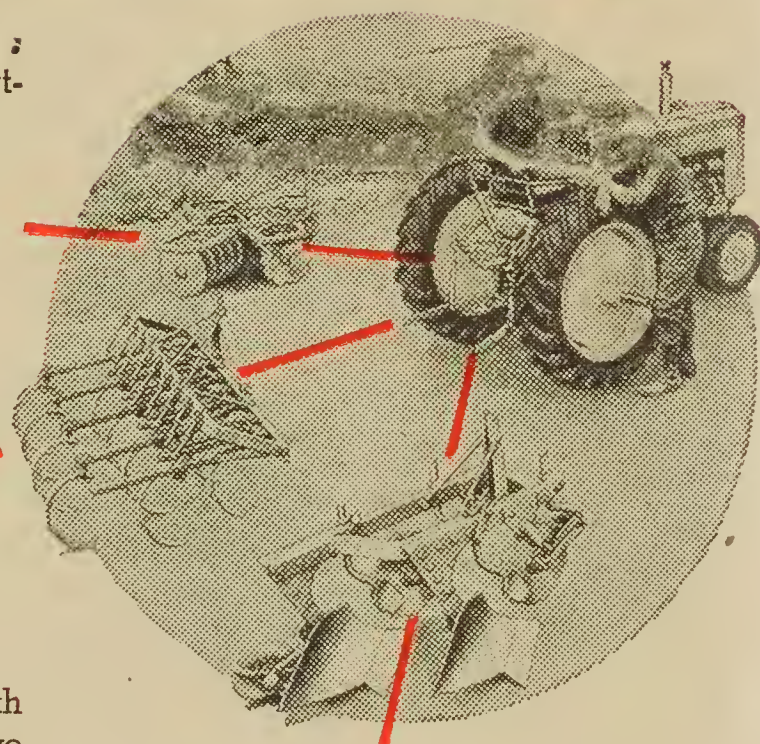
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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## WANT TO REDUCE?

*Here's How - - -*

**O**VERWEIGHT — too much fat — is, according to the American Medical Association, the gravest threat to health in America today. A quarter of our population, or nearly forty million people are enough overweight, so say the doctors, to impair health. We are digging our graves with our teeth! Overweight may be the first step toward a shortened life, heart trouble, diabetes, and high blood pressure.

If you are overweight, don't excuse yourself

By E. R. EASTMAN

by laying it to your glands. Glands have little or nothing to do with overweight. There is usually only one thing that causes it, and that is too much food. By the same token, there is only one cure: enough good old-fashioned willpower not to eat so much of the wrong kinds of food. Drugs and the many quack remedies advertised to reduce weight are of

no permanent value and may be dangerous.

Because of the great importance of overweight, the School of Nutrition at Cornell University has revised and published a safe reducing diet first developed by Michigan State College. In order that all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers can have the benefit of this scientific way of reducing, we are printing below a week's menus based on this diet. But to get results from it you must follow certain rules:

*First.* Before starting, talk with your doctor. Among other things he can tell you how much you should reduce.

*Second.* Make up your mind that you are going to stick to the diet until you get results. Then, with the help of your doctor, adjust yourself to a somewhat heavier diet, but not heavy enough to start you putting on fat again.

*Third.* Make very sure before starting that you really wish to reduce. (Continued on Page 10)



### MONDAY

#### SUNDAY Breakfast

4 oz. orange juice  
1 poached egg  
1 slice whole wheat toast  
1 level teasp. butter  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

$\frac{1}{2}$  grapefruit  
1 soft cooked egg  
1 slice whole wheat toast  
1 level teasp. butter  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

### TUESDAY

3 unsweetened prunes  
1 soft cooked egg  
1 slice whole wheat toast  
1 level teasp. butter  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

### WEDNESDAY

$\frac{1}{2}$  grapefruit  
1 fried egg  
1 slice whole wheat toast  
1 level teasp. butter  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

### THURSDAY

1 orange, sliced  
1 soft cooked egg  
1 slice whole wheat toast  
1 level teasp. butter  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

### FRIDAY

1 orange  
1 poached egg  
1 slice whole wheat toast  
1 level teasp. butter  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

### SATURDAY

4 oz. orange juice  
1 poached egg  
1 slice whole wheat toast  
1 level teasp. butter  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

#### Lunch

4 oz. roast chicken  
tomato slices on lettuce leaf  
1 teasp. French dressing  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

4 oz. beef patty  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup green beans  
4 oz. tomato juice  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

4 oz. veal patty  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup baked squash  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

1 cup fat-free bouillon  
4 oz. shoulder lamb chops  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup Brussels sprouts  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

4 oz. beef patty  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup squash  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup tuna fish  
lettuce leaf  
1 dill pickle  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup spinach, with lemon wedge  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

4 oz. frankfurters  
1 teasp. mustard  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cabbage  
3 small carrot sticks  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

#### Dinner

4 oz. cube steak  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cauliflower  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sliced peaches, fresh or water-packed  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

4 oz. pork chops  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup unsweetened applesauce  
lettuce wedge  
1 teasp. French dressing  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

4 oz. liver  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup broccoli  
orange sections (1 orange on lettuce leaf)  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

4 oz. round steak  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup carrots  
1 medium apple  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

4 oz. veal cutlets  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup green beans  
celery sticks  
3 unsweetened stewed prunes  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

4 oz. halibut steak  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup asparagus tips  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  grapefruit  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk

4 oz. roast beef  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup stewed tomatoes  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  banana  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup whole milk



# Your October Milk Check will be made this Summer

**I**T'S a welcome sight . . . that lush green grass of early pasture. Feed bills will be lower because cows don't need as much feed on good pasture and dairymen can feed less protein. The grass itself has lots of protein this time of year.

This good grass is the reason G.L.F. has introduced its new summer feed—14% Grassland Dairy. G.L.F. Grassland Dairy costs several dollars a ton less than higher protein feeds . . . yet it has all the minerals and other nutrients that cows on good grass need for peak production, and maintaining their body weight.

A natural question is whether grain will make enough extra milk to pay the feed cost. The answer is "Yes!" Right now, a pound of milk buys more than a pound of G.L.F. feed. On the other hand, a pound of feed will make 2 to 2½ pounds of milk, over and above what a good cow can make on grass alone. That means a double return.

It's also awfully important that cows do hold their condition—especially those that have freshened this spring. Once they drop off in production this summer, you'll never get them back to their peak in the fall when milk prices are higher.

Even on high quality pasture, a good cow can seldom eat enough grass to make all the milk she is capable of producing. That's why a cow needs a feed like G.L.F. 14% Grassland Dairy—so she won't be producing off her body. And when pastures dry up and are only fair quality, she should have a 16% protein feed—such as G.L.F. Milk Maker, 16% Dairy, or Super Test.

Yes, it certainly pays to keep cows in good rig. It means higher production this spring and summer . . . bigger milk checks next fall.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.

## G.L.F. 14% Grassland Dairy







John Martin standing in field that produced 11½ tons per acre for the third picking on September 29th. The fruit in each row of baskets came from 4½ rows of tomatoes—the lanes were 9 rows apart.

—Photos by J. S. Putnam

## It Pays To - - - IRRIGATE TOMATOES

TOMATO growers in the Niagara-Orleans-Monroe County area of northwestern New York are finding that it pays to irrigate tomatoes. This region is one of the driest areas east of the Mississippi, with annual rainfall averaging less than 32 inches. Precipitation during June, July, and August last year averaged 5.54 inches, or only 6 hundredths of an inch per day.

County Agent Win Klotzbach reports that 10 per cent of the cannery tomatoes grown in Monroe County in 1952 were irrigated, while he estimates that up to 20 per cent of the acreage in his county will be under irrigation in 1953.

John Martin of Brockport is the champ as far as tomato irrigation is concerned. In 1951 he irrigated 100 acres which averaged 24.5 tons per acre, while in 1952 he expanded his irrigated acreage to 175 acres which produced 20.1 tons per acre. Yields such as these are phenomenal on such large acreages. The state average was 9.5 tons in 1951 and 12.6 tons in 1952, while the 10-year average for 1941-1950 was only 7.2 tons per acre.

Top yield in 1952 was obtained by Art Baase of Hamlin who averaged 28.3 tons per acre on his 10-acre field. Mr. Baase agrees with most of the

other growers that irrigation causes a weed problem, and it delays maturity a few days. "We have had larger and smoother fruit by irrigation, but the fruit has been pale."

The average application used by Monroe County growers in 1952 was 1.6" of water per acre at each of 2 irrigations. This agrees with Klotzbach's advice: "We have reached the conclusion that it is not desirable to put on much more than 1.5 inches of water at any one time. This probably would be revised depending on various soil types — however, most of our tomatoes are grown on rather heavy soils which do not take water rapidly."

Growers estimate that irrigation has increased their yield by 4 to 6 tons per acre, which follows closely the 4.8, 4.5, and 5.9 ton increases obtained in 3 experiments conducted by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1948 and 1949. Part of the increase is due to control of blossom end rot. As Klotzbach says, "An application of 1½ inches of water just prior to the time that blossom end rot starts to show up very often will prevent that condition entirely and result in a large number of fruit being saved."

Other processing crops on which irrigation more than paid for itself in 1952 were broccoli, cabbage, peas, and strawberries.

—Dr. M. T. Vittum, Geneva Experiment Station

—A.A.—

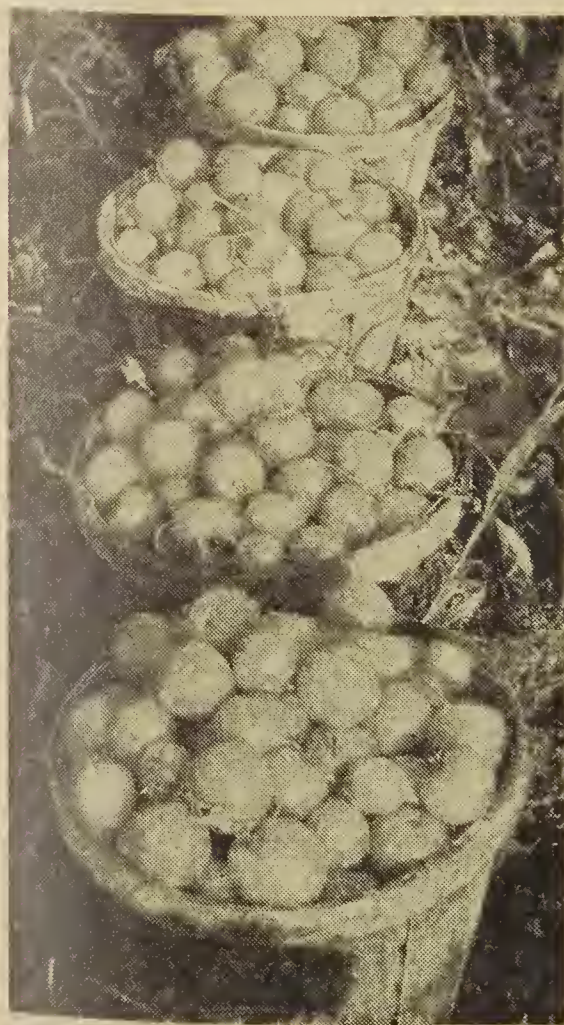
## NEW PROCEDURE IN STRAWBERRY RENOVATION

Four days after harvest was completed in a planting of the Temple variety, 10-10-10 fertilizer was broadcast on top of the plants (none between the rows) at the rate of one ton per acre on the area actually covered. A rotary cultivator was used to narrow the rows to about 8 inches and to incorporate most of the fertilizer, the straw mulch and the discarded plants into the soil.

The tops were mowed. The row was then further narrowed and thinned out with a hoe until individual plants or small clumps of plants remained about 9 to 12 inches apart. A heavy irrigation by overhead sprinkler was applied immediately. Without irrigation, such a drastic reduction in the number of plants would not seem wise.

The patch was handled like a first-year planting for the rest of the season and abundant new plants filled out the row to a width of two feet. There apparently will be a nice crop in 1953.

—J. L. McCartney



A close-up of irrigated tomatoes harvested September 29th. Note the high quality at this late date.

# Use Du Pont NUGREEN®

For  
greatest yields  
of APPLES &  
VEGETABLES

Apply NUGREEN®  
in foliage sprays  
and in irrigation water

- Get the most out of your nitrogen. "NuGreen" in your sprays is all available to your crop. No waste in leaching, no harmful soil residue.
- Feed your crops more accurately. "NuGreen" enables quick, sure "precision" feeding. You apply it only when crops need it, so you get greatest growth from each unit of nitrogen you supply.
- Save labor and equipment. Mix "NuGreen" with your usual spray materials and do two jobs in one, or put it in irrigation water and let water spread it.
- For all crops you spray or irrigate: vegetables, apples and other fruits, use "NuGreen."
- See for yourself how "NuGreen" improves yields and helps you end problems of feeding crops adequate nitrogen without waste. See your "NuGreen" distributor.

45%  
NITROGEN

Free-flowing shot. "NuGreen" supplies urea nitrogen. Dissolves readily in spray or irrigation water. Available in 80-lb. bags only.

NUGREEN®

Fertilizer Compound

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)  
Polychemicals Department  
Wilmington, Delaware



DU PONT  
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING  
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## GIVE THEM CREDIT

FOR years a few warhorses in Congress have been fighting the constant increase in government expenses which resulted in such high taxes. At long last these persistent efforts are beginning to count.

The first result is a reduction in the government budget of 8½ billion dollars. This is not much of the total, but at least it is a start, and the men who have helped to bring about this reduction need to have your encouragement and support if the fight to reduce taxes is to go on.

Heading the list of congressional leaders who for years have fought the hard fight against government extravagance and high taxes is Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, from Virginia.

Another Senator of whom the people of New Hampshire should be very proud for the good fight he has made for economy in government is Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, who never misses an opportunity to stand for economy and the other ideals and fine, old-fashioned principles for which New Hampshiremen are noted.

New York State is fortunate in having at least two outstanding members of the House of Representatives in key positions where they can make their courageous views count. These men are, Representative Daniel A. Reed of Dunkirk, New York, who heads the House Ways and Means Committee, where all tax bills originate; and Representative John W. Taber of Auburn, New York, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

These men and many others are fighting your battles for a more conservative, sensible government, for less spending and for lower taxes. Watch your newspaper reports, keep track of their activities, and those of other members of Congress, and when they do a good job take time to write and tell them so. They are human, and they need your help.

## A WORD FOR YOUR NEWSPAPER

NEXT to the church and the school, the most important institution in a community is the weekly or daily newspaper. In the village where I grew up there never was a job that needed doing that did not have the full and wholehearted help of the local weekly. Its publisher helped to organize and promote the lecture courses that year after year brought to the locality entertainment and inspiration. The editor fought for better schools, for paved streets, for an efficient water supply system, for improved fire-fighting facilities, for anything and everything that made the village and the surrounding country better places in which to live.

Now I am privileged to live where a daily newspaper gives the same wholehearted support to everything worth while. In the twenty years that I have been a subscriber to the *Ithaca Journal*, besides recording the news, the comings and goings, births and deaths of its people, I have seen it devote thousands of inches of free space to promoting good works. Such causes include all-out support of the Community Chest, the Red Cross campaign, paper drives, the service clubs, and full information about the schools and the churches and their activities. In fact, it is impossible to name a worthy cause that

*By E. R. Eastman*

the *Journal* does not back in every way within its power. The same is without doubt true of your own weekly or daily newspaper.

These facts are mentioned because few of us realize the debt we owe to the American newspaper, and we are too hasty to criticize our press, too slow to commend. To be sure, some papers are sensational, and a few of them are not so good just as there are some human beings who don't measure up. But on the whole, were it not for the free press and the support that it gives to all good works, the good works themselves would soon cease to progress.

## "BATTLE OF THE BULGE"

I HAVE a friend who up to a year ago was overweight enough to affect her health. Realizing this, she joined with three or four other young women in a little contest to see who could do the best job of reducing sensibly. They all succeeded to some extent, but my friend won the dinner from the others for doing the best job.

Doctors say that one-fourth of our population or 40 million people are sufficiently overweight to affect their health. If you are in that vast army and want to fight the "battle of the bulge," read how to do it in the article beginning on the first page of this issue. Then maybe you can stimulate and sustain your interest in the campaign by joining in the contest, the rules for which appear on page 10.

## FREEDOM FOR TEENAGERS

ONE of the many interesting events during the recent Farm and Home Week at the New York State College of Agriculture was a panel discussion between five teenagers and four parents on the subject of how much freedom teenagers should be given.

The youth point of view was represented entirely by girls, so the discussion centered largely on dating, riding in automobiles, and how late they should stay out. A parent on the panel asked the girls what they felt was a reasonable time to get in at night, and all five girls agreed that if the decision was left to them they would come in earlier than expected because, as one girl put it, "When we are allowed to make our own decisions we know that if we don't live up to them we don't get the opportunity again very soon."

All the girls were agreed also that parents should not worry whether lessons were prepared on time, nor should they ask too many prying questions. "Parents may not realize it," one girl said, "but too much questioning sometimes makes us feel we aren't trusted."

From this panel discussion we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST got the idea that it might help both parents and young people to bring out both points of view for our large audience. Therefore, for the best letter on the subject, "How Much Freedom of Action Should Teenagers Have?" written by either a boy or girl under 19 or by a parent, we will pay \$5. The writer of the letter judged second-best will receive \$3, and we will pay \$1 for every additional letter that we can find room to publish.

All letters must be signed, but no names will be published. The letters should be short, and

constructive in their suggestions, not merely fault-finding, and must be in the editorial offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 418 Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, not later than June 1.

## "WINKING AT A GIRL IN THE DARK"

"Being in business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark. You know what you are doing—but nobody else does."—Rex Long, chairman of the Ohio Farm Bureau Milk Study Committee.

"There have been numerous substitutes for the butterfat produced by the dairy cow, but no one has yet found suitable substitutes for proteins, minerals and other non-fat nutrients found in milk. Fluid milk for human consumption is tasty, wholesome and nutritious, and the market for fluid milk is growing. In 1952 it took more than half the total milk supply. Doctors and nutritionists recommend fluid milk over other foods. There simply is no real substitute for it at any price."—Professor Don Paarlberg, Purdue University.

NO OTHER FOOD product has the support of nutritionists and other scientists that milk has. Yet no other business has done so little to promote its product. With even a reasonable amount of advertising and publicity there never would be a surplus of milk, farmers would get a fair price for it, and the health of consumers would be greatly improved.

Therefore, it is indeed difficult to understand why so many farmers use oleo and so little milk, and it is just as difficult to see why dairymen don't rally around organizations like "Milk for Health," the American Dairy Association, and the National Dairy Council, to give milk the place in the sun that its fine food qualities deserve.

## ONE WAY TO SELL APPLES

THE New York-New England Apple Institute reports a recent conference of some fifty enthusiastic apple growers who have been successful at retailing apples. (Represented were all types and sizes of orchard retail operations.) Their conclusions should be of interest to apple growers. Some of them are:

1. The retail marketing of apples is profitable, especially when it is combined with the selling of good apple cider.
2. It is necessary to advertise in order to get customers to visit orchard retail stands.

Such stands of course, should be attractive, there should be ample, easy parking space, and the service should be courteous and friendly so that the customer will return.

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY FRIEND, Henry W. Gredel, genial and efficient officer of the Ithaca Savings Bank, loves to tell a good story. Naturally he didn't tell the following. I had to get it from another source.

It seems that years ago Henry hired himself out as an assistant gardener on an estate. One day his boss sent him to the nearby town's hardware store to buy a wheelbarrow. After a while Henry came back pushing one wheelbarrow with another wheelbarrow inside the first. Astonished, his boss inquired:

"Henry, why in the world did you buy two wheelbarrows?"

"Well," said Henry, "you didn't think I was goin' to carry the darn thing, did you?"



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**MORE OR LESS:** It is figured that a cow can eat enough grass to maintain body weight and produce about 30 pounds of milk a day. To get additional production it is necessary to feed some grain, either homegrown or purchased. The problem in coming months is to feed dairy cows at the level which will return the most profit. Because milk prices are down this may be a lower level than was most profitable in recent years, particularly where money has been spent to improve roughage including pasture, hay and grass silage. Study to determine what level of grain feeding is most profitable is likely to give good returns.

Figures indicate that **AN EXCELLENT POULTRY RANGE** can reduce the cost of raising pullets by at least 14%.

At present prices, **FERTILIZER IS A GOOD BUY.** Its liberal use can increase yields per hour of work. For top yields, weeds must be controlled either by cultivation or chemicals. Where chemical control is possible it is likely to be less costly than by cultivation.

The **COST OF LABOR** is a significant part of the cost of production of any farm product. More production per hour of work is likely where careful plans are made; where no work is done by hand which can be done by an electric motor or gas engine; and where layout of buildings reduces the number of steps to the minimum.

The best use of labor is made when a job is done when it needs to be done.

**CREDIT:** Credit is getting tighter. Farmers are more likely to get needed credit when they file annual credit statements, arrange for credit before they need the money, make definite plans for repayment, and have built a reputation for making payments when due.

**PRICE SUPPORTS:** Do you remember how price supports started? Emergency legislation was passed near the start of World War II, supposedly to cushion the shock of readjustment by farmers to peace-time conditions when the war was over.

Farm commodities were put into three groups. The one called "basic commodities" includes wheat, corn, rice, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, and under the present law the Secretary of Agriculture is required to support them at 90% of parity through 1954.

The second group includes butter and dairy products, etc., is called non-basic, and products are supported by the Secretary of Agriculture at from 75 to 90% of parity in the case of dairy products and from 60 to 90% in the case of other products. Secretary Benson recently announced that dairy products would be supported at 90% of parity during the next 12 months.

The third group is made up of eggs, potatoes, apples, beef, pork, dry beans, oats, barley, etc., and can be supported at not more than 90% of parity. Potatoes were supported at one time and dry beans are supported at the present time.

Much has been said about working out a plan to support perishables such as fruits and vegetables, but no plan has been proposed that promises workability.

**POTATOES:** Fears are being expressed that growers will overdo potato production. The latest USDA report indicates a 6½% increase in acreage with the acreage of late potatoes being forecast as 4% higher, but in the East only 1% above last year.

**SCRAP:** Prices of scrap metal are down but they could go still lower. It is a good time to sell scrap. In addition to the money you get it will improve the appearance of your farmstead.

**CANNING CROPS:** According to USDA, U. S. sweet corn acreage for canning will be about the same as last year, but in New York, acreage will be up 5%. U. S. snap bean acreage for processing was forecast at 5% up (2% up in New York State). Kraut cabbage contracted is estimated at 11,309 acres—16% above last year. —Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer

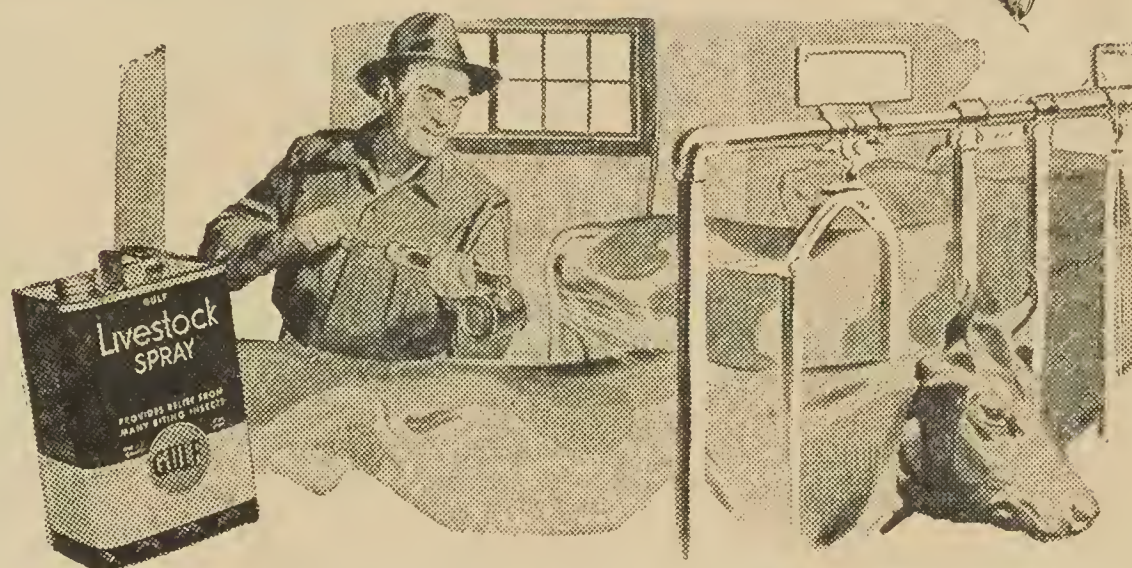


I know some folks, and so do you, who shy away from something new. They just don't like to change their ways, and so they live out all their days without adopting new ideas that might give them more cash or ease. "Twas good enough for Paw," they claim, "and so for us it is the same." Result is they're like stubborn mules, they won't adopt new farming tools 'til after neighbors use 'em for a half a dozen years or more. They're last to plant new kinds of seeds, they don't believe in sprayin' weeds, and 'bout new-fangled feeds they'll joke while stock gets thin and they go broke.

Thank goodness, I am not that kind; I'm always more than glad to find a way to make life easier or my bank balance bulkier. I grabbed at hybrid corn with speed to skip the fuss o'er my own seed; since weeds need just a squirt or so, why should I own a scythe or hoe; and I can

farm just half my fields with fertilizer doubling yields. But finest change that I have seen is doing farm jobs by machine, 'cause now Mirandy doesn't scream like when she had to use a team, and each day work is done so soon that I can fish all afternoon.

## May Farm Bulletin



All this—for just  
1¢ PER COW!

Spray away insect troubles with Gulf Livestock Spray—the spray with the activated pyrethrins formula. It kills flies, lice, ticks, gnats and mosquitoes on contact; repels horn flies, buffalo gnats and stable flies.

**Extra benefits:** Gulf Livestock Spray imparts no taste or odor to milk when used as directed. Won't burn healthy stock when directions are followed. And it's thrifty, in both the one-gallon and five-gallon size. Costs only about 1¢ per animal per application.

**P. S.** And for your home, get a couple of Gulf Spray Aerosol Bombs. Just push a button—out comes a lethal mist that kills flies, mosquitoes and many other insects.



HOW LONG  
should spark plugs last?

With proper care—as outlined in the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide—your plugs, in normal use, should last about 250 hours. See the Farm Tractor Guide for pointers that will make your plugs perform with money-saving efficiency.



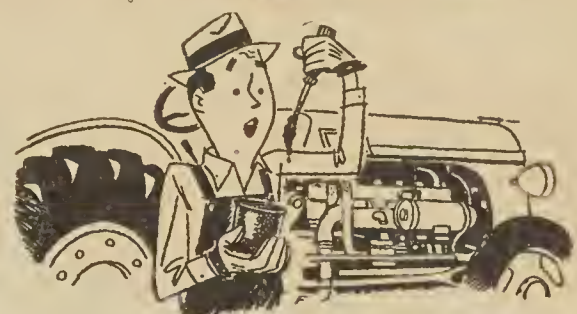
**FREE:** For your copy of the illustrated, 76-page Farm Tractor Guide, just send a post card to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 1509, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Cut bother—  
step up efficiency—  
with Gulf's **BIG 3!**



- 1—Gulfpride H.D., the high detergency motor oil—protects engines against corrosion, rust, and wear.
- 2—Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease—saves you expense and bother of handling a number of separate greases.
- 3—Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant, for conventional transmissions and all differentials and final drivers.

Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf



For the life of your engine  
—do this every day!

Dusty conditions ahead—so remember that air cleaners need daily service. It's a fact, you know, that an engine could be completely ruined in a single week of dusty operation if it were not equipped with an efficient air cleaner.

Every day, remove the oil cup from the air cleaner and check the condition of the oil and level of dirt in the bottom, using a screwdriver or handy stick. When the level of dirt reaches one half inch—or when the oil appears too heavy—clean the cup and refill to the proper level with fresh motor oil.

Also, while cup is removed, scrape off any accumulated dirt on the wire mesh screen, and remove dirt in the central tube.

**Caution:** Never clean cup while engine is running.



Bright idea for the ladies

... Be sure to use Gulf Lustertone Car-wax on your furniture for a beautiful luster. Watch it "go on" like magic—and then "stay on" with a hard, smooth finish. Wonderful, too, for linoleum and hardwood floors.



# COCCIDIOSIS

# ACUTE FOWL CHOLERA

# PULLORUM DISEASE

# CORYZA



Let them drink  
...and fight off all

# 4

# SULMET\*

SODIUM SULFAMETHAZINE

Poultry Drinking Water Solution 12.5%



The instant any of these 4 major poultry diseases strikes—give your flocks SULMET POULTRY DRINKING WATER SOLUTION. Just mix the recommended amount in the drinking water. Birds off feed usually are still drinking readily so that each bird gets proper medication. SULMET goes to work with great speed, helps your chicks *fight off* infection!

1. Coccidiosis. SULMET effectively controls outbreaks of cecal and intestinal coccidiosis in chickens as well as outbreaks of coccidiosis in turkeys, sharply reduces death losses and stunting.
2. Acute Fowl Cholera. SULMET reduces death losses from this disease in chickens, turkeys and ducks. Losses are low in many instances.
3. Pullorum Disease. Use SULMET to reduce death losses from pullorum disease in baby chicks. To control the incidence of pullorum give SULMET in the drinking water continuously for the first 3 to 5 days after hatching.
4. Coryza. SULMET is highly effective in controlling outbreaks of infectious coryza (colds) in chicken flocks.

We will gladly send upon request a copy of "Control of Poultry Diseases."

\*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Poultry Department

**LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION**

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

30 Rockefeller Plaza

New York 20, N. Y.

## "People Like MILK!"

### Let's Tell Them About It Often

WE ALL know there is a surplus of certain dairy products but it certainly isn't necessary, not to my way of thinking. A cousin of mine who is a lawyer in New York but who lives on Long Island, has a large milk dealer as a neighbor. Their conversation over the back fence led to the question by my cousin as to why milk was not advertised like soft drinks, for example, and the dealer told him that if it were ever advertised half as much, it would all be sold as fluid milk and there wouldn't be any for by-products.

There is certainly something so radically wrong with the milk business that it smells to "high heaven." There just isn't any other business in the world that is so hog-tied in every way, shape and manner.

#### Trouble Began

My father and I developed a good herd of Guernsey cattle and got the latest in modern equipment. We had friends in Rome who wanted us to supply them with milk, and thought we were all set for a nice little family business. Then we applied to the State for a permit and the fun began.

We were visited by a swarm of various officials, like so many hornets but not half as friendly, and given a kind of third degree and various warnings of what could happen if we dared consider selling milk in a city that was already adequately served by dealers. The city is more than well-served by every kind of business — dozens of clothing stores and three or four saloons to the block, etc., but we could have started any one of these things and no one would have said anything.

We could have started a still on the farm and not got into half as much trouble. I don't believe our founding fathers had anything like that in mind when they started this free country. We were, of course, bitterly disappointed. It was the cause of breaking up our dairy farm, and shortly after, my father died.

#### Hard to Get

You would be amazed at how hard it is to buy a bottle of milk right in the heart of some of the best dairy country. I stopped in a large, country, general store in a fair-sized village last summer for a quart of milk and several colored women with children were ahead of me getting various things. They were from a migrant labor camp. I soon found out there was no milk for sale there either as two of these women wanted milk for the children, and the woman who ran the store explained that a local farmer who wanted to serve the village couldn't get a permit.

Just try it for the fun of it; stop in almost any small village and try to buy a bottle of milk! These same stores all have several kinds of beer and soft drinks. I am sure that a survey of the small villages throughout the Northeast would show hundreds of places that should be selling milk. If local farmers could take care of these stores, more milk would be locally used and it would remove a large part of the surplus from the New York market.

The American people seem to have reached the point where they have to have something advertised constantly and really pounded into their heads.

Milk is supposed to be flooding the market, but the new school here where my youngest daughter goes, never has enough in their modern cafeteria. If she wants to stay at the school for lunch and have milk, it must be ordered the day before or they don't have enough to go around. There was much talk of new milk vending machines for

public places, etc., but as yet I haven't bumped into any.

A few years ago a cigarette company started advertising "Reach for a lucky instead of a 'sweet,'" and within a few weeks various candy companies got together and were going to sue the company for such advertising, and it was stopped at once. You can find milk and dairy products treated this way and ridiculed and misrepresented right and left in many ads, and nobody seems to do anything about this unfair practice.

Lately, margarine companies have been laying it on heavily; for example, one says "its golden margarine has more value in it than thirty glasses of Grade A milk." I would like to see them try to prove that. Another ditty that is heard regularly on the radio says that "their pudding" is as smooth as silk and has more food energy than fresh, whole milk."

Some of the other large margarine ads say that "the expensive spread" only has vitamins when the pastures are green, etc. These things are rank lies and when is some one going to do something to shove them down their throats?

I personally don't give a hoot what anyone puts into his own individual throat, whether it is beer, whiskey or rat poison; that's their business, but I would like to see a good advertising campaign tried with milk.

—Francis Nold

—A.A.—

#### CIVILIAN SPOTTER

THE farmer works harder at his regular job than most of us, and puts in longer hours. Yet many gladly find time to handle a second job. As a civilian spotter with the Ground Observer Corps, a farmer puts in four hours a week at his local Observation Post. Because he knows this nation's defense must be a total defense—nothing less can assure the peace of the world and our survival.

Sure, there's radar. The United States Air Force is on 24 hour combat alert, with its radar backed by fighter-interceptors and anti-aircraft. But there are low-altitude loopholes between radar scanners where enemy aircraft can get through. Only Ground Observers can plug these loopholes and the Air Force says so. It's the United States Air Force that trains the GOC spotters.

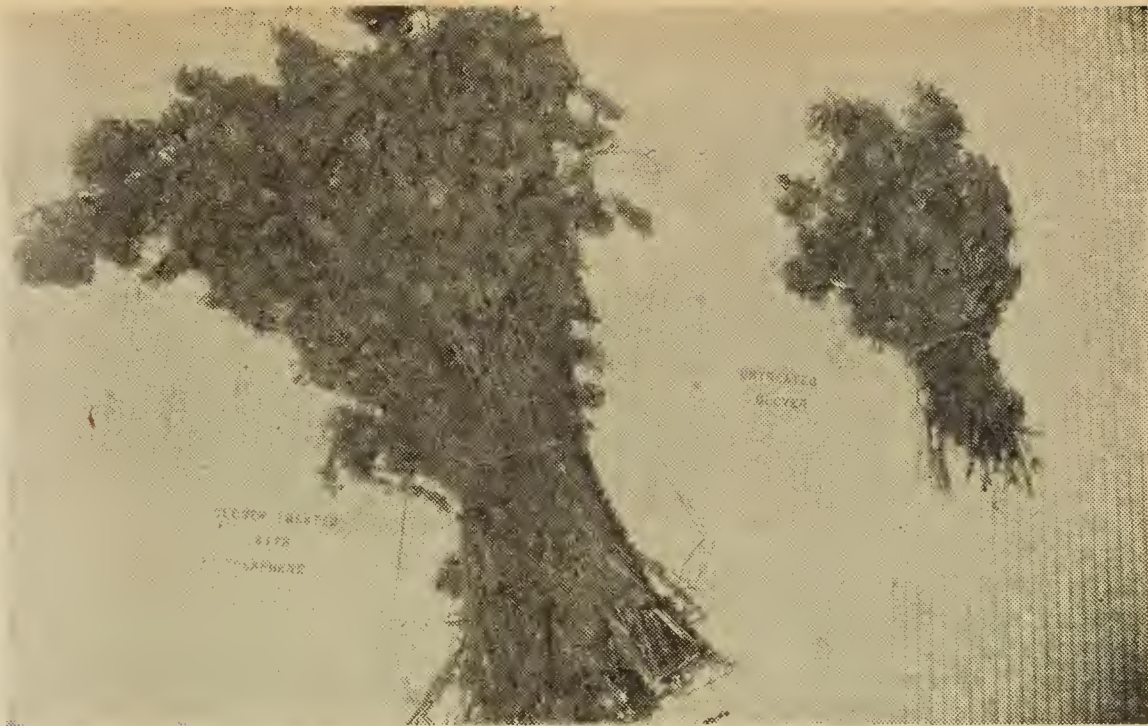
The farmer in this story can tell you there's a thrill learning the different types of planes — detecting their approach by eye and ear—sorting out the ones that must be reported instantly, by special Air Force circuit to the Air Defense Filter Center.

200,000 other citizens are now serving, proudly wearing their GOC wings. 300,000 more volunteers are urgently needed on the Air Defense Team, now.

Staff Sergeant John Lavery  
U. S. Air Force Filter Center  
Buffalo, New York







The two bunches of clover were cut from the same area. The one on the left was sprayed with Toxaphene; the one on the right wasn't. Yields of clover seed are sometimes doubled by one spray.

## Controlling Insects On FORAGE CROPS

By R. W. LEIBY

**T**HERE are as many as 1 to 10 million insects at one time on an acre of forage crops such as alfalfa and clover. During a season most of them die after they feed and breed. Another few million can take their place.

How do I know? Take a bug net! Make a half dozen sweeps over the plants with it. You may find a half tea cup of bugs in it. You don't count them. You count how many it takes to weigh a half ounce. A little figuring and you have a fair idea of the insect population.

Depending on the time of the growing season that you bug-sweep the forage crop your net will turn up leafhoppers, aphids, spittlebugs, and thrips that are sucking the plant juices; weevils that are feeding on the flower; grasshoppers, cutworms and caterpillars that are chewing leaves and stems. But don't stop with the insect complex on the plants above ground. Go underground and you will meet up with grubs, snout beetles, wireworms and root borers. They are weakening the plants by feeding upon underground stems and roots.

Entomologists have known for years of the destructive activities of these many kinds of insects on clover, alfalfa, alsike, birdsfoot trefoil and other forage crops. They were powerless to do anything about them until some of these newer bug killers appeared.

They were helped too, when the inexpensive weed or low-pressure sprayer came along.

### Small Application

The aim in the field tests was to control two or three major pests of a crop. For example, leafhoppers, spittlebugs and weevils on clover. A single application of an insecticide like toxaphene, methoxychlor, DDT, or parathion was made. As little as a quarter of a pound to one pound of the actual pesticide is distributed in about 30 to 40 gallons of the liquid over an acre.

When the right insecticide is used on a forage crop whether raised for forage or seed, it kills not only the major pests but many of the minor pests present at the same time.

The response in hay and seed increase has been next to phenomenal in seasons when the insects are abundant.

In New York in 1952 an extensive series of demonstrations conducted with county agents by Dr. George Gyrisco, Cornell University, showed increases in alfalfa and clover hay from 25 to 55 per cent. And only one treatment was made in most of the tests. This was on

the first cutting. In some cases a second treatment on the second cutting would have paid high dividends.

Not only was the yield increased greatly but the quality was improved. The vitamin A content was increased and there was more carotin in the hay. This was reflected favorably in steer growth and milk production.

In the Northwest several seasons' tests showed that the yields of clover and alfalfa seed were doubled when one or two treatments were made.

### The Right Treatment

Which insecticides should be used on forage crops and when? The answer varies for most states. That is because pests like the alfalfa weevil, webworms and the sweet clover weevil are not uniformly established over the country.

Toxaphene will probably be found to be the cheapest insecticide and very effective against the most important forage pests. If the insecticide happens to be used during bloom you will find toxaphene least harmful to the pollinating bees.

The agricultural experiment station of your state probably has the answer as to what to use as an insecticide and when and how often to apply it.

Of one thing we can be sure. It is that our forage crops and seed production of them will be materially increased in quality and quantity through a program of insect control.

— A.A. —

### GROWING MELONS

In the March 7 issue I read Ora Byron's comment on transplanting watermelons. Here's my method:

Take some old tin cans and remove both ends just under the rims. Slit down the sides and tie a string around them to hold in cylindrical shape. Place in trays and plant melon seeds in these.

When setting on the ground, slide a piece of tin under the cans and place in prepared holes. Remove the tin, cut the string and remove cans. If the dirt contains the right amount of moisture, the roots are not disturbed, and plants can be successfully transplanted by this method.

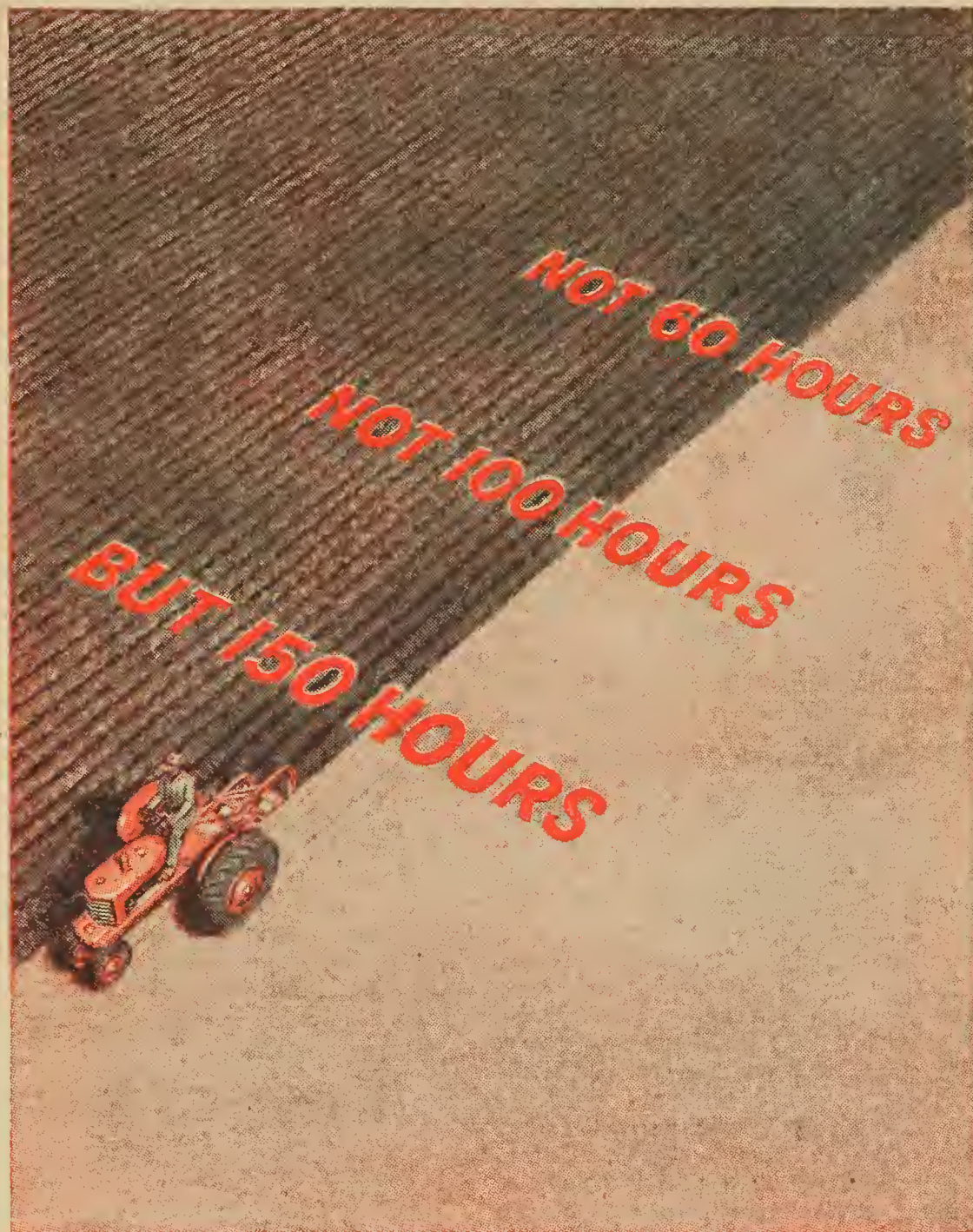
A second method is to plant in cardboard containers and set in ground without removing containers which will soon disintegrate.

A third method is to plant seeds in a sod turned roots up. Bury sod when setting out.

As long as roots are not disturbed, melons can be transplanted successfully. — F. Elton Chapman, R.F.D. 1, Carmel, Maine.

# 150 HOUR VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL

Makes engines last longer, run better!



**D**ON'T RISK a *half-way* lubricant to protect your valuable farm equipment! With an ordinary oil, 60 to 70 hours of hard work can mean trouble! Even 100 hours may be too much for some so-called "better" tractor oils. **PLAY SAFE!** Get 150-HOUR VEEDOL! Gasoline tractors are *safe* for a full 150 hours with 150-HOUR VEEDOL Tractor Oil... *the better tractor oil by the clock!*

**SAVES  
YOU  
MONEY  
5 WAYS!**

- 1. SAVES OIL**—by giving longer service between oil changes in gasoline tractors.
- 2. SAVES FUEL**—by reducing power blow-by.
- 3. SAVES TIME**—by avoiding breakdown delays.
- 4. SAVES REPAIR BILLS**—by resisting heat and wear.
- 5. SAVES REPLACEMENTS**—by protecting engine parts.

**150-Hour  
VEEDOL**

A Better Tractor Oil by the Clock



Federal Flying A Tires  
Good for a long safe ride!



# Cauliflower - - In Delaware County, N. Y.

By ANTHONY SACCARO

**A**S IN any other cauliflower growing area, there are at times spells of weather so contrary that New York state's Delaware County is hardly proud of this vegetable. In general, though, this county has won the reputation of growing some of the most beautiful and tastiest cauliflower in the country. It is an important cauliflower section, also, because it is able, by its altitude, to grow it during the summer months when there is none or very little from other areas. True, Colorado's crop more or less coincides with this county's, but usually finds its largest market before reaching the east.

It is from the crop of the summer months, and early fall that growers here rely on making a dollar. Later in the season, other areas, including the huge one of Long Island, come on the market to invariably glut it.

The bulk of the flower is sold at commission houses on Washington Street. As it is, the most sought-after market is to sell directly to chain stores. Sales are made at a pre-agreed price. Such sales do not entail the 10 to 12% commission as paid to the houses.

## Talking About Auction

Last summer, under the leadership of Frank Todd, an effort was made to institute a farmers' co-operative auction block in the vicinity of Stamford, New York, in the pattern of that of Long Island's. Through the co-operation of our genial Farm Bureau agent, C. S. Denton, the manager of the Long Island block, a certain Mr. Rosa, came to Stamford and gave us growers a clear, unbiased outline of how the block operates.

It was highly interesting and informative. It was decided, there and then, that it was too late to do much about forming a block for that season and that the matter be taken up this spring. The meeting was fairly well attended, but Mr. Rosa cited that if a successful block was to be formed more growers should have been present to express their interest in the project.

Through sheer love of plants, sound farm practices, persistency, efficiency and traditionally American exuberance to accomplish, the Frank Todd I have mentioned is the largest and most progressive grower in this county. Until about 6 years ago, this area's cauliflower was packed in crates that had to be assembled and sealed by nailing. This was slow work and the crates didn't stand the pressure of shipping too well. Numerous men, like Frank, saw the need for a superior crate. But he was the only one to do something about it. He ingeniously created a wire-bound type of crate that stands shipping perfectly. To-day it bears his name and is used here exclusively.

## Help from Cornell

But perhaps few other men have contributed so much to the initial and continual progress of our cauliflower as such personages as Cornell's Dr. Charles Chupp, plant pathologist; Dr. R. W. Leiby, entomologist; Prof. John Carew who specializes on liming, fertilizing, and who, by a vast study, brought to light the various reasons for so-called "buttoning," or premature heading of cauliflower.

The sorest spot in the business of growing cauliflower is the laborious and back-breaking operation of tying the plants when the heads form. Oh, for a contraption, a machine that would do this work! It's on all lips from juvenile to aged.

Seemingly, a fortune awaits the one who can devise an apparatus for this job. The best engineers have been unsuccessful so far; the problem is complex. While a mower, a corn husker, a cotton picker, etc., operates on a crop in its entirety, a tying machine must not tie up every plant, since the heads form over a long period of time.

Be it as it may, determined to profit by past errors, forgetful of past bad prices and bad weather, remembering only the favorable, Delaware County cauliflower growers are preparing for another season with refreshed hope.

— A. A. —

## PRUNING SHRUBS A Year 'Round Job

**I**F YOUR shrubs grow as well as they should they will need pruning every year or certainly once in two years. To do a good job you need to know how, when, and how much.

Some backyard gardeners prune too much but most err on the side of too little, and some who really do not enjoy gardening let nature take its course and do none at all. As a boy on the farm I remember an enormous lilac bush that never was trimmed except as flowers were picked. Yet in most years it bloomed profusely. However it stood alone so it did not encroach on other shrubs.

The common rule is to prune trees, including fruit trees, in winter, shrubs that bloom in summer and fall in the early spring, and shrubs that bloom early right after they finish flowering.

Tea roses are cut back in the fall but I prune climbers and ramblers as soon as they finish blooming.

A number of common flowering shrubs need pruning as soon as they have blossomed. Among them are forsythia and mock orange. Best way with most shrubs is to take out the oldest wood close to the ground but in some cases you will want to cut just above a strong side branch. Do not cut all the branches back to one height.

Hedges need clipping two or three times a year. You will have better results if you keep the top narrower than the base so the sides will get some sun.

If privet or barberry get out of hand they can be cut close to the ground. So can forsythia which is a very rapid grower in fertile soil and where winters are not too severe.

Removing excess buds is a kind of pruning. You will get better tea roses if you remove all side buds; you will get bigger flowers from many plants by the same treatment, including peonies, chrysanthemums, and dahlias.

In the case of many annuals you will get stockier plants and better flowers if you pinch out the center of the plant when it is small. Such plants include cosmos, snapdragons, zinnias, petunias, and marigolds.

Your berries also come in for some pruning. In the spring red raspberries are cut back to about 4 feet in height and weak canes taken out. Cut black raspberries back to 3 feet. In the case of strawberries, excess plants should be taken out when they are hoed the summer before they produce berries.

To do a good job of pruning you really need some experience, more knowledge than we can give here, and good tools. Lacking the experience, get what knowledge you can from farm papers, bulletins, books, and neighbors, and go ahead. Some pruning is better than no pruning!

A tool that is exceedingly handy for hedges is an electric hedge trimmer.

You will also need a heavy double acting pruner that will take out wood half as large as your wrist. Also small pruning shears and two or three saws of various sizes.

You cannot get the results you want from shrubs without considerable pruning. If you have been doing it, you probably can do a better job. If you have neglected it, there will never be a better time to start than now.—H.C.

— A. A. —

## GAS TREATMENT MAKES SILAGE SMELL BETTER

**F**ARMERS who want "good smelling" grass silage will find sulfur dioxide the best preservative for them to use, according to Cornell agronomist Prof. W. K. Kennedy. The gas has been the only preservative in Cornell tests to cut down on normal fermentation losses.

The use of the gas can't be justified on the basis of saving feed nutrients though, Kennedy warns. The five pounds of sulfur dioxide necessary for a ton of silage costs about a dollar, plus the cost of a special applicator and the labor in applying the gas. In tests it has saved silage dry matter worth from 50 cents to a dollar.

Sulfur dioxide is sold in cylinders and is applied with a five-foot metal pipe probe which is inserted into the silage. Each probing treats a vertical column of silage about two feet in diameter. About 45 separate injections are needed for each 4-5 foot layer in a 14-foot silo. It takes about 7-8 hours to treat a 150-ton silo with the labor stretched over the entire operation.

The main consideration, Kennedy says, is how much the farmer wants a "good smelling" silage. As far as can be determined, it doesn't matter too much to the cow. Treated silage may have better appearance, but this also has little effect on feeding value. The use of sulfur dioxide is no substitute for good ensiling practices.

# American Agriculturist Honored

**O**N TELEVISION station WHEN at Syracuse on April 22, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, through its editor, E. R. Eastman, was awarded \$100 and the George Washington Honor Medal for our Fourth Annual Forum Issue, emphasizing the responsibilities of citizenship for all Americans. The award was made by Freedoms Foundation, with headquarters at historic Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Each year Freedoms Foundation makes awards to American citizens for their work in helping to bring about a better understanding of the American way of life.

All nominations for awards are submitted by the general public. In 1952, more than 8 tons of manuscripts, photographs, recordings, films, displays and other documentary material were submitted for awards consideration. There were more than 100,000 nominations in all. These represented the work of thousands of citizens and organizations in all walks of life, in every state of the Union, who emphasized in one way or another the blessings of our American liberties.

Freedoms Foundation itself does not select the recipients of these awards. Instead, they are chosen by a distinguished Awards Jury, composed of State Supreme jurors, executive officers of patriotic and military organizations, and service clubs. This Awards Jury met at Freedoms Foundation last December under the chairmanship of Dr. Albert Jacobs, Chancellor of Denver University. They judged the many thousands of nominations at that time. The basis of judging is on the contribution each individual or organization makes to the American way of life. It defines our capitalistic system as based on a fundamental belief in God and a



constitutional government designed to serve, not rule the people.

In presenting the awards at Syracuse WHEN-TV, Mr. W. C. ("Tom") Sawyer, vice president of Freedoms Foundation, said in part:

"It is a very real pleasure to be here

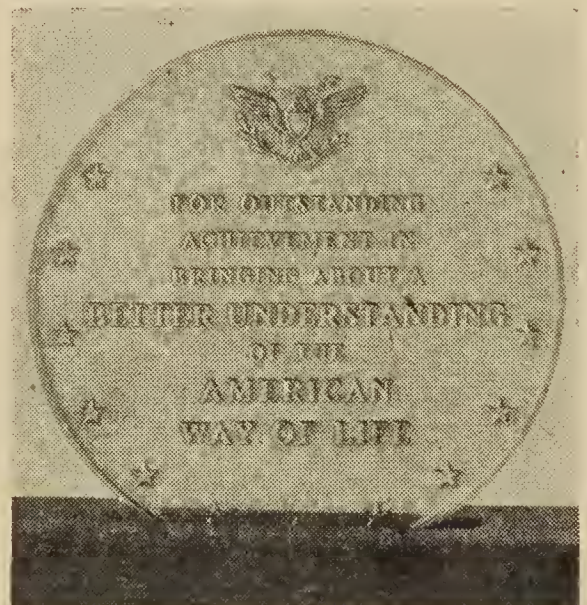
on this occasion of honoring these men, women and organizations from this area who have distinguished themselves in their work to preserve the American way of life."

In making the award to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Mr. Sawyer said to Mr. Eastman:

"You are not a stranger to this work, for Freedoms Foundation made three awards to individuals in your organization last year for contributions in freedom's cause. These were to Mrs. Mabel Hebel, your Home Editor; Mr. Hugh Cosline, Associate Editor of American Agriculturist; and to yourself for your article "Freedom Is Your Business."

Among other individuals and organizations in the Syracuse area who were honored this year by Freedoms Foundation was Mr. Martin F. Hilfinger, President of Associated Industries, for his speech before the organized retailers of New York on "Mutual Understanding." Mr. Hilfinger's home is in Syracuse, but the award was made at Buffalo, which is headquarters for Associated Industries.

In addition to the award made to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST over Station WHEN, awards were also made to Easy Washing Machine Corporation, through the editor of its employee publication, Mr. Ronald N. Graham; Dorothy Horsburg, Onondaga Valley Academy student who wrote a winning editorial in the Syracuse Post-Standard; Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., through Mr. John H. Eikenberg, vice-president; Crouse-Hinds Company, through Ellen Van Dusen, editor of their "Family Circle"; the Rev. G. Stuart Hogan, Waverly; and Walter C. Purtell, Cathedral Academy student.





# If ever a truck was designed with a farmer in mind...

this new Ford Truck is it! A truck that is "right as rain" for farming!

New, easy handling saves work and time in getting around on the farm.  
New "DRIVERIZED" Cab offers a riding treat after hard chores in the fields.  
Ford Trucks are new throughout... designed to get farm jobs done fast.

Few people know the dollar-value of an hour's time as well as the American farmer does. There are many times when just one hour of his time is worth hundreds of dollars.

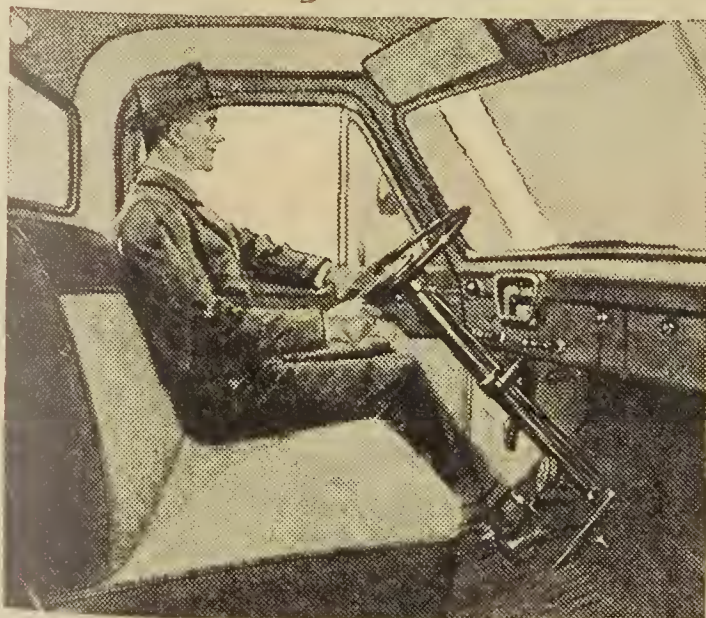
**Time is money!** Today's farmers know it. Ford Truck engineers know it. That's why TIME-SAVING was a major goal in designing the completely new Ford Trucks for 1953. With scores of new TIME-SAVING features, the new Ford Trucks are made-to-order for farm work.

New "DRIVERIZED" Cabs provide living-room comfort, cut driver fatigue. They help save time by making driving easier in many ways:

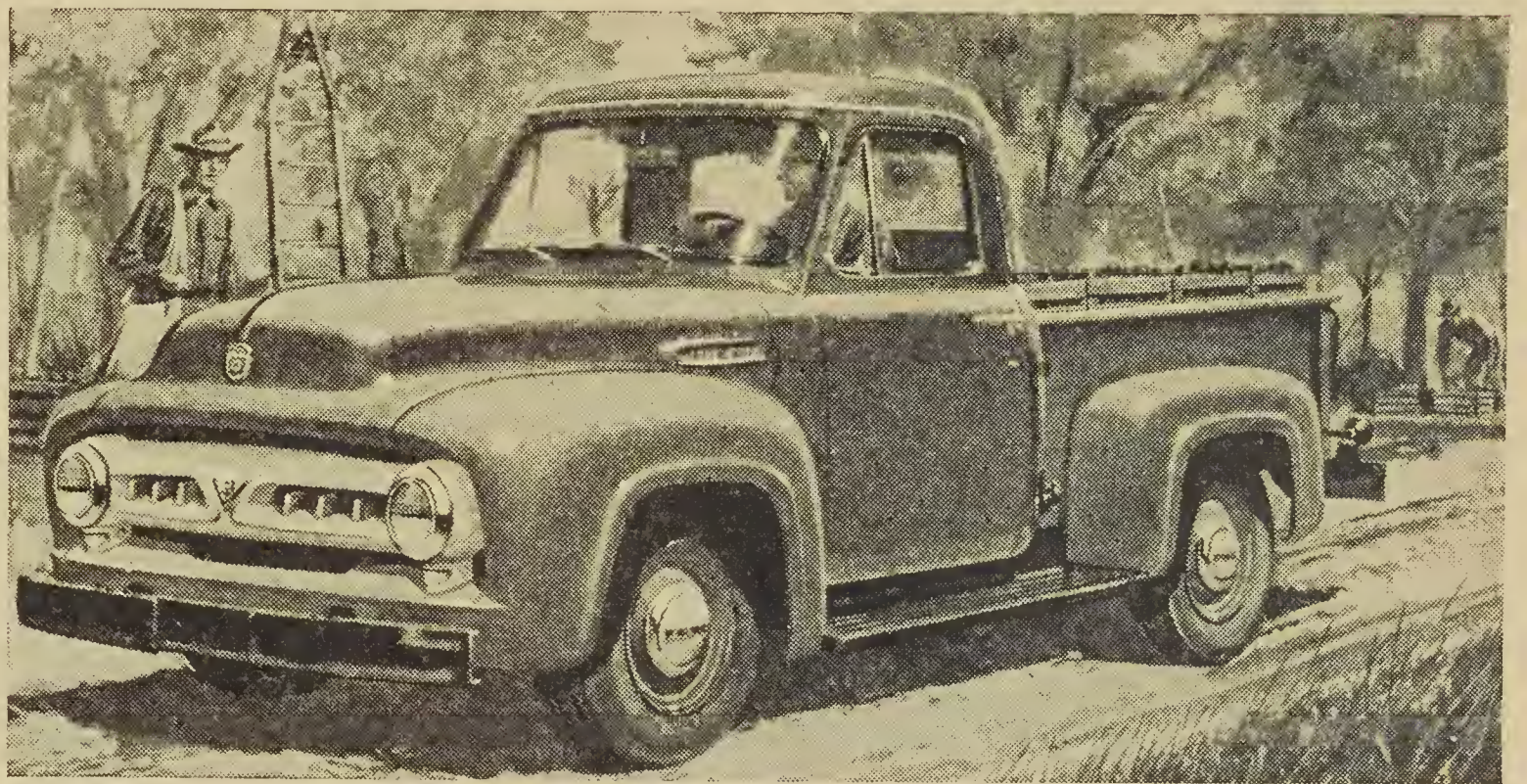
Better visibility, for instance. Although the new curved one-piece windshield is the most obvious improvement, bigger windows at the sides plus a 4-ft. window at the rear, offer an amazing increase in all-around visibility.

The new Ford Truck seat is something special. Wider, of course. Non-sag seat springs. Adjustable seat cushion and separate adjustable back-rest. Most interesting new feature of all is that every seat now has an exclusive *shock snubber* to help level out the ride.

For easier maneuvering in tight quarters, between farm buildings, or in the field, turning



NEW "DRIVERIZED" CABS cut driver fatigue. Both the Standard and Deluxe Cab (shown) have new curved one-piece windshield, 55% bigger for more visibility; new 4-ft. wide rear window; new wider adjustable seat, with new non-sag springs and new *shock snubber*; new push-button door handles, rotor-type latches.



COMPLETELY NEW Ford Model F-100 Pickup offers a 6½-ft. box featuring new bolted construction and new clamp-tight tailgate. Choice of V-8 or Six. Choice of five transmissions, including FORDOMATIC DRIVE and OVERDRIVE (extra cost).

diameter has been considerably reduced. This was done by "setting back" the front axle, by widening front tread, and by improving the steering geometry.

What's more, Synchro-Silent type transmissions are now standard on all of the new truck models. This means faster shifting and less truck momentum lost. The shift lever on all 3-speed transmissions is mounted on the steering column, where it is easy to reach.

**Fully automatic drive** is now available in Ford half-ton trucks at extra cost: FORDOMATIC is a great time-saving convenience. More than that, it is a natural for field work because it permits low wheel speeds in rough going, without stalling the engine. A gas-saving, engine-saving OVERDRIVE transmission is also available at extra cost on Ford Series F-100.

Only Ford gives you a choice of V-8 or Six in five different engines. The new 101-h.p. overhead-valve "Cost Clipper Six" is the first and only high-compression, LOW FRICTION-type engine in any light-duty truck. The famous 106-h.p. Ford V-8, proved by billions of service miles, remains the farmers' favorite.

**New Ford service accessibility** saves time in the shop. Front ends, for instance, have been redesigned. Hoods are wider. Frames are wider,

too, permitting a new fender contour that makes engines much easier to get at.

**NEW CLAMP-TIGHT** tailgate on 6½-ft. Pickup features rigid design to prevent sagging under load. Overlapping design to give snug fit at floor.



Now, with many more Ford Truck models to choose from, you can get the best truck for your work. A newly added 9-ft. Express, for example, should develop into a real farm favorite.

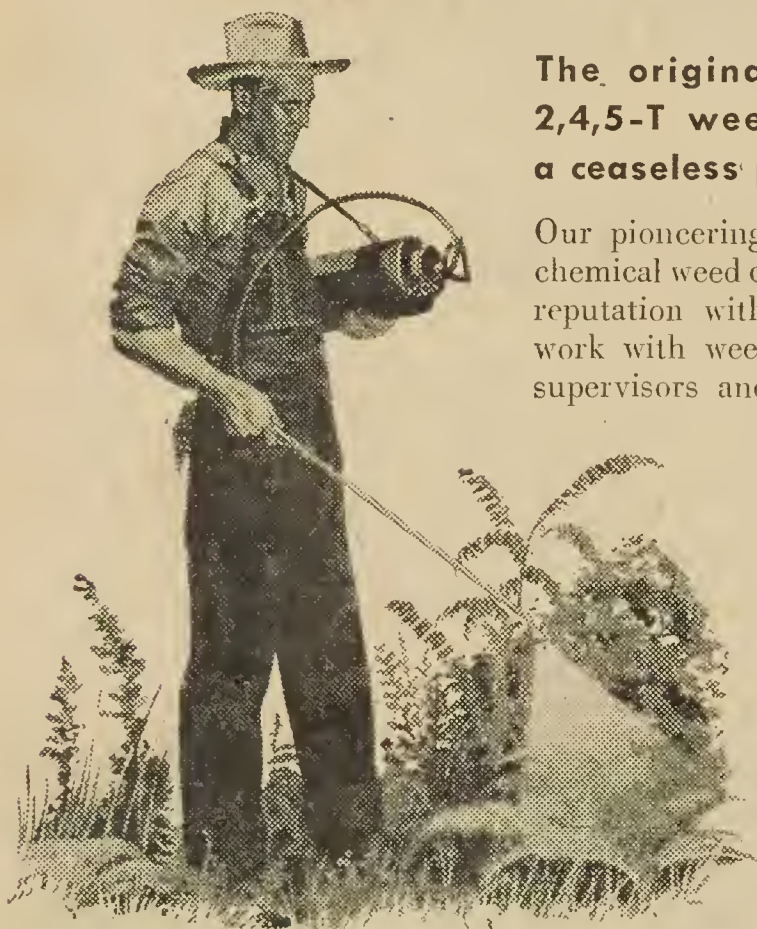
For free, detailed information, write: Ford Division of Ford Motor Co., Adv. Dept. T-41, Box 658, Dearborn, Michigan. Specify your interest in light or heavy models. No obligation.



**FORD ECONOMY TRUCKS**  
SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY! LAST LONGER!



# TO KILL BRUSH OR CONTROL WEEDS IN CROPS, RELY ON WEEDONE® IN THE LATEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE FORMULAS



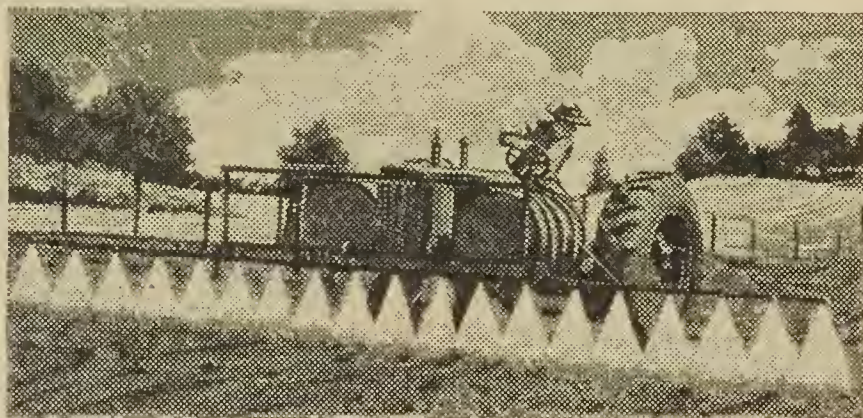
The originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T weed killers carry on a ceaseless program of research

Our pioneering in the new science of chemical weed control has built us a solid reputation with the men who actually work with weed killers. Farmers, weed supervisors and County Agents everywhere use and recommend Weedone Products, because their effectiveness has been proved.

## To Kill Brush

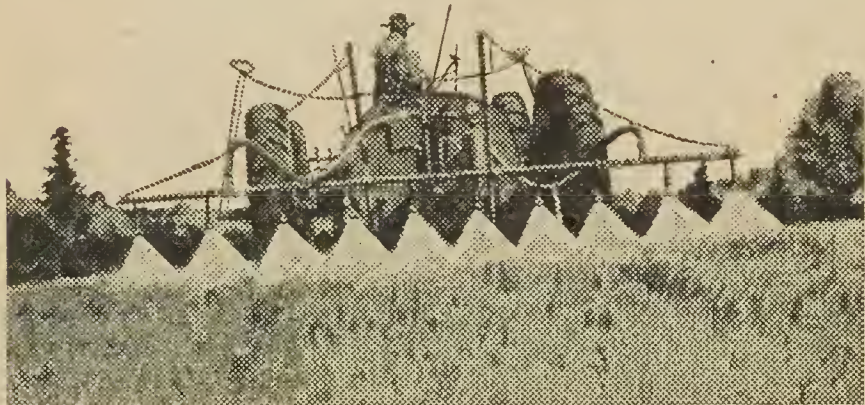
**WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32...**  
the Greatest General Purpose  
Brush Killer  
for Mixed Stands of Brush

Contains the powerful, low-volatile butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. For clearing bramble and brush patches in pasture; aquatic weeds; brush and dangerous host plants in fence lines and roadsides. Mixed with oil, it kills dormant or growing plants by "basal spray" method. Kills over 100 woody plants and weeds—poison ivy, poison oak, wild blackberry, wild raspberry, wild cherry, willow, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, coralberry. Also thistles and knapweed. Stops regrowth around cutover stumps.



To Control  
Weeds  
in Crops  
**WEEDONE LV-4**

A superpowered killer—the newest development for killing weeds in wheat and barley. In a class by itself as a pre-emergence spray in corn. Contains the proved butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D. Low volatility reduces danger of vapor damage.



To Control  
Weeds  
in Legumes  
and Flax  
**WEEDAR® MCP**

Conclusive tests show that Weedar MCP is less injurious to legumes than 2,4-D. Best yet for killing weeds in flax, in small grains underseeded with legumes, in established stands of legumes when they are dormant.

See your Weedone dealer or write us direct

**AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO.**  
First with 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T • First with low volatile esters  
First with a full line of proved weed and brush killers

Agricultural Chemicals Division  
Ambler, Pa. • Niles, Calif.



**WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32**  
**WEEDONE WEED KILLER LV-4**  
**WEEDAR MCP**

Are available at your local G.L.F. Service Agency

**Co-op G.L.F. Exchange Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.**

## Ideal Weights

Figures are in pounds as shown in Cornell Extension Bulletin 329 for people as they are ordinarily dressed.



### Women. Ages 25 and Over\*

| Height<br>(with shoes) | Small<br>frame | Medium<br>frame | Large<br>frame |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 4' 11"                 | 104-111        | 110-118         | 117-127        |
| 5' 0"                  | 105-113        | 112-120         | 119-129        |
| 5' 1"                  | 107-115        | 114-122         | 121-131        |
| 5' 2"                  | 110-118        | 117-125         | 124-135        |
| 5' 3"                  | 113-121        | 120-128         | 127-138        |
| 5' 4"                  | 116-125        | 124-132         | 131-142        |
| 5' 5"                  | 119-128        | 127-135         | 133-145        |
| 5' 6"                  | 123-132        | 130-140         | 138-150        |
| 5' 7"                  | 126-136        | 134-144         | 142-154        |
| 5' 8"                  | 129-139        | 137-147         | 145-158        |
| 5' 9"                  | 133-143        | 141-151         | 149-162        |
| 5' 10"                 | 136-147        | 145-155         | 152-166        |
| 5' 11"                 | 139-150        | 148-158         | 155-169        |

### Men. Ages 25 and Over\*

| Height<br>(with shoes) | Small<br>frame | Medium<br>frame | Large<br>frame |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 5' 3"                  | 119-128        | 127-136         | 133-144        |
| 5' 4"                  | 122-132        | 130-140         | 137-149        |
| 5' 5"                  | 126-136        | 134-144         | 141-153        |
| 5' 6"                  | 129-139        | 137-147         | 145-157        |
| 5' 7"                  | 133-143        | 141-151         | 149-162        |
| 5' 8"                  | 136-147        | 145-156         | 153-166        |
| 5' 9"                  | 140-151        | 149-160         | 157-170        |
| 5' 10"                 | 144-155        | 153-164         | 161-175        |
| 5' 11"                 | 148-159        | 157-168         | 165-180        |
| 6' 0"                  | 152-164        | 161-173         | 169-185        |
| 6' 1"                  | 157-169        | 166-178         | 174-190        |
| 6' 2"                  | 163-175        | 171-184         | 179-196        |
| 6' 3"                  | 168-180        | 176-189         | 184-202        |

\*Figures from Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Statistical Bureau, 1943.

Weights in the age group 18 to 25 can be estimated by subtracting 1 pound for each year under 25 from the limits at each height.

(Continued from Page 1)

If you aren't serious enough about it to want to make some temporary sacrifices, there's no use starting.

**Fourth.** Don't cheat! That means, stop nibbling or in any way at any time adding anything not permitted in the reducing diet. Holding to it will be a good test of willpower and character.

If you are overweight and if you follow this diet, success is guaranteed. If you follow the diet carefully, you will not be hungry after a few days because this reducing diet is carefully balanced. You will look better, feel better, live longer, and be happier when you get your weight down to normal. (Today, normal weight is considered to be not more than ten pounds over what you weighed, or should have weighed, at age 25.)

Make careful note that milk is permitted and recommended for every meal. Nutritionists say that milk is not fattening, but in a reducing diet the amounts should, of course, be kept in balance with other foods.

**Meat** may be roasted, broiled, simmered, stewed, steamed or pan-broiled. No added fat or flour should be used in the preparation.  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup cottage cheese, or 4 medium slices of Cheddar cheese, may be substituted for the meat portion. Weights of meat in menus on page 1 do not include bone.

**Vegetables** may be used cooked or raw. Use green or yellow vegetables once a day if possible.

Use only fresh fruit or fruit canned in water. One citrus fruit should be used every day.

Avoid additional salad dressings, butter, margarine, gravies, flour or sugar unless indicated. Seasonings, spices, black coffee, tea, fat-free bouillon, and lemon may be used as you wish unless your doctor advises otherwise.

—A.A.—

## TIME TO ENJOY

**A**FTER being a subscriber for many years, I look with pleasure for every issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and read it all, including the story. I am sending a little sketch which I thought you might like to print in your paper:

"Not many of this generation know the pleasure of a sleigh ride in the fresh cold air, with the music of bells and the creek of frosty snow. It was one of the pleasures of my boyhood days (80 years ago). We had time then to enjoy the simple everyday events of life. I'm glad that I lived in those good old days. Now everything is a rush and bang—the more noise, the better."

—W.W., N. Y.

## Contest Rules

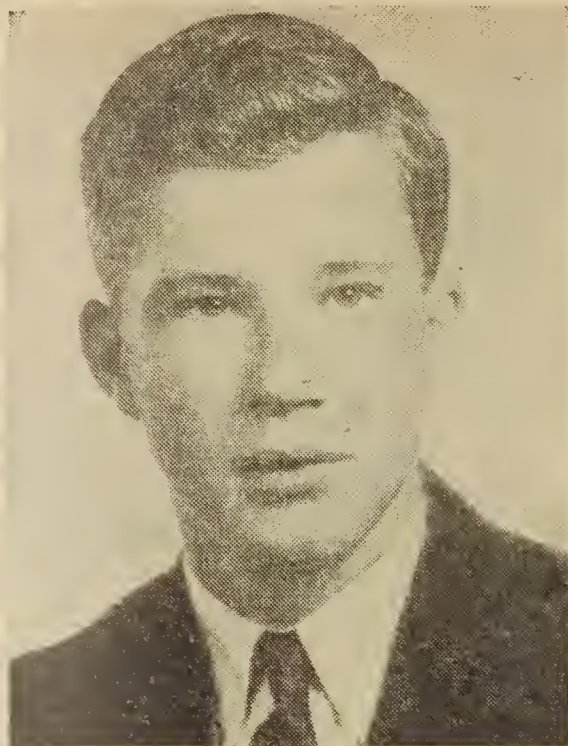
**I**N ORDER to encourage overweight people to reduce, we are telling you how to do it and offering prizes for the best letter citing experiences with reducing. The writer of the best letter will receive a prize of \$10; \$5 will be paid for the second best letter; and \$1 for each of the other letters that we can find room to print.

In order to be eligible to compete you must follow these rules:

1. Your letter must state that you consulted your doctor before starting the diet.
2. You must testify that you followed the diet *exactly* unless given permission to vary it by your doctor.
3. The diet must be followed for at least six weeks before writing your letter.
4. Letters must give your sex, height and weight when you start the diet and your weight at the end of the six weeks.
5. Judging will not be entirely on the amount of weight taken off, but rather on your experience while on the diet, your difficulties, and whether or not you improved in health and general appearance.
6. Letters should be signed, but no names will be published. All letters should be in the editorial offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department WR, 418 Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N.Y., not later than July 15, 1953.



## FFA Members Grow Canning Crops



Chris Hansen

**CHRIS HANSEN** of Geneva, N. Y., above, a graduate of vocational agriculture now attending Alfred State Institute. Chris won top rating in the miscellaneous crop section of a contest conducted by the New York State Canners and Freezers Association. Chris grew two acres of pumpkins and four acres of squash which netted him \$420.

\* \* \*



Roger Paddock

**ROGER PADDOCK** (above) of Perry, N.Y., who won an FFA award for outstanding yield of canning factory peas. On 19 acres he produced an average of 3,226 pounds of shelled peas which had a tenderometer reading between 95 and 100 when delivered to the processor.

After deducting production costs, plus pay for his own labor, Roger showed a net profit of \$111.84 an acre.

Roger is a Junior in school. Though his father is not a farmer, Roger works for a neighboring farmer doing chores night and morning and working by the hour on holidays and Saturdays. The peas were grown on shares with this farmer. Roger paid rent for the land, half of the cash costs, and furnished most of the labor. Roger also owns 3 beef calves, 10 pigs, and grows certified Genesee wheat and certified Cornell 595 corn.

Here are some other prize winners:

George Lamont of Albion showed an average profit of \$150.42 on 11 acres of tomatoes.

Danny Parker of the same school showed a profit of \$396.14 per acre on 2 acres of tomatoes by harvesting 20 tons per acre grading 90 per cent No. 1. Luciano Spallo, also of Albion, had top yield of 21 tons per acre on 1 acre.

Donald Hamilton of Perry showed a net profit of \$1,338.44 on 13 acres of sweet corn with a yield per acre of 10,376 pounds.

John Spencer of the same school had a yield of 10,536 pounds per acre on 5 acres with top-quality corn delivered to the processor.

## TEA SUBSTITUTE

We are told, and it seems to be authentic, that in Colonial Days when New Englanders found their supply of tea cut off, they used dried raspberry leaves as a substitute.

I've noticed that where raspberries have been mown in trimming fences, they have the odor of tea when drying.

I expect to experiment along this line about next June or July. Does anyone else care to go along in the simple venture? 'Twill be one of those things that requires no elaborate equipment.

—Roscoe C. Jones, Jefferson, N. Y.

—A.A.—

## THEY KEPT!

Years ago in my community when the grocer went around with the horse and wagon delivering groceries, eggs were cheap. A woman asked the grocer

if eggs were going up. He told her in a couple of weeks. She told him she would wait until they went up. When they went up, about three weeks later, she sold them. One egg dropped on the ground and did not break. The grocer was curious and broke the egg. It was a boiled egg. He told the woman and she replied, "Yes, I know, I boiled the eggs so they would keep."—Paul A. Piquet, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

—A.A.—

## CHOOSY GEESE

I noted in a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a comment about using geese to weed strawberries. Here on Long Island the experiment has not been a total success.

Geese seem to become rather choosy about their weeds. Some they will eat and some they will leave. In fact, if

you put enough geese in a strawberry patch to keep the weeds down, some of them will develop a taste for strawberry plants and will eat some of them too.—J. Y.

—A.A.—

## A NEW CHEMICAL FOR THINNING APPLES

According to Dr. M. B. Hoffman and Dr. L. J. Edgerton of Cornell University, in a recent circular from the American Chemical Paint Company, naphthylacetamide (naphthalene-acetamide) shows promise for thinning apples.

This new material, when applied at petal fall, is said to cause less leaf injury, to be safer from over-thinning, to favor fruit bud formation, and to result in larger apples than naphthyleneacetic acid.—L. D. Tukey

# A day in the field with Henry Harris

• A stop to see Robert Langford, dairyman near Athens, Ga. The telephone line in his neighborhood is being extended to handle growing needs for service.



• New poles and lines were up along the Olin D. Few farm. Henry dropped in to tell him his telephone would be connected the next day.



• Over Hog Mountain Road to see Ben Hill Bowman and enlist his aid in planning new lines to serve him and his neighbors.

Notice the same person is in all three photographs. That's Henry Harris.

He's one of the many who've helped add more than two million telephones in Bell rural areas since 1945.

He spends most of his time talking to farmers about telephone lines. That's exactly what he was doing last December when these pictures were taken.

Henry calls on many farmers each day.

The miles he travels locating them in the fields or around the barns are the first steps in planning new telephone lines. He's with the Southern Bell Telephone Company and has been for twenty-one years—works out of Athens, Georgia.

We thought you'd like to know Henry. He's a fine example of Bell telephone men who are helping provide more and better rural service.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM







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## DITHANE

Be sure you carry a supply of DITHANE from now on and right through the season's end. Start your potato blight control program the right way—with DITHANE—and start it early enough for best results. Potato vines which benefit from DITHANE protection throughout the season stay healthier and yield more number ones. Thousands of farmers have satisfied themselves that this is true. DITHANE has two-way protective action. It prevents blight from coming into your fields—it stops blight from spreading in fields already diseased. Potato vines sprayed with DITHANE grow vigorously—the kind you like to see mature and the kind which yield bonus bushels. See your dealer today for your supply of DITHANE fungicides.

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## The Question Box

**How much will gasoline evaporate? I have a 300-gallon home-storage tank and am undecided whether to leave it above-ground or whether to sink it in the ground. I would appreciate your advice.**

We have found out that in a recent survey of 300-gallon capacity tanks that those aboveground evaporated better than 8 per cent. Those underground with a weighted vent and airtight cap evaporated only 1 per cent, and those underground with an open vent and loose cap evaporated 2.3 per cent.

From these figures it is quite obvious that the underground storage will cut down a great deal in evaporation.

\* \* \*

**I would like to know if painting the inside of my wood silo would prolong the life of the silo.**

Painting the inside of a wood silo does not extend its life and we would advise against this procedure. We also believe that using tar paint or any other such sticky substance would interfere with the normal settling of the silage and is likely to produce excessive spoilage around the silo walls.

—Paul R. Hoff

\* \* \*

**Is there any merit in the idea of planting corn in wider rows?**

There is some pretty good experimental evidence that you can get above-average yields on corn planted in 40-inch rows. In fact, one test in the mid-West showed that corn planted in 40-inch rows yielded 118 bushels and corn in 80-inch rows yielded only 19 bushels to the acre less than that in 40-inch rows. One of the advantages is that cover crops can be sowed in the corn in early July to better advantage; in fact, in the mid-West they are seeding legumes and getting a good stand without the necessity of growing a small grain crop.

\* \* \*

**How much fertilizer does a 100-bushel corn crop take from the soil?**

About 78 pounds of nitrogen, 36 pounds of phosphoric acid and 26 pounds of potash. To replace this, you would need to add about 4 tons of a 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Of course legumes furnish much of the nitrogen and a large part of the plant food is returned if the corn is fed to livestock. However, recent tests show better yields from more fertilizer

than most growers use. In Ohio a farm that grew 70 bushels per acre without fertilizer produced 99 bushels when 500 pounds of a 12-12-12 fertilizer was used per acre.

\* \* \*

**How can I grow tuberous begonias successfully?**

We grow them in window boxes in a mixture of one-third garden soil, one-third sand and one-third well-rotted manure. You can buy started plants in a greenhouse or you can start your own early in the spring. We store them over winter in a garbage can on top of dirt.

\* \* \*

**What's the best way to root African violets?**

We fill a small flower pot nearly full of soil, then cover with sand. Leaves (not too old) are cut and several are inserted into the soil by their stems. Then we put the pot into a dish and keep it rather wet by watering from below. We lose fewer plants than we do when they are rooted in water.

\* \* \*

**Does the moisture content of grass silage have anything to do with odor?**

Grass put in too wet is likely to have a more objectionable odor than when it is put in just right. That is one reason for using some sort of a preservative if the grass is pretty wet. One of the newer ones which dairymen seem to like is a sulphur dioxide gas. This does not add any feed value to the silage, but the first cost is less than (for example) with corn and cob meal.

\* \* \*

**How much feed value is lost in putting up grass silage and is it greater or smaller than the loss in hay?**

It is estimated that the loss at the top of the silo will be about 17 per cent. After that the loss will be considerably less and anyway it is figured that it is less than half the loss you get when harvesting loose hay.

\* \* \*

**Is 2,4-D put on as a pre-emergence spray for weeds likely to do more damage on gravel or clay?**

You will probably get no damage on clay; you may get a little on gravel, but if applied according to directions, the corn will recover and weed control should give you considerably better yield.



The field of beans shown above was sprayed (at the left) with a pre-emergence chemical spray for weeds. The tests were made in 1951 by the Departments of Agricultural Engineering and Vegetable Crops at Cornell and the Geneva Experiment Station, together with the Extension Services in a number of counties.

Various materials were used and reports indicate that Sinox P.E. and Dow Pre-merge are among those giving best results. Material costs can be cut by spraying a 9 to 12-inch strip along the row and cultivating between rows.

## Indoor Grain Handling Made Easy

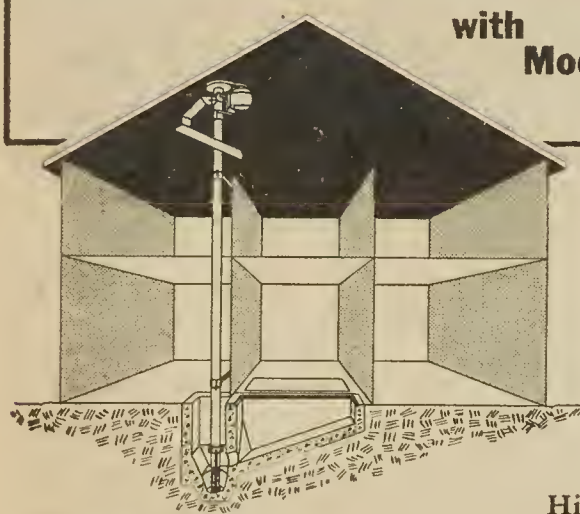
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Other lengths to special order.

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Also Model A Flexodrive Bazookas in 21, 26 and 31 foot standard lengths... Super A-50 high elevation units... Model B-50 low priced V-belt carrier unit... and short truck units. Gasoline or electric power. Drag augers available.

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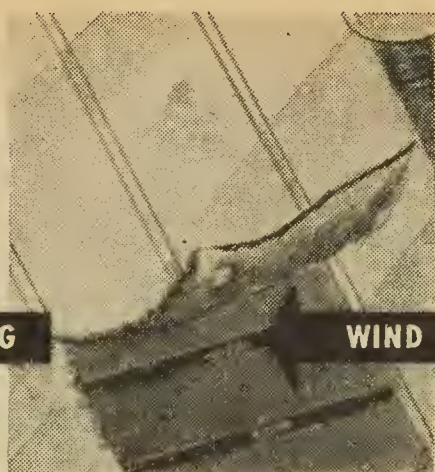
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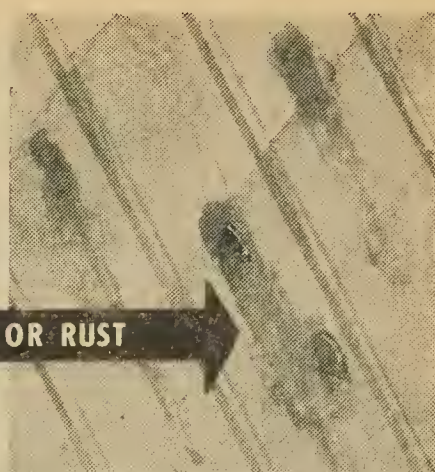
SHINGLES MISSING



WIND DAMAGE

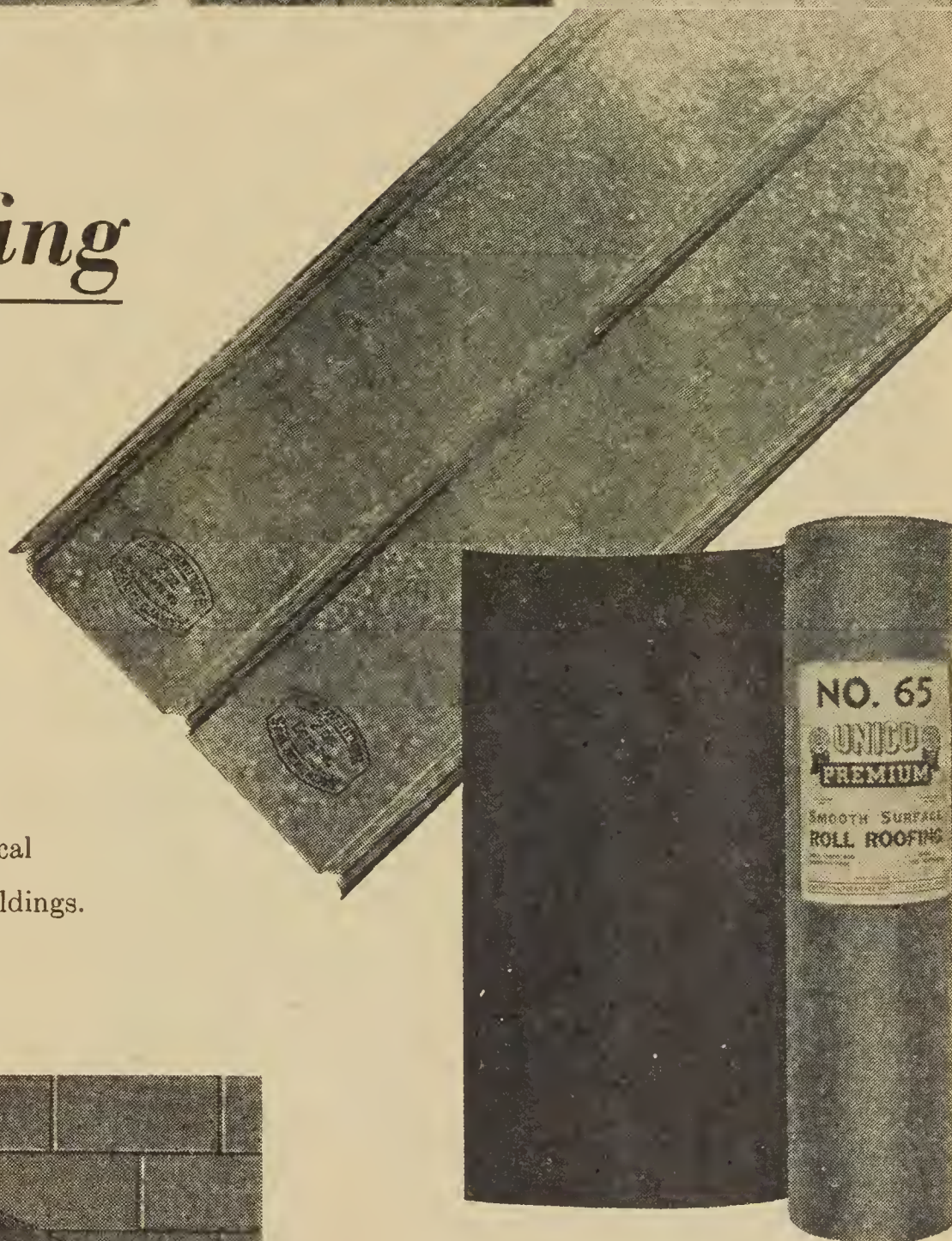


OR RUST

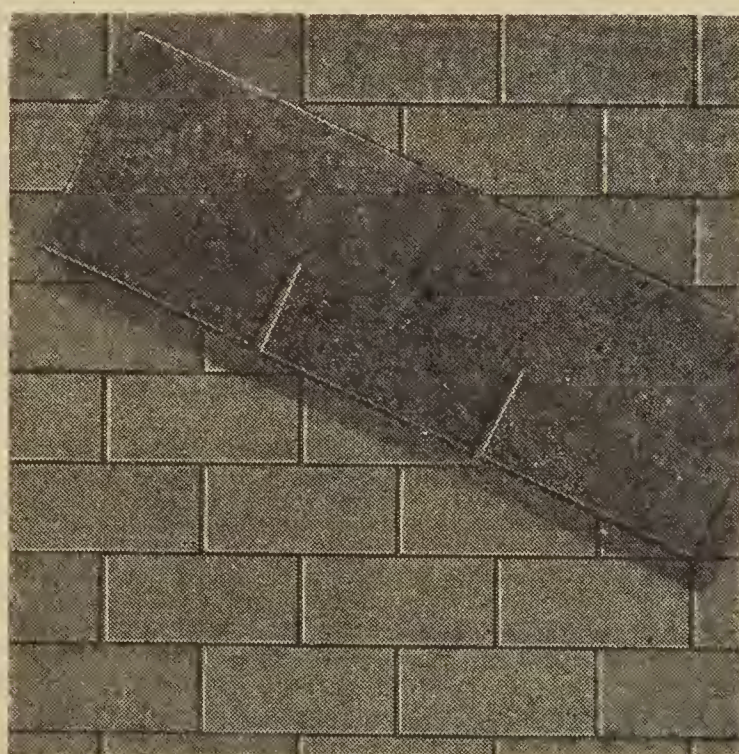


## See G.L.F. for the roofing that fits the job

**N**O matter what the roofing job—a large dairy barn, the family home, or a machine shed—your G.L.F. can supply the roofing materials that best meet your needs. The right type and the right quality for any farm roofing job. Prices are surprisingly low, because G.L.F. holds down expenses by shipping direct from the manufacturer. Ask your local G.L.F. man for estimates on the amount of roofing you will need for your buildings.



**G.L.F. ASPHALT ROOFING**



**Lock-Down Shingles . . . . .** With their double coverage, these are probably the finest asphalt shingles available for houses—as well as barns, and other farm buildings. Locking together to prevent wind damage, these easy-to-put-on shingles come in a number of permanent and attractive colors.

**Thick-Butt Shingles . . . .** These shingles provide double and triple coverage over 98% of the roof

area. The butt of the shingle is extra thick because this is the part that's "out in the weather." Long-lasting and fire-resistant—the Thick-Butt is available with either the smooth or grained surface.

# GLF

**Hexagonal Strip. . . .** A medium priced roofing that makes a neat, tight roof. Easy to apply. Several pleasing colors.

### **G.L.F. ROLL ROOFING**

For a quick-to-put-on, weathertight roof, smooth surface roofing is available in 45, 55, and 65 pound weights. Extra heavy slate surface roofing can also be obtained in 90 pound weight.

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**Steel Roofing (shown above) . . . . .** Steel roofing is ideal for long-lasting barn and shed roofs . . . especially when it carries the famous "Seal of Quality" label. A full 2-ounce coating of zinc per square foot gives double the rust-free life. The Ridge Drain design provides weathertight protection. G.L.F. "Seal of Quality" is the only steel roofing that has both of these features. Easy to lay and conveniently sized, "Seal of Quality" cuts down your roofing costs per year, because it lasts longer.

Steel roofing with the standard galvanized coating is also available at your G.L.F. Service Agency.

**Aluminum Roofing . . . . .** Not only light in weight and resistant to rust, this roofing also has the popular Ridge Drain design.

### **OTHER G.L.F. ROOFING SUPPLIES**

A complete line of steel and aluminum roofing accessories, roof coating, paints, and tools enables G.L.F. to fill all your roofing needs. Make G.L.F. your Roofing Headquarters.

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## A Harder Concrete Stave Silo offers you so much MORE for so much less money

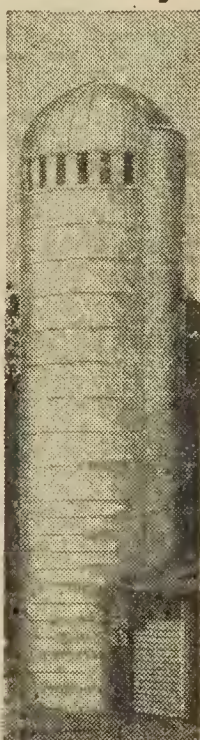
the all-over construction of the silo must withstand the pressure of the ensilage placed within it.

the silo must be convenient and efficient to use, easy and safe to climb.

the silo must have smooth, air-tight walls.

the silo must stand up against wind and storm—even fire—and last for many years.

You get all these with HARDER quality construction.



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# Farmers and a - - Billion Dollar State Business

**G**OVERNMENT in New York State is big business and farmers are important stockholders.

The cost of running the state government in New York during the current year will exceed by a considerable margin the gross agricultural income. State spending this fiscal year will exceed \$1,100,000,000. It is important to note that more than one-half or \$605,000,000. will go to the localities in what is called "State Aid."

Farmers, through the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, take an active part in determining the policies of the state and in advancing farmers' interests. This is important in the Empire State where we have within our borders 14,900,000 people—nearly one-tenth of all of the people in the United States. Farmers make up a small percentage of this total population and must work hard at the job of providing factual information in connection with policies affecting agriculture.

This short report simply lists with brief explanation some of the more important legislative developments of 1953.

**Agricultural Engineering.** \$2,500,000. appropriated for construction of the agricultural engineering building at the College of Agriculture.

**Plant Breeding.** \$4,600. appropriated to Geneva Experiment Station for plant breeding in connection with peas.

**Genesee Valley Market Authority.** \$400,000. appropriated in support of construction of modern regional market in Rochester area.

**Rabies.** Indemnities continued for cows, horses, sheep, swine and goats dying of rabies.

**Bulls.** No bull more than six months of age shall be allowed to roam on property of others without their consent.

**Potatoes.** All closed packages of potatoes must be grade-labeled under rules and regulations of Department of Agriculture and Markets.

**District Superintendents of Schools.** Salaries raised to \$6,000.

**Firearms.** Guns shall not be discharged in such manner that load crosses public highway.

**Trespassers.** Unlawful for person hunting, trapping or fishing, without permission on lands of another, not to leave immediately when requested by the owner, lessee or occupant. License shall be revoked and another license denied during ensuing year and for additional period of not more than one year at discretion of judge.

**Reckless Hunters.** Jail sentence up to one year and fine up to \$500. for any hunter found guilty of recklessly injuring a person. A hunter who recklessly kills some one will be liable to a charge of criminal negligence and conviction carries maximum penalty of five years in jail and \$1,000. fine. In signing the bill the governor said, "The penalties may appear to be severe, but the damage wrought by the reckless is a serious matter. During recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of hunting accidents."

**Raccoons.** Owners or lessees and members of their families may take raccoon at any time injuring private property.

**Reforestation.** Boards of supervisors authorized to appropriate up to \$5,000. in any year with reimbursement of 50 per cent from state.

**Garbage.** After July 1 garbage fed to animals, including poultry, must be heated to at least 212 degrees Fahrenheit for not less than 30 minutes. Garbage originating and fed on the farm is exempt. Garbage feeders must obtain permit from Department of Agriculture and Markets and accompany application with \$10. fee. Aimed at control of vesicular exanthema, cholera and trichinosis in swine.

**Intoxicated Drivers.** Driver suspected of intoxication must submit to chemical test or lose license. Results of test shall be made available to driver on request. Only duly licensed physician, acting at request of police officer, can withdraw blood for

test. Person tested shall be permitted to have a physician of his own choosing administer a test in addition to test administered at the direction of police officer.

**Intermediate School District.** Firm state aid policy adopted to implement act of 1948 for organization of Intermediate School Districts. Aim of Intermediate School District is to provide means whereby groups of schools can cooperate in improving and broadening educational opportunities for farm and rural boys and girls.

**Milk Tank Trucks.** Tank trucks picking up milk at farms for delivery to plants or markets within 100 miles are exempt from regulation by Public Service Commission.

**Golden Nematode of Potatoes.** Program aimed at control of golden nematode, together with appropriations for research and rental of infected land, continued.

**Truck License.** Registration fee is \$1.75 for "agricultural truck" and \$2.50 for commercial truck for each 500 lbs. or fraction thereof on maximum gross weight. Maximum gross weight means weight of vehicle plus weight of maximum load. Stiff penalties are provided. First violation fine of not less than \$100. nor more than \$250. or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both. Second and subsequent violations, fine not less than \$250. nor more than \$500. or by imprisonment of not more than 60 days, or both.

An "agricultural truck" shall be a truck having a maximum gross weight of 18,000 lbs. or less, owned by a person engaged in food production by means of (a) the planting, cultivation and harvesting of agricultural, vegetable and food products of the soil; (b) the raising, feeding and care of livestock, bees and poultry, or; (c) dairy farming.

Trucks registered as "agricultural trucks" shall not be used for hire.

Trucks operated by farmer, even though they exceed 18,000 lbs. gross for transportation of his products and supplies are not subject to weight-distance taxation unless used to transport for hire products other than from contiguous farms.

**Soil Conservation.** Towns, counties and municipalities are empowered to loan equipment or provide financial aid to Soil Conservation Districts engaged in erosion control which protects such public facilities as highways and bridges.

**Operators' Licenses.** Cost of operator and chauffeur licenses doubled. Operator license will now cost \$3. instead of \$1.50 for three years. Effective on expiration of current license.

**State Troopers.** Number increased from 900 to 1200. Additional troopers assigned to highway patrol and financed by increase in operator and chauffeur license fees.

**Minimum Speed.** No person shall drive motor vehicle or motorcycle at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable speed of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law. Law does not specifically define slow speed. Enforcement of law leaves much to personal opinion.

Space does not permit further explanation or discussion of the position taken by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations. A more detailed report can be found in the offices of the County Farm Bureaus.

— Edward S. Foster, Secretary New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations.

— A. A. —

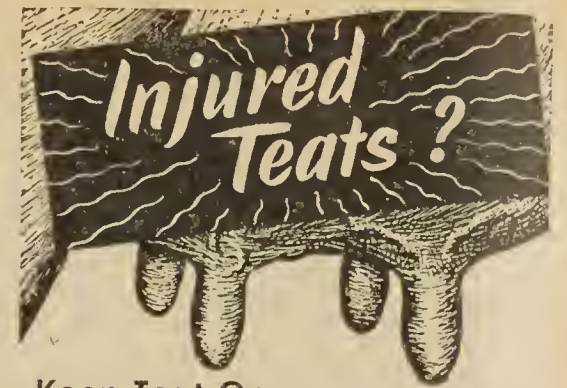
## CUT HAY EARLY

By cutting your hay at the right time this year, you'll be doing one of the most important things in making top-quality hay.

Early-cut hay is higher in protein and has a much higher feeding value than forage that is too mature when cut.

The best time to cut alfalfa or alfalfabrome grass mixtures is when the alfalfa is not over a tenth in bloom. Red clover or red clover and timothy should be cut when the clover is about half in bloom.

The longer you wait to cut after the best bloom stage, the less protein you have in the hay.



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(1 quart) enough for 4 bushels seed \$1.75

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see your local National Farm Loan Association or write: Dept. A-51, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.

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# Why So Few Soybeans In the Northeast?

By ROY WIGGANS, Cornell University

**W**ITH soybeans accounting for sixty per cent of all high protein oil seed meals in supplementing low protein concentrates for our livestock, it is a fair question to ask, "Why not soybeans?" Not only is the seed of the soybean high in protein but the entire plant when fed as a forage is comparable to alfalfa and red clover.

The above question becomes all the more acute as the production and use of home grown grains become more important with the increase in the economic pressure resulting from the small differential between the cost of production of animal products and the cash returns realized by the farmer from the sale of such products.

Soybeans have had a considerable history in the Northeast through the initial stages of introduction, experimental trials, development of new varieties, and studies of cultural requirements. However after thirty years, the 1953 estimate of soybean acreage for New York is only seven thousand compared, for example, to 654 thousand for corn. Of the corn acreage, thirty per cent or more is grown for grain with the proportion increasing yearly.

## Corn Yields Higher

When compared to any or all the grain crops as grown in New York, the record for soybean production is not too encouraging. The most obvious reason is economic, because adapted varieties are available and cultural requirements are established. Besides, a goodly number of farmers have applied these facts to the successful production of the crop. However, when a yield of 20 to 25 bushels of soybeans is contrasted with 65 to 75 bushels of corn and 30 bushels of wheat, it is not hard to understand why soybean production has increased very slowly regardless of the fact that the use of soybean oil meal in the area for the feeding of livestock has increased almost continuously. It seems to most farmers more profitable to grow corn or wheat and exchange these grains for soybean or other oil meals to balance whatever home mixed feed is used.

Besides the competition of cereal grain crops, some other factors have influenced the popularity of the crop. Its wide-spread expansion has been prevented by such factors as a limited number of adapted varieties, necessity of inoculating the seed, a more severe weed problem than in more favorable soybean producing areas, distance to processing plants if at all available, and lack of a favorable market for surpluses.

Further, satisfactory use of the unprocessed beans is limited to ruminants only.

Lack of suitable machinery, general unfamiliarity with the soybean plant, as well as unfavorable climatic and soil conditions for the highest performance of the crop have further limited the culture of the plant in the Northeast.

## Requirements Well-Known

For those who are especially interested, this crop can be grown successfully in New York and surrounding territory but it seems reasonable to conclude that soybeans will continue to be of minor importance as a grain crop in the area.

Soybeans as a forage crop offers much more promise than as a grain crop. It can be used as a green feed, as a hay crop, or for silage much as alfalfa, red clover, or other legumes are used. In addition it can be and is grown in combination with corn for silage. Soybean hay, although an excellent substitute for other legumes, is difficult to cure properly in the humid Northeast. For this reason, soybeans are seldom used for this purpose. Some fields are grown for the purpose of mixing with corn for silage at harvest time. This usage has largely been discontinued because of the extra labor involved and the difficulty of effecting a satisfactory distribution of the two crops during the ensiling process.

## Where Soybeans Fit

The practice of growing soybeans as a companion crop with corn for silage is an excellent one and offers some possibility of an increased use of the crop in the Northeast. Where corn silage is an important part of the dairy ration, soybeans can be grown with corn to the distinct advantage of the dairyman. The two crops grown together will produce approximately ten per cent more dry matter and result in a higher quality feed with a greatly increased protein content when made into silage.

In order to get these results, attention must be given to the proper varieties to grow in combination. A well chosen hybrid corn which will reach the hard dough stage at harvest time combined with an upright growing soybean which will reach a comparable stage of development can be expected to give favorable returns.

Fortunately, soybean varieties best suited for seed production in the areas of greatest concentration are the varieties best suited for growing with corn for silage. These varieties are mid-season in maturity but too late for a seed crop in New York and are upright in habit of growth. Such varieties as Lincoln, Hawkeye, and Adams are suitable for use in the more favorable and longer growing season areas while slightly earlier varieties such as Earlyana or Habaro, can be used in the shorter season areas. Wilson is not suited for combining with corn for silage because of its indeterminate habit of growth causing difficulty at harvest.

## Weed Killers Fatal

Even distribution of seed in the row, inoculation of soybean seed, and shallow planting are other essentials for success in combining the two crops. This use of soybeans has been widely practiced in some areas of New York State and doubtless would increase but for the problem of weed control. Soybeans are sensitive to most weed killers and are badly injured or killed by the chemicals commonly used to control weeds in corn. If the corn is to be sprayed, then soybeans as a companion crop is out of the picture.



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### Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

### Danger of Disease Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods — use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

### You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct post-paid if your dealer cannot supply you Price 60c, \$1.20, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

Walker Remedy Co. Waterloo, Iowa

## BABCOCK'S

### Healthy Chick News



#### Late Hatched Pullets Have Advantages, Too

There has been a big swing to pullets hatched from November through March. The increase has been mostly in December and January. We are finding that some of the really smart poultrymen are starting some chicks in May and June now because they have several advantages. Chicks hatched this time of the year usually, but not always, live better than birds hatched in the winter months. They grow into excellent birds. They are easier to hold back from getting into production too soon. They start in with a larger egg. They start in production late in the fall and early winter, allowing time for the yearlings hatched the year before to lay out their eggs and be sold for meat. They will usually lay more eggs in twelve months than birds hatched in the winter because they are less likely to moult. They will lay heavily and lay mostly all large eggs during the highest-priced months of 1954.

You do not get as quick a cash return from late-hatched pullets as you do early-hatched pullets, but over a period of 15 months of production you are likely to come out just as well and often better. The chicks can be given more room than early birds, they can be gotten on range earlier, and I think they are easier to raise. You can use the same brooding facilities that you used for early-hatched birds. Also, they make it possible for you to sell your old hens at the end of the laying year in November or December and replace them with pullets eager to do a good job for you.

Babcocks White Leghorns live well and lay for a long time. The late-hatched Babcock pullets will make you money if you give them the proper care.

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#### Free!

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Write to:

Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

## Day-Old & Started Chicks

Write for Circular and Prices  
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY

BOX 51, — — McALISTERVILLE, Pa.



## Make More Money With A Laying Shelter

By L. M. Hurd

**W**ILL I sell the yearling hens in the spring or try to keep them till fall? This is the question many poultrymen are asking themselves right now. Market reports show that the highest prices for eggs occur during the period beginning about July and running through December (see table giving 5-year average 1947-51). The peak comes in September, not in November, as it did several years ago.

More and more poultrymen are getting their replacement chicks in December, and even November, to take advantage of this situation, but here

In building a pole house, a good overhang of the roof will help prevent driving rain from beating in on the unprotected sides. Also, this provides more shade on hot days. Three or four square feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird if the birds are confined. Plenty of space provides more comfort for the birds when the weather is warm. A shelter 35 by 40 feet will accommodate 500 Leghorns or 350 Rhode Island Reds when the birds are confined. More birds can be accommodated if they are not confined.

Locate the shelter on well-drained ground and, if necessary, make a ditch

### NEW YORK FARM PRICES OF EGGS (5 yr. ave.)

| Years | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May  | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| 1947- |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 51    | 52.8 | 47.6 | 48.8 | 49.8 | 49.8 | 52   | 58.6 | 64.2 | 67.0  | 66.2 | 64.2 | 60.8 |

they run into a problem. How will they dispose of the yearling hens when the pullets come into production in April and May? Most poultrymen like to house the pullets as soon as they are ready to lay, but the yearling hens are likely to be laying at a good rate.

The easy and usual way is to sell the hens for meat, but it seems a shame to dispose of them in this manner for many of these birds, if kept, would lay all summer and well into the fall or early winter. Furthermore, they would be producing large eggs during the season of highest prices. Why not keep the hens and put them in an inexpensive laying shelter? This will increase the number of laying hens during the season of high prices. The pullets can then be moved to the houses vacated by the hens after they are cleaned and disinfected.

The best time to transfer the hens to the shelter is in late April or May. If the moving is done at night or carefully during the daytime, and the equipment in the shelter is the same, it will not interfere with production seriously. As a matter of fact, some flocks increase in production because it is more comfortable in the shelter during the hot summer months. It is not advisable to wait until late in the summer to move the birds as it is more likely to upset them at that time.

The idea of the laying shelter is not new. It was first used on the University of Massachusetts Poultry Department Farm 35 years ago and by many poultrymen throughout the New England states for years. However, the practice of starting replacement chicks earlier and earlier in the season has made the use of a shelter more important as a part of the management program.

### Low Cost Construction

The shelter does not have to be fancy. It can be made of poles set in the ground plus a good roof. A shed roof is easier to build. If the birds are confined, cover the sides with 2-inch mesh chicken wire. If they run free, then it will not be necessary to use wire on the sides. However, it might be desirable to pile some bales of straw on the windward side to give the birds more protection from high winds and rain. If the birds are used to roosts in their regular house, then roosts should be provided in the shelter. The same kind of feeders, waterers and nests should be used that they have been accustomed to in the laying house.

around it to carry away the water and prevent water from running in and making the dirt floor wet. If the house is made of poles, as has been suggested, that part of each pole that is set in the ground should be treated with a preservative. Of course, if you are fortunate enough to have locust or red cedar posts, it will not be necessary to treat them. A mechanical digger will do the job of digging the holes much easier and faster than they can be dug by hand. To prevent settling, clean all loose dirt from the holes.

### Plans Available

You can secure more information about building a pole house by writing to the Poultry Department, College of Agriculture, Cornell University and securing a leaflet entitled, "Pole Type Poultry Houses," by C. E. Ostrander and I. W. Bigalow. Also, there are plans for a shelter.

Incidentally, I might say that several poultrymen around New York State have used the pole house during the winter months. Of course, when this is done, added protection is given around the sides, and windows, similar to those used in a regular poultry house, are provided. Provision is also made for ventilation. This type of structure with a dirt floor can be built at a very low cost. Actual figures can be presented to show that a cost as low as \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hen capacity is not uncommon.

On a few farms, sheds already constructed may be used. I am thinking of one farm where the tool shed was converted to a summer laying shelter. Most of the tools were in use during the summer and there was not much need for this space until late in the fall. On still another farm, a lean-to to the barn was covered with straw and used as a summer shelter.

The hens can be kept in the shelter until late in the fall, and sold as they stop laying or transferred to other quarters if they are kept over for another year.

A shelter has other uses than the one mentioned above. During the winter, when it is empty, it may be used to house poultry equipment, or other farm equipment until the building is again needed in the early spring.

The big point about having a laying shelter is the fact that it makes it possible to carry more birds during the high egg price period. Part of the old crop and all the new crop of birds will be producing at the same time.

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## Defends Cattle Auctions

I HAVE read Doc Roberts' article under "Down The Alley" in the April 4 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I can't sit idly by without comment when such prominent men condemn our public auction markets for dairy replacements.

I feel a few helpful suggestions for improvement might be in order.

Doc Roberts insinuates that not all dairy replacements going through our public auctions are bad, but that all bad ones go through our public auctions. We have a real problem in replacement cattle with thousands continually changing hands from year to year.

But as to Dr. Roberts' statement, neither can it be solved by dairymen staying away from these sales for dealers will get them anyway. I think just as many bad ones are picked up by dealers at the farm and taken to other farms as go through our public auctions. Not many farmers will let a dealer or even another farmer pick cows out of their dairy. They tell them which ones are for sale.

Neither can every farmer afford to buy at purebred sales. In our area, just as many farmers have received bad deals at purebred sales as they have at other sales, and many more in proportion to the number of cattle involved. The purebred men don't sell their best ones either.

As to selling them sound and giving the buyer a week to keep them before giving the seller his money, I wouldn't want to be the one holding the money for a week. I believe the squeeze could be put on from both ways. One dairyman could sell a sound cow today and

she could be terribly unsound within the week with another dairyman's care. Too much can happen to a dairy cow in a week.

In my opinion, if the State Department of Agriculture wanted to do something to help dairymen obtain replacements they should make it a law and place a state or federal veterinarian at all sales to examine all cows sold for dairy replacements. A local veterinarian is no good, for he hates to say too much against a cow that may be consigned by one of his best customers. It might also be the same cow he advised the dairyman to send to the sale. Too many vets are advising dairymen to send cows to sales when they should be telling them to send them to the slaughter pen.

—W. Palmiter, Greene, N. Y.

—A. A.—

### FALL PASTURE

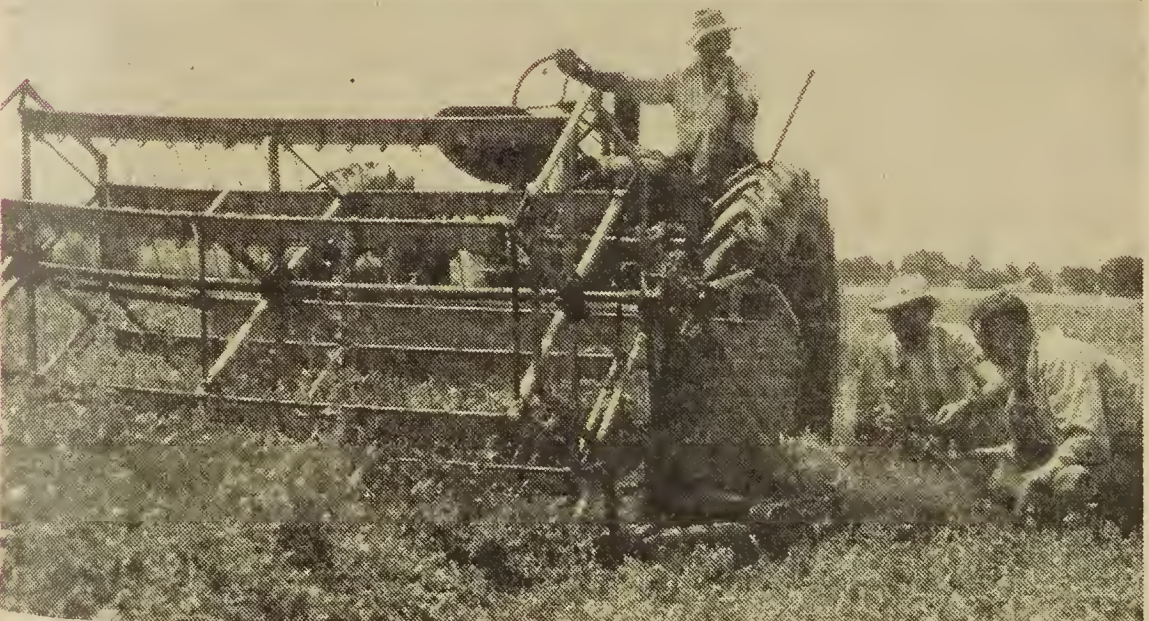
Here's a recipe to treat five cows to a big helping of late fall and early spring pasture:

Take one acre of old bluegrass pasture, two tons of lime, 10 loads of phosphated manure or 500 pounds of 5-10-10 fertilizer and 125 pounds of rye seed.

Plow and harrow well to break up old sod. Seed during August — the earlier the better—to get more fall feed. Start grazing this fall when six inches high.

Top dress early next spring with 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate. The cows should be turned on early as possible and the rye should be grazed close so it will not get ahead of the cows. This same acre of land can be seeded to sudan grass next June for midsummer pasture.

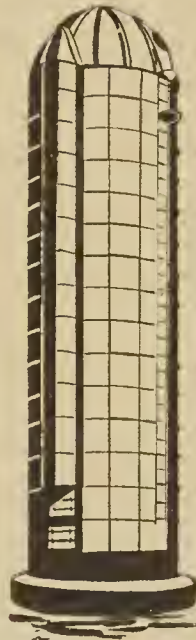
### PICKING SNAP BEANS BY MACHINE



Dr. Roy Fortier, American Can Company agronomist (right) and Reginald Thompson, W. N. Clark Co. field man, examine snap beans being harvested by the Chrisholm-Ryder picker. The machine operator is Howard L. Thompson, also of the Clark firm.

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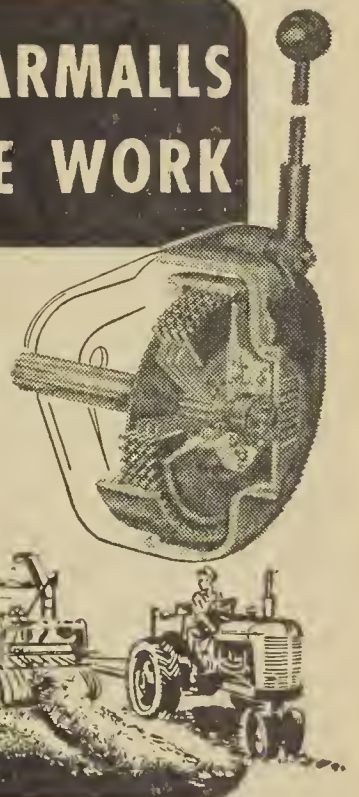
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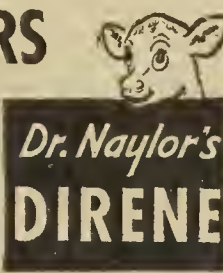
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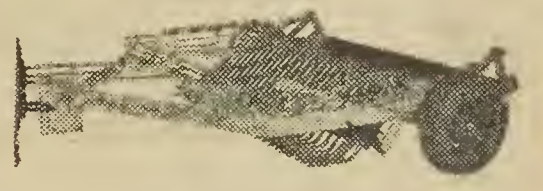
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**FOR SALE:** English Shepherd pups. Male & females, from parents that drive animals & very usefully. Make good companions. Nellie Hillman, Vincentown, N. J.

**REGISTERED** Collie Puppies. Beauties. Championship breeding. \$30.00; \$35.00—Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Penna.

**GUN SHY** dogs broken in 3 days. Secret revealed—booklet only \$1.00. Ralph Armstrong, 1305 Armour, Dept. 1, Kansas City, Missouri.

**GERMAN** Shepherd Pups, (2) male-female. AKC reg., pedigrees. Inoculated. Helinda Kennels, Reg., 1131 Main St., Vestal, N. Y. Phone 5-9374.

**BEAUTIFUL** Registered English Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents, born low heel strikers. Males \$15.00, females \$12.00. \$1.00 extra for registration paper. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, N. Y.

**BOXERS**—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40349.

**GERMAN** Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

## POULTRY

**WEIDNER** White Leghorns. Every year more poultry men turn to them for profitable production. Now booking chicks for May delivery. Charles H. Weidner and Son, Box 2, West Shokan, N. Y.

**McGREGOR** Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 7,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullover clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maline, N. Y.

**ZIMMER'S** Poultry Farm Dryden Leghorns, also 100% pure Mt. Hope Leghorns. Parmenter Reds, Red Rock Cross. Pullover clean. They live, lay, pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Guilfordville, N. Y.

**BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS** make great layers. We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

**MARSHALL'S** repeat orders speak for themselves. That's why our hatchery continues to grow. Marshalls Red Rock Crosses and Babcock strain Leghorns lay lots of large eggs. You'll like the way they live and grow. We are now hatching Rhode Island Red chicks from one of the highest egg production strains in the country. Write or call today for our fine descriptive catalog. Marshall Brothers, R.D. 5A, Ithaca, N. Y. Ph. 9082.

**PICHQUALITY** Leghorns, 40 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullover clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalogs. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y.

**WHITE ROCKS** are the ideal farm chicken. Our birds are good layers. Fine for broilers and fryers because they are fast feathering and fast growing. They supply the present demand for quality meat with white feathers. Write for prices and hatching dates. Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, New York.

**HAMPS** That Lay are Hamps that pay. Order from Ebenwood Farm today. Send now for free catalog. Ebenwood Farm, Box B-50, West Bridgewater, Mass.

**SPECIAL PRICES** For 15 Days, Baby Chicks: Rocks, Reds, Crosses, guaranteed all heavies. No legorns, \$7.95-100; \$15.00 per 200. Order from this advertisement COD. Kline's Chickery, Strausstown 2, Penna.

**SPECIAL OFFER.** 10 Free Chicks. Day old broiler chicks. Table assortment or hatchery surplus. These chicks are No. 1 AAA. No culls or cripples. All chicks come from reliable hatcheries. Rocks, Leghorns, Reds, Crosses or assorted. Guaranteed all good chicks. Our choice sex and breed. Only \$2.95 per 100, \$5.00 per 200, plus all shipping charges. Order from this ad COD. Will ship at once. Kline's Chickery, Strausstown 10, Pa.

**100% MT. HOPE** Leghorn pullets \$34.00 per hundred. Also heavy breeds and started chicks. All U.S. approved pullover clean. The best regardless of price. Order now. Husted's Poultry Farm, Greenville, N. Y.

**SENSATIONAL** Cut Price Values! Egg bred chicks. 10 extra with every 100 ordered. U.S. approved, pullover passed. 28 pure and cross breeds. Pullets or cockerels. Low as \$6.90 per 100, up. Write for circular and price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio Dept. AA.

**FOR HIGH** Egg Production: White Rocks and Red Rock Cross. For Quick Broiler Profits: Nichols New Hampshire and Arbor Acres White Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. NY-US approved pullover clean. Springbrook Poultry Farm, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Phone 820J2.

**SPECIAL** Bargains! Left overs, assorted heavies, no legorns, \$7.95 per 100, plus postage. Strong, healthy chicks, no culls, no cripples. U. S. approved, pullover passed. Send money order for prompt shipments. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

**BABY CHICKS** \$5.75-100 plus postage COD. Hampshire, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, heavy breeds. No legorns. Hockman Chicks, Milesburg 12, Pa.

**HOBART** Poultry Farm, Leghorns exclusively performance proven on the farms of our customers. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

**McINTYRE** White Rocks. Every chick sired by an R.O.P. male with dams official records of 250-321 eggs. N.Y.-U.S. certified and pullover clean. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

**WHITE** Baby Turkeys 30c. Immediate Delivery. Yainauskas, Fultonville, N. Y.

## TURKEYS

**TURKEY POULTS**—New sensational Nebraskans, best for market at any age. Also White Hollands, Bronze, and Beltsville Whites. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y. Ph. C.M. 3-0427.

**BELTSVILLE** White and Nebraskan Poulters from our own layers only. Photo circular free. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

## GEESE

**EMDEN** Geese. Big whites. Pairs \$18.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

**PILGRIMS** — Breeders, Goslings, eggs. Free pamphlet. W. U. Schwalge, Lake Zurich, Illinois.

**GOSLINGS** Large Gray Toulouse \$1.50. Not less than five—order now. William Gronwaldt, Germantown, New York.

**PUREBRED** Pilgrim geese, guaranteed hatching eggs \$1.00 each. Goslings, breeders, popular prices. Beth-Hone Farm, Bethany Road, Honesdale, Pa. Phone 689J12.

**BABY GEESE**—Hardy, easily raised White China, Emden. Excellent weeders. Reasonable. Postpaid. Latest goose booklet 10c. Circular free. Northside Farm, RFD, West Rutland, Vermont.

**TOULOUSE** goslings \$1.50. Write quantity prices. Breeders. H. Nava, So. Hanover, Mass.

**TOULOUSE** Goslings. 12 to 24 \$1.35 each. Smaller and larger lots sold. Send for prices and folder. Schindler Goose Ranch, Walkkill, N. Y.

## DUCKS

**BABY DUCKS**—The famous L.I. White Pekin ducklings. \$30.00 per 100 in lots of 200 or more. Send for circular. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y. Ph. C.M. 3-0427.

**DUCKS** for Profit, and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings \$8.50. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

**DUCKLINGS** Giant Pekins \$30.00-100, Superior Strain White Indian Runners \$30.00, Standard Strain \$25.00, Fawns \$28.00. Less 100 add 2c each. Rouens \$50.00. Buffs \$40.00, Aylesburys, Blue Swedish, Cayugas, Toulouse and China Goslings. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Pennsylvania.

## GUINEAS

**FINEST** White African Guinea keets booked now for early summer delivery. Idle Wild Farm, Pomfret Center, Conn.

**WHITE** guineas; Muscovies and Mallards. Pine View Farm, Georgetown, Delaware.

## HAY

**STRAW** and top quality hay delivered subject to your inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain R. D. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

## SEED POTATOES

**FOR SALE:** Certified White or smooth Rural seed potatoes. Also certified blight resistant Kennebecs. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

## SEEDS

**EMPIRE** Birdfoot Trefoil Seed—Certified \$1.75 per lb.; Commercial \$1.60 per lb. Minimum order 10 lbs. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, N. Y.

## BULBS

**DAHLIAS**—Sell out of unnamed stock. \$2.00 dozen. Hillside Gardens, Walkkill, New York.

**CHOICE** old-fashioned dahlia tubers. Mixed, mostly purple. 12 for \$1.00. Mixed Glads 50 for \$1.00. Postpaid. Howard Snyder, Lisbon, N. Y.

## PLANTS

**VIGOROUS** State inspected Vermont grown Latham red raspberry plants large 2 year size 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.00; 500, \$40.00; 1,000, \$75.00, medium size Latham's 1/2 price. Raspberries are very profitable as a cash crop and easy to grow. My plants have a heavy fibrous root system and adapted for the Northeast. Instructions included, postpaid. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

**BERRY** Plant "Special," 12 Latham red raspberries, 12 Indian Summer everbearing red raspberries. Both bearing age. 75 Premier strawberries—June bearing. 25 Gem everbearing strawberries. Above collection \$4.99 postpaid. Also Premier strawberry plants \$1.90-100, Latham red raspberries \$1.75-12, Indian Summer everbearing red raspberries \$1.95-12. Both bearing age. All orders freshly dug. Postpaid. Emmett Jennett, West Chazy, N. Y.

**CERTIFIED** Superfection or Gem strawberry plants 100-\$3.50; Premier 100-\$2.50. Latham raspberries 100-\$6.00 postpaid. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York.

**STRAWBERRY** & Raspberry plants. Free catalog. 34 varieties. Fresh dug. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pa.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**EXPERIENCED** Farmer desires manager's job on Dairy Farm. Operated own dairy fifteen years and Artificial Breeding two years. Available May 15. Box 514-ND, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED

**HELP** wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

June 6 Issue.....Closes May 22  
June 20 Issue.....Closes June 5  
July 4 Issue.....Closes June 19  
July 18 Issue.....Closes July 3

## HELP WANTED

**MEN'S** School of Nursing: Pennsylvania Hospital prepares 11. S. and College graduates, 18 to 35 yrs. old, for Registered Nurse examination. 3 yr. course. Maintenance and allowance. LeRoy N. Craig, R.N., 4101 Market St., Philadelphia.

**FARMER**—for dairying of registered Holsteins. Excellent wages and home with all modern conveniences. Must be well recommended. Dan Ames—15 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

**UNUSUAL** opportunity for a single or young, married man to become established in dairy farming. Good wages and a share in livestock. A modern house or room and board furnished. Modern equipment. Location, Southwestern New York. Box 514-RT, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

## WANTED TO BUY

**WANTED**—Wool and Pelts. Highest market prices paid. Ship direct. Paul Baratier, Parish, N. Y.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

**ON SNAPSHOT** Days—Remember Ray's. With this ad —any 8-12 or 16 exposure roll developed, including Raytone King Size print from each negative, for only 35c. America's Quality Finishers since 1920. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. NE, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

## WOMEN'S INTEREST

**RUG STRIPS**—100% wool, lightweight, assorted shades, long strips, 5 lbs. \$3.25. Pastel assortment 4 lbs. \$3.23. Quiltmakers—Best assortment of large flowered prints color-fast, latest patterns —7 lbs. \$2.25. Extra large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

**AMAZING** Clothing Bargains \*\*Free Catalog\*\* Save 50% —Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.09 shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99c, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.99 macinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets, etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

**PINKING** Shears, only \$2.00 postpaid. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock. Guaranteed super value or refund. A. Hardy Sales, Box 155, Claremont, New Hampshire.

**CHURCH** GROUPS—Raise funds easily! Free catalogue. Complete credit. Over 50 useful, unusual money-makers. Reb Products, Dept. 531, Oneonta, N. Y.

**BANQUET** Roll Table Paper for your Church or Grange suppers. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury Vermont.

**MAKE** your old chrome dinette set new with modern plastic seats and backs direct from factory—write for folders giving prices and styles. A. E. Gautier Woodworking, Box E East Brookfield, Mass.

**RAISE** Funds Quickly for Church or Club. New interesting plan. Write for free sample naming organization interested. Brisko, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

**PRINTED** Cotton Quilting Remnants, (quilted) 8 inches to 15 inches wide, 40 inches long. \$3.20 per pound, minimum order 25 pounds, postage extra. Salzberg, 366 Washington Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

**RIBBONS**—3 Bargain Bunches, only \$1.00 postpaid. 90-100 feet each bunch. Assorted colors, widths, qualities. All good lengths. Wonderful for gift tying, hair-bows, lingerie, dressmaking Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

## REAL ESTATE

**WILL SELL** or Rent my 100 acre farm in Hebron, Maine, or will consider a partner who can invest at least \$5,000.00 in stock, equipment & repairs. For further details write to: M. A. Beauchair, 75 Prentice Rd., Levittown, N. Y.

**STROUT** Farm Catalog—Free! Farms, homes, businesses, etc. Over 3200 bargains described, 31 states. World's largest, 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

**ACRES**, 268, improved road, near town. Bath area, modern buildings. 40 head of Holstein cows. Tools. \$20,000.00. Others, Home Agency, 191 Virginia Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

**235 ACRES**, 100 tillage, modern home, barn, 57 stanchions, fully equipped with new machinery. 1/4 mile village. \$33,000.00. Terms. Nelson Frank, owner or Cynthia Monson, Broker, Deposit, N. Y. Phone 155.

**5 ROOM** bungalow, all improvements. 5 acres land. John Griffin, Codefroy, New York.

**FOR SALE:** Farm for poultry or vegetables, 70 acres, fine range, brick house with automatic heat & usual conveniences. Modern hen house, other poultry buildings on hard road in lovely surroundings. Near educational center. Equipment, machinery & tools. Write Robert Schoonmaker, R.D. 1, Amherst, Mass. Tel. 233W.

**POULTRY** Farm. Capacity 2,000 layers. Modern buildings, equipped price \$20,000.00. Write for information. Box 82, Milton, Delaware.

**148 ACRES** dairy farm, Chenango County. Macadam road. Drive-through barn, 12 room house, spring water, electricity. 50 acres tillable, 98 acres pasture. Maple sugar grove. Brook and stream. School bus service. Price \$14,000.00 cash. Write Mrs. Franklin O'Dea, Monroe St., Watkins Glen, New York.

**300 ACRES**, 50 stanchion drive-through barn, buildings. \$28,000.00. Box 978, Poughkeepsie, New York.

## HONEY

**NEW HONEY:** Choice Clover Comb, New York's finest. Case 24 combs \$7.98 per case. Wildflower liquid 60 lbs. \$7.80, 2 60-lb. cans \$15.00. Above prices F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

## ADDITIONAL ADS

Continued on Opposite Page





By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**I**T SEEMS TO ME that the so-called little American farmer has become the "forgotten man." He owns a few hundred or less acres of land that should be farmed and that generally have been for generations. He has never, either singly or as a whole, produced enough milk, wheat, corn, cotton, or butter to create the tremendous surpluses that have been brought on before, and which now again are bringing bad times to agriculture.

Some people seem to enjoy saying or writing that 10% of our farmers produce 70%, 80%, or 90% of our food, depending upon who says it. From there, even allowing for inaccuracies,

it is very simple to eliminate some 15 million small farmers, their farms, their families and the food they produce and use. Those who talk that way seem to be sure of their position. However, they do not mention what they would do with these farms or the folks on them.

The point is clear in any case, that if a small percentage of big farmers is producing the greatest percentage of food, then the big boy is the one to blame for food surpluses. Yet all Government subsidies and so-called gratuities have been placed on the very products that the big farmers can produce in such surplus.

Let us use the sheep and lamb industry as an example of what happens when the little farmer and the little flock owner are forgotten. When the government forgot wool, and forgot, in its army purchases, to include lamb as well as beef and pork, the little flock owner began to get rid of his sheep flocks.

The big rancher seemed to be o.k. with his cheap range, volume production, etc., and did not fight. But within a year or two his outlet for ewe replacements and feeder lambs from little farmers was lost and he too was swallowed up and the entire sheep and lamb industry in this country was ruined (and still is), and will continue to be until the little farm flock owner gets back into sheep again.

That is the danger all agriculture faces, Mr. Benson, unless your new farm program once again recognizes the little farmer or at least pays less homage to the big surplus producer. Another danger — if 90% of present farmers do go to the city for jobs, or a sizeable percentage of them, can the city absorb them after losing their farm purchasing power, their own living now produced on the farm, and their production that feeds many others? Surplus people in cities during the depression proved worse than surplus food on farms. It could happen again.

Our good, new cabinet member for Agriculture, Mr. Benson, has said that he is going into the country to hold hearings before setting up the new program for agriculture. May he find the true picture, that the little farmers, their holdings, their families and their work are still "the backbone of America" and will continue to be. That is my reason for writing this.

— A. A. —

## HOME FOOD PRODUCTION

The average American now consumes about 380 eggs, 25-30 pounds of poultry, roughly 150 pounds of meat and 750 pounds of milk each year. Most New York farmers procure much of these foods at home to supply their family needs. Some farms could, however, produce much more of their own meat supply without much change in farm routine. Meat preservation is much easier today too, now that freezing is available to most farm families.

—George H. Wellington

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

FOR SALE: Pasteurizing equipment in excellent condition; also irrigating system. Write for particulars. Riverside Dairy, Bellows Falls, Vt.

SURGE Milking Parlor, four stalls, good condition. Ready to install. William Cole, Johnson, Vt. Phone 12-12.

NEW AND USED Tractor Parts for 150 different models, describe your needs—we sell cheap—write for immediate quotation, satisfaction guaranteed. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

SILOS AND PARTS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government and excess inventory, power plants, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

BALERS, Combines, Choppers, silo fillers, plows, rakes, spreaders, grain binders, corn binders, tractors & harrows. Covering 7 acres. Priced to sell. Don Howard, Canandaigua, New York.

## Get TYPE Too From NYABC Breeding!



**M**OST dairymen know about the proven average increases in production of daughters of the sires of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc. over their dams. And most dairymen know how well daughters of NYABC sires do in show ring winnings.

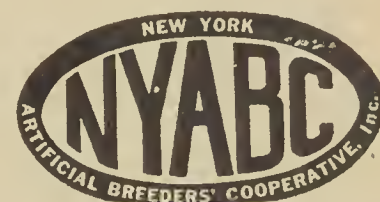
Recently available information shows a high average type classification of daughters of NYABC dairy sires. For example, 80 Holstein bulls used by NYABC with 1,814 daughters, from both natural and artificial service, have been officially classified with an average score of 80.03, compared to 16,696 Holstein daughters with HIR records officially classified with an average score of 80.7.

Careful selection of all NYABC sires places emphasis on type of milking daughters, their living dams, and all the bull's progeny.

It's one more assurance for you that YOUR BEST BUY IN BREEDING is to NYABC sires of all five dairy breeds available in New York and Western Vermont through 170 skilled, experienced breeding technicians in local, farmer-owned breeding associations affiliated with

## Giant Cattle Show!

July 31st and August 1st are the dates of the **THIRD ANNUAL NYABC COMPETITIVE CATTLE SHOW** to be held in conjunction with the **13th ANNUAL MEETING**. Plan now to enter your daughters of NYABC sires. Look for more complete details soon.



Box 528-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

## 45 — REGISTERED — 45 JERSEY HEIFERS

Tri-County Jersey Cattle Club  
2nd Annual Heifer Sale

June 6, 1953

1:00 P.M. Fairgrounds

COBLESKILL, NEW YORK

(Half way between Albany and Binghamton on route 7)

Most of these heifers are bred for fall freshening. All are from the leading herds in the Tri-County area and represent some of the most popular breeding today. One is a daughter of Tristram Challenger, now owned by High Lawn Farm and purchased from Nash and Sweet, Oregon. Several granddaughters from sires such as Design for Sibely Farms, Masterman Golden Jolly, Welcome Volunteer, etc.

A few calves excellent for 4-H and FFA work.

Write for Catalog!

MR. and MRS. IRVING ROBERSON  
OTEGO — — NEW YORK

## For Investment in DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CERTIFICATES

All Series Available for Sale

What am I bid for ALL or ANY PART of \$10,000. Face Amount? If bid is satisfactory will ship certificates to your bank for delivery to you against payment.

ELAINE G. MILLER

P. O. Box 361

Ellenville, N. Y.

CRAINE'S THE NAME



**YOUR FARM** deserves a Craine. Prices are lower than you'd expect. Easy terms. Write for details.

Craine, Inc., 523 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.



# CRAINE SILOS

Reuben Clapper, R. 3, Jefferson, N. Y.

## Ringwood Farms, Ltd., Herefords

ANNUAL SALE, MAY 23rd at the farm.

Selling 48 bred heifers and 10 bulls 14 to 18 months of age. All animals sired by sons of Del Zento 1st, Tealdo Rupert 12th and sons of CKCruiser D-34th.

## GEORGE RODANZ

Stouffville

Ontario

**MOVING?** So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**FARMERS**, Dealers, Gardeners save \$\$\$\$\$\$ & hundreds & thousands of lives. Always deal with Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill—Kaiser-Henry J & Farm Machinery Kling. Clip & save this adv. Tell friends & neighbors. For Sale—On your terms (I hope). New or used tractors—balers—combines—plows—discs—rakes—autos—trucks—mowers—garden tractors—lawn mowers—wagons—elevators—bulldozers—trailers—low-boys. Free delivery—name price & terms you think you should pay. Write or phone Phil Gardiner, person to person at Mullica Hill, N. J. 5-4831 or 5-6291 or 5-4444. Real low cut prices on several new and used items of mounted equipment such as Ferguson or Ford 2 bottom plows, 2 way plows, corn planters, spring tooth harrows, pick up discs, cultivators, etc. New John Deere B with power troll & roll-o-matic & extras \$1,695.00. New Case SC with many accessories \$1,695.00. Farmall Cubs, Super A, Super C, Fords, Massey Harris Pony—most others. New John Deere baler with motor, \$2,395.00. McCormick 45T power take off baler—used—looks new, \$1,495.00. New Holland 77 — faded by the weather—big discount. Make us offer on: New Idea 2 row corn picker, New General Implement 2 row corn picker, New John Deere & Case corn binders. Baler twine. 85 used automobiles \$45.00 up—nearly new Henry J—famous penny a mile car that owners claim 35 miles per gallon. Riding garden or small farm tractors—\$295.00 and up. Terms—No money down or some money down or cash talks. Any tractor or machine you desire—contact Gardiner 10 acres new & used machinery & automobiles, Mullica Hill, N. J. Broke parties sympathized with—millionaires catered to — average man idolized. Young beautiful blondes—don't deal here — our salesmen too fickle.

LEATHER, cloth sewing machine—shop or farm—cheap. Arthur Marschner, Roulette, Pa.

1947 FARMALL M tractor, excellent condition, good tires, one owner. Phone 116F3. Paul Schaeffer, Schoharie, New York.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime — Seed — Factory to you. Price saves \$100.00. Sizes 3 to 14 foot, 11as sturdy long-lasting construction—special hitch—no clog agitator—gives exact spreading — 50 to 8000 lbs. per acre. Iron clad guarantee—12,000 working in 28 states. Send for free booklet. Mooreven, Swedesboro 3, N. J.

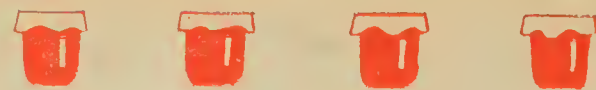
KNIVES: Silo Filler—Field Harvester—Baler. Save up to 1/2 and more. Forged tool steel edge. Direct from factory as made for leading manufacturers. Papec N or 81 and Blizzard 5019, \$3.00 each. Papec L or 127 and Blizzard 6010, \$3.66 each. Papec K or 158, \$4.33 each. Case, John Deere, Skyline, New Holland, Bellinger, Bradley, \$4.00 each. McCormick-Deering silo and hay chopper, \$4.00 each. Baler slicing knives, \$5.00 each. Thousands used on money back guarantee. Immediate delivery, United States postage paid (COD \$1.00). Agricultural Knives, 51 Lock St., Baldwinsville, New York.

LOOKING For A Silo? For the kind of silage that will produce the most profits buy a Silver Shield Steel Silo with performance guaranteed. Be prepared for next year's crop and receive an early order discount by ordering your silo now. Universal Steel Silo Company, Box 361-A, Red Creek, N. Y.

CEDAR POSTS pointed for driving. Five foot electric fence stakes 15c each at yard. Write or telephone for prices of other silo posts or poles. Murray Snell, Marcellus, New York, Ten miles from Syracuse. Phone 683221. Closed Sunday.



# JAMS • JELLIES



and

# PRESERVES



By LUCILLE BREWER

## CHERRY JAM

- 4 cups (2 pounds) sour cherries, pitted
- 7 cups sugar
- 1 bottle Certo

Follow directions in the Certo recipe leaflet, and use fully ripe sour red cherries. Makes about 11 six-ounce glasses.

For those who prefer to make their

Three good rules to remember are to use fresh, fully ripe fruit, cook rapidly to retain its flavor and bright color—and don't try to make too much at one time!

Put the fruit in a preserving kettle and add  $\frac{3}{4}$  as much sugar by measure, mixing thoroughly. Bring to a boil quickly and cook rapidly until jam sheets from edge of spoon. Remove from fire and let stand 5 minutes. Stir, and turn into glasses. Paraffin hot jam at once.

It requires but a few minutes to reach the "sheet test." This is a delicious jam with the color and characteristic flavor of ripe, red currants and raspberries. Long cooking destroys both the flavor and color.

## FRESH RASPBERRY JAM

- 1 quart fully ripe raspberries
- 1 cup sugar

Mix well and boil 6 minutes. Remove from fire, add 2 cups sugar, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Cover. Let stand over night. Stir fruit mixture thoroughly and turn into clean, cold jars and seal.

## GOOSEBERRY AND RHUBARB JAM

- 1 medium orange
- 1 pint rhubarb, cut in small pieces (do not peel)
- 1 pint ripe gooseberries
- 3 cups sugar
- 1 cup water

Cut the peel from the orange in quarters, lengthwise. Place quarters on top of each other and cut in thin strips. Cook covered in the water until tender. Chop the gooseberries. Chop orange in small pieces. Combine all ingredients. Cook rapidly until thick and clear. Turn into glasses and cover with hot paraffin. Makes about 4 medium glasses.

## CURRENT JELLY

Extract juice as directed. (See "How to Make Jelly" in box below.) Follow directions for making jelly, using  $\frac{3}{4}$  as much sugar as juice by measure.

## CURRENT AND RED RASPBERRY JAM

Use an equal measure of currants and raspberries. Crush the currants.

fruit combinations without the addition of pectin, here are some of my treasured recipes:

## EIGHT-MINUTE STRAWBERRY PRESERVES

Avoid using overripe berries. Use one-fourth more sugar than berries by measure. Mix the sugar and the berries in a kettle. Use a wooden spoon and mix carefully to avoid crushing. Place the kettle over the heat, and bring the contents quickly to the boiling point. Stir the fruit to prevent sticking to the kettle. Allow it to boil rapidly for 8 minutes. Remove from fire. Let stand 10 minutes, stirring the preserves twice.

Fill clean hot jars and seal them at once. There may be an excess of syrup which may be sealed and used for sauces and in beverages.

If carefully handled, the berries keep their shape and are plump, with the rich red color and luscious flavor of fresh strawberries.

**E**VERY good cook knows the host of possibilities in jellies, jams, etc.—how they bring a sparkle to a colorless meal, how they can help out a hurry-up dessert, give an extra touch of goodness to cookies, cakes and tarts, and appear in unexpected places—stuffed celery, omelet, sauces, toppings and in sandwich combinations.

Preserves, marmalades, jams, conserves, jellies—meals wouldn't be half so much fun without them! Each product has its own special characteristic and appeal. In case you have difficulty in keeping some of these terms straight, here is how to distinguish them:

**Preserves**—One or more fruits may be used. If small, fruit may be left whole. Large fruits like peaches and pears are usually quartered. Quinces and large sweet apples are sliced. The finished product has enough syrup to surround the fruit.

**Jam**—One or more fruits may be used, cooked to a shapeless mass. Large fruits are cut in small pieces. In the finished product, pieces of fruit are not distinct.

**Conserve**—Always made of two or more fruits, which, with the exception of berries are cut in small pieces. Nuts and raisins may be added but are not essential to a conserve.

**Marmalade**—One or more fruits may be used. The fruit is cut in pieces, usually sliced, which in the finished product remain distinct throughout the syrup. Orange marmalade is an excellent example.

## Don't Make a Big Batch

Success or failure in making these depends upon a few simple facts. Fruit should be fresh and fully ripe. Avoid making large quantities, and cook rapidly to retain the flavor and bright color of the fruit. With the exception of preserves, which are syrupy, they (jams, conserves, and marmalade) should be jelly-like in consistency, but not firm enough to hold their shape when turned onto a plate as jelly does. All these products—marmalade, jam and the like—when finished have a clear, glossy appearance, and when this point is reached, cooking should cease.

Every jelly maker, no matter how experienced, has had the discouraging experience of putting hours of hard

work, perfect fruit, and sugar into the making of jelly that refused to "jell" or that was tough or gummy. The old proportions, used successfully many, many times before, have suddenly and apparently without reason gone wrong. Lack of skill is by no means sure to be the answer. The variables in jelly making are beyond the jelly-maker's control.

Many difficulties can be traced to the fruit pectin, the substance which makes jellies "jell" or causes them to set. All fruits contain it, but in varying amounts. Such fruits as strawberries and pineapple contain too little pectin to be used for jelly by themselves and fruits vary in their pectin content from year to year. The same fruits may vary in pectin content in different parts of the country, and they always vary at different stages of ripeness. All this makes jelly-making somewhat risky, for its success depends upon a certain relation between pectin, sugar, and acid.

## Success Every Time

This helps explain why commercial pectins such as Certo and Sure-Jell are so popular. These products, which are pure fruit pectin of known and unvarying jellying strength, bring the chief variable under control. Recipes developed from these products for each fruit make it possible to get successful jellies and jams, not sometimes, but every time. Commercial pectin makes all fruits easy to jell, gives more finished glasses, saves time, fruit and money.

Remember—every fruit is different, and each has its own recipe. Use the recipe and the pectin specified with the directions that come with the commercial pectin you buy. There are more than 80 carefully tested recipes in the leaflet that comes with the bottled pectin, and at least 50 in the powdered pectin leaflet. All of the recipes are excellent, but if I had to pick two of my early-season favorites, I would choose these:

## PINEAPPLE AND RHUBARB JAM

- 1 pound rhubarb
- 1 medium pineapple
- 1 box Sure-Jell
- 5 cups sugar

Use fresh pineapple and fully ripe, red-stalked rhubarb. Follow directions in Sure-Jell leaflet. This amount makes 8 six-ounce glasses.

## How To Make Jelly

**Extraction of the Juice.** Select ripe fruit. Practically all fruits require cooking for the extraction of the juice. Such fruits as apples should not be peeled or cored. Remove blossom and stem ends. Cut in small pieces. Cover with water, and simmer, covered, 15 minutes. Juicy fruits should be cooked in a small amount of water until tender. Place the fruit in a jelly bag or a yard-square of cheesecloth, several layers thick, spread over a colander. Set this in a bowl. Bring corners of cloth together. Twist the bag, press with masher or heavy wooden spoon to extract juice.

**Prepare Jelly Glasses.** Wash glasses and tin covers in soapy water, scald and drain.

**Measure Ingredients.** Use a standard 8-ounce or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint cup and level measures in measuring both sugar and juice. Measure sugar into bowl, to add later. Measure exact amount of juice into 5 to 6-quart sauce pan.

**Cook Jelly Rapidly.** Place pan containing juice over high heat. When juice boils add sugar, stirring mixture until sugar is dissolved. Cook rapidly. If you are using bottled or powdered pectin, follow exactly the recipes that come with it. Each type of pectin has its own carefully tested recipes which must be followed exactly.

To test the jelly, take up a small amount of the juice in a spoon, allow it to drop from the side of the spoon. When the drops flow together and sheet from the spoon, the jelly is done and should be removed from the heat at once.

**Skim and Pour.** Skim off foam with metal spoon, and pour at once into glasses, leaving about  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space at top of each.

**Paraffin at once.** Cover jelly with a layer of hot paraffin which has been melted in a small pot over hot water. Cover glasses when cool. Store.



# Along The South Hill Road

My Recipe File - - By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

**S**TRAIGHTENING my recipe file is like looking over a diary of twenty years or so of married life. Each recipe brings to mind some of the times when it was made and some recipes remind me of special occasions.

There's the cake recipe I struggled with when I was learning to bake, and there is the recipe for raised rolls that didn't raise when I first tried them. My only mistake was that I scalded the yeast along with the milk. It seems funny thinking about it now, but when I recall my early fumbling attempts at cooking, I'm sure Nature gives young people good appetites and digestions with just such a contingency in mind. Dad could never endure today some of the meals we ate our way through twenty years ago.

Being blessed with a perfect mother-in-law, I didn't resent it...much... when occasionally Dad would say, "My mother used to make the best rice pudding!" or, "I wish you could have seen the strawberry shortcake Mom made!" or, looking distastefully at the white and lumpy flour paste I was serving in the gravy bowl, "Why can't you make cream gravy like, etc. etc.?" At first, I used to rush to her for recipes and comfort, but I gradually came to believe that memory seasons food, too, and learned to make my own way.

Here's the old family wedding cake recipe, just as it was copied from the crumbling yellowed old pages of the ancient cookbook: 12 eggs, 1 lb. of butter, 4 cups bread flour, 1 lb. of sugar, 1 lb. of English currants, ½ lb. of seeded raisins, ½ lb. of citron, 1 tsp. cloves, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 2 tsp. nutmeg. It is no dessert to whip up a half hour before supper, as Sister and I found the time we made it for Grandpa and Grandma's fifty-fifth wedding anniversary. It contains no baking powder and depends on hours of beating by hand to make it light. It's better to set aside a whole day for that one and make it weeks ahead, as it mellows with aging.

Some of these cards should be copied over, but I treasure them because they

are in the handwriting of the people who gave them to me. There's Aunt Frances' molasses cookie recipe which makes those big, butter-plate size soft molasses cookies, and Aunt Delia's recipe for beet salad relish, which is so simple, colorful and delicious that I always make cans of it at 'end of garden' time and serve it like a salad with winter meals:

## AUNT DELIA'S BEET SALAD RELISH

- 1 quart chopped cabbage
- 1 quart red beets, chopped after boiling tender
- 2 cups sugar
- 1 cup ground fresh horse radish
- 1 teaspoon black pepper
- 1 tablespoon salt

Vinegar to cover—seal in jars

Some of these recipes, like Aunt

Frances', say "spices to taste," or "flour for a stiff batter," and leave a lot to the cook's imagination. Sister likes definite measurements when she tries her hand at cooking and steers away from those that advise a pinch of this and that, but as Mr. Churchill of Andover, N. H., said in a recent letter, "You tell that daughter of yours that if nobody ever ventured, they'd still be plowing with a crooked stick."

While I have the cards out, I'll copy some of my favorites for my niece who is being married and start a recipe file for her. I hope twenty years from now, when she is looking over her recipes, she will be able to file away twenty years of busy, happy living, as I am doing today.



## RECIPE FOR SLEEP

By ELAINE V. EMANS

When worry-butterflies, pursued  
With stubborn diligence, elude  
The net of sleep, and there is not  
In all the bed a single spot  
That's either cool or comfortable,  
And counting sheep is more than dull,  
Remember lovely drowsy things:  
Plush bees in clover, wind that sings  
The smallest tune to a sleeping hill,  
And all the murmurings that spill  
From lazy brooks, and every bird  
Goodnight in cedars you have heard.  
And have no doubt one gentle sound  
Or the other will presently wrap you  
'round.



## The miles that come in cans

Not too long ago, you took "pot luck" when you bought oil for your car. It all came out of a big drum. Whether you got the right weight and grade was often a matter of luck. Today, there are hundreds of different lubricants. Each is engineered to do a specific job in your car. Each is identified clearly for you in an attractive, tamper-proof can.

Oil, of course, isn't the only automotive product that comes in cans today. There are anti-freezes, windshield cleaners, tire-repair kits, nuts and bolts for minor repair jobs. Also waxes and car wash. These are just a few of the products that fill the millions of cans used

in New York every year.

All are important contributions to the miles of happy motoring you enjoy. Moreover, they bring to American life economic benefits you probably never even thought of. Thousands of jobs, for example, are created. Purchasing power is increased. New businesses are able to get started.

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**American Can Company**



CONTAINERS . . . to help people live better

DRIVE CAREFULLY—the life you save may be your own

## TODAY IN Aunt Janet's Garden

### Phlox Best Bet for Summer

IT SIMPLY does not pay to be too tender-hearted about rooting out phlox that are off-color or do not open properly. Long ago I brought myself to the point of getting rid of seedlings. They usually have a touch of magenta and tend to crowd out the less robust hybrids. I try to prevent any seedlings starting by cutting off the flower heads as soon as they finish blooming; this helps to make a stronger plant too.

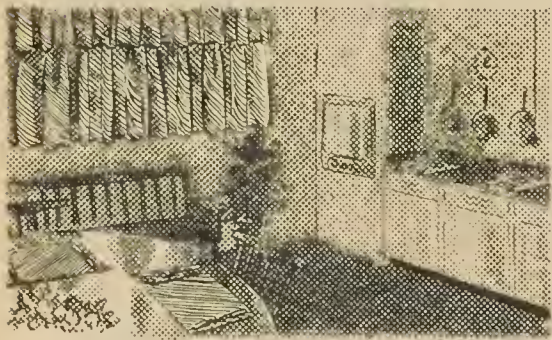
But for at least two summers I left in the border two husky clumps of white phlox which I needed for color scheme, and which I thought might do better if the next season were different. Well, they acted the same way, florets never opening out, just half way. Once should have been enough; twice was definitely too much, so out they went at the end of the season.

Because of overcrowding of plants and not separating the clumps for several years, I had to start a real campaign this spring for better phloxes in July and August, the time when flowers are needed the most. The border they occupy has red phlox, peonies and chrysanthemums in the center; white phlox on either side, and varying shades of pink phlox at both ends of the border. The red phlox has stood

(Continued on Page 23)



# QUEEN every day



at home...  
or away!



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Setting a table...  
or setting a fashion

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## Wake Up To More Comfort

Without Nagging Backache

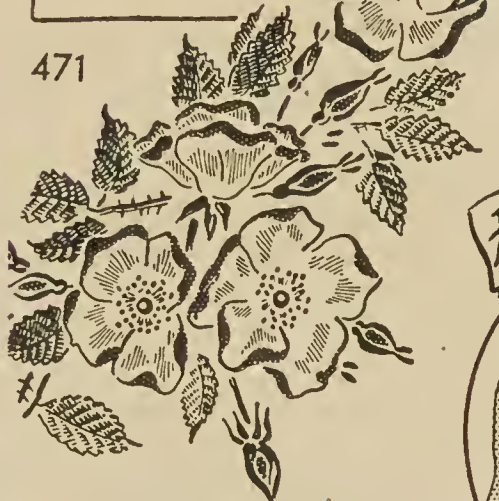
Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

## Needlework for Now



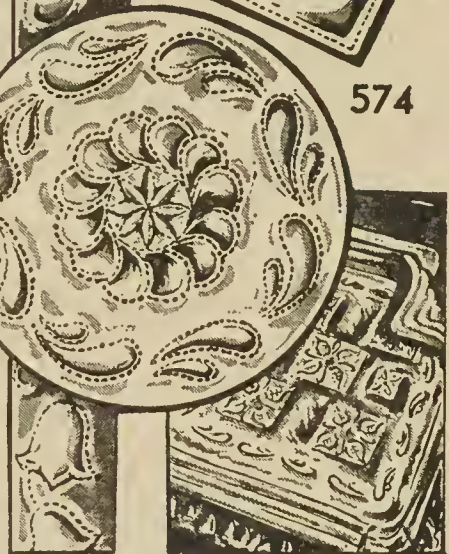
471



574. Beautiful quilting motifs—squares, circles and bandings to use on quilts, on recovered silk or satin comfortables, down puffs, boudoir pillows, trousseau cases, and on gift handbags. Large motifs are 12 inches, 9-in., 5-in.; bandings and borders, 2 and 4 inches wide. Many combinations possible. Complete instructions.



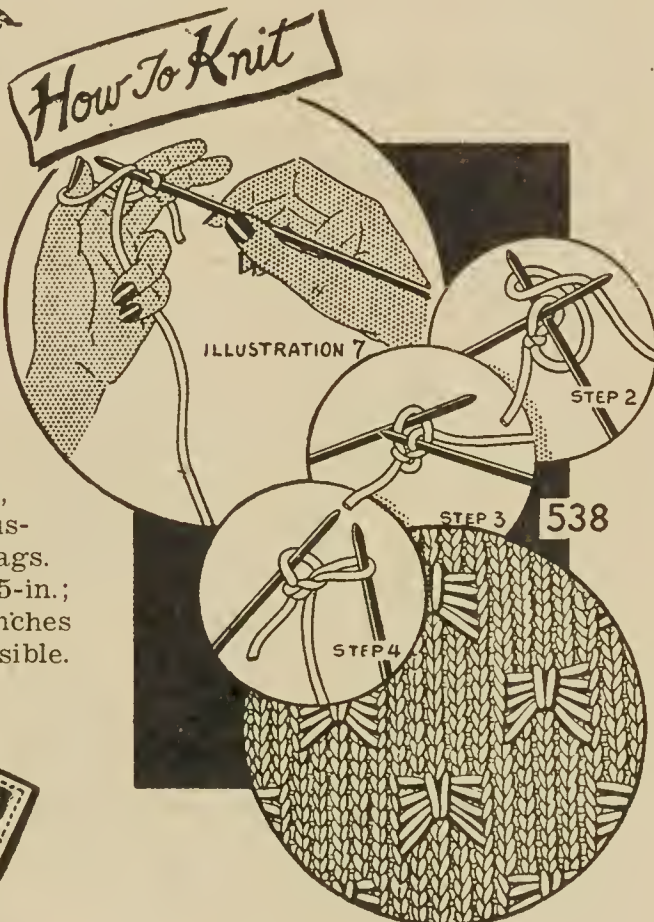
574



493

471. Little wild roses in two-color transfer (rose pink and moss green) which requires no embroidery. Just iron on table mats, towels, aprons, blouses. Two sprays 3 x 9 inches; four sprays 2 1/2 x 3 3/4 in. All transferring and laundering instructions in pattern.

538. Everything about knitting in this one pattern! 67 detailed sketches of stitches. Clear, workable directions for increasing, decreasing, patching, mending. Complete, handy guide, time-saving and practical!



437. Multi-color transfers of strawberries, apples and blossoms in red, yellow and green (for leaves and stems) to be transferred directly onto towels, dinette cloths, curtains, kitchen aprons. 16 motifs: four 4-in., eight 1 1/2-in., four 3 3/4 in. Easy to use and very pretty!



437

493. Bluebird pinafore and sunbonnet tissue pattern for sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years has a transfer pattern of three little bluebirds 2 3/4 inches big to embroider in shades of light blue, golden yellow and pink. Charming in white organdy for dress-up wear, and an adorable everyday frock in pastel cottons. Please state pattern size when ordering.

HOW TO ORDER: Send your name, address, pattern number to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 229, Madison Square Station, New York 10, N. Y., and enclose 25 cents in coin, money order or check, for each pattern wanted. Add 5 cents per pattern for first-class mailing. Write plainly.

## The Weather..

# 5

### days ahead

Planning your spring work is a lot easier when you have an idea what the weather will be like for the next few days. Rural Radio Network now brings you several times each week a five day forecast direct from the U. S. Weather Bureau. Coupled with Rural Radio's unique Weather Round-Up, these 5 day forecasts provide the best weather service available to Northeastern farmers. Hear them. . . .

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## Sun Fashions



**2827.** In an extra wide range of "hard to find" larger sizes—this full-skirted princess dress for sun-fun and its own little fitted bolero have style and suntan insurance. Sizes 14-20, 46-48. Size 18: Sundress and bolero all one fabric, 5½ yds. 35-in.

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**2815.** With a skirt in three tiers, this

dainty dirndl is pretty enough for Sunday School or parties. Panties are included. Your choice of puffed or angel sleeves. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2: puffed sleeves, 2 yds. 35-in. fabric.

**2002.** A beguiling little dress which features front and back pleats springing from a thrice-scalloped yoke. Make it also with puffed sleeves, collared. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 yrs. Size 2: with square neck, armhole ruffles, 1¾ yds. of 35-in. material.

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### AUNT JANET'S GARDEN

(Continued from Page 21)

up well, merely needing to be divided, using the vigorous shoots around the edges of the clumps and discarding the woody centers.

The white has mostly been pulled out because some showed streaks of color or did not perform well. After careful study of plant lists and visits to nearby nurseries, I selected Miss Lingard, a tall early variety; Mary Louise, medium height and blooming later, called the most popular white; World Peace, tall, new; and White Admiral, also new and much bally-hooded. It remains to be seen whether I chose wisely but I know that I can depend on the two old varieties. Other good old ones which I have used are Mrs. Jenkins, Mia Ruys, a dwarf in height, but with large flor-ets, and Von Lassburg.

As for the pinks, I fell for the new Sir John Falstaff, tall and with large salmon pink blossoms. Mies Copyn is a new pink with carmine eye from Holland. Other satisfactory pinks are Salmon Glow, Painted Lady, Daily Sketch, Lilian, Pinkette and, still older

ones, Jules Sandeau, E. A. Farrington, Elizabeth Campbell and Rheinlander.

Phlox does not come true from seed and one way of getting exactly the color you want is to buy the plant in blossom. Since this would be in hot weather, the plant should be dug with a ball of earth, well watered in at transplanting and shaded for a few days until leaves show no sign of wilting.

Fertile soil is needed as these plants are heavy feeders. And plenty of water! This is best put on at the roots rather than on the leaves, which are prone to mildew. The new all-purpose dusts should be all that is necessary in ordinary seasons to cope with mildew and red spider, the main pest of phlox.

The chief requirements for a good show of phlox are: (1) a place in the sun; (2) room to grow (3 feet apart); (3) plenty of air and water from bud-forming time until bloom is over. And remember to keep old flower-heads cut off!

## Set the Table



## for 7423 more!

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# NOT WITH DREAMS

By  
E. R. EASTMAN

## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Jerry Eastman, young Ebenezer Webster, and their friend Red Holt went back to New Hampshire after the defeat of the Americans and British at Ticonderoga in 1758. Jerry finds it difficult to settle down to farm life, Eb's love affair with Hetty Smith does not go too smoothly. Eb has an adventure in Portsmouth which leads to a reconciliation with Hetty. In April of 1759 he and Jerry rejoin Rogers Rangers, and take part in the second and successful attempt to capture Fort Ticonderoga. Eb and Jerry decide that with the French driven across the St. Lawrence they can go home. Red Holt left them at Albany to take the trail to the new frontiers in the west. Eb and Jerry decide to go farther north to a new settlement named Stevenstown and Hetty and Hannah reluctantly agree. The men start out, accompanied by John Webster, Eb's cousin, to locate their claims, reaching Stevenstown and the farm of one of the early settlers, Jake Morrill.

## CHAPTER XIII

**A**S THEY pulled the team up in front of the Morrill home Jake emerged from the barn, covered with dust. He had been flailing grain. His welcome was warmly cordial.

After John had introduced the other two, Jake said:

"It's good to have you here. The more of you young fellows we can get up here the better it'll be."

They stood around visiting, and Jake asked:

"Where are you goin' to locate?"

Eb laughed.

"I don't rightly know. All I understand is that my grant is on Punch Brook. But, gee," he added, looking around him with enthusiasm, "I'm certainly glad that I came up here."

Morrill's face changed a little.

"Punch Brook, eh? Well, that's a good country, but it's a mite rough an' hilly. I'll tell you this now so you won't build your hopes too high. There have been two or three fellows who've come up here an' thought they could start with cleared land like this, an' when they found the goin' rough they cleared out again. Good thing they did," he concluded. "They ain't the kind of citizens we want."

Again he waved his hand. "It wasn't like this when I got here. Brush an' woods. Hard goin'! Up around Punch Brook it'll be hard, too. But you've got some good neighbors down this way an' if ye show the right kind of stuff we'll be with ye all the way."

John Webster nodded in emphatic agreement.

"That's the way it is, Jake," he agreed. "But these boys are the right kind. They'll make out fine. Both of them were with Robert Rogers. Jerry here was a sergeant an' Eb came back the last time a captain."

Morrill looked at them with new interest, then stepped forward with outstretched hand.

"I'd like to shake hands with you again," he said. "We've been close enough to Indian trouble up here to know that if it hadn't been for Rogers' Rangers an' the other soldiers we never could have stayed here."

Then turning to Jerry he inquired about his grant, to which Jerry replied that he hadn't seen it, but that he understood it wasn't far from Eb's."

"I hear you're plannin' to put up a sawmill, John," Morrill said to Webster. "That's right. What I need to build a mill that I can't cut out of the woods is right on this cart."

"Fine!" said Morrill. "What we need most here is to harness our creeks to turn some mill wheels for us."

Then he added, suddenly:

"But what am I thinkin' about to keep you standin' here! I don't know what Harriet an' the girls have got agoin' to eat, but I'll allow it's good enough what there is of it an' enough of it such as 'tis. So put the oxen in the stable over there an' give them some hay. They prob'ly haven't had any since you left. Then we'll feed ourselves."

In the house, Morrill introduced his wife and two married daughters who were home for a visit. After they were seated around the table, Morrill said:

"Get acquainted with your neighbors, boys, as soon as you can. Up here we have to stick together. You may not have a chance to meet them right away, so I'll tell you about some of them."

"There's Phil Call, just about the first man to come up here. It was long before the war."

"The Maloons have been here a long time, too. Nat lives over on the west side of the settlement."

"Eph Collins settled up the river a ways. He's a good farmer an' comes in mighty handy up here 'cause he knows how to run a line. He's a surveyor. Prob'ly he knows the lines on your claims. 'Spect you'll want to talk with him."

"You bet I will," said Eb. "I know a little about runnin' a line myself. Want to learn more."

Morrill nodded, and continued:

"Then there are the Scribners an' Barbers—"

"Scribner? Scribner?" John Webster interrupted. "Wasn't he the one that got captured by the Indians along near the beginnin' of the war?"

"That's right," agreed Morrill. But when he would have continued, Eb broke in:

"Excuse me, Mr. Morrill," he said, "maybe we ought not to be in a hurry, but I'm kinda anxious to see where I'm goin' to live an' it seems as though we ought to be on our way."

Morrill held up a protesting hand.

"I know just how you feel, young feller. But your oxen have had a long trip an' they're tired. You couldn't get to your grant before dark. Can't drive up there anyway, come to think. There ain't no road. Besides, it won't do you any harm to learn a little somethin' about the country an' our folks here first hand. So the Missus an' I want you to stay right here tonight. Then you can get on your way bright an' early in the mornin'."

"That's good advice, Eb," said John, and Jerry agreed. Eb looked a little disappointed, then grinned.

"Oh, all right. I'll prob'ly get my bellyful of choppin' an' hard work before I'm through anyway."

"Now that's settled, Jake," said John Webster, "I've heard some of the story about Sam Scribner an' Bob Barber—an' about Mrs. Call, too—but these boys haven't, and I'd like to hear it again. So, go ahead."

"I'd only been here a little while my-

self. When you get your cabin built up on Punch Brook," he turned to Eb, "you'll be close to the northern town line an' the farthest north of any of the settlers now. But this was quite a few years ago, an' Sam an' Bob's claims were then on the fringe an' therefore most exposed to the Indians."

"We were all scared. Bands of Indians had been roamin' aroun' an' threatenin' for some time. Even down here I didn't dare take any chances. Never moved without my gun."

"Well, it was a hot, muggy day in the middle of August. Pretty late for hayin'. But Bob an' Sam were workin' together tryin' to finish up the tail end of the job. They were up an' comin' young fellers, too. They'd got the timber out all ready to build a house. Maybe that was the reason they were a little late with their hay."

"At any rate, Sam Scribner's back was toward the woods on the edge of the clearin'. Barber looked up an' saw the savages comin' an' yelled:

"Run, Sam! Indians! For God's sake, run!"

"But Sam was whettin' his scythe an' the ring of the stone on the metal made such a noise that I guess he didn't hear Bob's warnin'. Anyway, he never moved till an Indian grabbed him from behind. Bob followed his own advice an' ran, but unfortunately he ran the wrong way, directly into another band of the savages on the edge of the woods."

Morrill paused for a moment. Used as the Rangers were to their own exploits and to this kind of thing, Morrill's dramatic way of telling the story had held his listeners spellbound. Harriet Morrill, who had a wooden spoon in her hand, found that she was gripping it so hard that the knuckles shone white in her strong, workworn hand. All were near enough to Indian raids and massacres to make the well-told story very real.

"Well," Morrill resumed, "while two of the Indians held Sam's arms, another held up a woman's scalp an' asked him in broken English if he recognized it. Sam's stomach seemed to tie itself in a hard knot, for he recognized the scalp as being that of Mrs. Call."

"Mrs. Call?" queried Eb.

"Aye, Phil Call's wife. That happened just before this affair of Scribner an' Barber. Phil Call, his boy Stephen an' Timothy Cook were workin' on their farm up north of here. They heard some kind of a noise, looked toward the house an' saw that it was surrounded by savages. Mrs. Call had opened the door to see what the noise was all about an' she was immediately knocked down an' scalped."

"Realizing that she was beyond help, Phil and Stephen got away to the woods. But the savages took after Timothy an' shot him as he was tryin' to cross the Merrimack. Tim's father had been killed by the Indians back in 1746."

"That same day Eph Foster an' Stephen Moor happened to stop at the Call cabin. They found Mrs. Call's body near the door of the house, scalped an' her head cut almost off. In the meantime the rest of us had learned about the capture of Sam Scribner an' Bob Barber, so we all got together an' went after the Indians. But they had too much of a start an' got away."

"What about the rest of the settlers up north of the town?" asked Jerry. "Did they stick it out?"

"No. There were only eight families up there an' they came down to Con-toocook, the lower town. Left all their improvements—corn, hay an' cattle."

"We didn't know all of these particulars, of course," commented Jerry, "but it was that sort of thing happenin' on all the frontiers that decided us to join up with the Rangers."

"If it hadn't been for the Rangers, the Colonials an' the British we all

would have been dead, or would have had to leave this country to the wilderness again," repeated Morrill.

Harriet Morrill spoke up:

"But, Pa, you didn't finish the story about Mr. Scribner an' Mr. Barber."

Morrill smiled at her.

"So I didn't. Thought I was gabbin' too much."

"The more the better," said Eb.

"Well, the Indians took their prisoners, Barber, Scribner an' Bishop—I forgot to tell you about Bishop. He was one of our group that chased the Indians. Some way or other he got too far out ahead of the rest of us an' the Indians ambushed an' captured him."

"Well, anyway," he continued, "the Indians got away from us. They started for St. Francis, Canada, with their prisoners. Somewhere along the way Bishop must have been killed, for we never heard of him again. The other two were sold by the Indians to the French. Sam Scribner finally got away an' after a while came back an' told us just what happened when he an' Bob were captured. Probably Bob was sold to a Frenchman, too, but we haven't seen him since."

The next morning Jerry Eastman and John Webster left their oxen at the Morrill farm, accepting Morrill's advice that it would be practically impossible to drive an oxcart to Eb's claim without taking too much time to clear out a passable road. Before they left Kingston John had arranged with Colonel Stevens that he would help Eb and Jerry locate the boundaries of their farms and get them started before beginning on his own work.

On the way up through the hills and woods Eb spoke of Jake Morrill's help and generosity, remarking what a good neighbor he must be. John laughed a little.

"That's right," he agreed. "He's the kind of a man we need on this frontier. But just because Morrill was pleasant and generous don't go to gettin' any wrong ideas about him. Underneath he's hard as iron, otherwise he never would have lasted out up here in the early days."

"Maybe it would surprise you to know," John went on, "that Morrill once was arrested for murder."

Eb and Jerry spoke simultaneously. "Murder!"

"Well, folks up here didn't really call it murder, but there isn't any doubt but Jake an' another fellow named Pete Bowen killed a couple of bad Indians back in '53."

As if by common consent Eb and Jerry slipped off the packs, which were beginning to feel heavy, and sat down for a few minutes rest while John went on with his story.

"A couple of bad Indians," he repeated. "Don't know what their Indian names were but the settlers called them Christo an' Sabbatis. They came visitin' the settlement several times an' were fed an' treated well. In payment for this generosity these Indians stole two negro slaves an' took them to Canada. Later they had the nerve to come back an' hang around here for weeks, several times threatenin' the settlers' wives when their men were absent."

"Finally Bowen an' our friend Jake Morrill got good an' mad, as only Jake can at times, an' one day they went over to the Miles an' Lindsay cabins where they had heard the Indians were. Sure enough they found Christo an' Sabbatis there, got them drunk on rum, an' then secretly took the charges out of the Indians' guns."

"I don't know all of the facts, because neither Bowen nor Morrill talked much about it, but it ended up that one of the Indians tried to shoot our men with their unloaded guns. Whereupon Morrill an' Bowen killed 'em both deader'n a doornail. Oh man! Oh man!"



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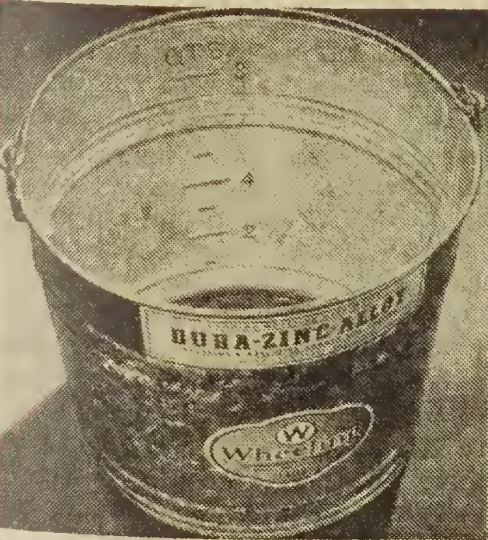
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

If that didn't raise a stink through all the New England colonies! You see, that was before the beginnin' of the war with the French, an' the bigwigs were afraid that this business would start a lot of trouble with the Indians.

"Anyway, Governor Shirley of Massachusetts kept writin' to Governor Wentworth until finally Wentworth sent the sheriff an' took Morrill an' Bowen to Portsmouth to be tried for murder. That didn't please our boys here at all, at all! If the Indians were goin' to be allowed to continue their insolence an' threats, there would be no livin' on this frontier. So a crowd of settlers from all this part of the colony got together an' went to Portsmouth, broke open the jail, an' took Bowen an' Jake back home."

John shivered. "It's gettin' cold," he said. "Time we were movin' on."

"Thunderation!" objected Eb. That's a fine place to leave a story. Confound it, man, tell us what happened finally."

John grinned at him. "Well, naturally that made Governor Wentworth madder'n ever, so he sent the sheriff again to arrest Bowen an' Jake. But this time Bowen had disappeared. No one ever rightly knows what did happen to him. He just went away from these parts. But Jake fears neither man nor devil. He'd been a soldier, he had the makin's of a farm, an' a family. So he elected to stay right here an' see it through. An', by gum, he's here yet."

When he again showed signs of stopping Jerry objected this time:

"Darn it," he said, "if you're goin' to tell a story why don't you finish it?"

Don't tell me that Wentworth gave up that easy."

"No, he didn't. The sheriff an' his deputy came an' arrested Jake again. You've just seen an example of how pleasant Jake Morrill can be. He was then."

"Gentlemen," he said, "I'll go with you, of course, but won't you stay an' have dinner with me before we start?"

"The sheriff accepted an' later even permitted Jake to ride his own horse. All along the road that afternoon Jake chatted pleasantly with the sheriff an' his man, an' put himself out to entertain them with stories of his many adventures until the two men were quite off guard. Along about sundown, as they were climbing a hill, the officers' horses seemed to be all tired out while Jake's young horse was still fresh. Jake looked at the sheriff, grinned—so the officer said afterwards—an' said:

"I declare, darn if it isn't gettin' late. So I'll bid you good evening, gentlemen. I don't think I'll ride with you any farther tonight."

"So sayin', he turned his horse an' in an instant was gone. But just as the horse swung around he grinned again at the dumfounded officers, lifted his hat and disappeared, leaving the two men sitting their horses, open-mouthed, gazing after him. They knew well that they never could catch him."

"That was the end of the trouble," John continued. "The Governor finally realized that he had hold of a bear by the tail, that public sentiment was against him, so he dropped the case."

"Now for heaven's sake," he went on, "get under those packs an' let's get goin'. I'm half frozen."

(To be continued)



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# Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

SUNNYGABLES NOTES - - By JOHN B. BABCOCK

**L**AST MONTH I had the rewarding experience of attending one of the finest meetings I have ever been to, and the added thrill of hearing and meeting our Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson.

Ordinarily, I'm not much of a meeting-goer. I have learned a lot at some of the smaller farmer meetings, but the bigger they get, the more I squirm in my chair and wish I were someplace doing something. I guess my main complaint is that big farm meetings don't accomplish much of anything.

Many of them, I call "mutual admiration" meetings. A group with similar interests in agriculture get together and tell each other what swell fellows they all are, and then proceed to complain about their problems. They go away feeling they registered their complaints strongly, but do little about them. In a sense it is like talking to yourself instead of to the person who can do something about the problem.

This meeting was the Third Conference of the Institute of Animal Agriculture, held on the campus of Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana. As the permanent home for the Institute of Animal Agriculture, Purdue is not only one of our top agricultural colleges, but is well located for those attending from all over the United States—and there were folks from the West Coast as well as plenty of good men from our northeastern states.

The reason I bother to report on what took place at this meeting is that its effects can be significant to our livelihood here in the Northeast. The subject discussed for two days was research. The people who can do something about research were there.

Those attending the meeting represented leaders from agriculture, industry and the business world. There were farmers, agricultural college men, USDA experts, livestock marketing experts, meat packers, refrigeration spokesmen, transportation experts, food processors, farm equipment manufacturers—almost any important business group you care to name. And Secretary Benson not only talked to this broad interest group, but took time to listen carefully to them, too.

## Research Objectives

Whether it is hybrid corn, disease, resistant grains, higher yielding forages, better machinery, or a thousand other improvements we can all think of, that raised agricultural output over the past few years, there is no doubt that research gave us the gains we have made. A few thousand dollars spent in one place to learn one thing benefits thousands of farmers and consumers everywhere. To me research is just that simple, as far as figuring if it is worth our paying for it. A discovery by a college that enables all of us to raise two more bushels of oats per acre pays, in the increased income those bushels produce, the bills to run the entire college for years and years.

At the Purdue meeting, industry sat down with farmers, college and gov-

ernment research people, to lay out a course of just what we need in agricultural research in the future, and just how we can go about getting it. There was a point to having industry representatives there as well as farm people. As Mr. Benson pointed out, private funds from industry finance millions of dollars of agricultural research more than our Federal and State funds.

## Dairy Research

During the meeting, special interest groups met to study their own fields. Meat and Meat Animals, Crops, Poultry and Dairying were discussed in detail, with industry representatives pitching in with farmers. The session on needs of research in dairying was particularly rewarding.

The butter surpluses we hear of, the problem imposed by the sale of margarine masquerading as butter, and the rising spread between producer price and retail milk price were all brought up as subjects to research thoroughly. To me, this was a turn from defending dairy products to an action course designed to make them stand up competitively against any substitutes. Processors and marketers have as much stake in this as milk producers, and offered good suggestions as to how the picture could be reversed.

The combined thinking of the groups, and the fact that the whole meeting was given a summary of what dairy research problems are may well push the philosophy all of us are coming to believe—that the only way to keep the dairy business on its feet is to get out and fight, as a tough competitor, any-

one who threatens to take away the business. Research can accomplish that end—research on breeding, feeding, disease control and especially the marketing of dairy products.

## Secretary Benson

One doesn't have to present his political beliefs in passing judgment on Secretary Benson. Even those violently opposed to his political philosophies will in the same breath subscribe to his complete honesty and courage of conviction. I had heard a lot about this, but seeing the man in action won my complete admiration.

Perhaps the quality farmers will like most in him, in addition to his honesty, is his willingness to put out just plain hard work. He's all business, and in his presence, you feel like sitting up and sticking to the affairs at hand yourself.

Research is particularly close to Mr. Benson's heart, and he made his pledge to encourage as much as possible within the USDA. At the same time, though, he suggested that the greatest strides in research will be made outside the government by industry, colleges and private institutions. He feels that government should help, not do.

As Mr. Benson's spirit captures more and more of the farm people as well as the consuming public who buy our production, there is bound to be a more cooperative effort to arrive at solutions to the problems we have all inherited over the past years.

Anyway, if he asks me to help, I'd be inclined to pitch in.

## ARE LEGUMES THROUGH?

**A**FEW years ago, the mental picture we had at Sunnysables of a perfect forage stand was a field thick with lush alfalfa. This later developed to the ideal of a good mixture of ladino clover and brome grass, with some alfalfa thrown in.

Not long ago, I reported that Cornell advises us that the highest yielding forage stand is a meadow running fifty-fifty legumes and grasses. I still believe this, and that is the mixture

we try to arrive at. There is usually only one peak period during the life of a meadow stand when this proportion exists. We usually start out heavy on legumes, and gradually the grasses take over. Just when the grasses pass the legumes is considered to be the peak production period of the field.

The question has been raised as to why we fool with legumes—they are hard to maintain for many years, necessitating tearing up some of our very hard to plow Northeastern fields. They have to be carefully managed and grazed. They have been raised in many cases because they have the ability to go deep in the ground for their water over drought periods.

As we put fields under irrigation, and pastures are most certainly one of the firsts on the irrigation list in our area, the water problem is handled. At the same time, more efficient production of nitrogen may eventually make purchased nitrogen cheaper than legume produced quantities of this vital plant food.

Perhaps with new management techniques, better producing strains of grass, and control of watering, we may make grasses the apple of our eye when we think of our very best forage stands.

This little suggestion best fits Tom Milliman's items on this page called "Chaff." Maybe we can so consider it. On the other hand, more revolutionary transitions have taken place in our farming picture.

Maybe one day alfalfa and clover will be considered as old fashioned as timothy hay. Who knows?

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** You have an interesting idea John, but let's not stop growing legumes until we are sure we have something better.

## ARE WE FAT RICH?

**A**NIMAL fats seem to come as close to being a drug on the market as anything we produce these days. Excess butterfat is clogging the government storage coolers. Vegetable fats and oils, subjected to some fancy treatment, compete successfully with lard and other cooking fats. Lard is almost a worthless market commodity. Even beef suet is "strictly for the birds." The soap factories make most of their products from detergents rather than fats, as they once did.

We are already hard at work to find new and different uses for butterfat, and ever-increasing sales efforts may once again establish it strongly on the grocer's counter. But what of the other fats?

Although breeding and market standards are changing to favor the lean meat animal, there is still plenty of excess fat. It appears too, that the fast growth factors we are putting into the feed yields less lean meat in a carcass.

The American Meat Institute, however, says that one place we can use this excess fat is in protein supplements for both beef and pork—in other words, that an efficient use can be made of animal fats by literally running them through the animal again.

In addition to producing faster, cheaper gains, the addition of a little more fat to the ration seems also to produce a leaner carcass. Then too, fat carries a lot of extra nutrients such as riboflavin, vitamin B12, etc.

The next time you buy or have made up a ration for cows or hogs, take a look at the percentage of fat in the ration. That goes for poultry feed, too. Chances are that stepping up the fat content of the ration will produce better results—and recent findings would make it seem that it certainly won't do any harm.

It would be fine if we could get better feeding results and at the same time get rid of the excess fat that is oozing over the country in alarming amounts.



Planning a trench silo? Jim Ainslie, a fellow milk producer who checks with Jack Conner from time to time, needed extra storage last year for his corn crop. He found a field back of the barn with enough slope to dig back in and construct this trench. No elaborate steps were taken in constructing it, and the cost was low. Jim followed the important steps in filling a trench—filling fast and packing as much as possible. He used old bales as a cover—some of which could still be used as bedding. There was practically no spoilage, and Jim had his bonus feed supply. For him it was the perfect solution for emergency storage, and encouraged him to think more seriously about working a trench into his permanent forage picture. Jack Conner (right) seems to enjoy watching the other fellow work thoroughly as much as I do.

Why was Jim successful? He picked his site carefully, filled and packed carefully, and sealed off the top.



# SERVICE BUREAU

## GUARANTEES

Probably there is no word in the English language more misunderstood than the word "guaranteed." Many a letter from a reader tells of buying some product which was "guaranteed" but on which the company now refuses to make good.

The first question is—What did the manufacturer or seller guarantee? There are some retail stores that guarantee satisfaction. If you don't like something you can take it back. They do that because they like business in your community and want to keep your good will.

However, most manufacturers guarantee only against defective material or workmanship. If that is so, they will replace a machine or a part without cost, but they will not be responsible for any delays in doing your farm work or any damage which might have resulted.

The National Better Business Bureau points out that any company who makes a "guarantee" should make full refund and should make any qualifications very clear. If they "guarantee satisfaction or money back" the buyer should be the judge of the "satisfaction" and if he is not satisfied, the refund should be made promptly.

A "guarantee" should not be made for so long a period that it becomes unreasonable to make good.

Of course, no "guarantee" is better than the name of the company that makes the guarantee. Therefore, do not assume that you can always send something back and get a refund if you are not satisfied. Find out what's guaranteed; check to see how reliable the company is!

— A.A. —

## TOO SLOW!

On July 7th, 1952, I bought a gadget supposed to kill flies. However, being dissatisfied with it, I returned it on August 10th, 1952, but have never received a refund of my money.

We are publishing this letter to point out that the company involved has a definite 7-day "trial period." If the gadget is returned within this period of time, the company will make a cash refund, but if the gadget is kept for a longer period of time, they cannot be forced to make a refund.

If you buy something on a "trial" basis, and it should happen that you are dissatisfied with the merchandise, you should make very certain that it is returned within the "trial period" stated by the company.

— A.A. —

## SPECULATIVE

Recently, I received a circular asking me to invest in United States Oil Leases in Western states. What do you know about this?

We knew practically nothing, therefore we wrote to someone who had some information. To make a long story short, the reply we received strengthened our belief that this would be a very speculative investment for anyone to make.

— A.A. —

## SUCCESS AT LAST!

In behalf of both my husband and myself, I wish to thank you very much. Your continued efforts to obtain a settlement over a period of more than two years is very much appreciated, I assure you.

Our best wishes are extended to the American Agriculturist and its personnel. Not only is the fine paper enjoyed, but they are rendering a splendid service to many people.—Mrs. C. H. H.

The results of our efforts in this case were a great satisfaction to us. It is true that we worked more than two years on this case which concerned a round-trip ticket on a non-scheduled

airline, only one-half of which was used. Finding themselves unable to get results, this subscriber appealed to us, and we attacked the case from practically every angle we could think of. We are sorry that we had to compromise and could collect only one-half the sum involved, but it is better than nothing, and we feel certain that without our help, the subscribers would have received nothing.

To be entirely frank, we do not always succeed in what we try to do, but we are willing to try (without cost to our readers) except where a claim fails to meet with one or more of our necessary rules and requirements.

— A.A. —

## UNORDERED

I formerly sold greeting cards for a company, but stopped about two years ago. However, the company keeps sending me samples on approval which I did not ask for.

Today, I received a legal-looking notice with the heading "Certificate of Demand", and the words "Total Amount Before Suit—\$9.25." Also on it were the words "A demand for the payment of money due is a prerequisite for the institution of a law suit. This is such a demand and certification thereof."

What shall I do?

This is an attempt to scare you. This company will not sue you because they know very well that they cannot collect on unordered merchandise.

— A.A. —

## TECHNICALLY RIGHT

I ordered some lubricating oil from a salesman who called at the farm and I gave him a check for the full amount. The oil never came and the company will not send it. They say I should have made the check out to the company.

We are sorry but the company is within its rights and we cannot demand that they send the oil. The order which you signed says "Make remittances payable to the company."

— A.A. —

## TOO BROAD?

I am sending you a coupon. I used one like it to order some stockings. You will note on the coupon that it says they will replace, free, any pair in which holes are worn within one year. I wore holes in all of them in about six months and I returned them but didn't get any answer. I wrote several times but still don't get an answer.

We, of course, will be glad to write this company, but frankly we don't see how a company could live up to such a guarantee and stay in that business. For that reason we are not optimistic about the results we can get.

— A.A. —

## A FRAUD

In recent weeks we have received many questions about the reliability of concerns that offer home work principally in the form of addressing postal cards and envelopes.

We have never been able to locate a reader who has ever profited from answering such an ad.

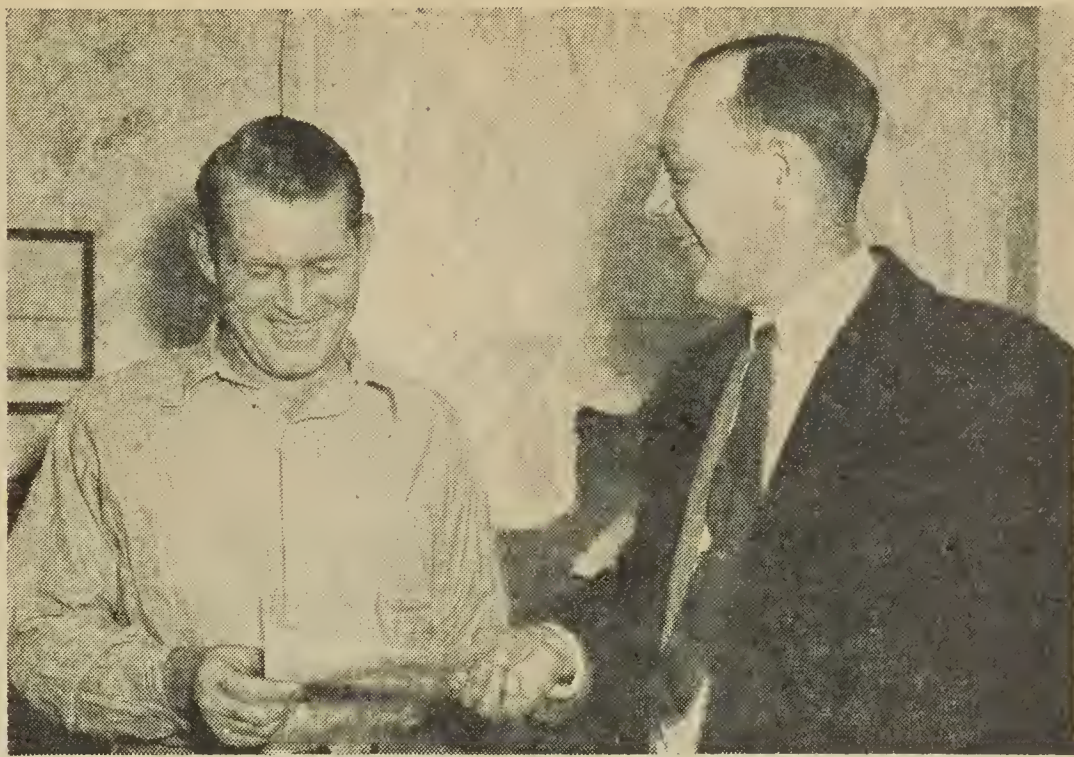
The one which is now on my desk in front of me says "Send \$1.00 for instructions." It is our opinion that once they get the dollar, they will lose all interest and we think that if you send the dollar that you will never earn another in this way.

Commercial firms address their own letters. If they send out circular mail to a regular list, they do it mechanically with an addressograph. By all means, keep your dollar.

— A.A. —

I consider it invaluable to have contact with a paper that is as efficient, courteous and prompt, as you have been. I, for one, am sincerely grateful.

—L.A., Pa.



— SERVICE WITH A SMILE —

Fay Smith of Mayville, N. Y. was a happy man when agent Syd Willson delivered two checks to him. Mr. Smith was laid up with a fractured right leg received when trampled to the ground while letting the cows out to pasture.

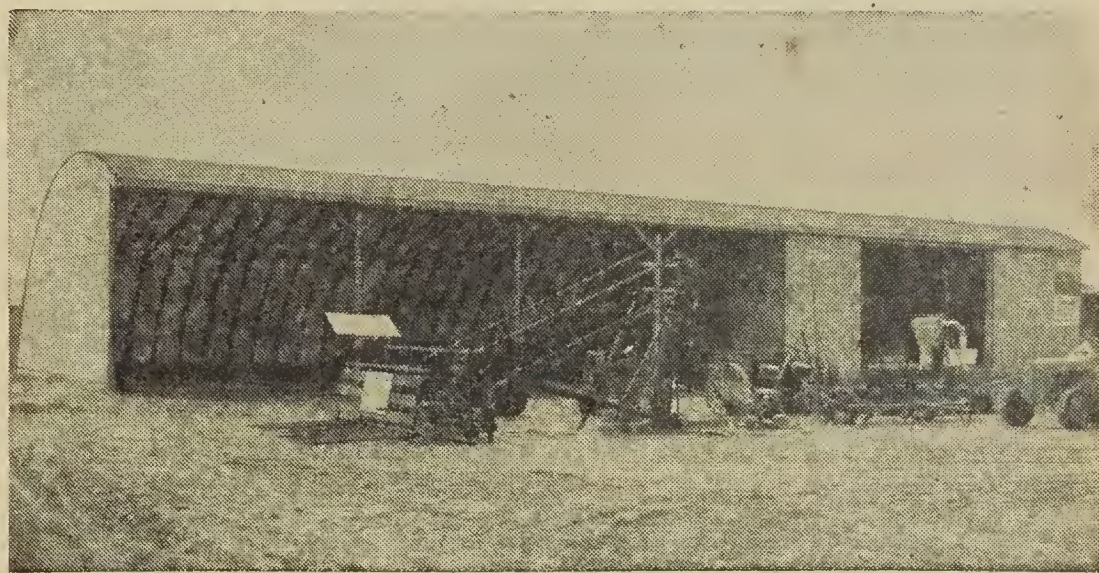
This is what he received from his two accident policies:

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| \$ 5.00 a year policy..... | \$157.14 |
| 15.00 a year policy.....   | 330.00   |
| Total .....                | \$487.14 |

Mrs. Smith wrote this note of thanks:

"During my husband's accident, I really did not know what I would possibly do with so many doctor bills. The North American Accident Insurance sure has been a Godsend to us, Thank you ever so much. I can assure you I will tell all my friends about your wonderful company."

*Keep Your Policies Renewed*  
**North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago**  
 SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, NEW YORK



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Keep your machinery out of the weather with this low cost vertical front Timberib building. There are no inside posts or supports to get in the way, and the building can be as long as you need. Any portion can be closed in for repair shops or other uses.

**Fast and Easy to Erect**—using regular farm help. Timberib rafters which frame the sides and roof come to you all ready to use—no cutting, fitting or boring. Just assemble and erect according to understandable directions which come with rafters.

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**Get the Facts on Timberib.** Other Timberib rafters are available for barns, loafing sheds, granaries and utility buildings. If you are planning one of these structures, see your Timberib dealer, or write us about your plans. You will save money and get a more convenient, longer lasting building.

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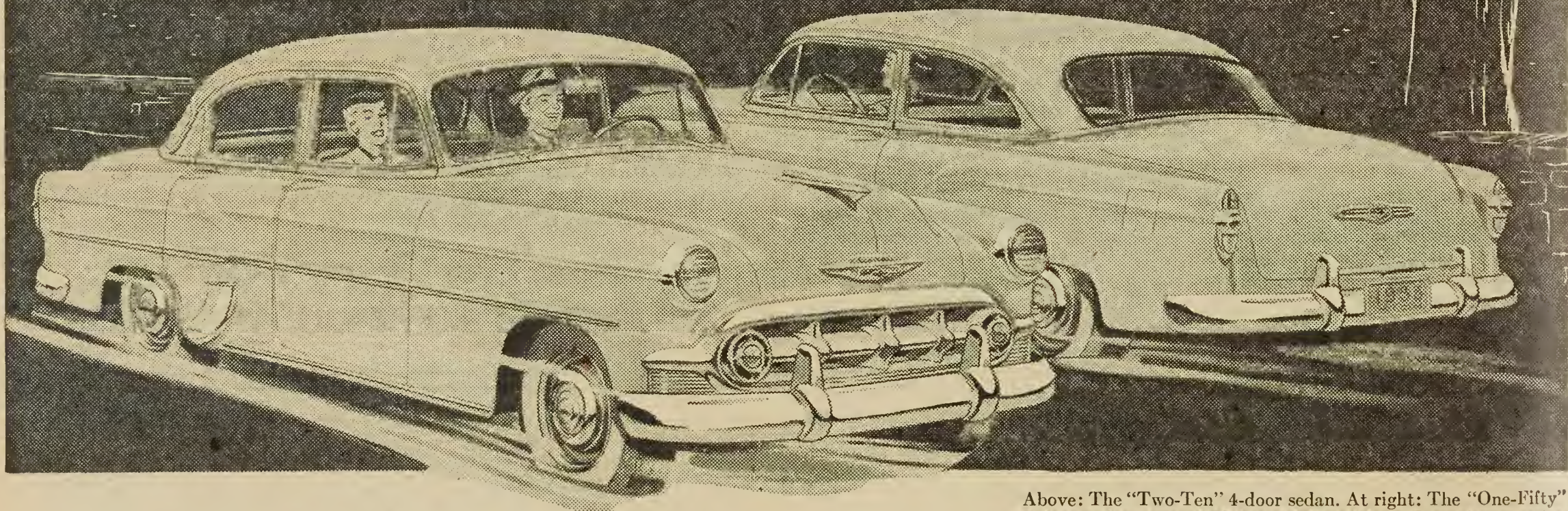
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*Chevrolet is  
lowest priced!*



Above: The "Two-Ten" 4-door sedan. At right: The "One-Fifty" 2-door sedan, two of 16 beautiful models in 3 great new series.

**It brings you more new features, more fine-car advantages, more real quality for your money . . . and it's America's lowest-priced full-size car!**

Farther ahead than ever in quality . . . yet the *lowest-priced* full-size car in America . . . with sharply greater economy of operation! That's the story of this sensational new Chevrolet for 1953—and a wonderful story it is!

Imagine—the most *beautiful* car in its field, with new Fashion-First Bodies by Fisher. And the most *powerful* car in its field, with your choice of a new 115-h.p. "Blue-Flame" high-compression engine\* or a greatly improved 108-h.p. "Thrift-King" high-compression engine. And both of these

great valve-in-head engines bring you even more miles per gallon of gas than the thrifty Chevrolets of the past.

Yet, with all these new and exclusive advantages, Chevrolet remains the *lowest-priced line* in its field!

Yes, indeed, only Chevrolet gives such excellence with such economy. Come in and prove it at your earliest convenience! Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

\*Combination of Powerglide Automatic Transmission and "Blue-Flame" engine optional on "Two-Ten" and Bel Air models at extra cost. (Continuation of standard equipment and trim illustrated is dependent on availability of material.)



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New Fashion-First Bodies by Fisher . . . new 115-h.p. "Blue-Flame" engine in Powerglide\* models . . . highly improved 108-h.p. "Thrift-King" engine in gearshift models . . . entirely new economy with important savings in gasoline and upkeep . . . entirely new Power-

glide\* with faster getaway, more miles per gallon of gas . . . new Power Steering on all models (optional at extra cost) . . . The softer, smoother Knee-Action Ride . . . more weight—more stability—more road-steadiness . . . largest brakes in the low-price field . . . Safety Plate Glass in windshield and all windows of sedans and coupes . . . E-Z-Eye Plate Glass (optional at extra cost).

**MORE PEOPLE BUY CHEVROLETS THAN ANY OTHER CAR!**





# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

## Getting a Start in DAIRY FARMING

An Interview With Lee Lamb

By HUGH L. COSLINE

**L**ELAND LAMB, in charge of bull investigation and selection for American Breeders Service has arrived at the station in life where he buys more bulls for the breeding of more cows than any other man in the country. He has forgotten more about cows than I ever hope to learn, so I went to see him and asked a few questions.

I put up a proposition something like this:

"Let's consider the young farm boy who is a student of vocational agriculture and who is planning to buy some animals as a

foundation for his future dairy herd. What kind of animals should this young fellow buy and where should he look for them?"

"That is a big question," Lee replied. "I would suggest two sources of animals. First, a dispersal sale of a herd that is being sold for a good reason; second, one or more good dairymen relatively close by. There was a time when foundation stock was scarce, but now I doubt if there is an FFA boy anywhere in the Northeast who isn't living within two hours' drive of several good herds. If he can't find good herds within that distance, the chances are that he just isn't in a good dairy region and maybe he shouldn't be planning to start a dairy herd."

"What kind of animals should he look for?"

"Many times one of the best buys is an old cow that is near the end of her useful life. Perhaps she was injured several years ago and she might even have lost a quarter. For that reason she can be bought for relatively little money, but there is a good chance that you can get one or two heifer calves from her. For example, I know a young fellow, in his twenties, Richard Outhouse of Canandaigua. He went to a dispersal sale about three years ago and bought one old cow, one middle aged cow, and several heifers. He also bought a bull that sired the heifers he purchased and he now has a nice herd of Guernseys and has proved the bull.

"The other possibility would be to buy heifers. Of course in doing so there is some



Lee Lamb, left, answering my questions on how to get started in dairy farming.

gamble involved in their future production."

"How can you lessen that gamble as much as possible?"

"Of course it is important to know all you can about a herd and about the individuals you are thinking of buying. If you are buying at a dispersal sale you will find the catalog, which contains a lot of information, of great help. However, we are all human and we are likely to give the information as favorable a slant as possible. Some high producer or famous prize winner a couple of generations back is of very little importance. What is important is the production of the dam and the production of the sire's daughters. If the sire has been proved I would like to know how many daughters have been tested and how they compared in production with their dams.

"Usually a young fellow wants to get the best foundation animals he can for the least money. That, of course, is something every buyer wants. Often he can find that kind of animal in some nearby herd, particularly from a herd where records have not been kept and where the herd owner has not made a business of selling surplus stock."

"I should think anyone would be running a lot of risks to buy without a lot of records. What would you look for if you were buying from such a herd?"

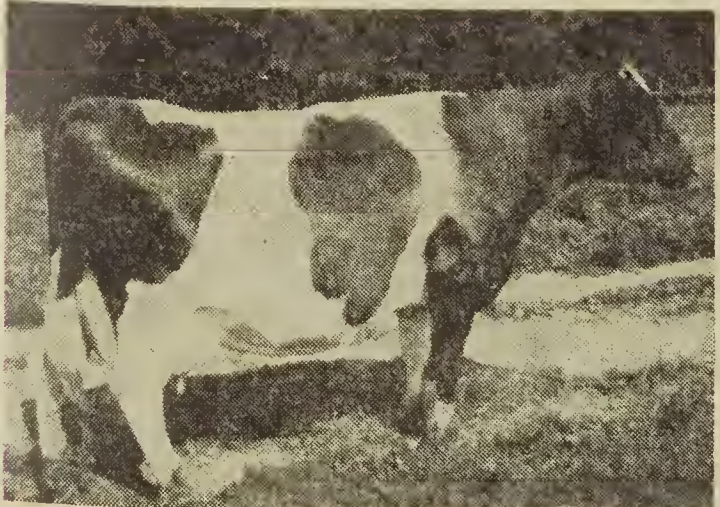
"First, of course, I would want to like the looks of the herd. If, for example, most of the cows had pendulous, low-hanging udders I would be likely to look farther. If I did like the looks of the herd, I would want to ask the owner about the sires he had been using. If I found that the last two or three sires in the herd had been desirably proved sires (and this is now possible with the widespread use of desirably proved sires in artificial breeding) I would feel pretty sure that calves from that herd would have the inherited ability for high production.

"It is important when (Continued on Page 10)



Above — Argilla Caesar, 1935 to 1949. He has 20 daughters with 39 records averaging 9,985 pounds of milk and testing 5.07 for 506 pounds of fat. The 20 dams of these daughters with 58 records have an average of 8,997 pounds of milk testing 4.93 for 444 pounds of fat. Improvement of daughters over dams was an average of 998 pounds of milk and 62 pounds of fat.

Below—Quality Nebraska Walker Esther. In 6 lactations she produced 115,906 pounds of milk and 3,913.8 pounds of fat. At 10 years of age her udder is still something to admire.



This is Medlam Chief Viscount. The picture was taken on June 15, 1951. He is a beautiful looking individual and probably his performance will be excellent. The point is that we will not be sure until we have records on his daughters.



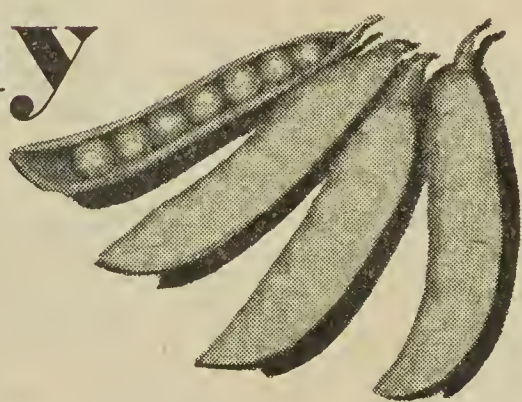
**Time**



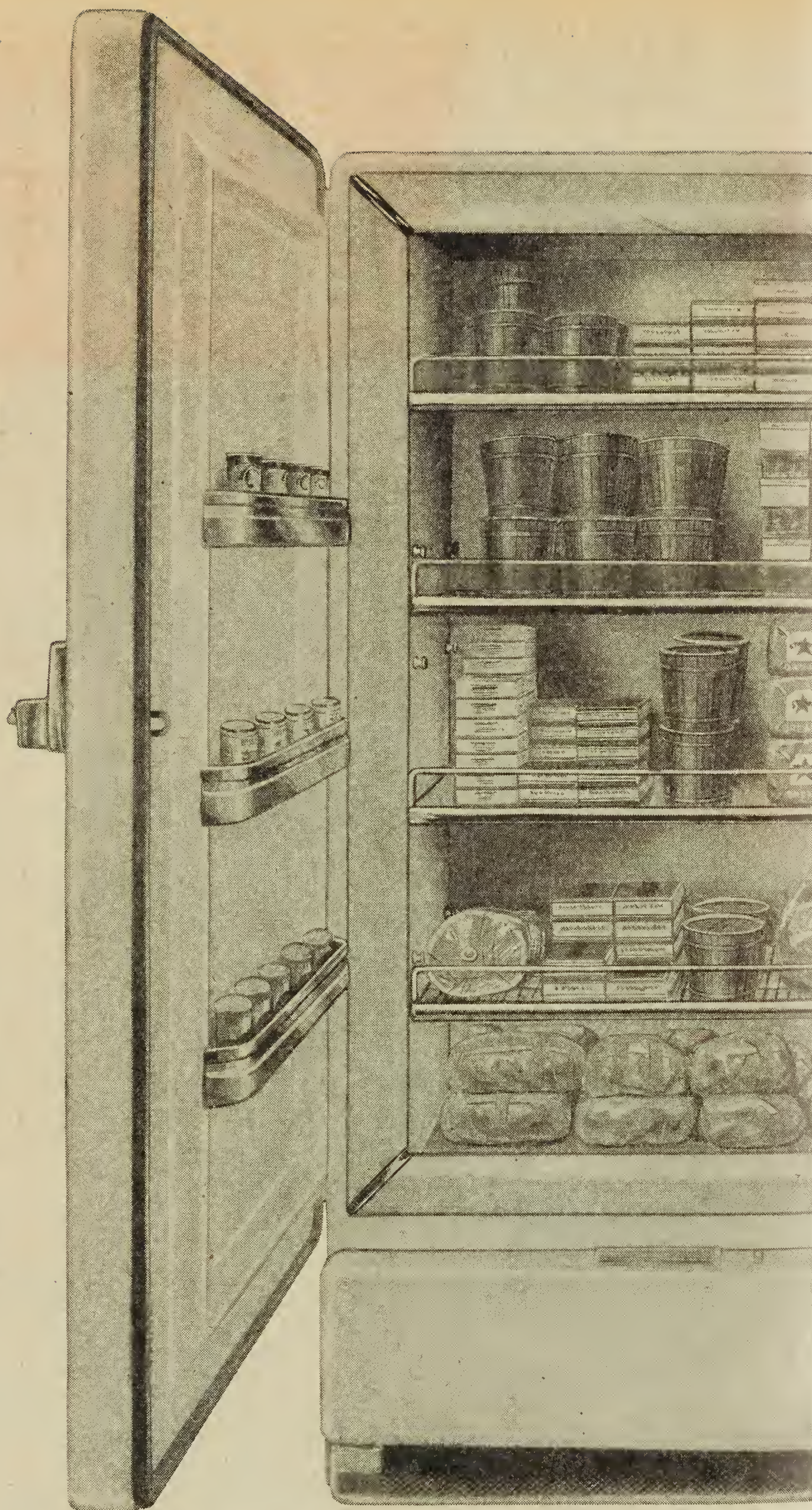
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Right now, when the season for garden produce is just beginning, is the time to get your freezer. In the kitchen, the back room or even in the cellar a G.L.F. Farm Freezer keeps the best of your garden fruits and vegetables within easy reach all year through. There's just nothing like it—it really rounds out all the joys of good, farm living. G.L.F.

Upright Freezers—the freezers that let you see all your frozen foods at a glance on easy to reach, easy to keep clean shelves, are available at your G.L.F. Service Agency in 16, 24 and 35 cubic foot sizes.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

*Room for Everything—Right before your Eyes!*



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PLUS TAX  
FOR SIZE  
10 x 38

SURE-GRIP by Goodyear, the company that has built more tires for more uses than anyone else on earth!

• IT DOESN'T PAY to worry along on old, slipping tractor tires—now that Goodyear's pull-packed SURE-GRIPS are so attractively priced!

Here are the original O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R SURE-GRIPS with ruler-straight lugs—the same great tires that have OUT-PULLED other tires on the toughest jobs any farm can offer!

So retire your tired old tires! They're costing you money every day! Replace them with sure-pulling SURE-GRIPS—and get a better GRIP on the work around your farm! Goodyear, Farm Tire Department, Akron 16, Ohio.

Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

  THERE'S A SPECIALLY DESIGNED GOODYEAR TIRE FOR EACH VEHICLE ON THE FARM   



# THE EDITORIAL PAGE

## RAIN HOLDS UP FARM WORK

I CANNOT remember when it has rained so much as it has this spring. One result of it is that I have stopped bragging about an early garden. By the time the ground was fit to work, it rained again. I did manage to get some peas in late in March, and they are looking fine.

What is far more important is the effect of the late spring on farm work. In the Northeast hundreds of acres of oats were not sowed until after the middle of May, if at all. That is serious, because good oat yields depend on early sowing.

Plantings of corn and potatoes were far behind, and I only hope that this will not result in reducing the amount of corn for grain planted in the Northeast. More homegrown grain will help much in making milk at a profit next fall and winter.

On the good side of the bad weather picture are the meadows and pastures. I don't think I ever saw the grass grow faster than it has this spring. Pastures are lush, and grass already is going into the silos, with good prospects for a fine second crop.

Probably the worst effect of the wrong kind of weather is what it does to the farmer himself. Already short of labor, he is apt to worry too much when he has to sit by and see important operations held up.

## READ THE LABELS

THERE never was a time in the history of agriculture when farmers used so many chemicals and other supplies in their crop and animal production. It is very easy, therefore, to waste hundreds of dollars by the use of the wrong fertilizer, chemical weed control, or mixed feeds for stock and poultry.

The ingredients in those chemicals and feeds are carefully listed on the labels. The attention you pay to reading the labels and fitting your supplies to the needs of your crops and animals will to a very great extent determine your profit or loss.

## A WATER SYSTEM FOR YOUR FARM

NOT so many years ago there were thousands of good farms with neither electric power nor good roads. How well I remember attending committees and conferences with representatives of the gas and electric companies, making plans toward the ideal of electric power and light on every good farm. To a very great extent those goals have been reached, with electricity and good hard roads for farm people.

Now, while continuing to complete these jobs, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST suggests another goal. Let's work for a good water system and supply for every farm! This should include a bathroom, hot and cold water in the house, plenty of water for the livestock, and perhaps some kind of a water reserve for fire prevention.

From my own experience I know that no matter how you go at it, setting up a water system on a farm is not an easy job. It cost me \$1,000 to get a supply of good spring water for both the house and barns. But it was worth it.

If you don't have a good water supply, the first decision to be made is whether you will get it from a well or from springs. To make that decision you will need to have the help of a competent water engineer. Possibly the farm en-

*By E. R. Eastman*

gineering department of your State College can help you on this.

Coming issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will also contain much information on building a good farm water supply system.

## WANT TO GO?

WE STILL have some space left for our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour to Alaska, which starts August 21 and ends September 14.

If you have ever had any idea of going to Alaska, this is your opportunity and, so far as our own famous tours are concerned, it is your last chance to make the trip to that enchanting land with the reasonable price and the really outstanding accommodations which we give our folks on these trips.

The trip will give you an opportunity also to see much of America, including the great national parks of Glacier, Rainier and Yellowstone.

As you know, with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours you have absolutely no travel worries, no tips to pay, no baggage to carry, nothing to do but have a good time. If interested, make your reservations immediately, as space is filling up fast. Send your reservation to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y., with a check for \$25 deposit on each reservation.

## DON'T FORCE CHILDREN TO EAT

MOST parents of babies and other young children immediately become worried if the children lose interest in food. The Pennsylvania Medical Society says that the food that baby doesn't eat will do him no harm, and that babies and other children should never be forced to eat. Much damage, say the doctors, is done to children by the mother who fears something will happen to them if they miss one or two meals. It is more likely something will happen when the mother forces food into an infant who doesn't want it.

There are many reasons why babies refuse food. Of course it may be a sore throat, bronchitis, or a contagious disease. Or the baby may be just too tired or too excited to eat. Then all he needs is sleep and rest.

The doctors also point out that one of the common reasons why a child leaves food is that he has discovered that he can play a trick on his mother and refuse food, either in order to gain attention or display his willpower.

It is surprising how young they get wise to us!

## NEW YORK SHOULD KEEP OUT!

FAILING to make headway in Congress to have the Federal government develop the hydro-electric power from Niagara Falls, the enemies of free enterprise are now urging that New York State do the job.

Whether the Federal or the state government develops the additional power from Niagara, it is still socialistic and absolutely contrary to the principle of free enterprise. Five private companies are ready to start work immediately on this new \$400 million power project if Congress gives them the green light.

This construction by the five companies would not involve the use of public funds (your money, Mr. Taxpayer). Instead, it would yield

upwards of \$23 million annually in taxes, in addition to the \$170 million the five companies already pay annually to local, state and Federal governments. It is difficult to see how any Federal or state officials can look a taxpayer in the face, or how they can give lip service to free enterprise while urging that government do this job that private enterprise is ready, willing and able to do.

## CITED FOR GOOD WORK

THOUSANDS of the friends of Professor Stanley J. Brownell of the animal husbandry department at Cornell University, will be glad to know of a highly merited award which he recently received from Secretary Ezra Taft Benson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Professor Brownell's citation reads:

"For effective leadership in the field of animal and dairy husbandry, and outstanding services to the welfare of the dairy industry resulting in better standards of living among farm families."

The modern tendency to recognize outstanding services and achievements while the men who make them are still living is highly commendable. This is especially true for Professor Brownell, who has devoted a lifetime to hard and effective work for farmers.

## FARMERS ARE EFFICIENT

"The fact that some farmers haven't the good sense and self-control properly to weigh sales talks is one reason for their troubles today. It might be a good idea this year to devote the state agricultural fairs to teaching farmers more simple economic truths."

—Roger W. Babson.

THAT SORT of a statement, written for city consumption by men who have no real knowledge of agriculture and its problems, always makes me fighting mad. Of course there are farmers who don't have good judgment or who are not efficient. But I'll bet on the good horse sense and efficiency of the average farmer every time as measured against any other group in America! If the average farmer wasn't efficient and didn't have good judgment, he wouldn't last long in the constant price squeeze and other difficulties which he faces most of the time.

~~~~~  
Want to reduce? See our big contest announcement in the last issue on how to take off fat safely.
~~~~~

## EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

WHEN I paid \$10 for a pair of shoes the other day I could not help remembering when \$1.50 or \$2 seemed a big price. We men make plenty of fun of women's hats, but I guess we are paying just about as much for ours nowadays.

The point is illustrated by a good story my long-time friend, H. K. Crofoot, sent me. It was taken from *The Furrow*, an interesting paper published by the John Deere Equipment Company.

It seems that a haberdasher was trying to sell a farmer a straw hat. The price was \$18.95.

"Where are the holes in it?" asked the farmer.

"What holes?"

"The holes for the ears of any jackass that would pay so much for such a little pile of straw!"



# AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

**ACREAGE CONTROLS:** It is tremendously important that all farmers analyze the effects of price supports, decide what they favor, and let congressmen and farm leaders know.

Recent survey in Ohio showed that 28% of farmers interviewed favored supports at a level which would prevent disaster only; 32% favored flexible supports.

On the other hand, 17% favored 90% support for basic commodities; 15% favored support for basic commodities at 100% of parity, and 8% favored 100% for all farm products including perishables. Strangely enough, in answer to another question, 90% thought that farmers should do all they could to get prices at 100% of parity before going to government!

**FACTS:** The following, it seems to us, are facts:

1. The farm support program was in serious difficulty just prior to World War II. War temporarily solved the difficulties. Those same troubles are again piling up.

2. There has been talk about supports for perishables. No one will deny that supporting some products and not others is favoritism, but so far, no one has proposed a support price program for perishables that even promises success. They cannot be stored.

3. Looking over various types of farming impartially, it is difficult to see that farmers growing price-supported crops are notably more prosperous than others. For example, are dairymen more prosperous than poultrymen? Are cotton growers any better off than vegetable growers?

4. Eventually high price supports bring controls. Right now wheat growers are facing that probability. Also cotton growers, and corn growers may be up against it a year from now.

If WHEAT growers accept controls they can have 90% support for a crop grown on 25 to 30 per cent fewer acres. If they turn down acreage control supports, under the present law, will drop to 50% parity.

If weather is favorable, 1953 CORN crop is predicted at 3.1 billion bushels. Together with carryover this would give supply of 3.9 billion bushels, the second largest on record and close to point requiring acreage controls. Because most corn is fed on the farm, acreage control would be very difficult to enforce.

Certain DAIRY PRODUCTS now supported at 90 per cent of parity are certain to have lower supports a year from now. Dairy organizations are figuring out what to do, but even in the face of the urgency for action, leaders and members are not yet solidly united behind a definite program.

**EXPORTS:** A good example of wanting to "eat your cake and have it too" is the idea held by some Americans that we must export products including food but that we must not increase imports. The result has been that since World War II we have exported vast quantities of food and industrial products for nothing. Giving away our natural resources is not a logical means of increasing our well-being.

Reaffirming the position of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that we do not advocate removal of all tariffs or the removal of tariffs on one class only (for example, farm products), we point out that farmers, if they oppose imports, could well consider voluntary reduction of production to meet domestic needs only. To put it more bluntly, if we won't import, let's forget about trying to export!

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has steadily favored flexible, low-level price supports as an insurance against disaster, and which we believe is the only support program that is workable over a period of years. Laws to cure one agricultural sore spot multiply troubles in another area. Dairymen say they will do without supports if grain growers will follow suit. Grain growers say o.k. if industry will accept lower tariffs!

So we go 'round and 'round, while nothing happens except more laws leading to more controls!—Hugh Cosline

## The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY says she's mortified 'cause I have got my hammock tied right out in front where folks can see that I'm old-fashioned as can be. It's bad enough, she says, to lay out there in public all day, without insisting that I cling to that old mid-Victorian swing. It's little wonder, says my spouse, that I'm so often prone to grouse about the aching in my back, she wonders why it doesn't crack. She pesters me to let her buy a canvas chair for me to try; she claims that she might tolerate my loafing if 'twas up-to-date.

But I don't care what experts say or what slick magazines portray; no gadget yet devised by man will rest you like a hammock can. You float on air beneath the trees and sway so gently in the breeze; it's better than a feather bed, more like a fluffy cloud instead; if it don't curve exactly right, you loosen ropes

or make 'em tight until your sacroiliac has just the right amount of slack. Those chairs Mirandy talks about look fancier, without a doubt; but beauty doesn't mean a thing when you are seeking rest, by jing.

# Take it easy...

# smoke P.A.

## mild, tasty, all the way!

"Whether I'm on the job or taking it easy, good-tasting Prince Albert puts pleasure in pipe smoking!"

Ralph Keiper

Superintendent, machine shop

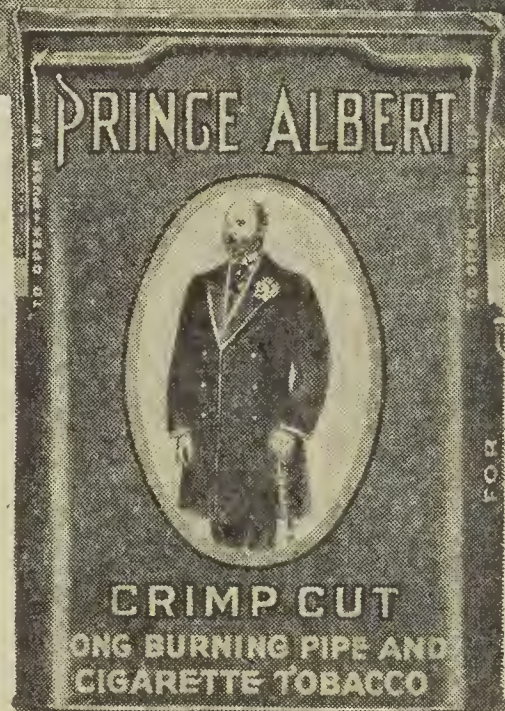
**EASY ON YOUR TONGUE!** Prince Albert's choice tobacco is specially treated by a special "No Bite" process to insure against tongue bite!

**EASY TO DRAW!** Crimp cut Prince Albert packs just right in your pipe. Smokes cool, mild, and longer-burning, down to the last tasty puff!

**EASY ON YOUR POCKETBOOK!** More tobacco now in every pocket tin! More smoking pleasure for your money!

**EASY TO ROLL!** For a quick-rolling "makin's" cigarette, nothing beats crimp cut Prince Albert! Rolls easy, stays put ... doesn't dribble out the ends!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



# PRINCE ALBERT

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**New Idea No. 40, Semi-Mounted Mower.** Retractable rollers take lift and strain out of hitching and mowing. Multiple-hole hitch plate has 3 up and down

positions. Eccentric cam to lock pitman straps. Spring balanced lift for raising cutter bar.

## This mower talks ...listen

Machines talk to those who know the language. An expert mechanic, listening to an engine, can tell you in a few minutes whether it's a "sweet running," precision-built machine... or just another engine.

When it comes to mowers, you're the expert. You know mowers, you grew up with them. You know it takes a tough frame, proper alignment, close tolerances to stand up under hundreds of acres of heavy punishment.

Listen to a NEW IDEA Mower. It *sounds* solid. It *sounds* sharp, smooth, strong. Like any expert, your eyes help your ears. You see how a NEW IDEA Mower hitches and unhitches quickly, easily... cuts clean on square corners, without strain on power drive. You see that it tracks straight and true... cuts cleanly through thickest, toughest hay, acre after acre.

To what you see and hear, add the fact that NEW IDEA has a history of making rugged, durable machines. You'll know why thousands of farmers, who own NEW IDEA Mowers, say that a NEW IDEA is a *good* idea.



**New Idea No. 30-AH Trailer Mower.** "Easy on-easy off." Gears run in oil bath. Crankshaft mounted on tapered roller bearings. Hydraulic control or mechanical lift. Equalizer arm takes strain off universal joints on sharp turns.

## NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY

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# The Kindest Act I Can Remember

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are prize winners and other letters in our most recent contest on the subject "The Kindest Act I Can Remember."

## It Didn't Cost a Cent

### First Prize

I'LL BE 81 years old if I live until the 14th day of May, 1953 but I haven't forgot and I don't think I ever will. I was born in York, Pa. and when I was 5 years old I was hurt on the railroad and lost my right foot, and that is where this kind act begins.

I was between 7 and 8 years old, the winter quite cold so that the creek was frozen over, and many people were enjoying skating so I ventured on this ice just to look on, but found it difficult to move around very much with my crutch so I stood still most of the time.

A little boy was playing with a new sled close by. He was about the same age as I. There was someone with him and I saw him say something to her, then he left her and came to where I was standing, drawing his sled with him, and said, "You haven't any sled have you? You can have mine." That's all.—W. H. M., Frewsburg, N. Y.

## Stopped a Train

### Second Prize

ON APRIL 2, 1905 I was driving from Peterborough, N. H. to Henniker, N. H. with my six-year-old son and two-year-old daughter. The ice had broken up in the Contoocook River and the water was over the road in many places — too deep to drive through so we had to turn back many times and take a different route. Finally, late in the afternoon I came to a railroad crossing between Hillsborough and Henniker. The horse went into a deep hole and fell down. He was too tired to get up but would thrash around trying until he broke a shaft. Then I went into water nearly up to my waist and unhitched him.

I heard a freight train coming so I flagged it. The conductor had his men get the horse up and one man led it back to a stable in Hillsborough and they took the children and me into the caboose back to Hillsborough, then later to Henniker, N. H. Those trainmen were wonderful. — Mrs. F. E. B., Wilton, N. Y.

## No Loan

MANY "kindnesses" have come my way, but the one that stands out as the greatest kindness I ever received seemed, at first, to have been the unkindest.

I sorted the most urgent bills to be paid. Then asked the bank for an additional loan. Because I had been delinquent in interest payments, the loan was rightfully refused. The resulting re-adjustments proved a far better way of life without worries and interest to pay.

Life took on greater meaning; the financial pressure lifted. The greatest benefit gave me an opportunity to attend Divine Service on Sunday for which there had been no free time.

To drain one's life physically and spiritually is sure death. Peace of mind and soul that came by way of a bank's

refusal of a loan, is the greatest kindness I ever received.—T. H., Fayetteville, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## Crippled

I HAVE known what it was like to be down in bed for five years with two children, husband and myself to be cared for.

We could not hire help after having so many hospital and doctor bills to pay, so we just got along as best we could. The result was that things got in very bad shape around the house.

One day my pastor called and I tried to explain and make excuses for



the way the house looked. Later he asked my husband if we would be offended if the ladies of the church did some work there for us. After being assured that we would be very pleased, I was carried

out and taken to my mother-in-law's house and they went to work. The house was cleaned, papered and painted, curtains put up, etc. When I was taken back in a few days, it was a new home for me, even to bouquets of flowers to complete the change.

It was truly a never-to-be-forgotten kind deed and one that lifted the spirits of our whole family.—Mrs. W. O., Naples, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## A Loan

BACK IN 1933 when I had nearly completed my training course at Lyndon Teachers' College, I was taken suddenly ill and required an immediate operation. As I had worked my way through high school and my training course, I had no money whatsoever. I could not enter the hospital without a promissory note that all bills would be paid before leaving the hospital. What could I do?

My Dad, who did not believe in an education, and who made me work for everything I had, refused to sign the



note. In tears, and disappointed, I went to see Miss Florence Drew, who was then the Dean at our College. She dried my tears and promised to pay all my bills. The next morning I was operated on. When I left, my bills were paid in full.

It was the greatest pleasure for me to repay Miss Drew when I started teaching. It was a struggle, but her's was what I consider "The Greatest Kindness" I ever received.

—A. D., Winooski, Vermont.

\* \* \*

## Homesick

WERE you ever homesick? Well, I have been and I shall never forget the crushing experience.

It was a gala day when I started for college, and the future looked rosy and gay. Little did I realize how soon all would be dark and gloomy.

The first few weeks were filled with

(Continued on Opposite Page)



## THE KINDEST ACT I CAN REMEMBER

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the usual adjustment—registration, social affairs, meeting new friends, getting acquainted with my room-mate, talking with my new pastor. It all seemed so bright. But when we settled down to routine, such a flood of homesickness overtook me I thought I would die, despite recourse to the Bible and constant prayer. Every step outside my window sounded like Dad's. Everywhere I was reminded of home and Mother.

Could I endure it? I was almost at the breaking point when a telephone call came. A kind voice invited me to Sunday dinner. That was truly a God-send. When I arrived, the smell of frying meat gave me a lift. Someone cared. The dreadful homesickness began to disappear. Right here was a bit of my home town—in the midst of the city of Elmira.—*N. J. F., Watertown, N. Y.*

\* \* \*

### Understanding

**WE WERE** a big, desperately poor family. To make matters worse my father, a coal miner, wasn't earning, due to a coal strike.

A carnival was in town. Though father was good to us, I knew that if I asked him for even a nickel at that most unfavorable time he would, in Italian fashion, take off his hat and swat me with it.

I longingly watched my schoolmates licking ice cream cones with gusto—slowly so as to make them last longer; entering the side shows and riding on the merry-go-round.

Suddenly somebody behind me tapped me on the shoulder. I turned around and beheld my grade school teacher, Miss Rhineheart, as pretty as her name is beautiful. In carnival spirit, she held a few carnations with fern she had won. Placing 50 cents in my hand and calling me by her favorite name, she said, "Enjoy yourself, Antonio."



"Oh! Thank you, Miss Rhineheart!"

The money she gave me is not in itself of great value, but it afforded me a wealth of childhood enjoyment, and represents the greatest kindness I ever received.—*A. S., Grand Gorge, N. Y.*

\* \* \*

### "Pass It On"

**I**N 1897 I was a girl of 17 attending high school in a suburb of New York and living with a married sister.

Money was scarce in those days and my clothes were getting shabby and there was little hope of getting a new wardrobe.

One day, most unexpectedly, my brother-in-law's Aunt who happened also to be my English teacher, asked me to come to see her at her home.

When I arrived she said, "Wouldn't you like to go to New York and get yourself a new suit?" She offered me money but I demurred not knowing how I could repay her. Then very kindly she said these words, "Don't try to pay me, just pass it on." I think I have in various ways been able to "pass it on" many times. I still have a precious picture of myself wearing that precious suit.

"Pass it on" is good advice. — *Mrs. A. R. M., Salem, N. Y.*

# Let's Advertise the Essential Food Values of Fluid Milk....

## Sure! But Who's Going To Pay For It?

Secretary Ezra T. Benson of the U. S. Agriculture Department and thousands of dairymen producers all over the nation are agreed that there should be MORE advertising to sell the essential food values of fluid milk.

That's fine. But advertising costs money. Who is going to foot the bill?

### The Dairymen's League is Willing to Help

Members of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., who spend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to sell milk and milk products in the local markets where they are active, agree that advertising is a powerful force in increasing the sale of fluid milk and milk products. We also contribute to the national advertising campaigns of the American Dairy Association and to the local Dairy Council programs.

### But We Do Not Represent All Dairymen

Dairymen's League members represent less than half of the milk producers in the New York Metropolitan Milk Shed, and in bordering markets. We are willing to do our part. Are you willing to do yours?

We Dairymen's League members feel that assessments ranging from 2c to 5c per hundredweight of milk sold, are in order if we are going to influence any sizable part of the market in our territory. How do you feel about it?

The job to be done is too big for a fractional part of the milk producers concerned to carry the whole burden. Every dairyman in the Milk Shed should kick in. If you are willing to carry your proportionate share of the burden, members of the Dairymen's League would be glad to hear from you. Let's quit talking, and start working. What do you say?

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

*Co-operative*

ASSOCIATION, INC.

'Phone or Write your nearest

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE DIVISION OFFICE

|            |            |           |          |      |
|------------|------------|-----------|----------|------|
| Albany     | Binghamton | Buffalo   | Elmira   | Erie |
| Middletown | Potsdam    | Rochester | Scranton |      |
| Syracuse   | Utica      | Watertown |          |      |



# It's Time to - - Harvest First Cutting Grass

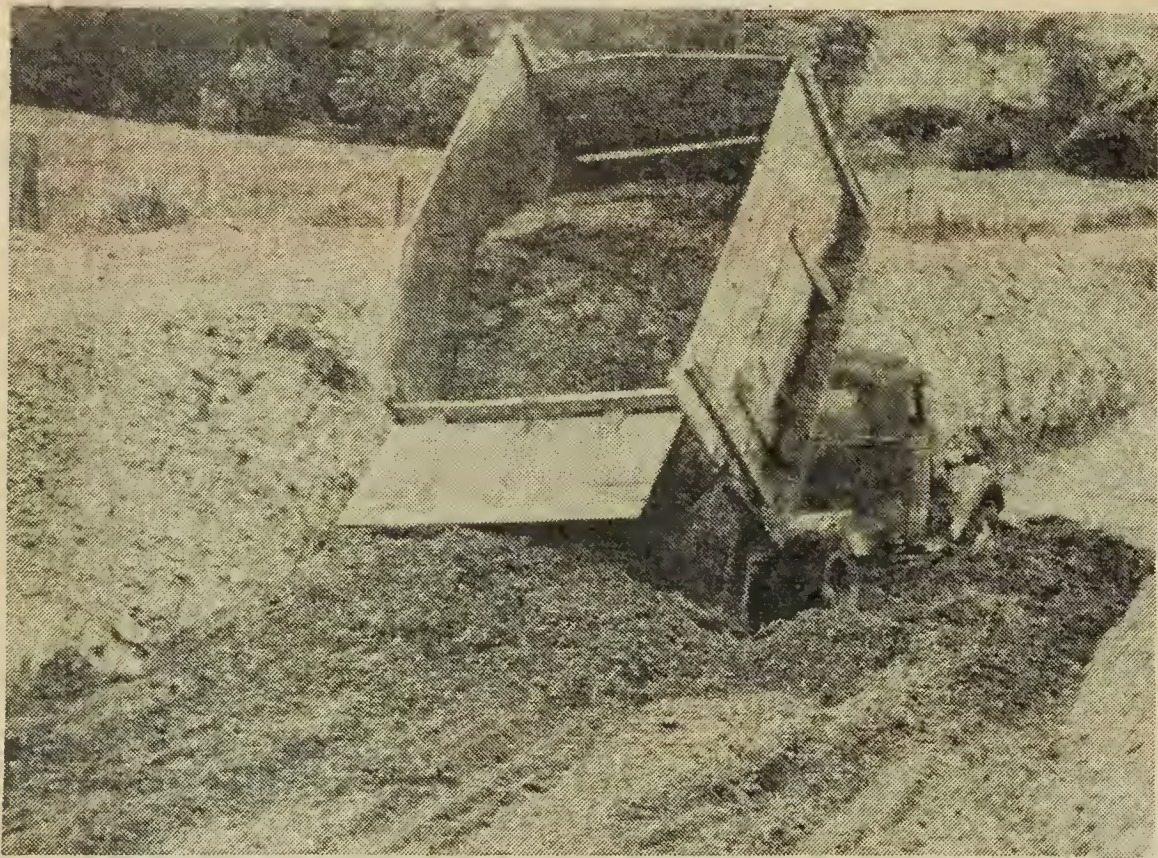
By PAUL R. HOFF and S. T. SLACK

**E**VERY dairyman appreciates the high quality of first cutting legume. The quality is especially good when it is cut at an early stage of maturity, handled to preserve the feed value, and it has a good aroma. Unfortunately, because of poor haying weather, much of the high feeding value can be lost when it goes into the barn as field cured hay.

To harvest first cutting successfully, it is necessary to have a flexible harvest plan that fits into good or poor haying weather. Such a plan calls for

the usual amount of corn silage in the upright silo also. Often it is difficult to field cure first cutting hay properly, especially if it is cut early when feeding value is high. Grass silage is rapidly gaining in popularity both because of its high feeding value and because it can be put into the silo during rainy weather when it is impossible to put up good quality field cured hay.

A trench silo is a low cost means of obtaining additional silage capacity. Unless it is lined, it should be considered as a distinctly temporary silo.



**TRENCH SILOS:** Are easy to fill. Provide additional storage at low initial cost. Can be filled with any silo filling equipment; dump trucks, wagons, or trailers. Need good drainage.

making grass silage and putting up mow cured hay when the weather does not permit field curing and harvesting field cured hay in good weather. By making some grass silage, some mow cured hay and some field cured hay, it is possible to harvest the crop at its peak feeding value.

## GRASS SILAGE

### With Grass Silage

—Harvesting can be started early regardless of the weather.

—The crop can be harvested at its peak feeding value.

—The amount of labor needed during harvesting is more evenly distributed.

### Trench Silos

Don't let lack of silo space prevent you from putting up part of your hay crop as grass silage. A trench silo can give you the additional capacity for grass silage and permit you to put up

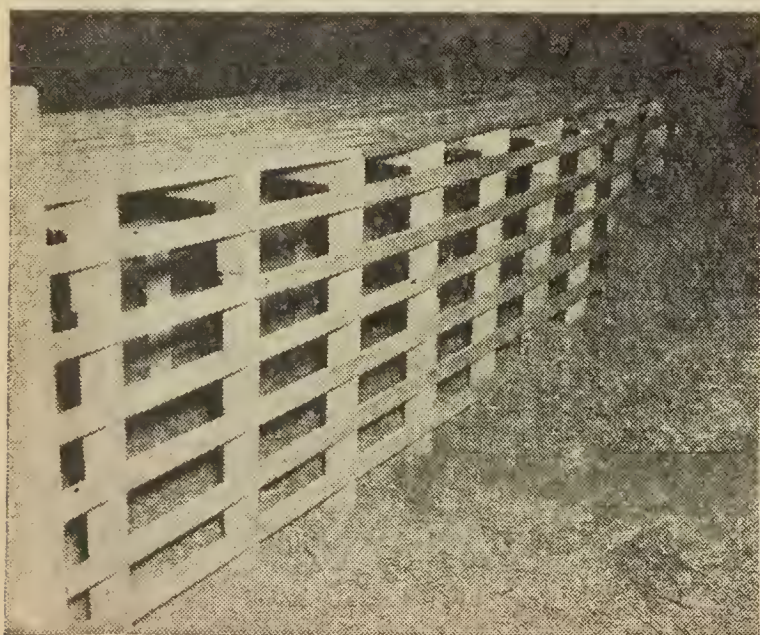
either to supplement the upright silo or where it is not possible to make the immediate investment in an upright silo. It may be the means of providing additional silo capacity for grass silage on farms where both corn silage and grass silage are fed.

Where the trench silo supplements the upright silo, the silage from the trench can be fed out during the fall and spring, leaving the upright silo to be fed out during the winter when it may be difficult to get silage from the trench silo.

Good drainage and nearness to the barn where the silage is to be fed are important considerations in deciding whether or not a trench silo is practical for your farm. A hillside is best, so that one end can be left open for drainage and for unloading the silo.

### Advantages of A Trench Silo

1. It can be built at little cost ex-



The distribution duct in a mow drying system. Either the rectangular duct as shown or an "A" shaped duct works satisfactorily in mows less than 30 feet wide. Wider mows may need a narrow section of slatted false floor on each side of the center duct and under the hay to distribute the air into the hay more evenly.



**UPRIGHT SILOS:** Protect silage from all kinds of weather. Are easy to feed out—they are close to the barn. Need reinforcing with additional hoops on lower third, or half, if silos are old—most new silos are constructed to hold grass.

cept for labor unless it is lined.

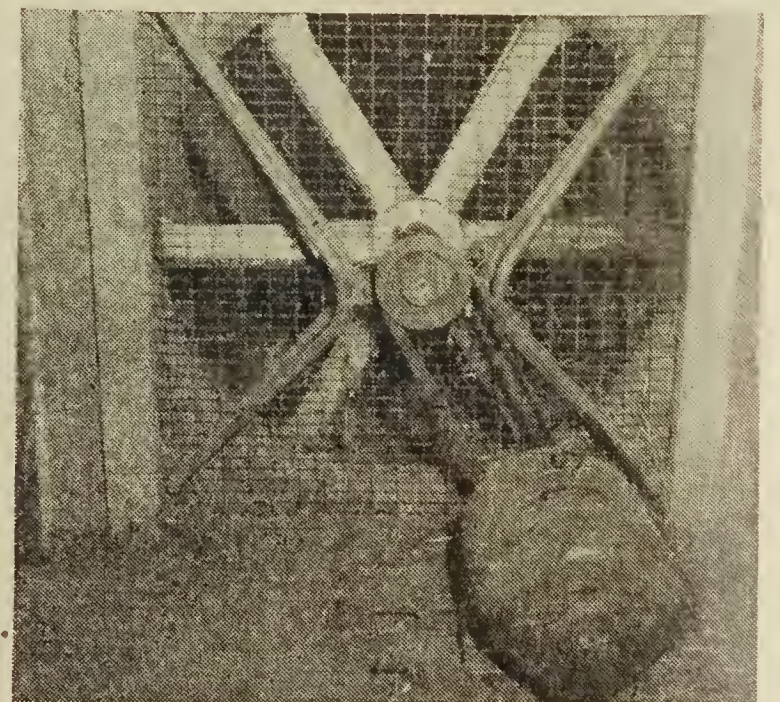
2. It can be dug with earth moving implements available with most farm tractors. It can be quickly dug with contractor's earth moving equipment.

3. It can be filled with any silo filling equipment or with dump trucks, wagons or trailers.

### Upright Silos

Upright silos must have more reinforcing in the lower part if silage made of grass or other crops of high mois-

A large fan with its power unit is the heart of the mow curing system. Both the size of the fan and the power unit must be specified for each individual mow curing system to make sure that the required amount of air is blown through the hay.



ture content is stored in them. Older silos that were originally made for corn silage should have additional hoops in the lower  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the wall before they are filled with grass silage. Many newer silos were sufficiently reinforced for grass silage when they were built.

## HAY

### Mow Cured Hay

With a mow curing system it is possible to cut the hay at the proper stage of maturity, partially cure it in the field, finish curing it in the mow and harvest more tons of good quality hay each season. Mow curing of hay by forcing air through it in the mow

is being successfully used on many Northeastern farms. Many dairymen report increased milk production when feeding mow cured hay, and it is insurance against wet weather during hay harvest.

### A Mow Curing System Consists of:

1. A large fan to blow air through the hay.
2. A power unit to operate the fan.
3. A distribution system on the mow floor to force the air uniformly through the hay.

### With A Mow Curing System

1. It is possible to cut hay early and get maximum feeding value.
2. About 2 days of weather hazard is eliminated during curing.
3. Loss of leaves is reduced because the hay is put into the mow before it reaches the shattering stage.
4. It may be cheaper to put up mow cured hay than to make grass silage because the initial cost of equipping a mow for mow curing is less than the cost of a new upright silo. Mow curing can be used with the present harvesting equipment.
5. The danger of spontaneous combustion is reduced.
6. Load the mow to a depth of—  
20 to 22 feet of long hay over the main duct.  
Distribute the hay evenly, avoiding very loose or very compact areas.  
12 to 14 feet of chopped hay over the main duct.  
Load the mow with a blower and do not walk on the freshly mowed away hay.  
12 to 14 feet of baled hay over the main duct.  
Pack the bales tightly together to force the air through the hay.

### Field Curing

Good quality field cured hay has a place in the feeding program on most dairy farms. Field cured hay that has not been rained upon and put into the mow in good condition, makes good feed.

Mow curing of hay and making grass silage might be considered as wet weather insurance. These may be the only methods to use in some years in harvesting first cutting in good condi-

tion. Second cutting is more likely to have the benefit of good haying weather and may go into the barn as good quality field cured hay.

### With A Field Curing System You Can:

- Make good second cutting hay in most years—weather is usually favorable during this period.
- Avoid the use of special equipment.
- Round-out your dairy feeding program. Good quality field cured hay has a place on most dairy farms.
- Make good feed—providing grass is not rained upon and is stored in good condition.



# *Fast Solution...* to a Big City's Milk Problem



When cows once grazed on the Boston Common the problem of an adequate milk supply for Bostonians was practically nil. And there's no problem now for the two and one-half million persons living in the greater Boston area . . . because of tight-knit cooperation between dairy farmers, companies like H. P. Hood & Sons, and your Eastern Railroads.

Nick-named "Thermos-bottles on wheels," special tank cars pick up the weighed, sampled and chilled raw milk from receiving centers in a 300 mile radius around Boston. Then, passenger trains hitch on to these 8000 gallon, "scientifically-clean" milk cars and whisk them over the tracks to Hood's main plant in downtown Boston. Here by means of gleaming glass piping, the milk is pumped from the cars to

be processed and packaged by the dairy firm.

It all adds up to this: Farmers of the northern New England states rely on the railroads for a distant yet dependable market for their dairy herds. And hundreds of thousands of Hood customers in greater Boston enjoy superior dairy products originating from milk, carefully selected from a large New England area.

J. W. Egan, traffic manager for this century-old company (one of the largest independent dairies in the country) will tell you:

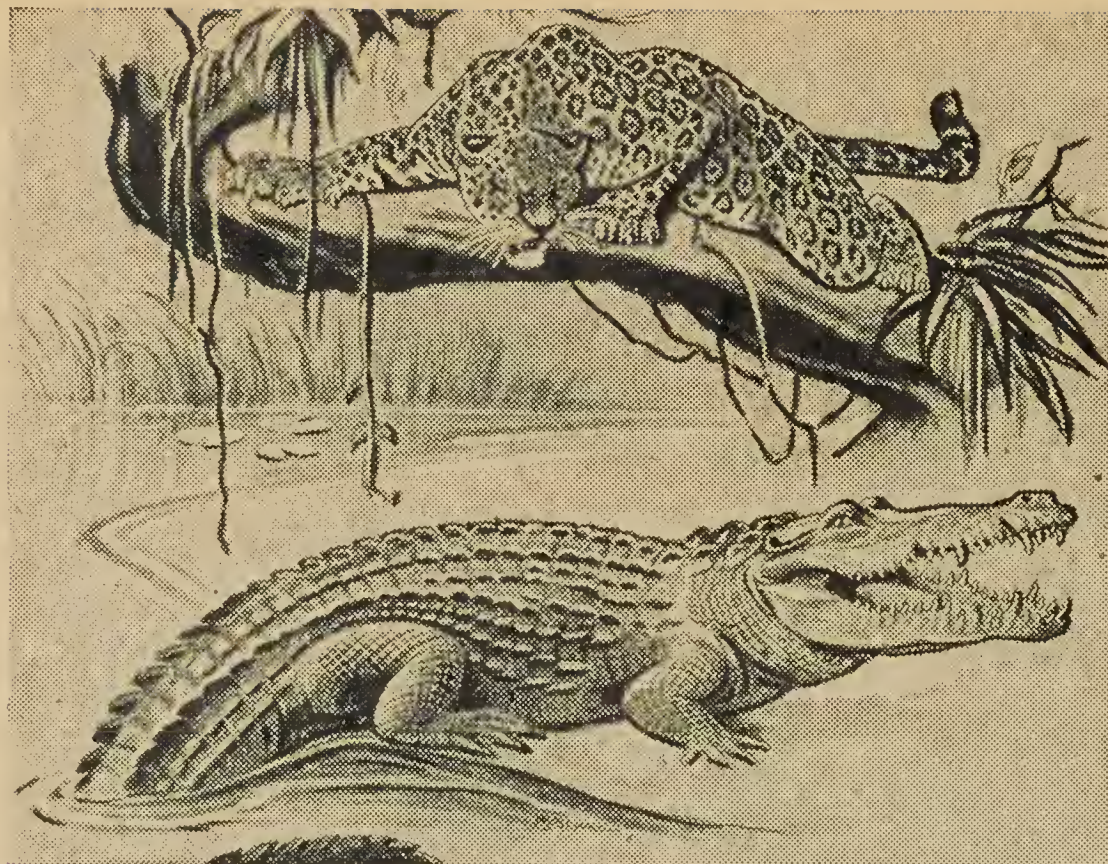
"The Eastern Railroads are doing an outstanding job on milk."

We feel it's a privilege to be part of the team that solves a big city's milk problem.

## EASTERN RAILROADS







A tough, horny hide, along with powerful jaws and teeth, provide this South American crocodile

with such complete protection that even a vicious and hungry jaguar hesitates to attack him.

## Complete Protection

Every vital part of the crocodile is protected—and every vital moving part of your engine can be protected with an AC Aluvac Oil Filter Element.

- **Microscopic filtration**—AC Aluvac removes sludge and particles as small as 1/100,000 of an inch.
- **Maximum filtering area per cubic inch**—AC Aluvac has 10 times the area of ordinary elements.

- **No harmful chemicals**—AC Aluvac won't remove the detergents from heavy duty motor oil.
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## The Question Box

**What chemical can be used to control ground hemlock?**

Use 1 pound of Ammate applied as a spray in 1 gallon of water; if more than 1 gallon is needed, use a pound per gallon. Spray the hemlock and the ground thoroughly. You may wish to hand spray with a small hand sprayer or you may use a watering can if you desire. This treatment will be successful on a small area but in general it is too costly to use on large areas such as pastures. Ammate is manufactured by the duPont Company and should be available through any agency which handles spray materials.

The hormone type of brush killers such as 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T are not effective in controlling ground hemlock. The use of Ammate will sterilize the soil for several months and then grass can be reseeded.—E.R. Marshall

\* \* \*

**What should be the length of grass silage after it is cut?**

The cutter should be set for  $\frac{3}{8}$ " if the hay is rather dry, but if it is wet it can be up to  $\frac{5}{8}$ " to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

\* \* \*

**I would like some information on seeding rye grass in corn.**

The usual procedure is to do this at the last cultivation of the corn. Either a power mounted seeder of the cyclone type is used, or a hand operated cyclone.

Once the corn is too high to cultivate, the only possible method is to send a man through on foot, either distributing the seed by hand or with a hand-operated cyclone type of seeder. Of course, where corn is dusted to control corn borer a seeder can be operated from the duster. Very few farmers, though, have such equipment and stands are usually poor because no coverage can be given the seed.—G.H.S.

\* \* \*

The other day I picked up a seed catalog and in it were advertised several fertilizers—one they called a bulb fertilizer, one a berry fertilizer, another a lawn fertilizer. Is it necessary for backyard gardeners to buy several different kinds of fertilizer? I always supposed fertilizer was fertilizer.

Fertilizer is fertilizer! If you buy an 80-pound sack of a good commercial fertilizer at some farm supply store you can use it on anything and you will

find it a lot cheaper than some of the fertilizer you buy in small packages at seed stores that cater to suburban gardeners.

However, there are a few things which should be kept in mind. If you like a grass lawn with little or no clover, the chief fertilizer you need is a nitrogen. You can buy ammonium nitrate, chilean nitrate, sulphate of ammonia or any other fertilizer that carries only nitrogen. On the other hand, if you like clover use a complete fertilizer, one containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash. You may even want to put on some superphosphate which contains only phosphorus.

There are a few things which respond better to fertilizer with an acid reaction. However, about the only one you need worry about is blueberries and there are other ways of keeping the soil acid such as putting a few handfuls of sulphur around the plant or using aluminum sulphate.

The big problem in gardening as it is in farming is to be sure to use enough fertilizer to get best results. While the farmer has to figure on getting a profit, the gardener gets a lot of his return in enjoyment from seeing things grow.

\* \* \*

**Why is it that potash cannot be stored in the soil like phosphorus?**

Because plants tend to take up more potash than they need when it is available. Potash leaches readily from the soil and so can be lost.

\* \* \*

**How does sawdust compare with chopped straw as a bedding?**

The sawdust will absorb at least 50% more liquid. It decays more slowly in the soil and, therefore, the straw, itself, will improve fertility sooner.

\* \* \*

**Can you use grass silage as the only roughage for cows?**

There was a time when college men said NO without any qualification. Then the plan of keeping grass silage in front of cows practically all the time was tried and a number of men reported good results. However, most college men and dairymen agree that they like to have at least a little good hay even though cows have all the grass silage they can eat.

\* \* \*

**What do you suggest for fertilizing buckwheat?**

Cornell recommends 125 lbs. per acre of 8-16-8.

## Getting a Start in Dairy Farming

(Continued from Page 1)

buying cattle to keep in mind the relative importance of type, pedigrees, and records. I like cows to have good type, but I have seen buyers turn down excellent animals because of some relatively unimportant defect. After all, there probably are no perfect cows. Type is what an animal appears to be when you look at her; a pedigree shows what the animal should turn out to be, but records show what the animal actually is."

"When I was a young fellow on a farm, every dairyman would tell you that he raised his heifers from his best cows, and then if he really wanted to improve his herd, he would go out and buy a purebred bull."

"Yes," answered Lee, "and the chances are that his production remained about the same year after year. It would go up and then down as one

bull turned out to be good and another turned out to be poor."

"In fact," he continued, "I know a dairyman named Sam Mann of Waukesha, Wisconsin, who kept purebred Holsteins but couldn't seem to get consistent improvement. In 1947 he turned to artificial breeding. He had no choice of sires but only desirably proved sires were available. Yet in 1952 he had 34 records on his first 26 heifers from artificial breeding. These 26 averaged 12,620 pounds of milk and 524 pounds of fat, an average improvement of 1,747 pounds of milk and 106 pounds of fat over their dams. Twenty-two out of the 26 produced more than their dams, showing that it wasn't a case of a few exceptionally good cows bringing up the average."

We then turned to the matter of cow health. Lee pointed out that he would want to buy from an accredited herd,

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FITS FORD, FERGUSON, ALLIS-CHALMERS WD9, CASE VAC, AND OTHER 2 OR 3-PLOW TRACTORS  
Universal Transmix mixer transports and dumps cement, stock feed, silage, water and dirt. Mixes one bag of cement 5 to 1. Can be attached or removed in 15 minutes. Barrel revolves on rubber wheels—silent—no gears or chains to wear out.  
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**ELIMINATOR, Port Leyden, N. Y.**



animals that, as calves, had been vaccinated against brucellosis.

"When it comes to mastitis," he added, "you cannot be very certain. I would ask the owner if the udder was sound on a cow that had been producing, and I would expect to take his word for it. I doubt if there is a dairy barn anywhere that doesn't have bacteria in it that are capable of producing mastitis. A cow's udder may appear to be healthy today, and she may have mastitis tomorrow. If I were buying at a sale I would want to see the animal milked out before I accepted her."

"How important would you consider the matter of long life?"

"I doubt if that would be given much weight," Lee replied. "I have seen some very old cows that had practically no daughters living. Certainly there is a lot of chance involved, and while I admit the importance of long life, I am not at all sure that you can buy it. You have to produce it by careful attention to the details that make the difference between long life and short life in dairy cows."

As I stuck my pencil in my pocket I said: "Well, even though my hypothetical young FFA student has bought some good foundation stock, he still is a long way from being a dairyman!"

"That is right," Lee added. "In fact, if he hasn't had some experience at home, perhaps he shouldn't start with good animals. Maybe he should get some experience on some that are less costly. Even after he does get experience, there are a number of things and qualities he must develop. So far as his herd is concerned, there are certainly four necessary characteristics:

"First, the cows must be big cows with lots of capacity so they can consume a lot of feed. Second, they must have strong constitutions so they can stand up under heavy production. Third, they must have what we call 'dairy character', that is, they must have the tendency to turn feed into milk instead of flesh. Fourth, they should have soft, pliable, well-attached udders with rear quarters which do not hang below the hocks.

"Breeding and feeding are two important parts of dairying, but no matter how good inheritance a herd may have, it has to be fed adequately and properly too if you expect the herd to produce. On the other hand, no matter how well you feed cows, they must have the inherited ability to produce. Then a dairyman, young or old, must fight disease and, after all this, there are the many questions of producing adequate high-quality roughage and getting good crop yields and organizing the farm so that the capital and labor will be efficiently used.

"It takes a lot of 'know how'," Lee concluded, "to make a good dairyman these days. There is more information about breeding dairy cattle with high production than ever before. And this information is available to any young man who wants to use it."



"Well, Dad—how much a month do we have to pay on THAT?"

# Join the battle for customers—now!

## Here's Why You Should Support the American Dairy Association Set-Aside This Year

Today dairy products are in a life-or-death battle for customers—a battle against cheap imitations that threaten to steal your markets. You can help win this battle for cus-

tomers by joining the ADA set-aside this year. Here are a few of the many reasons why you and your neighbors should support the American Dairy Association set-aside now:

**1** The American Dairy Association is the dairy farmers' own organization—charged with the job of advertising dairy products. To meet the challenge of cheap imitations, your set-aside dollars are needed.

**2** This is no time to let your neighbors carry the ball for you—too much of your own welfare is at stake. Most dairymen support ADA—and have been doing their part in the battle for consumers. If you sell milk or cream you owe it to yourself and your neighbors to join the set-aside. (If you have a question about set-aside arrangements in your area, write Les Will, Manager, American Dairy Association, 20 No. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill.)

**3** The cost is low—it averages only about 50¢ per cow.

**4** The American Dairy Association sponsors research at state colleges and other public and private laboratories—research which finds new uses for dairy products—new markets for the milk and cream from your farm.

**5** The American Dairy Association works closely with large food companies and stores in putting large displays of dairy foods before the shopping public—to encourage buying.

**6** ADA studies new methods of packaging, distributing and selling dairy products. And when better methods are found, ADA helps stores and dairy plants put them to work.

## Here's what farm leaders say about ADA

**Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture:** "The best of all dairy farm programs is a sales program aimed at expanding the market for dairy foods. One of the best of these is the American Dairy Association sales program which you support by the set-aside at your dairy plant. It merits support."

**Hoard's Dairyman:** "Sell or suffer! We either must get out and sell our products, or suffer the loss of our markets."

**O. R. Wilkins, Pres., National Creameries Association:** "In my opinion, no program offers nearly as much opportunity for the dairy industry to solve its most pressing problems as that conducted by the American Dairy Association. It should be supported by every dairy farmer."

**Herschel D. Newsom, Master, National Grange:** "The dairy farmer faces the problem of adequately selling his products. Consumers must be more fully informed of the tastiness . . . and economy of dairy foods. The ADA sales campaign is an excellent means to this end."

**Allan B. Kline, Pres., American Farm Bureau Federation:** "In the present situation there is no doubt whatever of the necessity for a really effective advertising, research, publicity and merchandising program to improve the marketing and expand the use of dairy products."

**W. P. Davis, Acting Pres., National Milk Producers' Federation:** "Imitations are currently the greatest problem of the dairy industry. Advertising is our best bet for maintaining and increasing our markets. Support the set-aside."

## The Dairymen Who Manage ADA Urge Your Support of Set-Aside

*You can join the battle for customers by allowing your dairy plant to make necessary deductions from your milk or cream check during the set-aside period.*

MERRILL N. WARNICK, *President*  
(Utah dairy farmer)

LYMAN D. MCKEE, *Vice-President*  
(Wisconsin dairy farmer)

# American Dairy Association

"Voice of the Dairy Farmer"

20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois



# new 1953 CLINTON "Convincer" CHAIN SAW

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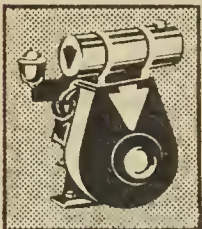
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## From the Editor's MAILBAG

### STACKING SILAGE

IN KERNELS, Screenings & Chaff in the April 18 issue I read Mr. Milliman's comment about stacking silage.

Last year we lost our barn and silo by fire, so last fall we made four corn stacks by setting six poles 15 ft. to 20 ft. long, three feet in the ground in a circle 16 ft. in diameter (except one which was 20 ft. in diameter). We had less spoilage with the larger stack.

We dug the holes with a 6-inch post hole digger and used locust poles 6 inches in diameter. We encircled the poles with woven wire fence, stapling the wire to the poles. We added wire as we went up when we were filling. We used a man on the stack only to level the stack at the end of each load. It is important to start on a level piece of ground and adjust the distributor pipe to blow directly into the center of the stack to prevent the stack from leaning. We do not believe it is advisable to build a stack over 20 feet in height, due to possible slippage.

If you use good green corn with plenty of moisture and pack it well around the outside next to the fence, and heap the center cone-shape at the finish, we have found that there will be 10 per cent or less spoilage. We had about 2 inches to 3 inches of spoilage on the sides. The greatest amount is at the bottom of the stack around the outside. This is due to water running down the sides. We recommend that the stack be covered with ground limestone or some similar material to keep out the moisture.

We figured approximately 40 to 50 tons per stack. We believe that this type of stack will work satisfactorily with grass silage and we expect to try it this spring. W. K. Jenkins, Wyoming, New York.

### UNORDERED GOODS

I WOULD like to amend your statement in the answer you gave in the issue of January 3 to the letter captioned, "Not Ordered."

It is true that the person receiving unordered goods is not obliged to return them, but he is violating the New York State law if he wears or uses the merchandise, as "acceptance of an offer may be made by actions indicating same." In this case, definitely, the action of using the goods would indicate acceptance.

The firm would find it unprofitable to prosecute. That alone is the reason it isn't done.—H.M.

### GEESE LIKE BLUEBERRIES

IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I saw the comment that geese would clean grass out of a blueberry patch.

Since I know very well this is untrue, I hope no one has already pastured geese in his blueberries. My geese have many acres to roam over, and I have just ten cultivated blueberry bushes (high ones) and a patch of wild ones, but geese love blueberry buds and blossoms, and nip off young growth as well. They dislike strawberry leaves so the plants are safe. I hope this will save someone's blueberries. They grow so slowly, anyhow. You might as well pasture them in your cabbage patch—just as tasty to a goose.

Another thing, I read somewhere that a New Hampshire professor called our high bush cranberries tasteless and worthless. The kind I had as a girl back in New Hampshire made beautiful and tart jelly — an epicure's ac-

companion to fowl, duck, rabbit or other game. We picked them on fences and stone walls and called them barberries. I have tried in vain to buy the plants as many treasured, old-world recipes call for this tart, flavorful berry, Bar Le Duc.—Mrs. G. F. Bergeron, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

### UNUSUAL

WE HAVE been farming for fifteen years and in that time, up until this year, there were only three sets of twins. One Holstein and a grade had twins, but this year Bess had twin heifers. A red heifer had a bull and a heifer, and today Susan had twin bulls.

I think this is unusual, don't you?

—E. R. Krupp, Greene, N. Y.

### CRAG HERBICIDE I

DR. R. H. BEATTY has written me that he inadequately described Crag Herbicide I in his recent article on "Chemical Weed Control in the Northeast" (AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, April 4, 1953, pages 10 and 11). The following is perhaps more descriptive of this interesting new herbicide:

Crag Herbicide I is novel in that it is not an active herbicide until after its conversion in moist soil. For this reason it can be applied directly to many emerged, established crops without injury while effectively killing germinating annual grass and broad-leaved weeds. It will not control established weeds in any crop.

The Research Committees of the Pacific, Canadian, North Central, Southern and Northeast Weed Control Conferences have recommended the use of Crag Herbicide I in strawberries and other crops. The currently registered commercial label for Crag Herbicide I recommends this material as a safe and effective weed control agent for use in 56 crops — more than any other herbicide — including asparagus, corn, small fruits, citrus, perennial flowers, bulbs, trees, shrubs, hedges, vines, evergreens, etc. This is of great interest to nurserymen and home gardeners to whom it is available for the first time this spring.—John B. Harry, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co., New York City, N. Y.

### DOGS

I CALLED on Mr. Earl Tuttle, Pine Tavern Farm, Leicester, this week for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Mr. Tuttle is 62 years of age and raises German Shepherd pups of which he is very proud. He also is very proud of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. He says he



has advertised his pups through ads in our paper and has sold them promptly, some going as far as the New England States. He gave me this picture of the nine all-white puppies and remarked that he has never heard of an all-white litter before. One or two white puppies out of a litter is quite common, but not the whole litter. He would like to hear from any reader who has had a similar experience with puppies.—F. E. Wyman, Bergen, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Wyman is one of our field men who call on readers to pick up their renewals.



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## The Use Of - - MULCH in the Garden

**B**UILDING and maintaining a good garden soil is an art. Success can come through the maintenance of a high level of old organic matter, rich in all the required plant food elements.

Mulches grown on rich, fertilized and manured fields should bring in all the required plant food except, possibly, phosphorus which can be supplied by an occasional application of superphosphate or bone meal and enough ground limestone to maintain a pH between 5.5 and 6.5.

Mulches vary greatly in the amounts and availability of the nutrients they supply. The legumes, cut green and not rained on before applying, provide available nitrogen immediately after the first leaching by rain or irrigation water which reaches the roots. Potash and other food elements also leach from dried growing plants like grass, rye, and oats cut before the seeds mature. They may also stimulate fruitfulness through the hormones of reproduction which were developing seed formation in the mulch plant. So much immediate fertility may be furnished by heavy applications of clover or alfalfa mulch as to over-stimulate certain plants resulting in insect and disease injury to the growing plants.

### Add Nitrogen

Such mulches as sawdust, straw from matured grain, leached matured hay, leached leaves, pine needles, etc., may cause nitrogen to be drawn from the soil by the microorganisms, which break down the material, so as to tend to starve the growing plants for nitrogen.

An application of nitrogenous fertilizer can provide for both plant and mulch. Better still, a light application of poultry manure or other manure under the mulch may serve.

If a garden is mulched each year so that few weeds can grow up through the mulch and a moderate amount of manure or organic fertilizer like cottonseed meal, castor pomace and tankage are plowed or spaded in with last year's mulch or, better yet, with a winter cover crop of rye or rye grass or spring sowed oats, the soil builds a teeming population of such living soil conditioners as fungi, bacteria, moulds, algae, protozoa, earthworms and others. These are nature's agents in the breaking down of organic and soil-mineral materials into forms which the plant roots normally feed upon and from which they secure food in a balanced, wholesome form, provided these elements are present in the soil or are brought in with mulch, manure and fertilizer.

### A Fertility Bank

The gardener's aim should be to build a soil bank of fertility so that the plants are fed through old organic matter and not directly by raw animal or vegetable material or chemical compounds.

Why is this true?

1. The soil, when high in old organic matter, becomes granular in structure, loose, aerated, drained, absorbent of water—all that the new soil conditioners are supposed to produce.

2. It contains antibiotic substances and hormones which prevent virus diseases and unbalance of nutrients which favor insect epidemics.

3. Fruitfulness and flavor tend to excel when vegetables and fruits are grown under these conditions. We have found this to be true in our own plantings in garden, field and orchard.

The intelligent study and use of mulch can give gardening more interest and can tend to develop a soil that makes the home garden a satisfaction and success. — E. Stuart Hubbard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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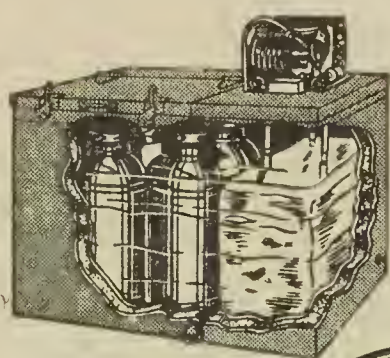
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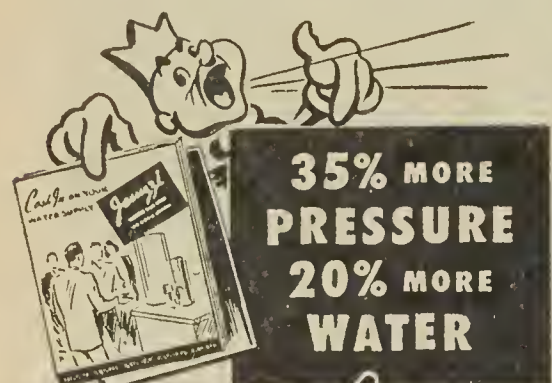
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Mr. Verne BeDell, our popular tour leader, will again conduct this party, and it may be our very last Alaska tour for some time to come.

The dates are August 21 to September 14 — and the cruise to Alaska is far from all of it. This trip also takes you to three great national parks: Glacier on the westbound trip; Rainier, reached from Seattle, and Yellowstone on the way home. All of them are magnificent in their own way, and all are entirely different.

The cruise part of the trip lasts 12 wonderful days. Aboard our boat, the S. S. Aleutian, life is fun and full of interest. There's always something doing—shuffleboard and other games; dancing and movies; afternoon tea like the Alaska-bound passengers are enjoying in the above picture; spectacular scenery to watch from your comfortable deck chair; and almost daily stops at fascinating Alaskan ports.

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## New York Has New Milk Committee

**A**NNOUNCEMENT has been made by New York's Commissioner DuMond and Howard Gordon of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that a nine-man committee with President Everett Case of Colgate as chairman, has been named to study the current problems in the New York Milk Shed. The committee has been asked to begin work immediately and to make prompt recommendations on the following problems.

1. A proposal for Federal regulation of minimum prices to farmers for all milk produced for northern New Jersey. This will include consideration of a comprehensive order for the metropolitan areas of New York and northern New Jersey; a separate Federal order for northern New Jersey, and the area of northern New Jersey to be covered.

2. The revision of transportation and location differentials applicable to the uniform price paid to farmers.

3. The revision of transportation and location differentials in fixing minimum class prices paid by handlers.

4. The revision of provisions for determining what plants and farmers are to be subject to the pricing and market-wide equalization provisions of the orders.

In addition to Dr. Case, the members of the committee are:

New York State, Senator Paul D. Graves, Gouverneur, and Harold M. Stanley, Secretary, New York State Grange, Skaneateles;

New Jersey, Herbert W. Voorhees, president, New Jersey Farm Bureau, Hopewell, and Lloyd B. Wescott, president, New Jersey Dairymen's Council, Clinton;

Pennsylvania, Ralph Culver, Executive Committee member and former

president, Pennsylvania State Council of Farm Organizations, Laceyville, and Senator Albert E. Madigan, Route 2, Towanda;

New England, Myron Peabody, president, Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass., and Julian Thayer, president, Eastern State Farmers Exchange, Inc., Rockfall, Conn.

— A. A. —

### FERTILIZER FOR CORN

A number of readers, including Dr. Firman E. Bear of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., have pointed out that the arithmetic in one of the questions in THE QUESTION BOX on page 12 of the May 16 issue was incorrect. We feel, also, the idea behind the answer was not well-stated and could be easily misinterpreted.

Dr. Bear points out that a 100-bushel corn crop takes from the soil about 150 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 100 pounds of potash.

The answer mentioned 4 tons of fertilizer which obviously is too much. However, there was no intent to recommend the use of that amount of fertilizer or to recommend the use of sufficient fertilizer to replace all the plant food the crop removed.

The writer had in mind three things:

1. 100 bushels of corn does remove a lot of plant food.

2. It is unnecessary to replace all this plant food by using commercial fertilizer.

3. Many farmers could profitably use more as indicated by the example quoted where the use of 500 pounds of 12-12-12 fertilizer per acre increased the crop from 70 bushels per acre to 99 bushels.

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# New York Tomato Growers Resist Price Decrease

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

**A**S THIS is written, members of the New York Canning Crops Growers' Cooperative are holding out for a higher price on tomatoes than processors offer.

Thirty-eight of the 40-member advisory committee voted not to approve contracts unless last year's prices were maintained. The cooperative summoned members to a meeting at Gaines Grange Hall to hear this committee report, and to take any action. At the conclusion of long discussion a vote was taken by ballot, 177 upholding the committee and a lone ballot for accepting prices offered.

It was around midnight when the votes were counted, although the resolution had been offered early in the evening. Chairman John Kast of Albion refused to put the motion until everyone who had something to say was heard.

It was admitted that carryover tomato stocks are larger than last year, but growers point out that they did not ask a price increase last year and they think the 1951 price should be continued. Generally contracts approved last year were around \$36 per ton for Number 1 tomatoes and \$26 for No. 2s. In 1951 the pick averaged about 63 per cent Number 1 and last year about 60.

## Lower Acreage Seen

Growers seemed to agree that reduced acreage was in prospect this year, even if contracts are approved, because of carryovers. They admit that canners have slightly higher prices for labor and materials. Their objections are based on the claim that canners would pass all of their increased costs on to the growers, while the latter are expected to accept a lower price even though their costs are higher.

Two or three small processors have been approved, but in general processors were sticking to their offers of \$35 and \$25. In rejecting the price offers, growers agreed that it might mean they would not plant tomatoes this year. Setbacks caused by cold and wet weather also indicated that acreage may be sharply reduced.

## Farm Work Lags

Farm work in much of Western New York is two to three weeks behind earlier expectancy, due to frequent and heavy rains. Planting of oats is so far behind schedule that many farmers may not reach their planned acreage. Plowing began a little earlier than last year and in spite of cold weather farmers thought they were off to a good start. Since then it has been a problem of waiting for fields to dry out, refitting them and getting them planted before the next three or four days of wet weather.

Planting plans for peas and sweet corn are behind schedule and even if the weather turns favorable field corn will go into the ground much later than last year. About the only things growing are grass and hay crops. While pasture growth has been lush, there has been damage due to soft ground. In our own case we have a big crop of grass silage to handle as quickly as the ground is dry enough to haul equipment over it. Fruit growers have been hard pressed trying to get their orchards sprayed or dusted between rains. The weather generally has favored development of apple scab.

## Second-Century Meeting

Directors of the State Horticultural Society meeting in Syracuse voted to stage a "Second-Century of Fruit Growing" in Rochester in January

1956. The society's centennial comes in 1955. It had planned to hold a big centennial meeting that year in Rochester's new auditorium and convention building. When it was seen that the building would not be ready in time for use in January 1955 consideration was given to holding the event elsewhere. Then it was decided instead to take a year longer to develop plans for a forward-looking Second Century show.

Dr. Arthur J. Heinicke, director of the Geneva Experiment Station, is chairman of the committee in charge. Tentative proposals call for a week-long show and meetings of allied organizations.

\* \* \*

## New Soil District

The Monroe County Board of Supervisors has voted to create a Soil Conservation District, making it the 39th in the state. For a number of years Monroe held out, largely on the basis that it had a good setup of its own. Also, there was some expressed distaste for the way some policies were handled from Washington on down. The growing need for a district, however, has been increasingly apparent. A survey showed about one third of the land area of the county in a stage requiring caution in its use, and a third subject to serious erosion danger.

\* \* \*

## Market Plans Progress

The Genesee Valley Regional Market Authority is taking over an 80-acre site south of Rochester. Options which the authority had on the two parcels of land were taken up and the authority was to take possession, subject to agreements, as of June 1. Agreement in one case permits a seller to harvest certain crops, but it is expected that construction work may commence before the summer is over.

— A. A. —

## WANT TO BE A STATE TROOPER?

**O**N June 20 an open, competitive examination for candidates for New York State Trooper will be held at Albany, Bay Shore, Binghamton, Buffalo, Elmira, Glens Falls, Hudson, Jamestown, Kingston, Malone, Newburgh, Plattsburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Watertown, White Plains, and at such other places as may be designated.

The salary range is \$2,370.00 to \$4,270.08 plus lodging, food or an allowance for food.

Applicants must be U. S. citizens between 21 and 40 years old and must have passed a strict, physical examination. If you are interested, write to John A. Gaffney, Superintendent of State Police, Albany, N. Y., and he will be glad to send you complete information.

— A. A. —

## WHY NOT GET ONE?

"I Milk Cows and I Eat Butter" is the wording on a new car, truck or window sticker being distributed to dairy farmers by the American Dairy Association through its state organizations. It is hoped that hundreds of thousands of these attractive butter stickers will be distributed in the next few months. A card to the American Dairy Association, 130-132 Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York, or to Milk For Health, 119 South Cayuga Street, Ithaca, New York, will bring you copies. It's good advertising for your business!

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Winners of Hubbard Farms Poultry Achievement Contest, for New York 4-H members, at the entrance to Hubbard's Hatchery in Walpole, N. H., are (left to right): Ronald LaGrange, Feura Bush; Ronald W. Tweedie, Walton; Cecelia Wheeler, Holcomb; and Robert Paddon, South Dayton.

## 4-H Poultry Winners Visit Hubbard Farms

FOUR top New York 4-H poultry achievement winners recently spent two days, with all expenses paid, at Hubbard Farms, Walpole, New Hampshire.

The trip to Hubbard Farms was part of their awards in the latest 4-H Poultry Achievement Contest, sponsored each year by Hubbard Farms, in cooperation with New York State 4-H Clubs, and the Department of Poultry Husbandry of Cornell University.

Each of the four top winners will also receive 500 of Hubbard's egg pro-

duction-bred New Hampshire baby chicks.

One boy or girl is named from each of the 54 counties by the county 4-H agent, and each is awarded 100 Hubbard New Hampshire chicks in March of each year.

At the end of the year, state winners are selected on the basis of records kept on brooding and rearing of the chicks, and rate of egg production; completeness of the records; efficiency of results; and a 250-word story of the project.

## Feeding Growing Pullets on Range

By L. M. HURD

FOR BEST results, pullets should make rapid growth and be as completely developed as possible when laying starts. Do not cut down on mash and grain to make the birds eat more grass. This may cut the cost of feed a little but, if carried too far, will interfere with the development of the birds. A better plan is to use a less expensive ration and keep mash and grain before the birds at all times in hoppers and let them eat what grass and clover they desire.

Such less expensive rations should only be used when the birds run on good pasture. For example, pullets made good growth and development on the Cornell Poultry Experimental Farm when they were fed ground wheat and a mineral mixture as mash, and wheat for the whole grain part of the diet. These birds had good ladino clover pasture.

The mineral mixture consisted of 4 pounds of dicalcium phosphate or steamed bone meal; 1 pound of ground limestone; 1 pound of iodized salt for each 100 pounds of ground wheat. Other experiments indicate that equal parts of corn meal, ground wheat and a mineral mixture as mash together with the grain will be satisfactory.

However, when the feed of the birds is limited to grain and pasture, it is necessary to have good, succulent pasture available as long as the birds are on range. If grain for a home mixed mash like the above is not available on the farm, a less expensive pasture growing mash may be purchased from many feed companies and fed with a grain mixture.

\* \* \*

### POULTRY CHORES WITH LESS LABOR

HOW many hens can one man care for and do all the work well? We used to say the limit was a thousand birds, but, with improved equipment and better organization of the work, at least two or three times as many can be cared for by one person today. A few years ago, on a tour of poultry farms on the eastern shore of Maryland, I

found that it was regular practice for one man to care for 5,000 hens on the Townsend Farms, where they keep 60,000 breeding hens. The caretaker lived in a specially arranged apartment in the center of the house so he was right on the job.

One man not only did the regular chores of feeding, gathering of eggs and watering, but he packed each day's gathering of eggs and helped with the cleaning of the house. Four things made this possible. They were as follows: (1) All the birds were in one house; (2) there was an automatic water supply; (3) there was a carrier system for transporting feed, eggs, etc. through the pens; and (4) the pens were fairly good size, accommodating 250 birds.

It is surprising when one begins to check up on the way poultry keepers do the daily chores to see how widely they differ in the time and travel in caring for a like number of hens. Not long ago I visited a farm near Rochester, New York, where the owner keeps 1200 layers and has 20 acres of fruit. It is a one-man enterprise. The operator said that it required six hours daily to do all the work of caring for his laying flock. This included the cleaning as well as the chores, but not the packing of the eggs.

Not many miles away, a poultryman with 1600 hens complained that he could scarcely care for his flock even by working more than 12 hours a day. What makes these differences? Is it the man, the equipment, the arrangement of the pens or the organization of the work?

It may be one or all of these. Anyway, now is the time to give these matters careful consideration because, in the years ahead, a high production from each hour of a farmer's time (or of hired labor) will be of the utmost importance. It may mean the difference between profit and loss. After all, labor will be the most important thing that a poultryman will have to sell. When a poultryman owns a farm, he has a place where he can use his labor,

(Continued on Opposite Page).

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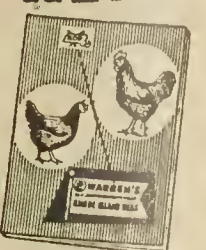
Absorbine is not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall, similar congestive troubles. Used by many veterinarians. A stand-by over 50 years. Will not blister, remove hair. Only \$2.50 a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

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## With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

From the INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, Scranton, Pa., you can get plans for Sterling Blusalt Mineral Feeding Boxes. There are two plans—one for indoor use and one to be used outdoors.

"Good Forage, The Key to Livestock Profits" is a 20-page booklet by Dr. G. Bohstedt of the University of Wisconsin. It was written especially for THE MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin, and covers such subjects as forage varieties, management and fertilization, time to cut, curing, etc.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Milwaukee 1, Wis., has just revised their catalog describing the Roto-Baler. It is a 20-page, well-illustrated booklet.

With haying time here you will be interested in a new booklet entitled "Streamlined Methods of Harvesting Hay and Making Grass Silage." In addition to other information the booklet contains plans for making a self-unloading wagon box. For the book write to GEHL BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. ME-216, West Bend, Wis.

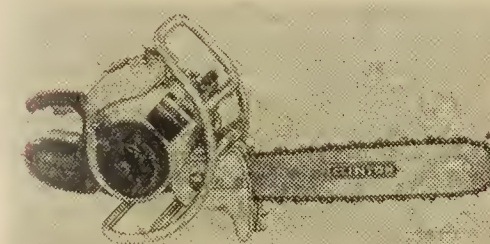
You can get a copy of "Control of Poultry Diseases" from the Poultry Department, LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION, American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Just send a post card and the company will be happy to send it to you.

Use the coupon on page 15 of the May 16 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to get free information on "How to Build An Electric Fence." If you have mislaid the issue, send a post card to LEIGH McMAHON & COMPANY, 115 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo 1, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS COOPERATIVE is having its 3rd annual cattle show on July 31 and August 1. The show at Ithaca, N. Y. is in conjunction with the 13th annual meeting.

Farm housewives will find much of interest in a pattern service booklet about sewing with cotton bags. You can use the coupon on page 22 of the May 16 issue or drop a post card to NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL, P.O. Box 76, Memphis, Tenn.

THE GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION, Stran-Steel Division, Ecorse, Detroit 29, Michigan, has recently published two booklets on housing dairy cattle. One is called "Loose-Housing Dairy Barns;" the other, "Stall Dairy Barns." They are very complete and well illustrated, and if you are planning to build a new barn we suggest that you write to the above address and get the one in which you are most interested.



CLINTON MACHINE COMPANY is challenging prospective chain saw purchasers to lift, use and price their new Clinton Convincer Chain Saw before buying. A 3 minute comparison test has been developed which proves faster starting, easier operation, and simpler servicing of the new Clinton Saw.

(Continued from Opposite Page)  
and that of others, to produce poultry products. The question is, how effectively can he work and organize the work of others who work for him?

The answer to this question is the No. 1 influence on his profits and on the return which he gets for his time.

To find out why some poultrymen spend less time and walk shorter distances than do others in doing the daily chores to care for hens, a study was made of the way this work was done on eight farms in Central New York in May, 1944. Five important facts showed up as a result of this study. They were:

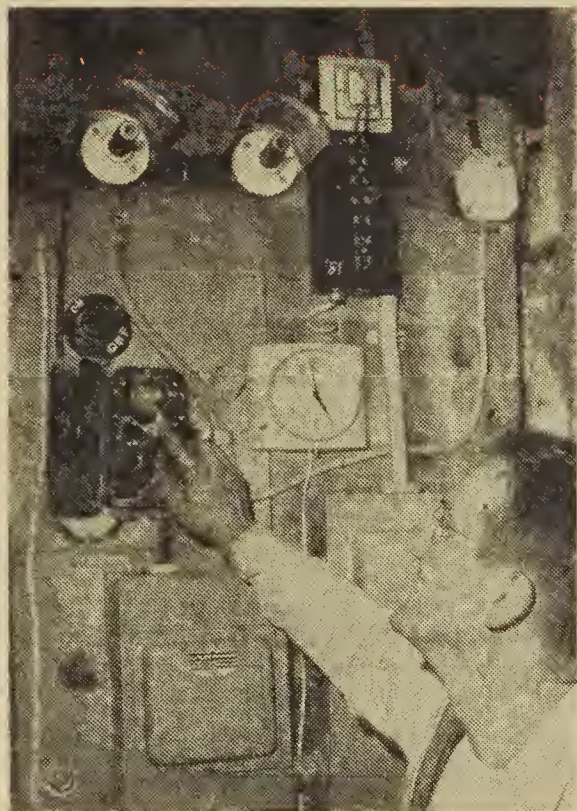
1. Keep all the hens in one building. If the same methods are followed, less time and effort are required to care for four pens of hens in one building than to care for the same number of hens in four separate buildings.

2. Reduce the number of jobs that are done. The data show that seven jobs were done on one farm as compared with three jobs on another farm. Some of the differences in the number of jobs that were done were due to differences in practices, i.e., some poultrymen fed wet mash or pellets in addition to dry mash and grain. Automatic waterers eliminated a job on some farms.

3. Reduce the number of times that jobs are done. Grain was fed once on some farms, twice on others, and three times on one farm. Eggs were gathered from two to four times a day. Water was changed from one to three times on the farms without an automatic supply.

4. Do more than one job on each trip to a pen. From one to three jobs were done per trip to a pen on these farms. To do more than one job per trip may require careful planning of the whole day's work.

5. Increase the size of the pens. More time is required to enter two pens to gather eggs from two sets of nests, to measure and supply feeds to two places, and to do the other jobs in two pens than in one large pen with the same number of hens.



—Credit: Eleanor Gilman

His hens aren't caught in the dark when electric lights go out. Oliver Gridley, Onondaga County, N. Y., here sets time clock on his electrical panel that simulates dawn and dusk conditions in henhouse. Instead of lights going off abruptly at night, there's an intermediate 15-minute dusk stage in which birds have time to find roosts.

It's done with home-made dimmer, above, on each light circuit. The resistance coil through which current flows for 15 dimmed-light minutes is simply element from an old home, portable electric heater. Above it is dust shield made from No. 2 tomato can.

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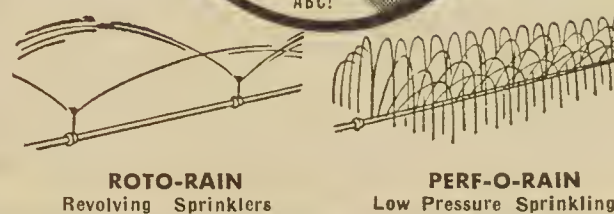
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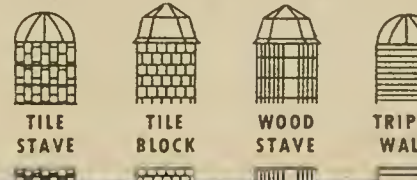
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**EMPIRE Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed**—Certified \$1.75 per lb.; Commercial \$1.60 per lb. Minimum order 10 lbs. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, N. Y.

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**DAHLIAS**—Sell out of unnamed stock \$2.00 dozen Hillside Gardens, Walkill, New York.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

**ON SNAPSHOT Days**—Remember Ray's. With this ad —any 8-12 or 16 exposure roll developed, including Raytone King Size print from each negative, for only 35c. America's Quality Finishers since 1920. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. NE, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

## HELP WANTED

**HELP** wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey.

**EXTRA Money** in your spare time! Be an agent. Buy for yourself at savings of 10% to 60% and sell for a profit. Send 25c for our 32 page catalogue containing over 250 nationally advertised items: appliances, jewelry, household goods, etc. Write today, money back guarantee. Personal Sales Company, Dept. 161, 414 W. Broadway, S. Boston 27, Mass.

**SEXING**—Earn up to \$130.00 per day chick sexing, caponizing, turkey sexing. Be a professional in an uncrowded specialized field. Easy to learn. G.I. approved. Pilch's School, Box L 35, Hazardville, Conn.

**MIEN'S School of Nursing:** Pennsylvania Hospital prepares B.S. and College graduates, 18 to 35 yrs. old, for Registered Nurse examination. 3 yr. course. Maintenance and allowance. LeRoy N. Craig, R.N., 4401 Market St., Philadelphia.

## PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

June 20 Issue.....Closes June 5  
July 4 Issue.....Closes June 19  
July 18 Issue.....Closes July 3  
August 1 Issue.....Closes July 17

## HELP WANTED

**UNUSUAL opportunity** for a single or young married man to become established in dairy farming. Good wages and a share in livestock. A modern house or room and board furnished. Modern equipment. Location, Southwestern New York. Box 514-RT, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**FARM Manager** wanted for Holstein farm near Middletown, N. Y. Excellent house and good privileges. Must be experienced with dairy cattle and modern farm equipment. Contact Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., 24 N. Main Street, Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa. Phone Doylestown 5270.

**EXPERIENCED** married farmer with agricultural school training for Long Island grassland farm. Younger type probably now employed and ready to assume larger responsibilities. Small dairy herd and commercial flock of hens. Excellent opportunity for energetic homes individual of good character. Modern house, fuel, electric salary. State detailed information including references. Box 514-A0, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

**GARDENER**—handyman, working superintendent, full charge 5 acre private estate, 2 bedroom apartment, Scarsdale, New York. Box 514-AB, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

## SITUATION WANTED

**HAVE** you the need of a handy man, gardener? Part time. Life experience. Prefer work for lady alone near Worcester, Mass. Box 514-WS, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

1953 agriculture graduate desires farm job Keuka, Seneca, Cobocoon watershed. Married soon. Don Wheeler, 444 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan.

## WANTED TO BUY

**WANTED**—Wool and Pelts. Highest market prices paid. Ship direct. Paul Baratier, Parish, N. Y.

**WANTED:** Stamps, envelopes, letters, airmail, deeds, dated from 1756 to 1875. Send description, dates of stamps, envelopes. G. W. Reavley, 1300 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—1894-S Dime pay \$500.00. Certain 1913 nickel \$1,000.00. 1901-S quarter \$20.00 to \$50.00. Wanted half dollars 1892-S, 1892-O, 1893-S, 1896-S, 1897-S. Certain Lincoln cents \$20.00. Silver Dollars 1893-S, 1895-P, 1903-O \$5.00 to \$50.00. Wanted—certain dates, will pay following prices—half cents, \$100.00. Large cents, \$50.00. Small cents, \$150.00. 2c pieces, \$35.00. 3c pieces, \$45.00. Half dimes, \$500.00. Buffalo nickels, \$6.00. Old dimes, \$300.00. Old quarters, \$250.00. Old half dollars, \$1,500.00. Hundreds of others. Know their true value. Large illustrated complete guarantee buying catalogue 25c. 6 for \$1.00. Money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders of Numismatic Quotations, (19-431), Boston 8, Massachusetts.

**TO \$10.00 per lb.** Paid for roots, herbs. We buy 200 kinds. Catnip, Milkweed, other common varieties needed. Write: Herbo, 103 Norwalk Rd., Medina, Ohio.

## AUCTION SCHOOL

**LEARN Auctioneering.** term soon. Free catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

## WOMEN'S INTEREST

**RUG STRIPS**—100% wool, lightweight, assorted shades, long strips, 5 lbs. \$3.25. Pastel assortment 4 lbs. \$3.25. Quiltmakers—Best assortment of large flowered prints color-fast, latest patterns 7 lbs. \$2.25. Extra large blocks 5 lbs. \$2.00. All postage extra. Community Textiles, 29 Radcliffe Ave., Providence, Rhode Island.

**AMAZING Clothing Bargains** \*\*Free Catalog\*\* Save 50% —Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.09 shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99c, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.99 mackinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets, etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

**PINKING Shears,** only \$2.00 postpaid. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock. Guaranteed super value or refund. A. Hardy Sales, Box 155, Claremont, New Hampshire.

**BANQUET Roll Table Paper** for your Church or Grange suppers. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury Vermont.

**RUG strips.** Wool. Lightweight. Several colors. Long strips. 5 lbs. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$7.75. Albert Brownly, Box 45, Woodville, Mass.

**STAINLESS Steel Waterless 6-qt. Dutch Oven** \$11.50—3 1/2 \$8.95, two \$7.95. Percolators, pressure cookers, roasters, skillets, griddles, cups. Major Co., 71 Milford, Springfield, Mass.

**SILVERWARE** reconditioned and replated with new tarnish-resistant process. Bright, sparkling, gleaming and durable. Send list of wares needing replating. For our most reasonable price. Harris, Box 14A, Clayville, New York.

**GIRLS Pinafors** 2 for \$3.00, sizes 2, 4, 6. Ladies aprons \$1.00. Pauline Nash, La Fargeville, N. Y.

**RIBBONS**—3 Bargain Bunches, only \$1.00 postpaid. 90-100 feet each bunch. Assorted colors, widths, qualities. All good lengths. Wonderful for gift tying, hair-bows, lingerie, dressmaking. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

## REAL ESTATE

**STROUT Farm Catalog**—Free! Farms, homes, businesses, etc. Over 3200 bargains described, 31 states. World's largest, 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

**363 ACRES,** 200 tillable. Barn, silo. 1 1/2 miles from village. 44 stanchions. Brock Farm, Delaware Co., So. Kortright, New York.

## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



## ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

## REAL ESTATE

5 ROOM bungalow, all improvements. 5 acres land. John Griffin, Godeffroy, New York.

FOR SALE: Farm for poultry or vegetables, 70 acres, fine range, brick house with automatic heat & usual conveniences. Modern hen house, other poultry buildings on hard road in lovely surroundings. Near educational center. Equipment, machinery & tools. Write Robert Schoonmaker, R.D. 1, Amherst, Mass. Tel. 233W.

GROWING grocery business, combined to a 12 room house, 2 acres land, double garage. Harborcreek, Erie County, Pa. Phone 81240 Erie.

2 HOMES—Stocked—Equipped! Magnificent dairy farm in rich dairy community. Last year's income \$12,000.00. Includes \$20,000.00 worth stock & machinery. 31 head cattle, tractor, jeep, etc. Buildings alone insured for \$32,000.00. Delightful 8-room home, bath, city conveniences, landscaped. Also 8-room-bath tenant house; garage. A-1 cemented barn 60x60, 39 stanchions silo; new poultry house; other buildings. 140 acres. Asking \$37,000.00! No. D-4516. West's, V. T. Struble, 400 Main St., Tewanda, Pa., Phone: 347-R or 556-R-1. Farm catalog free!

2 GREATEST bargains we ever had. 100 acres flat alfalfa land, good buildings, all improvements. 18 pure bred Holsteins, all new tools. 2 miles from Greene, N. Y. Reduced to \$15,000.00—\$4,000 down, balance as rent. Also 100 acre river farm, double house, nice barn, silo, estimated 350,000 ft. pine & oak standing timber. Cut it yourself and pay for farm. Price \$17,000.00. 1/2 cash will include dairy and equipment at about same down payment. Wire or phone for appointment. United Real Estate, Greene, N. Y.

69 ACRES—8 room house—bath—barn—21 head of stock, all equipment. Everything goes for \$15,000.00. \$6,000 down. 129 acres—8 room house—all modern conveniences—all household furniture—32 head of stock—new tractor and equipment.—Everything included at \$20,000.00. United Real Estate Agency, Greene, N. Y. Ph. 40-F3.

FOR SALE: Excellent 62 acre farm, two miles West of Interlaken. Beautiful 11-room home, new stoker furnace, ample plumbing; new tool shed, two old-style barns with good roofs; growing timber, small fruits and home orchard. Two concrete floored hen houses—will accommodate 500 hens. About 40 fertile level acres. Price \$12,500.00. Inquire Mrs. Mary Minns, Interlaken, New York.

FARMS—Stores—Hotels—Tourists Homes. \$4,000.00 down gets 100 acres, livestock, equipment, \$9,500.00. \$4,500.00 down gets 150 acres, 30 cow farm, equipment, easy terms. Write, Ph-46-224, Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y.

CHANCE of a Lifetime. A real opportunity for a progressive poultryman to make money in poultry. An outstanding layout for a Breeder Hatchery—capacity 6,000 breeders or layers, or 72,000 broilers, or 20,000 turkeys each year. Three freezers, dressing equipment, etc. Wonderful local market. Big unique mail order business. 22 acres—high land, good drainage. Several buildings mostly cement block stuccoed. Lovely old modernized stone home, shrubbery and shade. Excellent condition. Surrounded by fast growing prosperous ideal community, 10 minutes to Norristown, 1/4 hour to Philadelphia, 2 1/2 hours to New York City. Must be seen to be appreciated. Write for brochure. W. Earl Markley, Realtor, Fairview Village, Penna.

STOCKED equipped farm, 40 head. \$32,000.00. Box 978, Poughkeepsie, New York.

ACRES 225, near Geneva, modern cobblestone house, dairy barns, silo, milkhouse, rights, good soil, improved road, 90 acres of wheat, alfalfa, illness, bargain, \$15,000.00. Others. Home Agency, 191 Virginia Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime—Seed—Sizes 3 to 14 foot. Factory to you price saves \$100.00. Free booklet—Mooreven—3-A—Swedesboro, New Jersey.

BALERS, Combines, Choppers, silo fillers, plows, rakes, spreaders, grain binders, corn binders, tractors & harrows. Covering 7 acres. Priced to sell. Don Howard, Canandaigua, New York.

FARMERS, Dealers, Gardeners save \$\$\$\$\$\$ and hundreds & thousands of lives. Always deal with Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill—Kaiser-Henry J & Farm Machinery King. Clip & save this adv. Tell friends & neighbors. For Sale:—On your terms (I hope). New or used tractors—balers—combines—plows—discs—rakes—autos—trucks—mowers—garden tractors—lawn mowers—wagons—elevators—bulldozers—crawlers—trailers—lowboys. Free delivery—name price & terms you think you should pay. Write or phone Phil Gardiner, person to person at Mullica Hill, N. J. 5-4831 or 5-6291 or 5-4444. Real low cut prices on several new and used items of mounted equipment such as Ferguson or Ford 2 bottom plows, 2 way plows, corn planters, spring tooth harrows, pick up discs, cultivators, etc. New John Deere B with power troll & roll-o-matic & extras \$1,695.00. New Case SC with many accessories \$1,695.00. Farnall Cubs, Super A. Super C, Fords, Massey Harris Pons—most others. New John Deere baler with motor, \$2,395.00. McCormick 45T power take off baler—used—looks new, \$1,495.00. New Holland 77—faded by the weather—big discount. Make us offer on:—New Idea 2 row corn picker, New General Implement 2 row corn picker, New John Deere & Case corn binders. Baler twine. 85 used automobiles \$15.00 up—nearly new Henry J—famous penny a mile car that owners claim 35 miles per gallon. Liding garden or small farm tractors—\$295.00 and up. Terms:—No money down or some money down or cash talks. Any tractor or machine you desire—contact Gardiner 10 acres new & used machinery & automobiles, Mullica Hill, N. J. Broke parties sympathized with—millionaires catered to—average man idolized. Young beautiful blondes—don't deal here—our salesmen too fickle.

CEDAR POSTS pointed for driving. Five foot electric fence stakes 15c each at yard. Write or telephone for prices of other size posts or poles. Murray Snell, Marcellus, New York. Ten miles from Syracuse, Phone 683121 Closed Sunday.

STOP Water Leaking into toilet bowl with new spring operated ball, saves water, few minutes to install. Postpaid \$1.50. Money back guarantee. O. Haas, Cambridge, New York.

## DOWN THE



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

**O**UR cattle markets are still in the doldrums in spite of recent sharp improvement in hog, lamb and "light" calf prices. Beef is, and has been for the past few months, selling in ever greater amounts compared to a year ago. This increase is greater than the increase of live cattle numbers on farms.

Obviously then, either the figures are wrong or the demand for beef is more than catching up to cattle numbers and higher prices are in sight. The one big question mark behind this guess is the number of heifers back on farms. It seems to be quite generally stated that "heifers are everywhere."

This, if true, is not all bad for it will offer a replacement of old cows with young ones. Another opportunity is to cull out low-producing or "boarder" cows and so raise the production per cow on farms which is so important under present economic pressures. The heifer situation in the Northeast—in fact all over the country—will be the determining factor in our summer and fall cattle market.

Our grasses have never looked better at this time of year and with grass silage time here again, conditions would seem to indicate that low-costing feed will be the important factor in next winter's livestock operation. Apparently there will be plenty of animals to put on feed next fall at prices that will be attractive. Good, rough feed and the

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

MASSEY-HARRIS model 101SR wheel tractor. Excellent condition . . . \$1,400.00. Cat D2, wide gauge. Crawler tractor, 1951 model, reconditioned . . . \$3,300.00. Cat D2, wide gauge, w/hydr. dozer, reconditioned . . . \$3,800.00. Southworth Tractor Co., Albany, N. Y. Phone 5-5255.

KNIVES: Silo Filler—Field Harvester—Baler. Save up to 1/2 and more. Forged tool steel edge. Direct from factory as made for leading manufacturers. Papee N or S1 and Blizard 5010, \$3.00 each. Papee L or 127 and Blizard 6010, \$3.66 each. Papee K or 158, \$4.33 each. Case, John Deere, Skyline, New Holland, Dellinger, Bradley, \$4.00 each. McCormick-Deering silo and hay chopper, \$4.00 each. Baler slicing knives, \$5.00 each. Thousands used on money back guarantee. Immediate delivery. United States postage paid (COD \$1.00). Agricultural Knives, 51 Lock St., Baldwinsville, New York.

BALERS: 40 new and used, I.H.C. — \$150.00. Case \$300.00. John Deere Wire \$900.00. I.H.C. 50 T \$1295.00. I.H.C. 45 T \$1195.00. New Holland \$895.00—10 good used New Holland 76 balers, used 77 & 80 balers. 40 used grain drills, 30 used combines. I.H.C. 12 ft. S.P. \$1750.00. John Deere 12 ft. No. 55 S.P. \$2,750.00. Massey Harris 7 ft. S.P. \$1,500.00. Allis-Chalmers 60 \$150.00. 25 used grain binders, 30 used hayloaders. McCormick Deering Super M, new, never used \$2,450.00. 50 T baler used 400 bales-\$1,895.00. 8 acres covered with new and used equipment. Largest selection new and used equipment N. Y. State. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone 1225.

SILOS AND PARTS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

ACETYLENE Welding Outfits new \$49.00; used \$29.00; Arcwelders \$49.50. Eagle Welding, Dept. 71, 5085 Broadway, Chicago 40, Illinois.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government and excess inventory, power plants, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

MUST Sacrifice latest Petersime goose incubator and breeders. Box 514-LN, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE—New 12x30 Unadilla silo, filled twice, also one unit for Surge milker. R. J. Cowing, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

CHEVROLET school bus, 36 passenger, in good condition, registered 1953, forward facing seats, price very reasonable. Mrs. Lucille Cummings, Mechanic Street, Barre, Mass. Tel. 273.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation — Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" D4-44 tractor with bulldozer, reconditioned \$4,500.00, "Caterpillar" 22 tractor, good condition \$750.00, "Caterpillar" D4-60 tractor, 1950, with Cat bulldozer, being reconditioned. Cletrac BDH Diesel tractor with angledozzer \$3,500.00, "Caterpillar" D4-60 tractor, with 1950 angledozzer, excellent, guaranteed \$6,000.00. International UD18A Power Unit, reconditioned, excellent \$2,500.00. GM Diesel Power Unit 4029A very good 86 H.P. \$2,500.00. Continental SS HP Unit, good \$1,100.00. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vermont, Phone 90.

CLEAR land-pull brush, trees, stones to capacity of Ford or Ferguson tractor. One man operation from tractor seat. Fast, safe, simple. No extra controls. \$49.50, delivered C.O.D. Details free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tuttle Tools, Buskirk, N. Y.

amount you have of it, will, as always, dictate your winter operation.

The price of grain will again be protected next winter in spite of the price of milk or the value of your cows. There is only one hedge against this price squeeze. Whether you are a dairyman, poultryman or a feeder — raise your own grain. Already it has been a bad season for oats but prospects for corn are good and we can still grow a great deal more corn than we ever have.

I have seen some fine results in the use of millet for silage. So if it continues wet and you are having difficulty with small grain plantings, millet can be put in during July and it will still make excellent silage cut when headed out but still green. The seed is cheap and can be put in almost anywhere. Or perhaps some soybeans can also be put in during July and cut for hay just as the pods are filling out. Animals love it and it is an excellent feed. The economic salvation of the Northeast lies in our grasses and in our good rough feeds.

\* \* \*

P. S. DAIRY COW REPLACEMENTS—I was truly pleased to see this subject again brought out in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. In my comments on dairy replacements I have tried to bring out three things.

1. The chances farmers were taking in buying outside dairy replacements anywhere.

2. That all our markets are getting more and more "sick" cows.

3. That, unless the owner was willing to stand back of his cow, the market, any market (auction or no) should not recommend her to go into another man's herd. So thanks again to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and Mr. Palmiter for bringing out these warning points.

## NEW YORK STATE FAIR DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE SHOW

September 5 thru 12

New York's show is recognized every year as the greatest cattle show in the country—bar none!

Entries close August 19, 1953

For premium list write:

HAROLD L. CREAL, Director  
NEW YORK STATE FAIR  
Syracuse 1, N. Y.

PROF. GEO. W. TRIMBERGER  
Supt. Cattle Dept.

"Competition Open to the World"

For Sale—Quality Breeding Stock

For detailed information write

NEW YORK HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
Room 34, Wing Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

INVENTORS: For information on Patent Searches and Protection without obligation write Patrick D. Beavers, Registered Patent Atty., 1062 Columbia Bldg., Wash. 1, D. C.

TAINTER'S Chick Book Shop, Temple, N. H. Books on anything and everything. Try our free search service. Fiction lists on request.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

NECKTIES: Send us 6 neckties. Receive 5 in exchange, freshly cleaned, pressed. Simply enclose check for only \$1.75 in envelope. Glue envelope securely to package of ties you sent us. Address McKenzie Tie Exchange, Fillmore, New York. All U. S. orders postpaid. No C.O.D.'s. Only good quality ties accepted.

MYSTERY Edge Razor Blades now available in quantities by mail. Guaranteed more fast, smooth, perfect shaves, per blade. Try before you buy. Get free sample. Dulco, P. O. Box 8803, Pittsburgh 21, Pa.

CHAIR Cane Seating Material. Catalogue, Samples, Instructions, \$.35. Complete seat weaving book, \$1.15. Basketry materials, Bases, Reed, Books, Priscilla Basketry \$.75. Basketry Making, \$.60. Raffia Work \$1.25. Willow Basket Work \$1.25. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

## Springtime Is Accident Time

Statistics show—and you know—that accidents increase as farm activities increase. Be careful!

## Keep Money Coming In

Even when you lose your earning ability

A disabling accident kills your earning ability at the very time when you need money the most. But you can keep money coming in—through a Farmers and Traders Accident Disability and Medical Expense Plan designed especially for farmers and others who depend upon their earning ability to support their families. Low cost—with many exclusive benefits. Send coupon today.

FARMERS AND TRADERS  
LIFE INSURANCE CO.  
Syracuse 2, N. Y.

Please send, without cost or obligation, complete details of your new plan that provides Accidental Death Benefits, Disability Income and Medical Payments.

Name.....Age.....

St. or RD.....

City.....State.....

A-18

## Boost your income with a HARDER Concrete Stave Silo

Your HARDER Silo is built to last. Every detail is planned for strength and safety.

Your HARDER Silo is designed for 100% efficiency. Special construction features keep maintenance costs at a minimum.

Your HARDER Silo insures properly preserved feed. Weather-tight protection keeps corn or grass silage at highest nutritional value.

That's why your HARDER Silo will cut out the nuisance costs of repair and feed spoilage. Write today for literature.

HARDER SILO CO., Box A, Cobleskill, N.Y.

## LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn Cows, Steers, Heifers, Calves, Dairy Cattle. Young Breeding Ewes, Feeder Lambs. Feeder Pigs. Prices Reasonable. Can furnish any class of livestock on order. Will deliver and ship on approval.

Lewis H. Furgason

Phone 135R2 Windham, New York



# Now is the Time to CAN AND FREEZE

In canning peas, pack them hot and loosely into hot jars to within 1 inch of top of jar and cover with boiling liquid or water.



By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

5. Heat jars in clean hot water just before using.

6. Follow directions carefully for preparing and packing a particular food.

7. Leave  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch head space for most foods;  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch for apple sauce and fruit puree; 1 inch for peas, corn, limas; none for hot fruit juices and hot tomato juice.

8. Work bubbles out of can with a silver knife.

9. Wipe off sealing surface of jar.

10. Adjust lid and process as directed.

## FREEZING TIPS

1. Be sure to use moisture-vapor-proof packaging materials. If you use glass jars, choose wide-necked ones for easier discharge of contents later.

2. Use 1 gallon of boiling water for scalding 1 pound of non-leafy vegetables; 2 gallons for 1 pound of leafy vegetables.

3. Use a large kettle with cover and a wire basket or colander for blanching. Cheesecloth may be used for holding vegetables for blanching.

4. Return water quickly to boiling point. Lift basket up and down in water.

5. Start counting time when water returns to boil.

6. Chill vegetables quickly by plunging basket into a large quantity of cold running water.

7. Drain well.

8. Freeze packaged food immediately.

9. When using syrup for fruits, make it ahead of time and chill well:

| Syrup     | Sugar  | Water or Juice |
|-----------|--------|----------------|
| Very thin | 1 cup  | 4 cups         |
| Thin      | 2 cups | 4 cups         |
| Medium    | 3 cups | 4 cups         |
| Thick     | 4 cups | 4 cups         |

Add  $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon salt per quart for flavor.

10. Leave about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch head space to allow for expansion in freezing (in glass jars,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch head space for food with liquid); fruits in syrup require more than vegetables.

## PEAS

### Freezing

1. Select bright-green, plump, firm pods with tender peas (2 quarts in pods for 1 pint frozen). Do not use immature or tough peas.

2. Shell peas. Wash in cold running water.

3. Heat peas rapidly in boiling water for 1 minute, lifting colander up and down.

4. Cool quickly in very cold water and drain.

5. Pack peas in containers. Leave  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch head space.

6. Seal, label, and freeze.

### Canning

1. Select as for freezing (1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds fresh for 1 pint canned).

2. Shell and wash peas.

3. Preheat; put in boiling water to cover and boil 3 minutes.

4. Pack hot and loosely into hot jars to within 1 inch of top of jar.

5. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt per pint.

6. Cover with boiling liquid or boiling water.

7. Adjust lids. Process at 10 pounds pressure: Pint and quart jars, 40 minutes. Boiling water bath (not recommended), pints and quarts, 3 hours.

## STRAWBERRIES

### Freezing

1. Select firm, ripe berries (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  quarts fresh for 1 quart frozen berries).

2. Wash berries, a few at a time in cold water. Lift out gently and drain.

3. Remove hulls. Cut berries in half lengthwise into a shallow pan.

4. Sprinkle sugar over berries:  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar to each quart (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds) of berries or 1 pound sugar to every 4-5 pounds of berries.

5. Turn berries over and over until sugar is dissolved.

6. Pack berries in container.

7. Leave  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch head space.

8. Seal, label, and freeze promptly.

### Canning

1. Select as for freezing (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  quarts fresh for 1 quart/canned).

2. Wash 1 or 2 quarts at a time. Lift gently out of water, drain and hull.

3. Add sugar to berries ( $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar to 1 quart of fruit) cover and bring to a boil.

4. Let stand 3 to 12 hours.

5. Bring again to boil.

6. Pack berries into hot, clean jars.

7. Cover berries with the boiling syrup.

8. Leave  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch head space.

9. Process in boiling water bath: Pints and quarts, 15 minutes.

## YOU CAN GET THESE

Two good canning and freezing bulletins are available free from Division of Publications, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for:

"Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables," Home and Garden Bulletin No. 10.

"Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables," Bulletin G-8.

You can also obtain free bulletins from your state colleges of agriculture and home economics. The following Cornell bulletins are free to New York States (except bulletin No. 611 which costs 25 cents). Residents of other states can get all of these bulletins by paying the small charge given in parenthesis after each bulletin:

E-792 "Home canning of fruits and vegetables," (5 cents); E-810 "Home canning of meat and poultry," (5 cents); E-611 "The Home Freezing of Farm Products," (25 cents; no free distribution); A Canning Guide (1c); A Freezing Guide (2c); Freezing Fruit (2c).

To order these six Cornell bulletins, write to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Write your name and address plainly.

**W**HETHER you can or freeze your garden products, you'll need to remember these two things:

(1) The stage of maturity, firmness, high quality, and proper variety are all important to a good product. (2) Food is at its best immediately after harvesting, so "fresh and fast into the freezer or can" is a good rule to follow.

If you're new at the job of preserving food, here is a quick review of some important points. First, canning:

In canning, different kinds of foods need different amounts of heat and different temperatures. For fruits and tomatoes, heating or processing in a boiling water bath is recommended. The temperature of 212° F. obtained with this method is high enough for these foods, as their acid content helps in their preservation. But a higher temperature is necessary for vegetables to kill the spores of bacteria present in them, and therefore canning specialists recommend that the steam pressure cooker be used for all vegetables except tomatoes.

Oven canning and the "open kettle" methods of canning are not recommended; nor is the use of canning powders or preservatives. Fruits and tomatoes may be packed cold or preheated before placing them in the cans. Vegetables are better when preheated before placing them in cans.

Now, some points in food freezing: Vegetables should be blanched or scalded before freezing to inactivate the enzymes which would otherwise cause loss of flavor, color, and certain vitamins. This blanching also heightens the

color, slightly softens the vegetables (making final cooking time less), and increases the keeping quality. Heating also shrinks the vegetables and makes them easier to pack.

Generally, frozen fruits have better flavor and texture when packed in sugar syrup or mixed with sugar to draw out enough juice to cover the fruit. Careful handling, speed, being sure that the fruit is kept free from air by keeping it covered with juice or syrup, and the right package for storage are all important. For some fruits, such as apples and peaches, ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) may be added to preserve color and flavor. You can buy this at your drug store, or possibly at your local locker plant.

The right wrapping materials and containers for freezing are another important consideration. Packaging must be moisture-vapor-proof to prevent evaporation; it must allow no loss of liquid by leakage; it must protect the contents from absorbing or giving off odors or absorbing flavors; it must be durable and not give any flavor to the food it contains.

On this page are specific directions for canning and freezing peas and strawberries, but before you start, read the following general directions. They'll help to guarantee a perfect product for you:

## CANNING TIPS

1. Thoroughly wash jars in hot soapy water and rinse well in hot water.

2. Do not use chipped jars and lids.

3. Use new jar rubbers and metal lids.

4. Follow manufacturer's directions for treating metal lids with sealing compound: whether to boil or just dip into hot water.



# Along the South Hill Road

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

## Of Life and Death

*The pullets were sleek and the cockerels  
Began to leap and spread their wings  
and crow.*

*"Time for fried chicken," said the boy's  
mother.*

*The boy knew he was old enough to go  
And went in silence to the henhouse  
door.*

*The chickens trusted him. He picked  
up one*

*And walked off to the woodhouse chop-  
ping block.*

*His heart was pounding hard as if he'd  
run.*

*He felt the pulse of life beat strong  
in it*

*As the red combed young rooster gave  
a cry.*

*The boy was shaken, wanting to go  
back.*

*The axe struck hard. He watched the  
living die.*

*The lesson came as sharp as learning  
can:*

*It is not easy to become a man.*

THERE is no insulation against the facts of birth and death on a farm. Is that good? I am not sure.

Birth is easy to accept. It is always a natural, happy time on the farm when babies arrive . . . baby birds, baby rabbits, a new calf, and even the ubiquitous kittens!

Linda Anne's first contact with death was when she found a limp little mole, freshly killed by the cat. Delighted by its softness and pleased because it did not run away, she brought it to me. Before I thought, I cried, instinctively, "It's dead! Drop it!"

"What is 'dead,' Mommy?"

My explanation seemed to satisfy her.

Since the first time we watched an ant hill together, ants had always fascinated Linda Anne. Not long after the mole episode, she came in, and I could see by her expression that this was an occasion of greatest moment.

"Mommy, I deaded an ant!" It was half a boast, half a confession.

This was one of the many times when I felt my inadequacy as a parent, and took refuge in being matter-of-fact.

"Did you step on it?" I asked.

"No, I let a stone step on it," she explained.

Kittens to drown, chickens to fry, puppies to give away and calves to go to market . . . maybe "deading" an ant deliberately was the proper introduction to these cruel realities.

How do city children who have never had the feeling of holding warm living things in their hands learn these things? Second hand, I suppose, through vicarious experiences in school and at home, and, dreadful thought, by reading the comic books where life is always cheap.

That feeling of the value of life, the preciousness of the individual, are we born with it, or do we develop it, here on the farm, by living always in the midst of life . . . and death?

— A. A. —

## OMISSION

We are sorry that the amount of cream was omitted from the ingredients in the recipe for "Cream Scones" on page 24 of our May 2 issue. The recipe calls for  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup of light cream.

## Crochet For Summer



This pretty crocheted blouse has just the fresh, crisp look you want for summer, and also it's a perfect suit blouse for all year round. It is made of cotton with a mesh bodice, a pattern stitch yoke and solid double crochet bands and collar. Directions in sizes 34, 36, and 38. Instruction leaflet PC-7413, 3 cents.



A crocheted stole is just the thing to add glamor to your summer dresses, both daytime and evening. The one in the picture (worn by Alice Corr, the 1953 Maid of Cotton) is crocheted in Knit-Cro-Sheen in a delicate openwork pattern with five stripes of gilt at each end. Gilt is combined with the cotton thread to make a deep fringe. Directions for crocheting stole, 3 cents.

TO ORDER: Write to Needlework Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and enclose 3 cents in stamps for each instruction sheet wanted. Be sure to write plainly your name and address; also, name of each item and number if given.

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Send today for new leaflet featuring exciting "Fruit-Jells," delicious new candy made with Certo pectin. Write to Frances Barton, Dept. PW, 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.



## Home-Canning Tips

by *Lucius Ball*



OVER 20 MILLION FAMILIES HOME-CAN EVERY YEAR and for very good reasons: economy, better flavor, the satisfaction and convenience of having a supply of your own fruits, relishes, etc., always ready for everyday meals or special occasions.

### Pick It Right!

Successful canning starts with the selection of young, tender vegetables and ripe, sound fruits. Discard unripe or over-ripe fruits; wash the rest thoroughly and cut out the bad spots to assure best flavor and appearance.



### Seal It Right!

Perfect sealing is vital. Ball DOME Lids assure this. Dome clicks down as jar cools; then a glance or touch tells you the jar is sealed. Dome Lids have firm red rubber seal and cream-white enamel lining for extra protection. No wonder they're first with home canners!



### Culling All Jars!

Before re-using last year's jars with 2-piece caps, run a finger around the tops, and cull out those with nicks or sharp edges. Replace with new Ball Dome Jars, the only jars that come with Dome Lids.

### In Wire-Clamp Jars

—the brand to buy is Ball IDEAL. The glass lid is locked into place with heat-treated spring steel wires. For sure results, use with Ball Jar Rubbers.



### FREE Booklet

Send for "Ball Home-Canning and Freezing Methods." Latest simplified methods illustrated—also time-tables, basic recipes, yields... Yours for the asking.

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**Home Canners' FIRST CHOICE!**

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## Kidney Slow-Down May Bring Restless Nights

When kidney function slows down, many folks complain of nagging backache, headaches, dizziness and loss of pep and energy. Don't suffer restless nights with these discomforts if reduced kidney function is getting you down—due to such common causes as stress and strain, over-exertion or exposure to cold. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

## Choosing Your Clothes for College

By WANDA CORWIN

GOING away to college for the first time is an exciting experience, and the most fun is planning your wardrobe.

Because college is so new and exciting you may think that all your clothes should be new and different, too. But, remember, at college you'll still be going to classes, church, parties, and dances—a lot like the ones you attend at home. You'll need clothes much like those you've been wearing in high school.

There are some changes from your home life to college life, though, which you should consider before planning your college wardrobe.

College life is busy, very busy. Every hour will be filled with things you

adaptability of a dress is very important to college girls. Adaptability of a dress refers to the possibility of changing a plain dress with accessories for different occasions. A dress that can be worn on many different occasions without change is also adaptable. Nearly all college girls own separates to make their wardrobes more adaptable.

One of the best plans to follow when getting your college wardrobe is: bring only what you must have at first and buy the rest when you find out exactly what your needs will be and when you know what everyone else is wearing.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of this article is a junior in the New York

Getting set to look their prettiest in garments they made in clothing classes at the New York State College of Home Economics are (left to right) Elizabeth Dean of Marion, N. J.; Joan Weisberg of South Orange, N. J., and Jean Morrison of Philadelphia, Pa. All three of the girls took part in the Cornell Farm and Home Week Fashion Show.



must do. You'll have little time to care for your clothes; so choose your wardrobe carefully.

For instance, wool skirts are wonderful because they don't often need to be pressed. But beware of skirts of materials that wrinkle easily or pleated skirts that aren't permanently pleated.

Cotton blouses look neat and crisp if they are well starched and neatly ironed. If you have to do your own ironing, though, you may not have the time necessary to do a good job on cotton blouses. Nylon blouses may be one answer to this problem. Sweaters, too, can be worn in place of blouses. One or two dark sweaters is always a good idea because you can usually wear them longer between washings.

Try to plan clothes that are easy to wear. That is, clothes that you can slip into easily and wear often without repairs. Mrs. Mary S. Ryan, associate professor, Department of Textiles and Clothing, New York State College of Home Economics, conducted a survey with college girls to find out what they considered important in clothes. According to this survey, clothes that have to be frequently adjusted or straightened, or clothes that need to be fixed regularly, become nuisances and are not often worn.

Closet space at college may not be as large as you would like it to be. It is a wise plan to buy only a few things until you know how much storage space is available.

If you plan wisely, you can make your college wardrobe out of a limited number of outfits. Choose clothes that you can mix and match easily, but be sure that they look well on you and that they fit well.

According to Mrs. Ryan's survey,

State College of Home Economics at Cornell University. "Not long ago," says Wanda, "I was faced with the problem of planning what to bring to college to wear. Any help I could have found, I would have greatly appreciated." At Cornell, she is majoring in textiles and clothing, and this plus her three years of college life makes her well fitted to advise other girls who are entering college for the first time).

### Today's Hint for homemakers

Despite several new wrinkles in moth control, the tried-and-true techniques are the ones recommended by Cornell to protect your stored woolens this summer.

According to Professor R. W. Leiby of the entomology department, the old proven practices of sunning and brushing clothes and blankets and storing them in tight boxes with paradichlorobenzene crystals are still recommended. Rule No. 1, of course, in protecting woolens is to be sure they are clean before storing. They should never be put away soiled; the moths like them that way too well!

Woolens and furs need about 1 pound of crystals for an average size trunk. Put the crystals in cloth bags and tack at opposite ends of the trunk. Blankets may be wrapped in heavy moth-proof wrapping paper. Sprinkle the crystals freely in the folds of the blanket, and wrap the package loosely, but seal edges tightly with gummed tape.

## The Weather..

# 5

## days ahead

Planning your work is a lot easier when you have an idea what the weather will be like for the next few days. Rural Radio Network now brings you several times each week a five day forecast direct from the U. S. Weather Bureau. Coupled with Rural Radio's unique Weather Round-Up, these 5 day forecasts provide the best weather service available to Northeastern farmers. Hear them. . . .

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A.A.'s "Best-Ever" Recipe

WHILE fresh strawberries are in season, treat your family to this luscious looking and delicious dessert:

SPANISH CREAM WITH STRAWBERRIES

- |                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 envelope gelatin (1 tablespoon) | ⅛ teaspoon salt    |
| 2 cups milk                       | 3 eggs, separated  |
| ½ cup sugar                       | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
- Fresh strawberries

Soak gelatin in ¼ cup of the milk. Scald the remainder of the milk, add one-half of the sugar, salt, and pour over the beaten egg yolks. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until thickened and the mixture coats the spoon. Add the softened gelatin and stir until dissolved. Add vanilla.

Cool until slightly congealed, and fold into the stiffly beaten egg whites into which the remaining sugar has been beaten. Turn into a fluted mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Chill until firm.

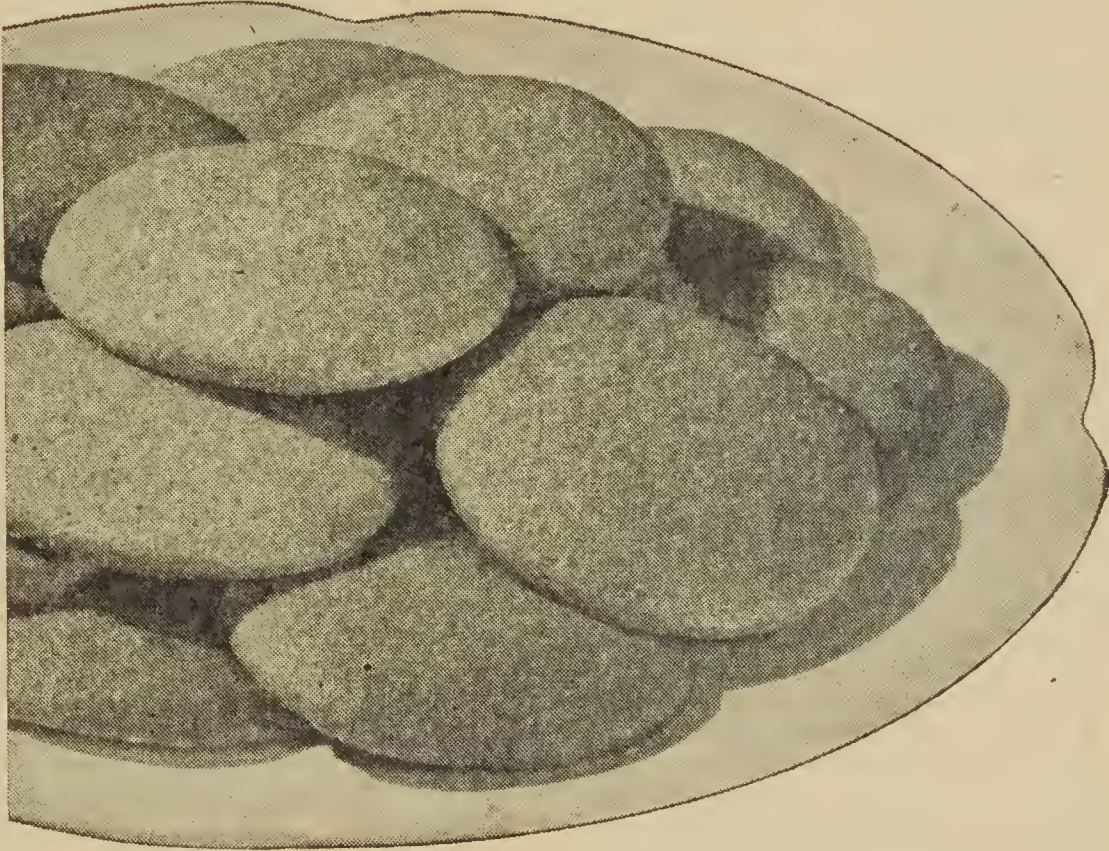
Unmold onto a large plate and surround with fresh, whole, sweetened strawberries. Serve with sweetened whipped cream. Mixture may be placed in a ring mold and the center filled with berries when serving. Serves 6.—*Alberta Shackleton*

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# NOT WITH DREAMS

By  
E. R. EASTMAN

## WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Jerry Eastman, young Ebenezer Webster and their friend Red Holt returned to New Hampshire after the defeat of the Americans and British at Ticonderoga in 1758. In April of 1759 Eb and Jerry rejoined Rogers Rangers and took part in the second and successful attempt to capture the Fort. With the French driven across the St. Lawrence, Jerry and Eb decide that it is time for them to go home. Red Holt left them at Albany to take the trail to the new frontiers in the west. After they have been home for a little, Eb and Jerry decide to move farther north to a new settlement named Stevenstown, and Hetty Smith, Eb's sweetheart, and Jerry Eastman's wife Hannah reluctantly agree to the plan. Accompanied by Eb's cousin, John Webster, the men start out for their claims, reaching the farm of one of the early settlers, Jake Morrill, the first night. They spend the night with the Morrills, hearing tales of early days in the settlement, and next morning continue their journey to Eb's claim.

## CHAPTER XIV

**I**T IS impossible to put into words Eb's feelings as they trudged on into the wilderness uplands.

The walking was rough, most of the time uphill, and their packs were heavy. But so filled was Eb with anticipation and hope that it seemed to him that he couldn't walk fast enough to get to where he could set foot on land that he could call his very own. At home in the woods as he had always been, now the trees and even the brush seemed to have particular meaning for him. Eagerly he watched for the tall pines marked with the arrowhead that indicated that they belonged to the Crown, but there were no pines so marked along this way. In answer to his question, John said:

"I don't think you'll find any this far up in the hills. The tallest pines—the ones the British want—grow on the deep rich soils of the river flats.

Still there was plenty of shorter pine, hemlock and a great variety of maple, ash, elm, chestnut, hickory and butternut. Already in his mind's eye Eb could see these various timbers worked into the walls and furniture of his home. Already he was visualizing the clearing which his own labor would make, with the fields ready for his crops. With a surge of pride and hope he thought of Hetty, the home he was to build for her and their children here in the wilderness.

Finally John Webster pointed to some blazed trees.

"We're here! This is where your line begins, Eb."

It was late afternoon, they were all tired, and John Webster and Jerry would have been glad to make camp at that spot. But Eb would have none of it.

"I want to go to work tomorrow," he said. "There's time enough yet today to walk out the lines."

The others groaned but yielded to his eagerness. Protecting their packs as well as they could from wild animals, they started the long walk, following an occasional blazed tree. Perhaps because he was so tired, but more likely because the land was rough and obviously not too good, Eb's enthusiasm waned somewhat as he went along. There was little level land, brush and trees were everywhere, and the hard granite frequently shelved out of

the ground, indicating the thinness of the soil and the lack of fertility.

To add to his growing discouragement, before they got back to where they had left their stuff, it turned bitterly cold and began to snow, making it difficult to see the blaze on the trees. But their past training stood them in good stead, and before darkness shut down utterly they had walked the lines of the farm and found their packs again. The brightness of a good fire and the appetizing odor of supper cooking made things seem much more cheerful.

Warmed and fed, attracted by the soft gurgle of water nearby, Ed searched around and found a little stream flowing from a fine spring. Back in camp he told the others of his discovery.

"Discovery nothin'," said John, laughing. "I knew about it all the time. That's why I left the packs here. That's one of the best springs on the property, an' if you follow my advice right here somewhere is where you'll build your cabin so you can be near the spring."

Gathering small branches of evergreens, the men made comfortable beds and wrapped themselves in their blankets, lying with their feet toward the embers of the fire. John and Jerry were asleep almost instantly. But tired as he was, Eb's thoughts kept him awake for a long time. The hard work and the time it would take to build a cabin and clear even a small piece of his land made Hetty Smith seem indeed a long way off both in time and distance. Finally, overpowered with weariness, Eb dropped off into a troubled slumber, from which he was aroused after what seemed only a few minutes. He sat up straight. What was it that had disturbed him? Noticing that the fire was nearly black he realized that he had slept longer than he had at first thought.

It was cold. He shivered. All he could hear now was the deep breathing of his companions on either side of him. Then suddenly he realized what had awakened him. Across the fire, partly ringing the small clearing in which they lay, shone the gleaming, baleful eyes of several animals, all looking intently in his direction. They were timber wolves. Eb laughed softly but a little shakily. He knew they were not especially dangerous at this time of year when game was plentiful. They were just curious about this new two-legged animal that had come among them, the like of which they had probably never seen before.

Eb leaned forward and grabbed a partly burned stick that still had some little fire in one end. With a yell he started toward the wolves, waving the stick. Just as he expected, the pack turned tail and disappeared in a hurry. But his yell had brought both John and Jerry to their feet, half awake, Jerry mumbling:

"W-w-what happened?"

Next morning Jerry Eastman went on to find his own grant, with John Webster to help him locate it and walk the lines. John said Jerry's farm was only a little east and to the south of Eb's location. John had suggested also that if he and Jerry could clear a trail from the river this would enable them to bring the oxen and carts up, and give them the use of the oxen. In the meantime, Eb would also cut down and

trim out as many logs as he could while they were gone so that they could be ready for the cabin.

When his friends had gone, Eb went briskly about the great task that lay ahead of him. Gone was last night's depression. The sun was bright, making the snow sparkle like a million diamonds, a light breeze was blowing, a squirrel chattered at him from a nearby tree, and a scared rabbit scurried across his path, seeking safety in the nearby brush. Eb took a deep breath of the invigorating air, threw back his shoulders and felt able to conquer the world. "What a difference a bright morning like this makes in the way a man feels," he thought, and sank his sharp axe into the tree that was to furnish the first log for his new home.

The few days before John and Jerry returned passed quickly for Eb. The nights were lonely, but he was so dead tired that he fell asleep almost as soon as he got into his blanket and was surprised when the light of another day awakened him.

His meat supply got low so one day he took time off to do some hunting. He had no trouble in locating a little herd of deer. Unused to humans, the animals stood looking at him curiously, and it was with great reluctance that he finally dropped a buck with a well placed shot. He skinned and dressed it, and getting it across his shoulders started back to camp. Suddenly he stopped short, a chill running up and down his spine. Crossing his trail at right angles were the prints of moccasins not over a day old. He noted that the tracks were headed north, away from his location, but Eb couldn't help wondering if Indians had been watching while he worked and slept alone. If so, why hadn't they attacked him?

Reassuring himself that if the Indians had any designs on him they had already had plenty of opportunity to capture or kill him, he decided that they must have passed far enough away so that they had not seen or heard him, possibly during the night.

At the camp nothing was disturbed, and in spite of his fears, Eb cooked and relished the fresh venison. But that night he kept the fire low and slept with his gun, arousing himself several times during the night to listen. Next day he kept his gun near him as he worked, and several times circled the location searching for Indian signs, but finding none. Still, every now and then Eb stopped to listen and wonder if his sounds had carried to hostile ears.

Never had anything sounded so good to him as when along toward night he heard Jerry's hail and saw him and John emerging from the trail he had swamped out. Best of all, he saw that they were driving the oxen hitched to the carts. Eb ran to meet them, while they wondered about his unusually enthusiastic greeting. When Eb told them of his discovery of the Indian footprints John was not inclined to take the matter too seriously.

"I don't think they'll bother us or anyone else now," he said. "They know the war is about over an' I don't think they're anxious to stir up any more trouble. Anyway, winter's comin' on an' Indians are quite likely to hole up in the cold weather. We're a good ways from their headquarters in Canada, an' we're not likely to see more of them until spring, even if we do then."

"Nonetheless," he concluded, "one never can tell for sure about Indians, so we'll be reasonably careful not to get too far from our guns."

John and Jerry were pleased with the progress that Eb had made in getting logs ready for his house. It took several days more for them to finish cutting and hauling the logs up to the site of the house and to notch the ends so that the logs could be joined together at right angles. Then they were rolled up, one on top of another. When the cabin walls were three or four feet high

Eb began to worry as to how three men could lift the remainder of the heavy logs to the top of the wall. But that worry was soon solved. When they sat at dinner about noon one day, they heard sounds of arrival, and soon five or six of the settlers appeared, headed by Jake Morrill. Jake took a look at the half-completed cabin walls and laughed.

"Figured it about right, we did," he said. "Cal'lated that about this time you'd need a little more help to get the rest of the logs up, so here we be."

Before nightfall they had built the walls of the cabin about seven feet high, notched the two uppermost logs at equal intervals and laid smaller logs about seven or eight inches in diameter across to serve as joists for the chamber floor. Above this floor two or three more logs were raised on the four walls all the way around, and the cabin was ready for the roof.

When Eb said something to Jake Morrill about payment, Jake was indignant.

"First thing we all have to learn here on the frontier, Eb, is to work together. You'll have plenty of chance to pay in kind. All we want now is something to eat, an' by gosh, I'm hungry."

Sitting around the big campfire after a satisfying meal that night, it seemed to Eb that these men, some of whom he had never seen before, were all old friends, folks he had always known. Jerry put his thoughts into words:

"Just like in the Rangers," he said. "There's somethin' about livin' outdoors an' workin' together that brings ye close an' soon shows whether or not a man is any good."

The following day Jake and his friends went back to their own farms and Jerry and John left again for Jerry's land, where they would start getting logs ready for the other cabin. Again Eb was alone, but not lonesome. Even though his neighbors might not be very near, he knew they would always be around to help in a pinch.

It took him several days to get the roof on his cabin, and then to build a big chimney for the fireplace at one end. He knew that the fireplace was the most important part of the house, and had often helped friends and neighbors back in Kingston to build theirs.

"One thing," he thought a little wryly, "my farm has plenty of, and that is stone."

So Eb built his chimney with a stone back about six feet high and six feet wide. He drove wooden arms between the lower logs on each side of the stone back, about three feet from the floor, with the upper ends resting against the beam overhead on which the chamber floor was laid. On these arms he built up the chimney and topped it out with sticks. Then he found some clay that he thought would be about right, shoveled it into a pile, and carrying water from the spring, made a big mudpie. With this mud he thoroughly plastered the fireplace from top to bottom.

After some search, Eb found a suitable big flat stone which, with tremendous toil, working it a few inches at a time, he got into the new house and in place as a hearth.

Standing inside the cabin, he could see out of the cracks between the logs in every direction, and thought how the wind would whistle through these cracks on a cold day unless he could do something about them. After some more searching Eb found some small basswood trees, split sections of them as well as he could into wedge-shaped slabs and fitted them into the cracks between the logs. Then he stuffed them inside and out with moss.

Anxious as he was to get his cabin made liveable, Eb realized that it was even more important to work in the clearing every day that the weather permitted. Accordingly, as the winter and the cold weather and storms settled down in earnest, he saved the bad days



# THE OLD MARE

By Mildred Goff

Turned out to pasture in the open field,  
She works no more, her harness galls are  
healed.

A worthy pensioner, whose tranquil days  
Are one long idleness, to nap and graze.  
Beside her now, a whirlwind snorts and  
bolts,

A long-legged son, a miracle of colts.  
His small hooves pound the earth with  
mimic thunder

The old mare watches him in startled  
wonder,

Amazed that from her aging flesh has  
sprung

So bright a thing, so tender, and so  
young.

~~~~~  
for the inside work. It was then, after
he had done everything he could to
make his cabin weatherproof, that he
started fashioning some simple furni-
ture.

The first necessity after the fireplace
was a bed. This was made by mortising
poles into the logs at the back wall of
the cabin, about two feet above the
floor, supporting them by blocks of
wood in front, and laying them over
with a framework of poles. On these
poles he spread layers of small hem-
lock boughs and over them blankets.

A crude door was made of poles
overlaid with bark and fastened on the
inside with a wooden latch.

As long as Eb Webster lived he never
forgot the joy, the sense of accomplish-
ment, the contentment and pride of
ownership, that was his the first night
he spent under his own roof, with the
door latched against the outside world,
a blazing fire in the big fireplace, and
the room filled with the fragrance of
the evergreens.

That night as he lay on his bed lis-
tening to the wind roaring outside and
watching the flickering of the firelight,
Hetty seemed nearer and dearer than
she had seemed since he left Kingston
weeks before.

The old year wore along. The trees
and brush in the little clearing edged a
little farther back each week before
Eb's formidable axe, leaving more and
more vacant space against the sky.
New Year's day dawned clear and cold.
On that morning Eb climbed out of his
warm blankets a little later than usual.
The earthen floor was cold. He was
thoroughly chilled before he could get
the fire to blazing, and there was a
lonely feeling in his heart that he had
to be so far away and alone this day.
But as the cabin warmed up and he got
his venison cooking, he resolutely put
aside any sadness, whetted his axe to
a razor edge, and after a hearty break-
fast marched over the creaking snow
to start another day in his war against
the woods. "Today," he thought, "will
have to be just like any other day, but,
God willing, by another year it will be
different."

Perhaps the new year had something
to do with it, making him feel his lone-
someness more keenly than ever, but at
any rate, sitting in front of his fire for
a few minutes before turning in that
night, Eb decided that Hetty had been
right, that it was unfair to ask her to
continue to wait for their marriage un-
til he could have everything just the
way he wanted it. He looked around the
bare walls of the cabin, at the few
meagre homemade benches and the
table, at the blackened skillet in which
he did most of his cooking, trying to
see them with Hetty's eyes. He thought
of how icy cold it was when he got
out of bed to bring the fire back to
life in the mornings, and wondered
again if he had any right to bring a
girl into such a hard life. Even if she
wanted to come, would the physical
strain be too much?

Then, remembering his own joy and
pride of possession when he occupied
his cabin that first night, he said
aloud:

"I'll bet Hetty would feel the same
way if we shared these things together.
Anyway, by gum, I'm goin' back to
Kingston an' ask her."

During the next few days Eb worked
doubly hard. Out of bed with his break-
fast eaten by firelight, he went forth
into the bitter cold, stopping only for
a few minutes at midday to get himself
something to eat. When he was helping
Jerry one day early in January, Eb
announced that he was going back to
Kingston within the week to marry
Hetty Smith and bring her to Stevens-
town, adding a little shyly:

"Depending, of course, on whether
or not Hetty wants to come now."

"I'll go along with you," said Jerry.
"It's tough here away from Hannah
an' the little tyke. I don't know whether
Hannah'll want to come up here before
spring, but I want to see her an' Eph."

"That's great," said Eb. "How shall
we go?"

"I was thinkin' about that. If we try
to drive the ox teams they're so dod-
blasted slow it'll take forever. I think
Jake Morrill would let us have a couple
of horses. We could ride 'em down to
Kingston, an' the snow is good enough
for sleighin' so we could hitch 'em to
a sled an' Hetty could ride back an'
bring along some of her own things."

So again Eb Webster and Jerry East-
man returned to their homes, enthusi-
astic about future plans and hoping
they could impart some of their en-
thusiasm to Hetty and Hannah. In this
they were not disappointed. In the long,
intimate talk that Jerry had with
Hannah—after she had managed to pry
their son away from his father and get
him to bed—Hannah told her husband
proudly that she had thought a lot
about his new farm, that the home
place was already sold to a neighbor.
subject, of course, to Jerry's approval,
and that she was looking forward
eagerly to an end when spring came
to these long separations. Jerry was
deeply moved. He pulled Hannah from
her chair, took her in his arms and
sat down with her on his knee.

"My dear," he said, "I can't tell you
how much this means to me. It's rough
an' its tough on my place—on 'our'
place," he corrected, "but already I've
got a little cabin up an' a small clear-
in' cut, so that I'm sure we can raise
a crop this year."

"The money we get for this place
will be a great help in tidin' us over
the first year an' in buyin' the tools
we'll need to get the work done faster
an' better."

"You forget," said Hannah, "we have
tools—an' we have some stock, too."

"That's right, of course," said Jerry,
"an' I have a piece of just natural crick
pasture. Prob'ly was an old beaver
meadow. Anyway, we won't have to
worry about feedin' the stock durin'
the summer."

"I've heard of beaver meadows,"
said Hannah, "an' wondered how beav-
ers make 'em."

"Smart little fellows beavers," an-
swered Jerry. "Hard workers, too. You
know how they like to have a big pond.
They pick out a place an' build a dam
for their pond."

Hannah was looking interested, so
Jerry went on:

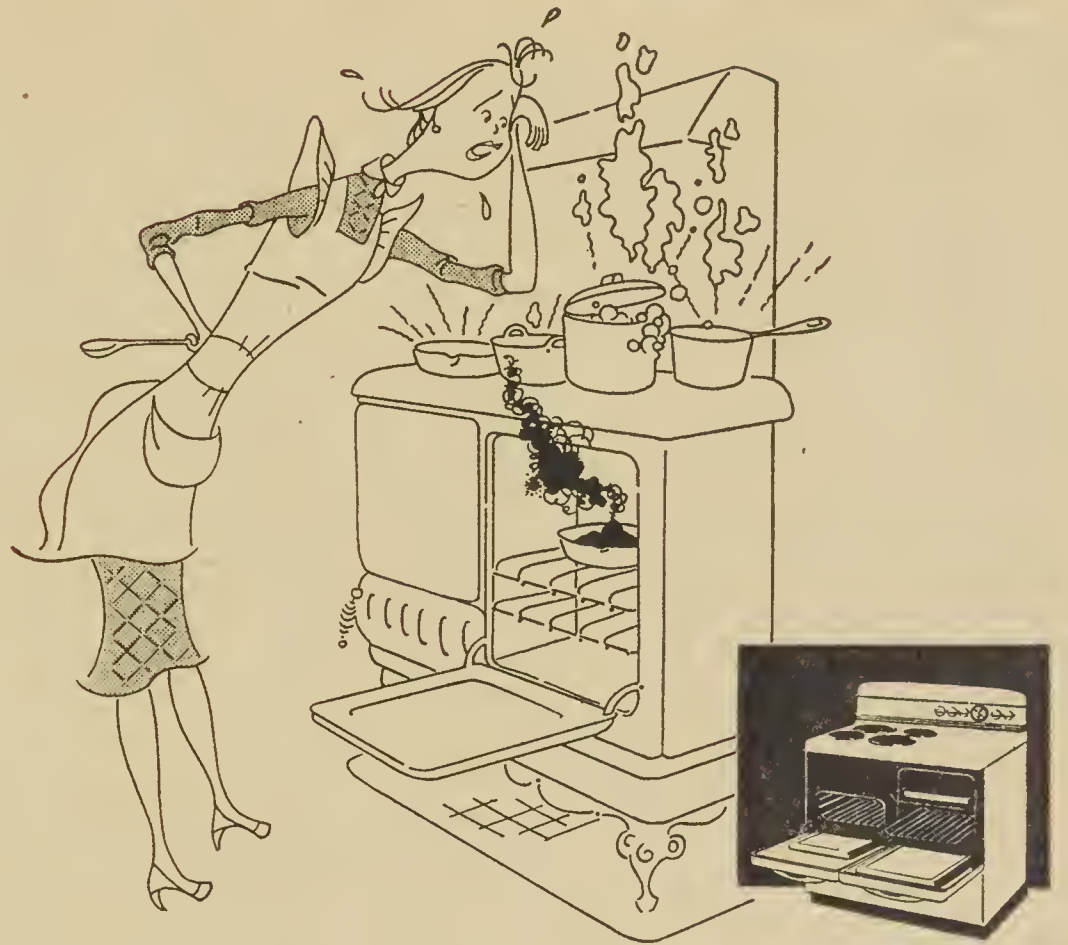
"First they cut down some of the
trees for their dam. Then they cut
others to eat the bark. After they get
the dam built it backs the water an'
the big trees that the beavers couldn't
fall are killed through time by the wa-
ter. Then after a while maybe the
colony of beavers dies off, the dam
breaks an' the water drains away, and
there's a nice meadow all cleared of
trees an' brush. You an' I have got just
such a meadow on our new place, an'
I think our friends the beavers did the
work for us."

"Good!" said Hannah.

So it was arranged that some time
in April Jerry would come down again
and move his little family to the New
Land.

(To be continued)

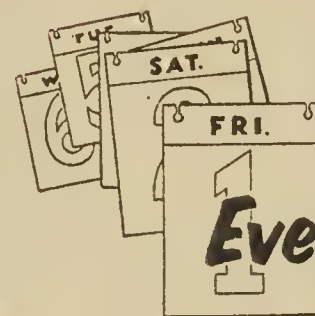
HELP MAMMA Go Electric!



Country boys and girls and country men-folk usually have
bear-size appetites. That's why Mamma needs modern equip-
ment to work with—the same kind Dad uses for his farm
work. Help her escape the drudgery of old-fashioned flame-
type cooking with a modern, automatic electric range.

For Cost and Value Electricity is your Best Bargain

If you already use electricity in your farm buildings and to
some extent in your home—then you'll enjoy an even bigger
bargain by switching to electric cooking and water heating,
provided you haven't done so already. With this added use,
you get a lower rate per kilowatt hour. You can save still
further with the special low night rate. In the end you find
electricity does *all* jobs cheaper and better. That's why it
pays to use the **one service . . . go all electric!**



3000 More

Every day

Cook the Electric Way!



NEW YORK STATE  ELECTRIC & GAS

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT HAYFIELDS - - By TOM MILLIMAN

GRASS SILAGE—HIDDEN VALUE

ON A DATE in April known only to him but before cows were turned to pasture, C. G. Gaylord, Division Representative of the Dairymen's League, drew samples of milk from three herds at the weigh tanks in milk plants in Rochester, and sent them to Dr. R. F. Holland of the Dairy Dept. at Cornell for analyses. The identity of the farms producing samples A and C is unknown to me.

Mr. Gaylord reported that sample A came from a Guernsey herd fed corn silage and a mixture of home-grown grains and purchased supplements plus good alfalfa hay. Sample C came from a Holstein herd fed corn silage, mixed timothy and clover hay plus a little 2nd cutting alfalfa, and a mixture of home-grown and purchased feeds.

The Hayfields' herd producing sample B, was fed grass silage, 2nd cutting alfalfa and a grain mixture practically the same as the others. All three herds were fed grain on the ratio of 1 to 4. Here are the findings:

	A %	B %	C %
Fat	4.4	4.2	3.3
Solids not fat	9.0	8.7	8.4
Total solids	13.4	12.9	11.7
Acidity	0.18	0.17	0.16
Ash	0.78	0.76	0.70
*Vitamin E	250.	300.	200.
*Vitamin A	41.89	70.84	53.06
*Carotene	60.28	109.13	23.15

*Micrograms per 10 grams of fat

It will be noted that solids not fat run up or down with fat percentage; the higher the fat the higher the solids non-fat. This is another way of saying that Guernsey skim milk carries higher food value than Holstein skim milk. The Hayfields' milk, sample B, produced by cows carrying both Guernsey and Holstein blood as well as the blood of certain other breeds, stands in the middle of the above figures on solids.

However, when it comes to the vitamins, it will be noted that the Hayfields' milk analyzes much higher. Grass silage and perhaps liberal 2nd cutting alfalfa hay are the reasons. Certainly no more can be claimed for the Hayfields' cows than that they efficiently converted grass silage, alfalfa and grain into valuable human food and vitamins.

Second Only to Pasture

As important perhaps as bringing out the fact that low fat milk is also low in other food values, this test again clinches the superiority of grass silage in causing yellower milk carrying much higher carotene, with such milk measurably higher in vitamins E and A.

When milk is regarded as a health food, as it must be, there is no better way to pack health into it than by feeding grass silage during the long winter stabling season when cows are shut off from fresh grass. It transmits to Holstein and other white milk a nice yellow color, pleasing to the eye and health of consumers.

Moreover, grass silage is good business as a field practice, promoting earlier and larger aftermath, richer in legumes. It lengthens life of the legume stand.

ANGUS BULLS ADDED

ALTHOUGH as this is written, no public announcement has yet appeared, New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative has already acquired a few Angus bulls and will soon begin to of-

fer service throughout New York State and Western Vermont. It is sound progress. President J. Stanley Earl and the Board of NYABC are entitled to the congratulations and thanks of thousands of members who have studied the pros and cons and decided they want such a service.

Well over three years ago, on February 21, 1950, I wrote a letter to the directors of NYABC favoring the project, provided Angus bulls could be made to pay their way in the large New York stud, and asked that the situation be examined. Another letter was addressed to the members of the NYABC Board on July 25, 1950.

Then on March 3rd, 1951, this page carried an article entitled, "Needed — Artificial Service by Angus Bulls", and a month later another article appeared with the title, "More on Angus Bulls." Since then many personal contacts have taken place with NYABC members and directors during which the addition of Angus bulls was urged. Considerable backfiring followed, but none came from President J. Stanley Earl.

Why Not Hereford

If required to make a choice of beef breeds for a commercial beef farm, I would choose Hereford to agree with a majority of the beef raisers of the United States, particularly those to the westward. But when the question is on the selection of a beef bull to use on dairy cows to get early maturing meat for the farm table, Angus is the only safe choice.

The Angus stamps his likeness upon every one of his progeny. This is especially true as to color. All half-blood Angus calves, regardless of the color of the dam, can be expected to be born and remain either black or a dingy brown all over. No farmer would buy a half-blood Angus female as a dairy heifer. Not so with Hereford. Many half-blood Hereford or Shorthorn calves would pass for dairy heifers. In the hands of unscrupulous sellers, such heifers might work injury to dairymen who enter the market to buy replacements.

From every measurement the limited use of Angus is a good thing for dairy-

men. To many, it will make available for farm freezers or village lockers quickly fattened beef ready for slaughter at about half the age of dairy steers or heifers of the same degree of quality. Too many farmers and their families have subsisted on the tough meat from cull dairy cows and occasionally the somewhat less tough meat from non-breeding dairy heifers. I want to speak out forthrightly in favor of having farmers eat at the first table, so to speak. Should we be content with less than young tender beef we've home raised at small cost?

A good selection for Angus service is the old dairy cow, a good producer herself but a demonstrated poor transmitter of production to her daughters. The percentage of such cows is probably about one in twenty, maybe more. What better can be done with the poor transmitting cow than to keep her as long as she is profitable and meantime make use of her for producing black calves for early maturing beef or for top quality veal, or for marketing as young feeder cattle?

Two Other Choices

Still another prospect for mating to Angus is the cow from which a dairy heifer calf would not be raised in any case. Every herd in the land has its top cows and its bottom cows. More than at any other time in a decade, farmers—because of lowered milk price and plentiful supply of milk cattle—are becoming critical of the number and quality of dairy heifers they raise.

Finally there arises the question of using Angus to get small calves from two-year old heifers, generally undergrown heifers. The black calf sired by an Angus bull and from a big cow is generally a little smaller at birth than would be a Holstein or Brown Swiss calf from the same cow. However, such protection of a young heifer is overplaying it, for if her first calf is a heifer it should be raised; she may never have another daughter.

At Hayfields we shall in no case resort to the use of Angus merely to protect the heifer in her first calving. She should be large enough and strong enough to calve normally to a dairy bull at two years of age or a little more. Our three, or possibly four, Angus half-bloods annually will come from other than first calf heifers.

Bringing it Home

The number of Angus calves at Hayfields will run to about 7% of the yearly calf crop. It is reassuring to note that 7% is close to the percentage held by Angus in the total inseminations of the dairy bull studs in Northeastern Pennsylvania and the State of Massa-

chusetts. Farmers in those areas were the Northeastern pioneers in this new and valuable minor service.

Now the NYABC having done what was asked, as rapidly no doubt as a big membership organization can be expected to move, at Hayfields we shall switch to them for Angus, and will continue to use them in part for dairy. We can do no less in justice.

The progress of Amazon, the black half-blood Angus 6 months' old heifer, and Billy, the 2 months' old half-blood Angus steer, will be reported from time to time, and their personalities revealed.

SCREENINGS AND CHAFF

"Father Zero" was the title of an article appearing here on frozen dairy bull semen two months ago. Since then news has come to the effect that more than 1800 Wisconsin cows have so far been inseminated by this method. Some 40 calves are due this month to the use of Father Zero last September. Cornell is reported to be getting under way. As yet the whole thing is experimental in this country, and therefore slow. Tom Peacock, an English friend, who is responsible for the largest artificial insemination business in the world, told me in a recent visit that calves have been arriving in Britain to the service of Father Zero for some months now. Father Zero is truly revolutionary in method and benefits!

* * *

Fairly soon now the watercress will grow luxuriantly again in our brook of cold limewater. Last year the almost continuous roiling of the brook by the N. Y. State Thruway builders decreased watercress almost to the vanishing point. But muddy water didn't kill off the brown trout, if the exuberant claims of some uninvited city fishermen are to be accepted. Our farm is not posted, for the reason that posting seems to make little difference. Watercress is more than a garnish. It is a salad all by itself, and none better. Such a luxury item as watercress, presented by the cold, clear water of a farm brook without charge to the eater or labor on anyone's part, is indeed a welcome gift.

* * *

Writer Doc Roberts and W. Palmiter of Greene, N. Y., have been debating in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on what ails licensed cattle auctions. Mr. Palmiter would have a state or federal veterinarian at all sales to examine cows and heifers sold as dairy replacements. In all friendliness, the suggestion is made to both that a requirement to reveal the identity of the consignor before the auction starts and also in the ring, would clear up much of the trouble on cattle auctioned for milking purposes. Even a crooked consignor will hesitate to have his name connected to a "cheater cow." N. Y. State licenses more than 85 auctions. All of these sell dairy replacements and all of them permit secret consignors to put in the ring as dairy animals almost anything they choose. Over \$25 million dollars change hands annually by this method so dangerous to farmers.

* * *

For years we've used a Brillion seed-er (a double cultipacker with two seed hoppers). Seeds fall between the front and rear rollers. It is an ideal machine for seeding bromegrass. But now we're told that band placement of legume seeds with grain drill is still better. Certain fields I looked at in Wyoming Co., N. Y., seemed to bear this out. Next door neighbor Bill Fritz has fixed his Ontario grain drill to band seed legumes at the surface directly above the fertilizer, by means of rubber hoses run from the grass-seed box through a rigid board placed just behind the drill disks, and in front of the step-board. Bill's rig is available to us and we've used it as a comparison to the Brillion in the same field. Hope to report a year hence on the legume stands.



Showing Lela No. 230, at 5 yrs. 10 mos. of age, 30 days before her 4th freshening. This cow had only one daughter which was the first disappointment. The second was that she went out with mastitis fairly early in her 4th lactation. Ordinarily the cross-breeds are rather durable and seem to be slightly less susceptible to mastitis. Not so with Lela. When she got it she got it good. This red and white cow was 1/4 Jersey, 1/4 Guernsey, 1/2 Holstein. Her 3 completed lactations 2X-305 M.E. averaged 12,418 lbs. milk, 4.68%, 581 lbs. fat.

SERVICE BUREAU

HELP US TO HELP YOU

WHEN a subscriber fails to get merchandise he or she ordered from a reliable concern, or when they have difficulty in making exchanges, it is not always the fault of the company. We have come to that conclusion after many years of experience, and we are telling you about it so that you may avoid some of the trouble that our subscribers tell us about.

For example, a subscriber may order something and sign her name as Mrs. John Smith; but, if and when she has occasion to return the merchandise, she signs her name Mrs. Jane Smith. She, of course, knows that both names are correct, but the person getting the letter, some hundred miles away, does not understand that.

Every sound business concern that sells by mail keeps careful records which are filed so that they can be found easily, but if a letter is filed under Mrs. John Smith, and hunted under the name Mrs. Jane Smith, it will be difficult to find.

Another frequent cause of confusion is that the subscriber fails to keep letters received by him or her, or Postal Money Orders, or Express receipts. Seldom does a customer keep a carbon of a letter written, as does a business concern.

Before a company doing mail-order business makes a refund, it is only logical that they would like to see the cancelled check or the money-order receipt, showing that the request is justified.

To sum it all up, when you are buying by mail, or returning merchandise, keep your cancelled check, or the money-order receipt, or the Express receipt. Also all letters the company writes to you, plus a copy of letters you write to them. Then, if you run into any difficulty, your Service Bureau will be able to help you easily, especially if you call for help promptly.

— A.A. —

NOT SO FAST!

"About a year ago, we bought a complete set of kitchen cabinets for the cost of over \$1,000.00, part of which was financed by a bank.

"When the job of installing was done the workmen (not the man in charge) hurriedly asked me to sign a paper stating that they had completed their job. Without fully understanding the implications, I did so. Then, the men went to the barn where my husband was working and got him to sign.

"We had been given to understand that the contractor would come out and inspect the job, and put in some special racks which he assured me they like to put in after the customer has had a chance to use the kitchen.

"Also, after the workmen left, we found several flaws which we did not have time to detect until they had finish-

ed. In addition, the workmen damaged my linoleum, and their hurried repairs made it worse.

"Finally, the contractor came to see us and agreed that there were certain things should be taken care of, but he did not do them. Finally, he said he was waiting for another job in our neighborhood, since the distance would make the job very costly.

"Now a year has gone by, and the bank that holds our contract says the contractor claims we have no legal complaint, but that he will send me a plate rack and cup hooks!"—A Subscriber.

When you buy equipment or machinery, you can get satisfactory results more easily if you still owe the company some money on your purchase.

In the case of time-payment contracts, you can get satisfactory results more easily before you sign the completion certificate.

We are printing this letter to emphasize the great importance of refusing to sign such a paper until you have had time to inspect the job thoroughly and are sure that it is alright. Ordinarily a bank will not buy a contract until they have the customer's signature on the certificate stating that the job was done satisfactorily.

— A.A. —

A MISTAKE

"I live in New York State. The other day I received a summons by mail from a city in Pennsylvania some distance away. It ordered me either to appear in court on a specified day for illegal parking or send in \$2.00.

"I wasn't in that city on that day and the car I own is not the make mentioned, although the license number was correct."

We called this matter to the attention of the Motor Club of Harrisburg. They suggest the following procedure:

"In the future, if you receive similar summons, we suggest that your subscribers go to their local AAA Club or a Justice of the Peace and prepare sworn affidavits to the effect that they had not been in the community, nor had their car ever been driven or parked in that community, and return the information together with the signed affidavit direct to the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace issuing the summons.

"This, according to our experience, will close the case. In the event they are members of the AAA, their Club should accomplish the above and send the report with a covering letter direct to the arresting community. Instances of this kind are caused by incorrect listing of license numbers or an error in checking the registration file."

— A.A. —

PUZZLING!

"Can you tell me if the puzzle scheme I am sending you is reliable? I answered an advertisement and they sent me a whole book of puzzles."

The letter our subscriber enclosed tells of a contest with \$50,000.00 for first prize, \$10,000.00 for second prize and numerous other prizes. It is similar to others about which our subscribers have written.

We understand that the promoters of these puzzles check with the post office department to be sure they are not violating postal regulations. We understand, also, that vast numbers of people compete in these contests. This, of course, would be necessary in order to get the money to pay for the prizes. The first puzzles are very simple. Therefore, most of the contestants answer them correctly. Then it becomes necessary to conduct a tie breaking contest which, of course, is more difficult. It may even be necessary to conduct a second and third tie breaking contest which tends to discourage contestants, and cause them to drop out. The Service Bureau lacks any enthusiasm for such contests!

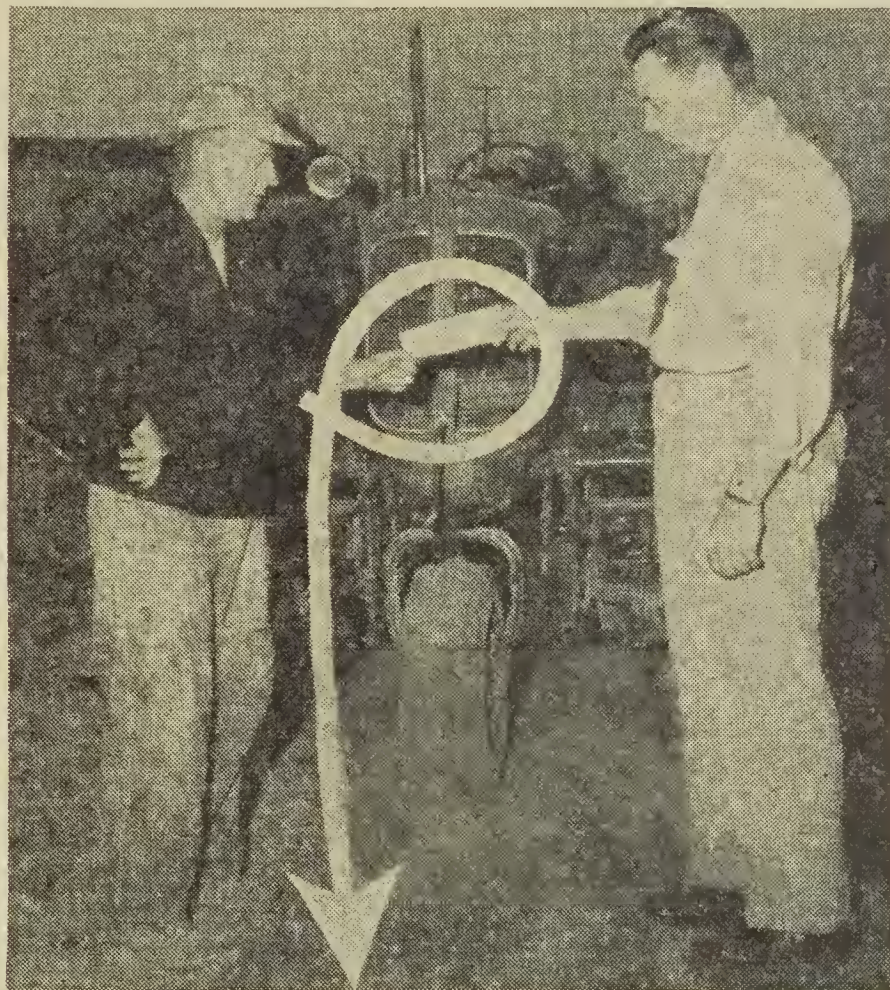


Wilbur Van Hise of Jamesburg, N. J. crashed head on. He was rushed to the hospital with a serious concussion, deep gashes around his head and throat and a broken foot.



For 20 days he laid in the hospital bed

Back at work now, Van Hise receives \$760.00 from George Ellingham, local agent. Van Hise said, "I can recommend this protection to everyone."



"Double Benefits" totalling \$760.00 were paid because he carried two policies — each paid:

20 Days Hospitalization	\$100.00
X-ray, Operating Room, Anesthesia	30.00
10 Weeks Total Disability	250.00

Keep Your Policies Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
 COMPANION DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED BY THE SERVICE BUREAU

NEW YORK

Mrs. Ruth Y. Treichler, Sanborn	\$15.18
(Refund on Mdse. not received)	
Mrs. Joseph Buniski, Wading River, L. I.	4.98
(Refund on order)	
Mr. Albert Layman, Windham	10.00
(Refund of deposit)	
Mrs. Uretta B. VanEtten, Samsonville	1.00
(Refund on bulbs)	
Mr. E. L. Button, Melrose	167.17
(Settlement of claim)	
Mrs. Lloyd E. Voss, Fillmore	10.00
(Refund on down payment)	
Mrs. George A. Jones, Little Falls	2.63
(Refund on pictures)	
Mrs. Clair A. Babcock, Cattaraugus	2.35
(Refund on order)	
Mr. Glen Titus, Penn Yan	5.00
(Rental due on sign)	

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. William R. Mansfield, E. Taunton	115.00
(Refund on electric plant)	
Mr. Emil Romanowsky, Lowell	22.08
(Settlement of claim)	

VERMONT

Mr. John Williams, Waterbury	2.35
(Refund on Merchandise)	

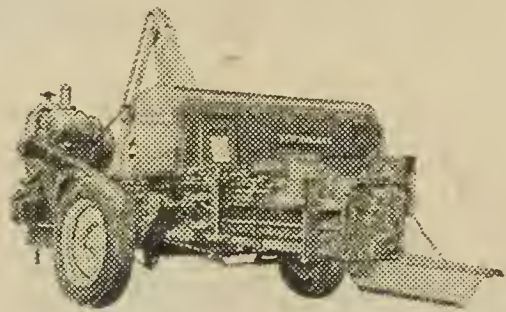
FLORIDA

Mr. Jacob Dietz, Winter Park	1.98
(Refund on order)	

Make more hay while the sun shines

Keep everything running right—don't waste haying weather monkeying with machinery.

One farmer tells us he checks plunger knives, sprockets, chains, and belts, and tightens nuts when he lubricates his baler. That saves time in the long run and keeps his baler turning out good bales.



Check adjustments while you lubricate

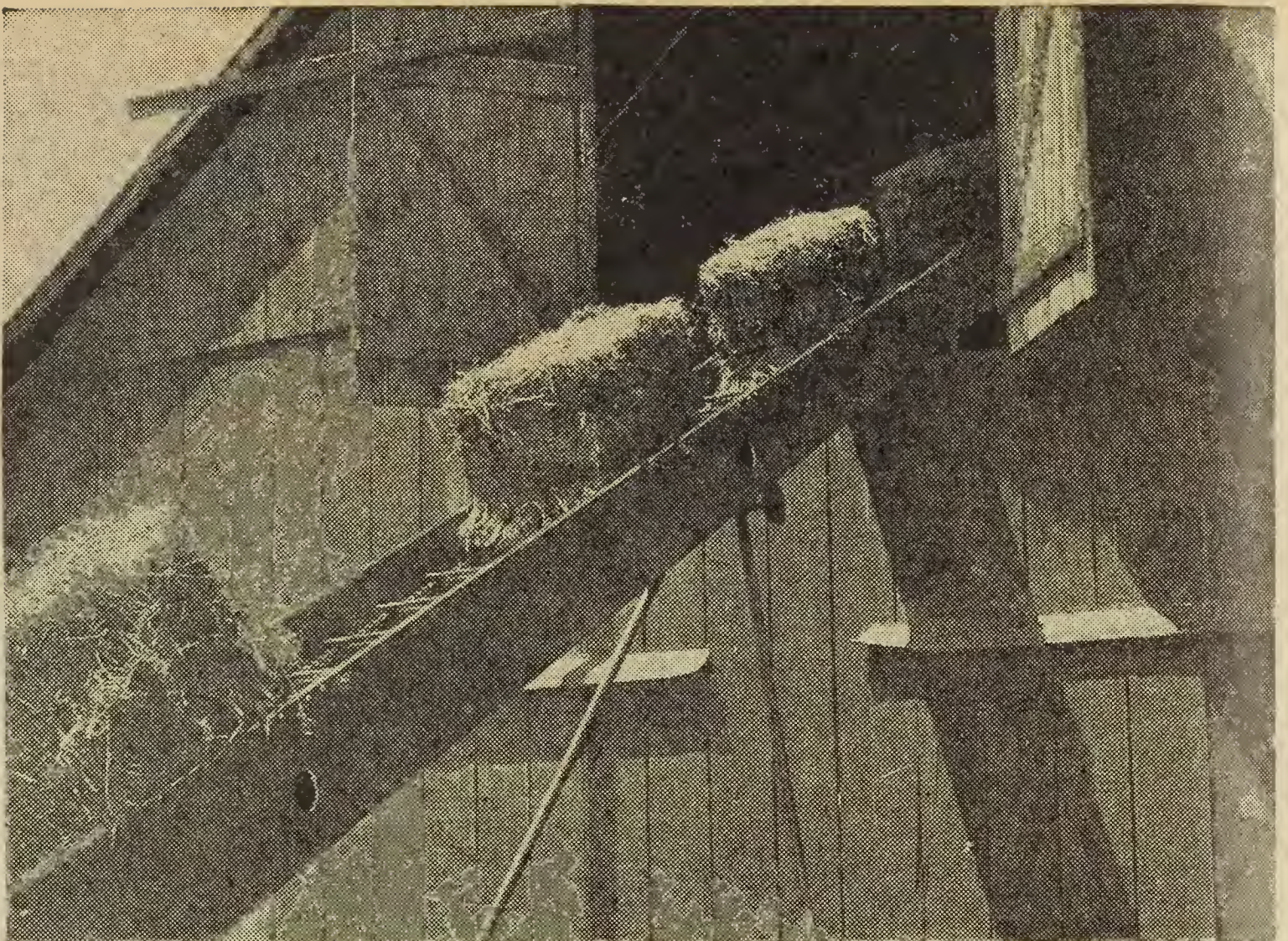
How about the sickle on the mowing machine? Any nicked sections or loose rivets? Is it sharp?

Lubricate the pitman rod at least every two hours.

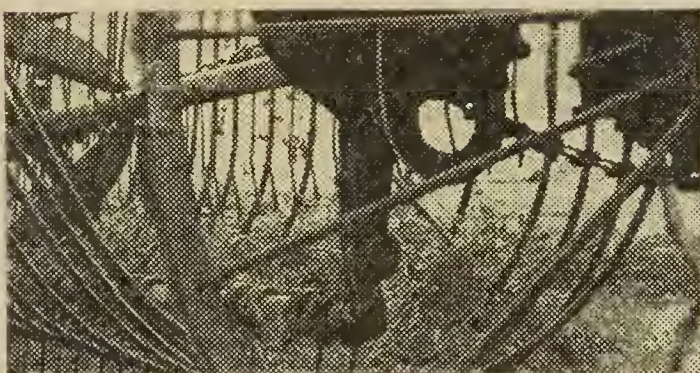
Lubricate all moving parts often, and go easy on the amount of oil or grease you use at any one time. Too much could break the dust seals.

The side delivery rake takes a beating, scratching along over rough places. Check bearing wear. Replace broken teeth.

Manufacturers say: Keep haying equipment adjusted, keep it clean, keep it lubricated. Do these and you'll have few worn-out parts and few breakdowns in the field.



Watch pitman rod bearings



Any teeth missing on the rake

LET ATLANTIC HELP YOU KEEP YOUR TRACTOR AND HAY IMPLEMENTS ON THE GO

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Working in the City Living in the Country

NORTHEASTERN family farms have been getting bigger. That fact has worried many people because the farm family has been correctly described many times as the backbone of America. But whether we like it or not the trend will continue. Machinery does work for less money than muscle. It takes a big farm to afford all types of machinery, so average farm size will increase. It's just as simple as that. We will always have the family farm but there will be fewer of them and they will be bigger.

As the situation is now, it seems to me that anyone who advises a young man to try making a living on a 100-acre dairy or general farm is giving poor advice. A bare living can be made; perhaps as good a living as grandpa made on the same area. But times have changed, and I can't see why a family should be expected to live on grandpa's standard unless it has to!

But if you want to, you can live in the country and work in the city. If you live in the city you can keep your job and move to the country. If you live on a small farm where the income is unsatisfactory, you can still live there but get a job in a nearby city.

If you now live in the city, the first ques-



Mrs. Jim Eiswald and a few of their sheep. Except at lambing time they require relatively little attention.

tion to consider is, what are you looking for? If you are looking for a cheap place to live, better think twice. It's true that taxes may be a little less in the country, but it will cost you more money to get to and from your business and to taxi your youngsters to the social events which they will expect to attend.

If you are thinking of making a profit on a farm operation, better go slow unless you own a real farm. As I have seen it work out, the most you can expect from a few acres is to pay your taxes, enjoy fresh fruits and vegetables—and maybe make a little profit if you don't figure your spare time as worth much.

On the other hand if you think you would enjoy living in the country and if you look at it as an opportunity to bring up youngsters in a healthy, happy atmosphere, that is a different story.

Let me cite a few experiences with which I am familiar. There's my own situation. I live two miles from Ithaca in an old farmhouse on two acres of land. Our children are married and live at considerable distances. I do quite a lot of traveling, so we have no

livestock, not even a cat. We want to be able to start anywhere any time on a half hour's notice. The two-acre area with plenty of lawn, shrubbery, and flowers, as well as some fruit and vegetables is our hobby. We enjoy it and we wouldn't think of moving into the city. There is more lawn than a lot of people would want to mow, but we have a power mower which handles it very well.

My neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Lacy have a family of three teen-age boys. Jim works in town. He owns about 17 acres but he doesn't do much real farming either. He has a garden, some fruit, and has at times kept more chickens than they need for their own use. He also has a riding horse or two most of the time. The Lacy boys are much interested in Scouting. They know how to work and they give every evidence of enjoying life in the country.

Let's consider the case of Jim Eiswald. Mr. and Mrs. Eiswald have one son who will be ten years old this summer. Since 1948 they have lived on 85 acres, 7 or 8 miles from town. They started in with a few dairy cows which they built up to 14, but because Jim is on the road much of the time they switched over to sheep. They started with 35 ewes and at one time had around 150. The sheep need very little attention except at lambing time.

From time to time the Eiswalds have kept from 1 to 4 pigs and a few chickens. Theirs is now a grass farm. The equipment owned is a tractor, a disk harrow, a mower, and a hay rake. The hay is custom-baled and the disk is used to renovate pastures when needed.

I asked Jim if things were fixed so the family could get away. He hesitated a little, then said, "All that's needed, (Continued on Page 15)



Mrs. Norma Tomboulion and a new arrival. The family describes raising ponies as a "self-supporting hobby."

Lime Spreading Service



Now Available in Most Communities

Right now you can get that tough job of limespreading done the easy way. The big, rugged limespreading truck does just as efficient a job spreading up hill or down as it does on level ground.

Where lime is needed—and most of our soils do need lime—it doesn't matter so much what crop it goes on. Getting it on somewhere during the rotation is the important thing. It can be applied most any time, but the best time is:

1. When the soil is firm.
2. When you have the time or can have it spread.
3. When lime is available.

That time is now on many dairy farms in many sections of the country.

Lime can be spread on meadows after hay harvesting, on grain stubble after reaping or combining, or on pastures that are too wet early in the spring or late in the fall.

Spreading service is available in most every community if you can plan a little ahead. Talk to the men in your G.L.F. Service Agency today—they will be glad to help you.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

Special Demonstration Offer

See your G.L.F. Service Agency about a one acre lime demonstration on your farm. See for yourself how lime can improve crop yield—by using enough.

This Summer Have G.L.F. Lime Your Fields



—Photo: Shur-Rane

Drought Insurance With Pasture Irrigation

W E IN THE Northeast are fortunate that we are in a humid region where extended droughts are not common. In a year's time we usually get enough rain to grow a crop but unfortunately, it is not evenly distributed throughout the growing weeks of summer to give us the moisture when we most need it. Even one brief dry period affects production because the pasture won't "catch up."

That's why supplemental irrigation is becoming so important to the Northeast. It's drought insurance, to be sure, but it will also provide a guarantee of top pasture production right through every summer when other good management practices are followed.

There is no doubt left about the extra yield from irrigated pastures. It was reported this spring by George R. Free and Ernest Engdahl of Cornell that test plots with normal fertilization (well limed and 300 pounds of 0-20-20 per acre in spring) yielded 50% more pasture when irrigated. A three year series of tests at Pennsylvania State College in 1947, '48 and '49 resulted in getting a ton more per acre of orchard-ladino (on a dry basis) when pasture that had received nitrogen also got supplemental water.

Lots of Water

If you have ample water (and that means a lot of it because it takes about 27,000 gallons to put one inch on one acre) and don't have to elevate or pipe it far, and if you plan to use it on improved well-managed pasture, you're apt to net an extra profit in milk of from one to two dollars an acre after deducting all costs, including depreciation of the equipment. This profit is based on getting, as has been done, 1½ to 2½ gallons more milk per cow per day on irrigated pastures. That's in relatively normal years. In real drought years many farmers with irrigation have saved the cost of the system in one season.

To wait until we are in a drought to buy irrigation equipment is like repairing a leaky roof in the rain. The chances are good that you'll end up with a makeshift job. Quite a few farmers learned this back in 1949 when an early season drought raised havoc with pastures and crops across the Northeast. They rushed out and bought what equipment they could find. They didn't wait for soil tests; didn't take time to have an irrigation expert engineer a complete system for their farm; and in some cases didn't even stop to consider that it takes some extra labor to hook up and move the sprinklers around.

The first thing any reputable irrigation equipment dealer will say when

you ask about irrigation is, "Let's get your county agent and look over your farm."

First thing they will recommend is that you pick a pasture adjacent to or very close to a really dependable water supply. If you have a river, a lake or other source you can depend on all through summer, you are lucky. If you are going to depend on a farm pond, then they'll want you to check with the soil conservation service or college engineers to see that there is enough flow into the pond for your purposes. You don't want to bank too much on a small, slow-filling pond because a couple of inches of water on 5 acres will take better than a quarter million gallons.

The irrigation engineer, after figuring out how high you have to lift the water, how big an area you want to cover, and the water-holding capacity of your soil, will be able to figure out the best type of system to meet your requirements. He'll also be able to tell you how much the installation will cost and almost exactly what the operation costs will be per year. In this he will figure labor, gasoline or electricity, and depreciation.

Get Big Pump

The chances are he'll recommend a pump of larger capacity than necessary for the initial installation because they have found through experience that many farmers expand their system after trying it a year or two. In some cases where it's possible to use electricity, you'll want to get your power company man out to look over the situation and give you rates. In some rare cases where city or village water is adjacent to farms, it is more profitable to buy the water than pump it, because it is delivered under pressure so that all you have to do is hook pipe right to a hydrant and have no investment in either motor, engine or pump.

The engineer will be able to recommend the best type sprinklers for your farm. The huge ones that swing water over more than 2 acres require very high pressure and extra cost for engine and pump, but they save labor.

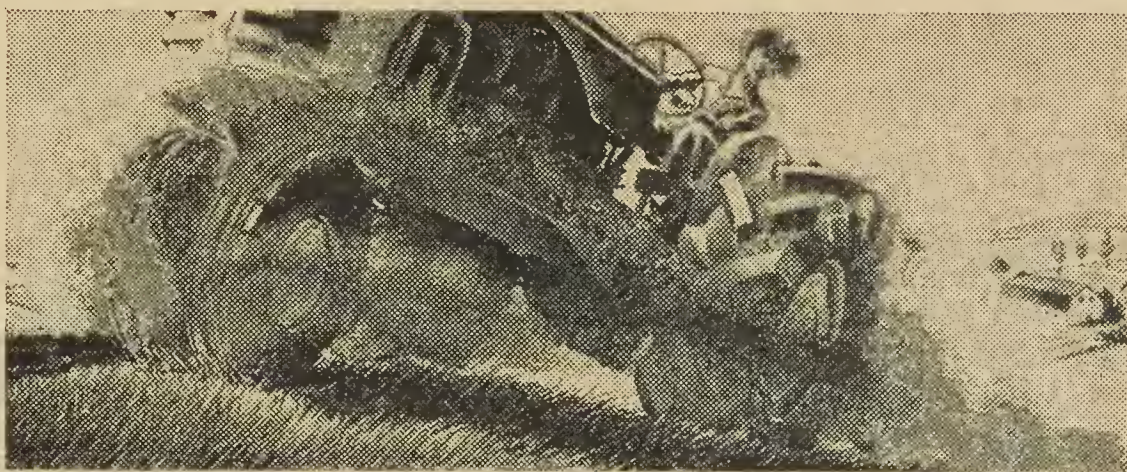
One "must" if you are going to get the maximum results from irrigation is to see that the land has sufficient lime and fertilizer to promote the extra growth you'll get with all the water you want when you want it.—*Jim Hall*

— A. A. —

A grass or clover plant does not grow to produce cow feed; it grows to produce seed. The nearer the plant comes to maturing, the tougher the stems become so it can hold its seed head above the ground—and it becomes less digestible as hay, pasture, or silage.



JUNE FARM BULLETIN



What to do about DUST!

The best lubricating oil you can buy for your tractor can't do its full job when laden with dust.

So when operating conditions are extra dusty, check the filter element regularly. You'll probably have to change it more often than usual to insure clean oil and good lubrication.

But remember this! While oil filters help remove the solid contaminants from oil like dirt and sludge, they can't remove the soluble contaminants like acids. In short, though changing the oil filter element regularly is important, it doesn't remove the necessity for periodic crankcase oil changes.



...CALLING ALL COWS!

Did you remember to get Gulf Livestock Spray? Its *activated pyrethrins* formula kills flies, lice, ticks, gnats and repels stable flies, horn flies, sand flies and buffalo gnats. And it costs only about 1¢ per application.

Easy cure for STICKY VALVES!

Few engine parts have to take the beating a valve takes! To keep engine valves moving freely and to insure longer valve life, give them this vital attention. Check clearance adjustment periodically. Use only



top-quality fuels and oils, (Gulf, of course) to minimize valve stem deposits. And, if your tractor doesn't have pressure lubrication to the valves, oil valves and rocker arms by hand at least once a day.

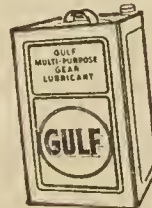
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Thrifty Farmers
Go **GULF**

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

Nothing in life is more wonderful than faith, the one great moving force which we can neither weigh in the balance nor test in the crucible.—Sir William Osler

"I LIKE FOLKS"

RIDING in a taxi in New York City the other day I got to visiting with the driver, as I frequently do. As you know, most city taxi men drive fast, seemingly take many chances, and constantly shave other cars too close. But on the whole the taxi men are an interesting and intelligent lot. They have to be.

I asked this driver if the constant contending with traffic—which is growing daily worse—didn't make him nervous. He said, "No, my job is interesting. Want to know why, Mister?"

I said I did want to know, and he continued: "Because I like folks. I have the opportunity to meet all kinds of people in this cab. Some of them are stinkers—or act like it—but most of them are pleasant and kind. I get a kick out of visiting with them, and I learn a lot."

He stopped talking to yank his cab away from a car that was crowding him too close, and then said:

"No man has any business in any kind of a public job where he has to meet people if he doesn't like them."

I thought that was about as good philosophy as I've heard in a long time. People of the big cities seem a little less friendly than do the country folks, but really at heart most of them are the same. They just have to put on a little more front or veneer to protect themselves.

* * *

On this same trip to the Big Town the other day it was hot and I went into a drug store to get a drink of lemonade. The big fat fellow behind the counter said, "No ice."

I said, "All right. Give it to me, anyway."

He did and a moment after I had drunk it the cracked ice came in. He filled another glass, pushed it across the counter, smiled and winked at me and said, "No charge!" I really didn't want any more, but after that small kindness how could I help but drink it?"

Then on the way home, while waiting for the airplane limousine I took a little walk. Up the street a ways was a car with a woman driver, and behind it was a taxicab. The driver of the cab and the woman were talking smilingly together. It seems that he had just hit the back of her car slightly, leaving a mar. I only heard a part of the conversation but saw the driver hand the woman some bills. She hesitated to take them, saying:

"I don't think the damage will amount to that much."

He said, "You take it anyway, an' God bless you for your kind understanding."

* * *

At the table next to me in a restaurant Grandpa was evidently treating his young six-year-old grandson to lunch. I heard a little argument between them to the effect, "if you don't drink your milk you can't have any dessert."

Interested, I watched to see who won the argument. The boy eventually got his ice cream, but the glass of milk stood by his plate when they got up to leave. I thought there was a lesson in that incident because too often we try to force children and adults to use more milk in-

By E. R. Eastman

stead of winning them to want to use more on their own initiative.

* * *

Going down to the City on the plane I had the pleasure of visiting with Dean W. I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture. Bill and I have known each other almost since we were boys, but somehow we both are so busy that we don't have opportunity enough to visit and to discuss all the problems in which we are both so interested. On this trip we made up for lost time. As long as the leadership in agriculture is in the hands of men who are so sincere and so able as Dean Myers, farmers can feel secure that their interests are being protected.

* * *

But the best thing about going to the Big City is getting home again. I once worked in New York City for a time, but never again. Why so many folks want to crowd into such a small space has always been a mystery to me. Modern life has increased the difficulties of city living. The traffic is very bad, the constant noise is distracting, the crowds make it difficult to get service in stores or restaurants, the tension grows daily worse. I was born a countryman, and have for most of my life lived in the country or close to it. I suppose I am prejudiced, but to me the difference between country and big city is the difference between living or just stayin'.

A TRULY BALANCED DIET

IN putting emphasis of late on the need of increasing milk consumption, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has also well in mind the great food values of eggs and other farm products.

Ed Babcock had the right idea when he started years ago talking about a balanced diet based on what he called animal agriculture. That diet, you will recall, consisted of plenty of dairy products, eggs, poultry and other meats, balanced with lots of fruits, cereals and vegetables.

By the way, how are you overweight people coming in the contest suggested in our May 16 issue?

LAST CALL

DURING the next few days will be your last chance to get your reservation in for the wonderful trip to Alaska, which runs from August 21 to September 14. For details see Page 11.

MY MOST FOOLISH ACCIDENT

I KNOW that most of you have thought about what would happen to your work and to your family should you have an accident that either killed you or laid you up.

This is the time of year when accidents happen on the farm, and one of the chief causes of accidents is trying to do something to a tractor or other piece of farm equipment when it is in motion.

We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST would like to do something to save you from getting hurt. If we could prevent just one accident, our efforts would be worthwhile. I know of no better way to make you accident-conscious than to ask you to write a letter on the subject, "My Most Foolish Accident." That not only will make you

think about being foolish again, but when we publish the letters they will remind thousands of others.

So, for the best letter on the above subject we will pay \$5.00. The writer of the second-best letter will receive \$3.00, and for each other letter that we can find room to print we will pay \$1.00. Address letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department FA, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. and have them in our office not later than July 7.

A GREAT FARM SECTION

WHEN riding over the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST land of the Northeast or visiting our big cities it is easy to jump to the conclusion that our farming doesn't amount to much. There is not much good farming to be seen from a railroad train, and a stranger riding in an automobile could be more impressed with our mountains than with our good farm land.

But make no mistake, with less than 5% of the Nation's farmland, the Northeast produces more than 10% of the Nation's farm products.

About 50% of our Northeast farm income comes from the dairy cow. New York State is second only to Wisconsin in milk production. The poultry business is steadily increasing—the Northeast produces nearly half of the broilers for the entire Nation, one-fourth of the eggs, and one-fourth of the turkeys. As a producer of vegetables, particularly of potatoes, the Northeast is one of the most important sections in the world. That is true also of apples and other fruit, maple syrup and some other farm products.

Because our agriculture is so diversified, so little dependent on any one crop or product, and because our dairy and poultry income is constant throughout the year, northeastern farmers have always stood hard times better than farmers in other sections.

As farmers of the Northeast we can well be proud of our big business, and of our friends and neighbors here who are doing such a good job in food production.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MAYBE you'd like to tell this one to your pastor.

A minister went to his physician. After an examination the doctor told him that he had a little heart trouble.

"The best thing you can do," the doctor said, "is to take a little brandy."

To this the minister objected strenuously, stating that he was a lifelong teetotaler, and that he certainly wouldn't want to set the example.

"Well," said the doctor, "I'm prescribing it as a medicine, not as a drink. You shave every day, don't you? Why can't you take your brandy medicine when you shave?"

A month later the minister's son met the doctor, and the physician inquired about his father's health.

"Why, he seems all right," was the son's answer. "In fact, he said you found some trouble with his heart, but now it isn't bothering him a bit."

The boy paused.

"It's the funniest thing," he continued. "We can't figure it out. Dad is now shaving three times a day!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

WHEAT: Few people question the principle that "controls follow subsidies." Present law requires that growers of price supported crops must accept controls when production gets out of hand **IF** they want to keep high level supports.

BUT Congress is now considering new legislation to ease the blow by raising minimum wheat acreage allowed under high level supports from 55 million acres to 66 million. This would ease blow, also postpone inevitable reckoning.

Another proposal is that quotas would not apply to farmers growing 25 acres or less or 400 bushels or less. Small growers, totalling nearly two-thirds of all growers, but producing about 20% of the wheat crop, seem less likely to approve controls. Present exceptions are less than 15 acres or less than 200 bushels.

Still another idea is to raise legal wheat reserve to a point where quotas would be unnecessary! It has also been pointed out that no quotas would be required if a national emergency were declared!

TRADE: Farm exports are down 25-30 per cent compared to last year. On basis that ordinary efforts are unlikely to increase them, another "give away" program is in the "talk stage." Some facts and arguments are:

1. Cutting U. S. food production while other lands go hungry makes good communist propaganda. Sending food abroad would hamper trade between Reds and Europe.

2. It would make acreage controls—which Congress dreads—unnecessary.

3. Expansion of commercial exports (those which are paid for) are hampered by lack of imports, increased food production in other countries, lower prices for things bought from competing countries, tariffs, etc.

Here are some of the problems and objections:

1. How would the cost be paid? It could total many billions in a few years.
2. We would be shipping natural resources abroad without getting anything in return.

3. Such "give away" tends to become permanent and often results in ill will rather than friendships.

4. While some might welcome a plan that would interfere with Russian trade, how can it avoid interfering with trade between our allies?

ECONOMY: Council of State Chambers of Commerce present important facts about budget for Veterans hospitals. Some cuts have been proposed but with no intention of reducing care of any veteran who has a service-connected disability. These proposed cuts are being vigorously resisted.

In 1934, new law provided hospital facilities for disabilities not due to war service when applicant swore he was unable to pay. Since then such cases have increased from 19,715 in 1933 to 66,830 in 1952. Careful check of 336 such cases showed: 123 with income from \$4,000-\$5,000; 76 with \$5,000 to \$6,000; 62 with \$7,000 to \$10,000; and 26 with income over \$10,000 including one with annual income of over \$50,000.

Chambers of Commerce ask whether Veterans Administration is to be immune from economy?

BRIEFS: Mild winter and wet spring increases danger of serious insect outbreaks; increases importance of control programs.

Cornell index of costs of dairy farming compared to 100 for 1910-14 is 343 for May; last year, 351; in April, 346.

Commodity Credit Corporation has about \$3,000,000,000.00 tied up in surplus farm crops, either under loan or owned outright.

In 1952, of U. S. production of 115.1 billion pounds of milk, about 15% was used on farms, 40% was consumed as milk or cream, 45% manufactured, (21% into butter, 10% into cheese, 6% into evaporated and condensed milk, 6% into ice cream.)

Beef consumption is expected to jump from 61 pounds per person in 1952 to 70.5 pounds in 1953—largest since 1909 when figure was 73 pounds. Total meat consumption for this year estimated as 145 pounds per person, one pound above 1952. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

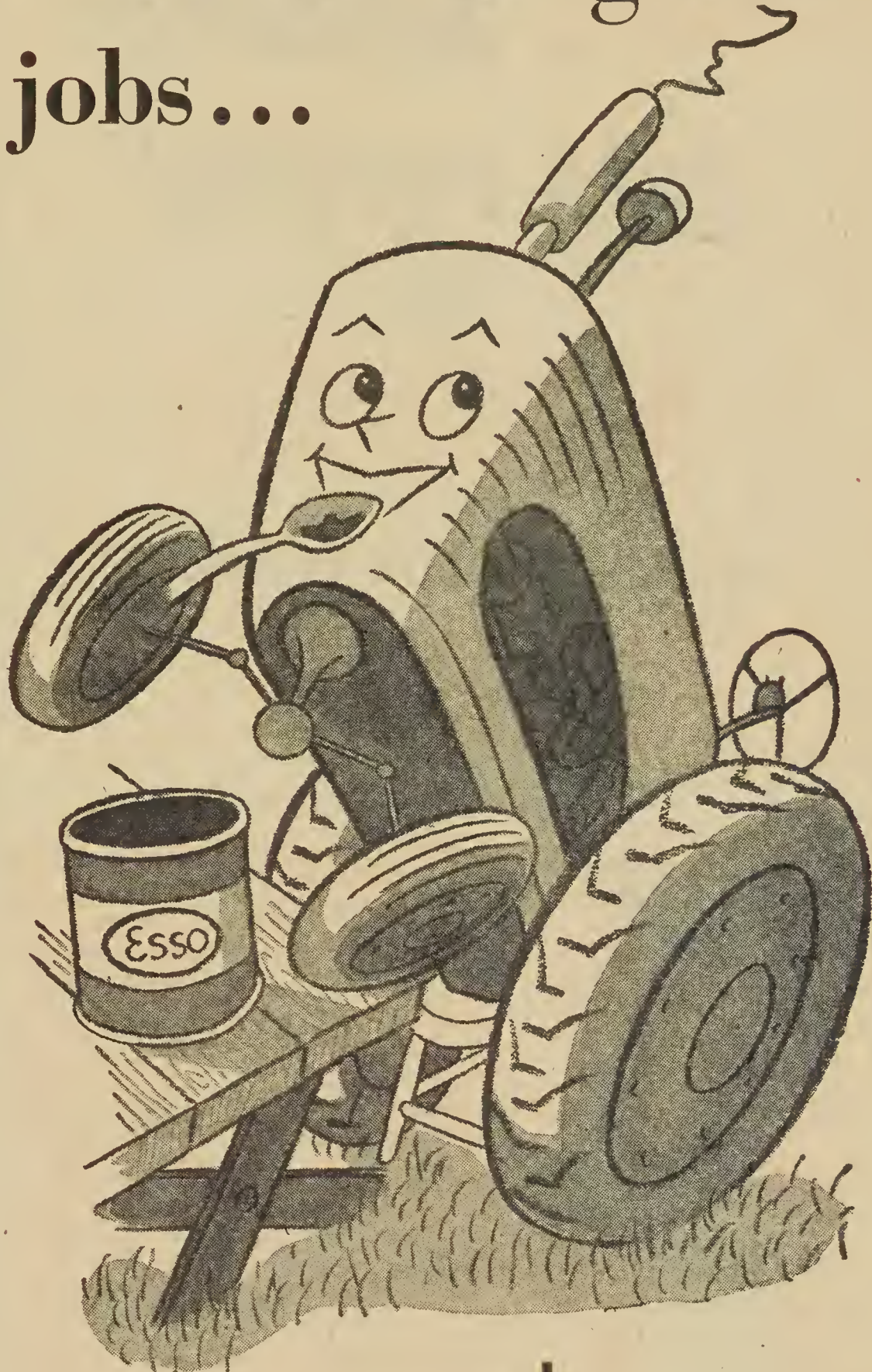


Mirandy grabbed my neck and said, "You get outside, by heck, and don't put down that garden hoe until you've cleaned out ev'ry row."

DESPITE my years of married life, I still don't understand my wife. No matter how polite and nice I am 'bout giving her advice, it makes her mad as she can be if I suggest a thing, by gee. Since ev'ry woman you can find has got an independent mind, it ain't a puzzle or surprise when my ideas are laid aside; but when I try to help a bit, why should Mirandy fuss and spit? At least she might appreciate a sign of int'rest from her mate, instead of flying into rage whene'er I try to be a sage.

For instance, just the other day, I undertook to have my say 'bout how Mirandy's work might be done with less inefficiency. I told her my experienced eyes saw many ways to organize her housework so that she could do it easier and quicker, too. The extra time she saved, I said, could then be used outside instead; in fact, it's possible my plan might mean we'd need no hired man. With that,

always in trim for the toughest jobs...

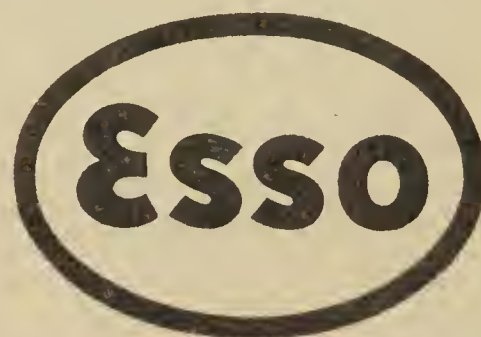


Esso Farm Products help keep farm machinery in top working order right through the heavy work seasons from early Spring plowing to late Fall harvest. And help prevent costly breakdowns. Whatever your needs—you'll find the complete line of dependable Esso Farm Products ready to help you get performance-plus from your machinery the year 'round.

For up-to-date farm information—ask your Esso Farm Distributor for a free subscription to the regularly published ESSO FARM NEWS or write to: Esso Farm News, 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

See your Esso Farm Distributor for advice about your machinery maintenance. He can supply you with Esso Extra Motor Oil, Essolube HD Motor Oil, Esso and Esso Extra Gasolines and other high-quality Esso Farm Products.

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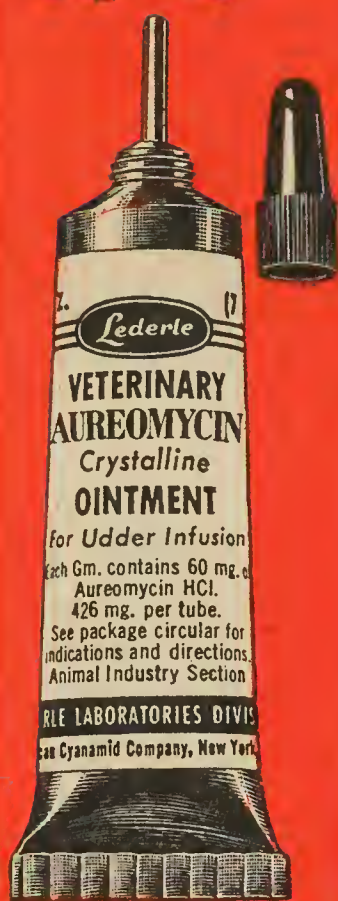


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- Thousands of dairymen are stopping mastitis losses, gaining higher milk production and bigger dairy profits by relying upon VETERINARY AUREOMYCIN Crystalline OINTMENT Lederle.
- AUREOMYCIN is the antibiotic famous for its wide range of activity. This antibiotic — more broadly effective than penicillin — exerts extremely powerful activity against many mastitis organisms, acts fast and thoroughly to clear mastitis out of the herd.
- For the finest results, use AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT in this two-way method: (1) Treat mastitis promptly when it shows up and (2) Treat cuts and wounds on teats or udder by local application and infusion to guard against mastitis!
- Keep a supply of easy-to-use, infusion-tip AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT tubes always on hand!

In cases of acute septic mastitis, or persistent infections, in addition to udder infusion, the injectable form of SULMET* Sodium Sulfamethazine Lederle should be used on advice of a veterinarian. Subsequent treatment may be conducted with SULMET Sulfamethazine OBLETS* Veterinary Tablets. VETERINARY AUREOMYCIN Crystalline INTRAVENOUS may be used in the treatment of severe acute septicemia as a highly effective agent against most bacteria, preferably by a veterinarian.

For best management practices and disease-control procedures for avoidance of mastitis, consult your veterinarian. Write for folder on AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Animal Industry Section

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What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

Dairymen Favor Milk Advertising

THERE'S a gentleman in Oswego County, New York, who tells me, "You folks at the A.A. are as crazy as loons on this milk problem. You have been off the track for more than 30 years. If it's true that you cannot teach an old dog new tricks, it would seem that your case is hopeless."

He thinks anyone approaching the milk problem from the standpoint of fluid milk is "heading for the rocks" and that our urgent need in the Northeast is to approach the problem from a manufacturing standpoint by setting up a good manufacturing district.

On other points, he's "crazy like a loon" right along with us. Regarding the milk problem, he agrees with Ed Eastman's recent challenge to dairymen to "Do It Yourself"; he agrees that advertising and good publicity would help; and goes even farther than Ed did by saying that farmers alone should pay for the advertising by compulsory deductions from the Milk Pool. He also says that milk should be sold for its values other than fat.

Disagrees

Apparently that idea of pushing from the manufacturing angle wouldn't appeal to a Genesee County, N. Y., dairyman who says, "I have a modern barn and milk house and a T.B. and blood-tested herd but I'm not allowed to sell fluid milk at the farm, and both the Buffalo and Rochester markets are closed so I have to sell my milk to a cheese manufacturing plant. We have four children to educate, so the money I'm losing by not having a fluid market would help a lot." This same man says, "I believe we dairymen should pay 5 cents a hundred to promote our own industry and that dealers should put up the same amount."

If you think a nickel a hundred is a lot, listen to what Peter P. Van Nuys of Belle Mead, N. J., says: "I approve the system at the creamery where I sell my milk — the producer and the dealer each pays 10 cents a hundred for advertising."

Whose Is the Low Price Problem?

Of 21 dairy farmers who have given me their ideas on milk promotion and milk troubles in these past few days, 100% believe good advertising and publicity will help. One man says he's against government interference but "as long as they are supporting business and labor they must also support agriculture" and another, W. E. Davy, of Chenango County, N. Y., says the government should do something about the low price problem "as long as we are under Federal Orders." However, 12 of the 21 dairymen agree with Claude Weber of Erie County, N. Y., who says it's strictly a dairymen's problem because "No one else wants higher prices."

Hugh C. Briggs, Jr., of Turner, Maine, says the "government should furnish leadership in better marketing methods and in research to develop a greater and better utilization of milk and milk products; the producer has to spend more of his milk income to promote sales of his milk; and it's to the dealer's benefit to assist both in these programs."

"The farmer takes all the risks and uncertainties and often gets something less than the cost of production," says

Ray Morrison of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., so he believes the retailers and ice cream manufacturers should foot the bill for advertising. One man thinks the farmer should pay the whole shot but 18 others go along to some extent with John A. Howe of Tunbridge, Vermont, who says, "The dairymen and dealers should go 50-50 and really advertise milk."

Says Harry Warne of Seneca County, N. Y., "Personally, I would be in favor of a 3-cent per hundredweight deduction from our milk check for advertising in some form. I'd also like to see milk vending machines in all our public buildings and offices; and I'd ask all local supper and banquet committees to give people their choice of milk or coffee. Those two things alone would use up a lot of our surplus."

Three Contributors

"I suggest for advertising and promotion, at least 3 cents per hundredweight from every producer; a half to 1-cent per hundredweight contribution from fluid processors; and a share from manufacturing plants," says A. C. Alfred of Ethan Allen Farms at Burlington, Vt., "Money should be funnelled to national organizations like American Dairy Association; and to regional and state organizations working with or through the National Dairy Council. With a real advertising program on all phases of the industry, the surplus could be wiped out in no time."

Carl Yunker, who has 60 head of black and white cows at Elba, N. Y., tells me, "There must be further effort in promotion of milk and further research to develop its uses. Milk for Health and ADA are doing good jobs and could do more. They are proven organizations and are learning more about sales appeal. We can do more if we are willing."

"There are thousands of us who have not put in one cent but have already benefited, but if facts and problems are presented to farmers and dealers, this resistance will be overcome because farmers never shirk in doing their share when they see the need."

"Dealers and producers should each contribute 2½ cents per hundred," says Russell S. Dayton of Susquehanna County, Penna. My friend, Orin A. Thomas of Rutland, Vt., who both produces and retails milk, says, "One cent each for an advertising fund." Richard Caton, Oakfield, N. Y., tells me: "Dairymen must get on the ball and work as a team." He wants producers to kick in a nickel a hundred and dealers to match it.

A New Jersey Holstein man says, "If some of our radio and TV programs showed the value of milk and its products instead of all beer and cigarettes, it would do things for the dairy industry that cannot be done any other way." Another Vermonter says of advertising, "Just talk about our own product," and Roger Gleason, Groton, N. Y., says, "Fighting competition with government rules and regulations will end in disaster."

Others who told me dairymen and dealers have to share the cost and get together on promoting milk sales were: S. C. Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y.; Ira G. Payne, East Schodack, N. Y.; Maurice Davenport, Shelburne Falls, Mass., and Lee W. Ashton, Cambridge, N. Y. What do YOU think about the milk situation?

Running Water for Farming and Living



Who needs hot running water more than a farmer after a day's work in the field?

RUNNING water is more than a convenience. It is a necessity of modern farming. Without it, no farm can produce as it should or provide a good living for members of the family depending upon it for their livelihood.

The farmer who attempts today to farm without the benefits of running water under pressure is playing a losing game, operating at a severe competitive disadvantage.

Farming is just like any other business, from an economic standpoint. Costs at all times must be held rigidly in line to realize desired profits. Now, with certain farm prices on the decline, the necessity of reducing costs wherever possible to maintain present profit levels becomes all the more apparent.

Labor is the biggest single cost item figuring in the price of any product, be it farm or industrial. Anything which substantially cuts the cost of labor required to produce a finished product automatically assures a larger profit margin when the product is marketed.

Running water to speed the work of farming so that more work, more production can be achieved with fewer hands does more than anything else to keep costs down, profits up.

Where running water is put to fullest use on the farm, it serves the farm home, barn and garden, reduces fire hazard, saves labor and substantially increases crop and livestock yields.

All life depends upon water. Water is the largest single component of practically all fresh foods. Milk is 87 per cent water, eggs are 65 per cent, potatoes 78 per cent, cabbage 92 per cent. Ninety-four per cent of a tomato is water.

Besides being the greatest single component of fresh foods, water also is the cheapest ingredient to provide for increasing these crop yields. Obviously an abundance of water should be relied upon to produce these foods at least cost.

Milk cows drink 25 gallons of water each day, as high as 40 gallons a day in warm weather; hogs require 2 to 4 gallons daily and 100 laying hens will drink five gallons per day. When cows have continuously available running water to drink in pasture troughs and in cups attached to their stanchions they will produce at least 10 per cent more milk.

But since farming is both a way of life, as well as a way of making a living, there is another side to the running water picture besides that most important one of increased farm output.

Running water in the farmhouse brings a new kind of living enjoyment to the entire farm family. The home-

maker is able for the first time to do her work in a modern kitchen with a gleaming new sink and electric dishwasher. The latest-type home laundry equipment makes it possible for her to do the family wash quickly and easily.

Running water permits the farm family to install a bathroom just as modern and efficient as would be found in any city home or apartment. And, for little additional cost, a back porch shower can be installed so that the men of the family can clean up after chores before entering the house. Running water, also means plenty of hot water with the installation of a modern water heater, and provides for central heating with a forced hot water heating system.

The installation of a modern electric water system is not costly when you look at it in proper perspective as a long-term investment. Properly sized to provide for all present water needs and anticipated future needs as well, such a system, consisting of the best obtainable pump and water storage tank, should last easily 20 or 30 years, or even longer.

Upkeep and maintenance costs are nominal, as is the cost for electrical power to run the pump. Furthermore, the system can be installed by degrees, making it easy on the budget.

The first step in that direction is modernizing operations with the installation of an electric water system of adequate capacity, assuring plenty of water and plenty of pressure to circulate it wherever and whenever needed around the farm and in the farm home.



Frost-proof hydrants put water where you need it. Let the water do the running!

Go farther, work longer with 150-Hour Veedol Tractor Oil!



CULTIVATE the economy habit by working longer between crankcase drains in your gasoline-powered tractors. With an ordinary oil, you may have to stop and drain after only 60 to 70 hours. Even with some so-called "better" oils, you might have to change after 100 hours. Go farther—work longer! Use 150-HOUR VEEDOL. Gasoline farm engines are safe for a full 150 hours with 150-HOUR

VEEDOL tractor oil... the better tractor oil by the clock.

Saves You Money — 5 Ways

1. **Saves Oil** — by giving longer service between oil changes in gasoline-powered farm engines.
2. **Saves Fuel** — by reducing power blow-by.
3. **Saves Time** — by avoiding break-down delays.
4. **Saves Repair Bills** — by resisting heat and wear.
5. **Saves Replacements** — by protecting engine parts.

150-HOUR VEEDOL

A Better Tractor Oil by the Clock



Federal Flying A Tires
Good for a long safe ride!



1. Where's Ingebord? She's "due."

Bringing Home - - INGEBORD'S NEW CALF

THOUGH A pregnant cow may be given all the comforts of home, she will still retire to the farthest corner when it's time to give birth to her calf. The farthest corner, regardless of its geographical location, is always swampy or full of brush.

Between that spot and the barn there will be certain obstacles. These will include bushes, trees, creeks and steep hillsides designed to frustrate the farmer who desires to transport his newest possession to a central location—namely the barn.

His right to his "newest possession" will most certainly be challenged by mama cow. Possession is nine points of the law with her. It's up to the farmer to out-manuever her maternal instincts.

No new-born calf is ever a light responsibility. Weighing 70-95 lbs. where you find her, she will add up to a squirmy, stubborn ton by the time you get to the barn.

Witness the facts of life in bringing home the new calf, Clarabelle.



2. Yep, it's Ingebord and her new calf, Clarabelle—as far from the barn as she can get.



3. Take it easy, Ingebord! I'm not gonna hurt your baby!



4. Careful, Clarabelle. Don't wiggle your way out of your first bridge crossing.



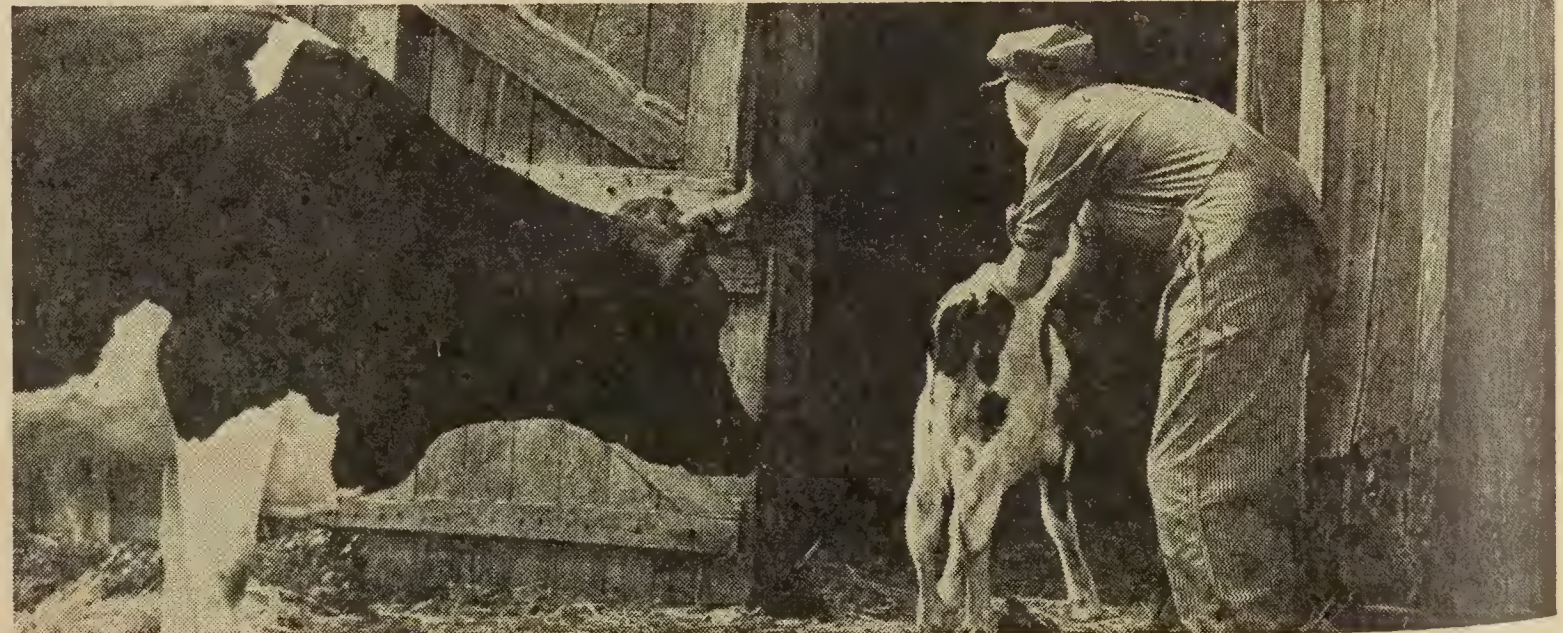
5. Oops! I slipped!



6. WHEW! Shoulda raised hogs!



7. Use your feet, not your head. I'll do the thinkin'.



8. At last! Home, sweet home!

Eastern Producers Boost Own Products at Annual Banquet

Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., demonstrated one method of promoting milk and milk products at the association's annual banquet at Syracuse June 3: The beverage on the menu was milk, with coffee being served only on request.

And when second half pints of milk were passed I noticed there were many takers among the 700-odd members, delegates and guests present.

Other dairy products used in the menu were cheese served with relishes and in the au gratin potatoes, milk in the creamed soup and in the ice cream. All dairy products served were produced on the farms of members of the association.

* * *

DURING the morning session, delegates representing the 7,500 members of Eastern heard annual reports of officers and committees and passed a resolution honoring William D. Ceas of Bloomville who retired as a director after 21 years service with the co-op. Another Delaware County man, Gilbert Cargin of Davenport Center, was elected to the post in April.

Delegates showed a great deal of interest in an advertising campaign conducted in Connecticut to boost milk sales. They were told by Kenneth E. Geyer, general manager, Connecticut Milk Producers Association, that producers themselves were conducting the campaign in Connecticut.

Dr. Leland Spencer, professor of marketing at Cornell, offered two suggestions regarding the surplus problem in the New York milk shed:

1. Establishment of a cooperative agency representing all producers to dispose of surplus milk.

2. Adoption of a policy to keep the supply of pooled milk more closely adjusted to fluid sales.

Dr. Spencer said the suggested agency should have authority to acquire and operate plants and should be required to report to the market administrator. Regarding the relationship of pooled and fluid milk, he suggested that the supply of pooled milk be kept between 10% and 25% over fluid sales in the month of November.

When introduced at the annual banquet, Commissioner C. Chester DuMond, of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, said, "Let's face it. There's too much milk." He pointed out that industries slow down production when they meet low demand and then said, "Boosting production to keep the milk check up is cutting our own throats." He warned that "some of the inefficient might not be in business when this trying period is over."

Roy W. Lennartson, assistant administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, stated that the first aim of the administration is "to halt the trend towards concentration of power in central government and to encourage private enterprise."

He referred to the group of dairy leaders Secretary Benson called to Washington two weeks after he took

office and said, "They are making progress in a vigorous and realistic manner. Producers and private industry have the know-how." He said present programs are inadequate for coping with surplus dairy products and urged the dairy farmers and businessmen serving them to pitch in to help find better solutions to the dairy problem.

Eastern's president, Edwin R. Smith, Seneca Falls, presided at the business session. Other officers are: C. Grant Lamb, Carthage, vice president; J. Holton Wilkins, Interlaken, secretary; and J. Thomas Cribbs, Poyntelle, Penna., treasurer.—A.J.H.

—A.A.—

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ELECT

J. Homer Remsberg of Middletown, Maryland was elected President of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, to climax one of the greatest annual conventions ever held. Following the convention proper, 76 top Holstein-Friesian animals brought an average of \$1,556 at the national sale in St. Paul, June 4.

Other officers include: Mr. Albert B. Craig, of Pittsburgh, Pa., elected Vice-President; and Mr. Carl Henry, Greeley, Colo., Mr. Leon Piguett, East Aurora, N. Y., Mr. Fred J. Nutter, Corinna, Me., and Richard N. Willis, McDonogh, Md., elected as directors.

The sale brought generally higher prices than had been anticipated evidencing a strengthening of the registered cattle market. Top animal of the sale was Weber Haze-Burke Paul, an aged bull consigned by LeGrand Walker, Reno, Nevada. He brought \$7,550 from top bidder Badger Breeders Coop. Association, Shawano, Wis. Top female was Carnation Skylark Violet 10, a heifer consigned by Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash., and purchased by John Stumpf, Lancaster, Pa. The heifer brought \$5,700. The first ten animals to sell in this sale averaged \$3,660 each.

—A.A.—

NUMBER 1,000,000

Recently Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative sold its millionth animal in New York State. Because Empire has several markets it was impossible to put a finger on an individual animal and say "this is the millionth sold at auction sale."

The million head of livestock sold represents more than \$70,000,000 worth of sales since Empire started operations in 1947.

—A.A.—

STATE FAIR PLANS UNDER WAY

More than 100 women of the New York State Fair volunteer committees for the women's program heard Commissioner C. Chester DuMond of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and Harold L. Creal, director of the Fair, describe their service as "unique among all the Fairs of the United States."

The occasion was the annual luncheon at the Fairgrounds given by the commissioner and the State Fair director for the state, city and advisory committees of the Women's Department. These volunteer committees annually plan and execute the Fair's program for women. Presidents or representatives of all state-wide women's organizations comprise the advisory group.

The theme of the 1953 Women's Department was adopted, "New Days—New Ways." The 1953 State Fair opens on September 5 and continues through September 12.

DRIED BREWER'S GRAINS Added to GRASS SILAGE



- ✓ **REDUCE RUN-OFF**
- ✓ **SAVE DRY MATTER**
- ✓ **INCREASE FOOD VALUE**

New Economical Way to Produce Low Cost Milk

To most dairymen, grass silage means constant worry about high moisture content. Even with the best wilting or drying job, waste from silo run-off is high . . . resulting odors offensive. Now dependable feeding authorities report that the addition of Dried Brewer's Grains to grass silage *practically eliminates* these problems. Equally important, the extra drying or wilting operation is eliminated . . . one more step to help dairymen produce low cost milk.

PUT THESE ADVANTAGES TO WORK FOR YOU

- ✓ Silage when treated with Dried Brewer's Grains shows little or no run-off loss as compared with other preservatives.
- ✓ By adding 150 lbs. of Dried Brewer's Grains per ton of grass silage — run-off is practically eliminated.
- ✓ 85% of feeding value of Dried Brewer's Grains is retained in the silage.
- ✓ Dried Brewer's Grains eliminate offensive odors . . . increase food value and palatability of silage.
- ✓ Dried Brewer's Grains *eliminate extra drying operations* . . . are easy to blow into silo right with silage *without extra mechanical equipment.*

Bull-Brand Dried Brewer's Grains add "plus factors" to dairy rations. Besides good protein and fat contributions, they add bulk and palatability to the feed. Storing any quantity of Dried Brewer's Grains in bags is space consuming. Now you can overcome this problem by mixing them with grass silage . . . and have extra feeding value on hand for conversion into milk next winter.

IT'S NOT TOO LATE

Dried Brewer's Grains are also an excellent preservative for second cutting silage.

• Ask your feed dealer for Dried Brewer's Grains. For further information on use with grass silage, write to Farmers Feed Co.



FARMERS FEED CO.

BULL BRAND DRIED BREWER'S GRAINS

532 EAST 76th STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

IN MEMORIAM

You remember Bernardette, so careless with her cigarette?

She smoked at work, she smoked at play,

Tossing butts along the way.

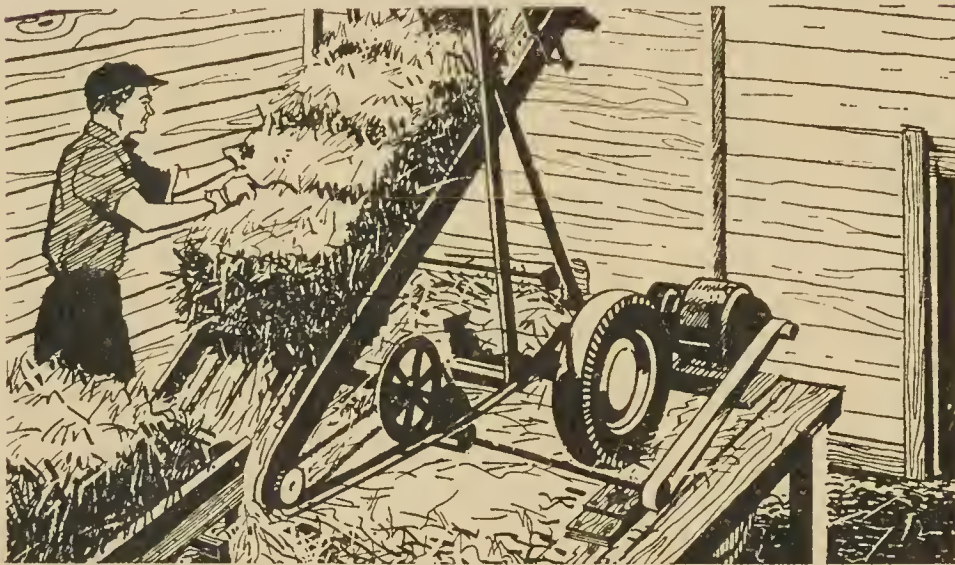
She smoked in bed—(now let us pray)

She burned to ashes as she lay!

—C. P. Worthington, Fire Prevention Engineer.



BECAUSE HIS FATHER SAID "NO" when young Eliphalet Remington asked him for money to buy a gun, the boy forged his own from scrap metal on the Remington farm near Ilion. That was in 1816, and the crude but accurate rifle started a great American industry. Today, a thriving industry in Upstate New York is farming. It's grown on hard work, plenty of good land . . . and electricity, first supplied to a New York farm in 1899. Now, half a century later, cheap, plentiful Niagara Mohawk electricity is available to every productive farm in a 21,000 square mile area.



NOT A BACKACHE IN A WAGONLOAD of hay when you let an electrically operated conveyor elevator help store it for you. Electricity will help out in almost every job on the farm . . . and the more you put it to work the higher your production and your profits. Niagara Mohawk's 63,000 farm customers use three times more electricity than ten years ago . . . and the average cost per kilowatt hour is 40% lower than it was in 1942. While the cost of everything else has gone up, up, up, Niagara Mohawk electricity remains one of the biggest bargains you can buy!

Listen to "Meet Corliss Archer" over ABC Radio every Friday at 9:30 p.m.

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION
NIAGARA MOHAWK

You'll choose a HARDER Concrete Stave Silo—

If you want an efficient, convenient and handsome farm building.

If you want dependable service all year and in all weather.

If you want low maintenance costs.

If you want improved feed and a healthy, productive herd.

If you want the most for your money in service and appearance.

Yes, you, too, will choose a Harder Concrete Stave Silo.

Write today for descriptive booklet.

HARDER SILO CO., Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y.



Some First Hand Experience in BACKYARD GARDENING

WILL the same strawberry plant grow berries for two or more years? A couple of years ago I asked several people this question and no one was sure. I thought they would and after watching carefully I was sure.

Now some one has suggested that you can treat strawberries as perennials by setting plants at least 1 foot apart in all directions and keeping weeds out and runners cut off. The idea is that each year the plant will grow bigger and have deeper roots and grow more berries. I haven't tried it but it sounds intriguing.

* * *

The following experience doesn't prove anything but at least it is thought-provoking. Last fall I mulched about half of the strawberry bed with sawdust. I stopped because I ran out of sawdust, and while my truckman was encouraging, he put off delivering more. Finally it came way after the first of the year and I put it on the rest of the bed.

This spring, berries bloomed late but as they came into full bloom there was a noticeable difference in the two ends of the bed with the early-mulched section appearing more vigorous and promising a better crop.

My present program is to have a small, new bed of strawberries and an equal area of a year-old bed. If you have the room, it is probably less work to set out a new bed than it is to renovate an old one. I had a number of failures in renovating an old bed but I was stubborn enough to keep at it. The secrets based on my experience are to take out most of the old plants. Leaving about twice as many as you would set out, because there will be less time to grow runners, and then fertilize rather heavily. If you have allowed the bed to grow up to weeds and grass, don't try it! In a backyard garden where you can't plow, the simplest way to take out the old plants is to sharpen your hoe to a razor's edge, then cut them out and rake them off.

More Asparagus

A friend commented that his asparagus bed was 15 years old, that they were going to rip it up and set out a new one. Mine is about that age but this year it is producing better than ever. The reason I think is that I really put on the fertilizer last year—about twice as much as I thought was enough—or around a ton to the acre. It isn't too difficult to figure the amount. Just pace off your patch, multiply the length and width to get the square feet, and then divide this figure into 40,000, the approximate number of square feet per acre.

For example, if you had a bed 10 feet by 100 feet, that would be 1,000 square feet. You would need 1/40 of a ton or 50 pounds of fertilizer for the patch at the rate of a ton per acre.

When this year's cutting season is over I am going to put about an inch of sawdust on the asparagus both to control weeds and to increase humus.

As the years roll around we find ourselves growing fewer and fewer varieties of vegetables, with emphasis on the old standbys that can be canned or frozen, therefore, used the year-round. These are principally beets, peas, lima beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, and snap beans. We also grow some butternut squash, a few peppers, and usually some fall cauliflower. We also grow a couple of hills of cucumbers. A few head of cabbage are fine to have, but you have more than you can use at one time and then you don't have any. The

same is true of lettuce.

Ten years ago we were growing around thirty different vegetables, but too many, we found, were being grown, eaten about twice and the rest wasted. Of course, if we had a big family the situation would be different. I am just reporting our experience, not recommending it.

Easy Flowers

While I lived on a farm, flowers were noticeable by their absence and even



the vegetable garden was far from the best. Therefore, I have learned slowly by experience. An excellent way to add to that experience is to read an occasional book. Recently I found "Better Flowers for Your Home Garden" full of excellent information. It is published by Grossett and Dunlap and I am sure your local bookstore would be glad to order you a copy.

One of the things we learned slowly was to give plants enough room. Crowd them and you might just as well let the patch grow up to weeds. In a perennial bed a practical way of having continuous bloom is to fill bare spots with annuals. We start them in an electric hot-bed, transplant them in rows in the vegetable garden and then move them to the perennial bed as they are needed. Some of the nicest ones we find are cosmos, zinnias, nicotiana, snapdragons and dahlia from seed.

We have some peonies that have not been moved for about twelve years. I discussed the advisability of dividing them with a friend and his comment was, "Why bother as long as they bloom!" It sounded like sense to me so they are still there and still blooming.

—H.L.C.

—A.A.—

How can we make soil acid for growing blueberries?

In addition to mulching with peat moss or sawdust you can use sulphur or powdered aluminum sulphate. The recommendation in the case of sulphur is to use 1/4 pound of finely ground sulphur per plant worked into the surface of the ground over the area you judge the roots are occupying.

The other material is powdered aluminum. One recommendation is to use 1/2 pound to every 9 square feet of soil.

* * *

On our house which has no cellar, the floors seem to get unusually damp. Is there any way we can correct this?

Usually in houses without basements, holes are left in the foundation wall to provide for air circulation. Where this does not correct the situation, one recommendation is to cover the ground under the house with some cheap roll roofing, overlapping the edges at least an inch, but without fastening them.

* * *

When is the best time to divide and reset iris?

Generally right after they finish blooming. At that time you can separate the rhizomes, cut the leaves back about half and reset. Also, be sure and watch rhizomes for borer injury. You will usually find them on the surface of the rhizomes where they can be easily killed.

Producing Milk Without Lifting

EVERYONE these days is talking about accomplishing more work with less effort, thus producing more per man per hour. In the case of milk, let's see what might be done if every modern labor-saving device were used.

1. Pastures

The development, maintenance and management of a Number 1 pasture lengthens the pasture season and allows the cow to harvest a larger percentage of her own food. There is no easier way to feed a cow than to let her do it herself.

2. Stored Roughage

Putting up grass silage with a field chopper and blower either in a tower silo or a trench silo, or putting long, green grass in a trench saves handling. The simplest way of feeding grass silage yet devised is the self-feeding silo. The details of the self-feeding silo are still giving a little trouble, but some dairymen allow the cows to eat grass silage from a trench by sort of a movable gate which is advanced as the cows eat their way into the silo.

3. Concentrates

One of the simplest ways to save labor on grain feeding is to have it delivered to a bin above the cows by a bulk truck and then delivered to convenient locations by chutes.

4. Milk

Whether cows are milked in a milking parlor or conventional stanchions, it is possible to deliver the milk from the cows to the milkhouse by a pipeline where it can be stored in a bulk tank

from which the milk is pumped directly into a tank truck.

5. Manure

In a conventional barn, mechanical gutter cleaners take the backache out of barn cleaning. In a pen stable the job is done once a year by a tractor and a manure fork whereby gasoline replaces muscle.

We have not yet seen a farm where everyone of these labor-saving devices is used, but some day we will. The net result of the use of all of them would, of course, be the production of more milk per hour of man labor and a consequent ability to survive a possible low price or to profit better in a period when prices of milk were favorable.

If any reader does follow all of these practices or follows any practice not mentioned, we would very much like to hear from him. Just write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-MD, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

COWS SPRAY THEMSELVES

It's possible—so we are told—to fix an arrangement where cows will spray themselves for flies. To do it you need what's called an "automatic cattle sprayer" which is installed in a doorway or in a chute. As they go through, the cows step on a pedal which sets off the sprayer.

We mention this to ask readers who have tried such a system—or who know some one who has—to tell us about it. Just drop your letter to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-CS, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Don't Miss this Wonderful Trip!

IT WOULD take a whole page to tell you about all the beautiful and fascinating places you will visit if you go on our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour to Alaska, August 21 to September 14. All of America, from East to West, will pass before your eyes—her lakes, mountains, rivers, great cities, and three of her most famous national parks—Glacier, Rainier, and Yellowstone.

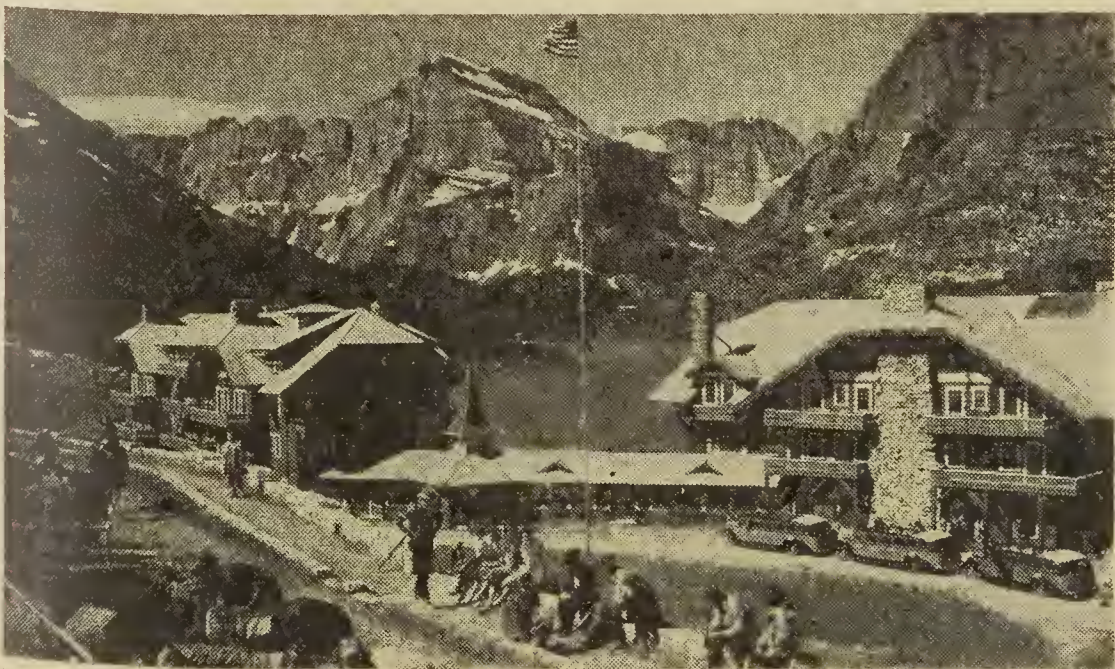
On this trip, you'll see the mighty Rocky Mountains; you'll see Old Faithful geyser at Yellowstone spout a column of steam and water 150 to 180 ft. into the air; you'll see Alaska's picturesque totem poles and awe-inspiring glaciers.

On our way West, we will spend two days and nights at Glacier Park, "the Switzerland of America," and on reaching the West Coast will visit Seattle and majestic Mount Rainier, "The Mountain that was God." Then we'll board our modern ship, the S. S. Aleutian, for an unforgettable 12-day cruise on the calm blue waters of the scenic Inside Passage to Alaska. On board our ship, we will live like kings

—delicious meals, lots of fun, spectacular scenery to watch, and many calls at Alaskan Ports.

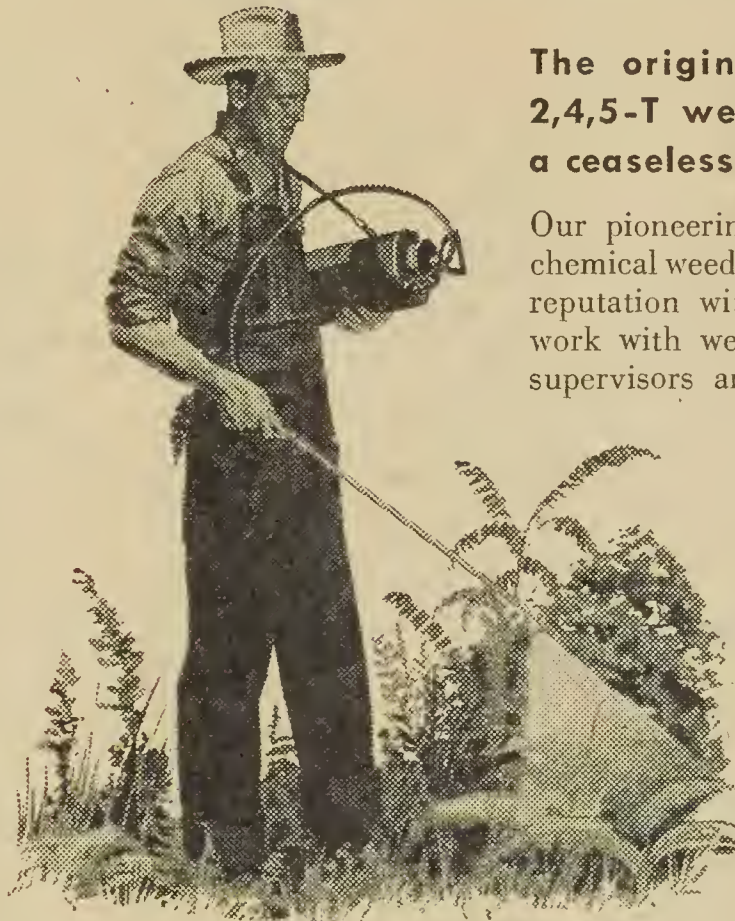
This is a trip you'll enjoy not once but many times, for it will live in your memory and in the lasting friendships you make. Just the other day, Mr. Leo Nichols of Old Elm Farm, Bainbridge, N. Y., sent us an account of a reunion of the folks who went on our 1952 Alaska trip. They got together in Cooperstown, N. Y., on May 16 and spent two days there seeing the sights and recalling the great fun they had had on our Alaskan tour.

Mr. Verne BeDell will again conduct our Alaska tour this summer, and of course the all-expense ticket covers everything (price from Syracuse, N.Y., is \$845.67 per person). Our printed itinerary will give you full details of this unbeatable trip, as well as the exact cost from your locality. To get a copy, write today to Mr. E. R. Eastman, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Or send in your reservation at once, with check for \$25 deposit per person. This is a trip you'll always be glad you took.



Many Glacier Hotel on the shore of Swift Current Lake, one of the two famous hotels where we will stay while visiting Glacier Park.

TO KILL BRUSH OR CONTROL WEEDS IN CROPS, RELY ON WEEDONE® IN THE LATEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE FORMULAS



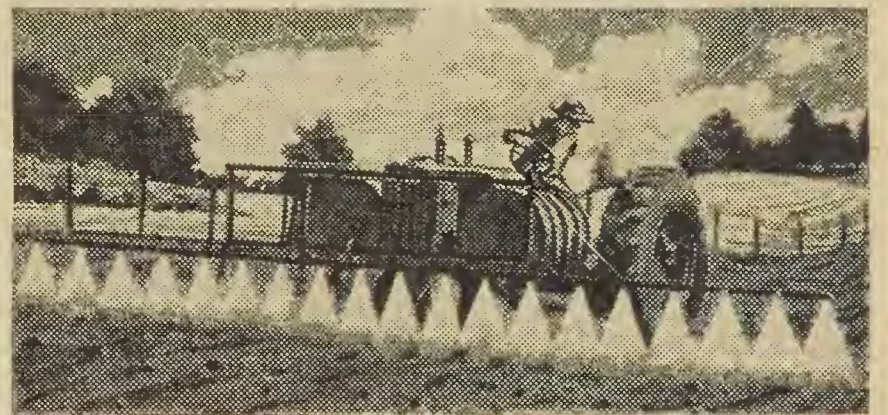
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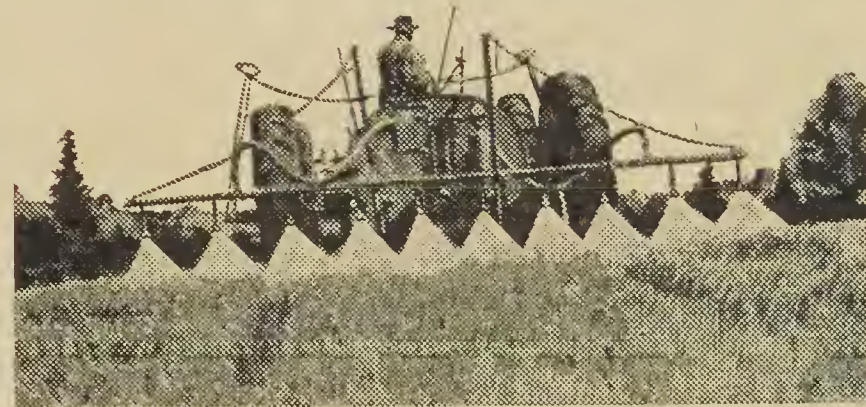
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CRABINE SILOS

Promoting Milk Consumption This SUMMER

A FEW days ago I met with a small group representing a number of farm and business organizations in several northeastern states. The object was to talk over action that might be taken to increase milk consumption this summer. The group is entirely informal and has no authority to do anything except to make suggestions. However, everyone felt the necessity of doing everything possible to increase milk consumption now.

Everyone in the group had suggestions. Certainly, some of them will help to increase milk consumption in coming months and you and every other dairyman can help to bring them about.

First, let's see what you can do right on the farm and in your own neighborhood.

1. You can feed more milk.

You can give more milk to the calves you raise. You can keep your veal calves longer. Many dairymen feel that if you figure your milk at surplus prices, you can make more by feeding it to veal calves than you can by selling it.

2. You can use more milk on the table.

Maybe you are doing it already, but some farm families always have a pitcher of milk on the table. More can be used by the farm housewife in preparing meals.

3. You can sell or put in the freezer at least one cull cow.

It is true enough that the price you get if you sell her is not attractive, but I doubt if you will get any more if you keep her until fall.

4. You can take steps to see that milk is available in quantity at every farm meeting in your area this summer.

More than that, you can see that a little showmanship is used to bring the importance of milk more forcibly to the attention of everyone who attends.

Help Is Available

You can get plenty of help to do the job that needs to be done. For example, tell the editor of your country weekly and local daily paper that you need his help. Some of them have already printed excellent editorials presenting the farmer's point of view on milk marketing and the importance of drinking more milk.

Chambers of Commerce are often looking for some way in which they can work with farmers. They know that grass would grow in the streets of many villages and some cities without the business which the surrounding farms bring. Ask your local Chamber of Commerce to suggest to its members that they include a sentence or two on milk promotion in their regular advertising.

Service clubs such as Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions and Optimists are looking for good speakers. Most of them are definitely interested in farm problems. Bankers are interested in farms, and State Bankers' Associations are ready to put their shoulders to the wheel in promoting the use of more milk.

You can ask that the shortcomings of high price supports be discussed in vocational classes of agriculture and homemaking and in 4-H Club meetings.

The actions mentioned will affect consumption in rural areas if they are pushed. The big problem, of course, is to increase consumption in our big cities. The way to do that in the opinion of everyone at the meeting is by paid

advertising and promotion such as is done by the American Dairy Association, and the National Dairy Council through "Milk for Health." The feeling was unanimous, first, that no dairyman can afford to neglect contributing to these efforts. Second, that perhaps the amount of contribution by individual dairymen should be stepped up. There is no way of getting around the fact that milk has a number of competitors in the form of soft drinks (and drinks not so soft). Other beverage concerns spend millions in advertising and they certainly get their money back with interest.

Self-Service

Milk is a wonderful product. Among sales methods discussed was the self-service station where consumers can put a dime in a slot and get a bottle

of milk. It has been pointed out that where this self-service of milk has been made available in office buildings it almost invariably has run out the self-service soft drink machines. All milk needs is a chance, and one way to give it a chance is to make it available where it can be bought easily.

You may feel that as an individual dairyman there is very little you can do about the situation. Working together a lot can be done. The public is becoming increasingly unfriendly to dairymen. It does little good to say that the government has more money invested in price supports for wheat and corn than it does for butter. The city consumer doesn't buy wheat or corn. She buys butter.

It will help greatly if the consuming public can be convinced of two things: First, that northeastern dairymen do not like to be dependent on high price supports; second, that dairymen, both individually and as groups, are doing something about increasing fluid milk consumption as a method of getting out from under supports. We can all help in bringing that about.—H.L.C.

Things a Farmer Should Not Do

EDITOR'S NOTE: My friend Joe Robson of the Robson Seed Farms at Hall, New York, sent me the following article which he copied from an issue of "The Cultivator" which was published in March, 1838—over 100 years ago. That was just four years before AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST started publication in 1842.

In commenting on the article, Joe said that much of the advice contained in it applies today as well as in 1838. I agree with that, for although methods and equipment in agriculture have greatly changed in the past century, many of the basic rules of good husbandry like truth, never change.

Here in the Editorial Offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we have in bound volumes, every issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST since it started in 1842. One of the most interesting things I can do is to read some of those old AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST copies. They were very well written and edited and the articles must have been very helpful too, for readers in that long ago time.

There follows the article from "The Cultivator" which Mr. Robson sent me.

—E.R.E.

1. A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half-tilled land is growing poorer; well tilled land is constantly improving.

2. A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December is already half wintered.

3. A farmer should never depend on his neighbor, for what he can by care and good management produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees, or borrow tools when he can make or buy. A high authority has said that the borrower is a servant to the lender.

4. The farmer should never be so immersed in political matters as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to be ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate, more or less, a free people.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Note how well that applies today.)

5. A farmer should shun the doors of a bank as he would the approach of the plague or cholera; banks are for traders and men of speculation, and theirs is a business with which farmers have little to do.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In connection with this statement, it should be remembered that there was very little supervision or control of banks 100 years ago, and it was, indeed, dangerous to deposit money in many of the private banks. However, those conditions have

entirely changed. The banks today are safe and are very helpful to all who use their services.)

6. A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember that if any one is said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

7. No farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to lie against himself or family. If knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

8. A farmer should never use ardent spirits as a drink. If, while undergoing severe fatigue and the hard labor of the summer he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.

9. A farmer should never refuse a fair price for any thing he wants to sell. We have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to dispose of, refused 8s. because he wanted 8s. 6d. and after keeping his wheat six months, was glad to get 6s. 6d. for it.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Older readers will recall that it was usual to express money in terms of shillings. That advice not to hold for too high a price applies today.)

10. A farmer should never allow his wood house to be emptied of wood during the summer season. If he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of his wife, and perhaps be compelled, in a series of lectures, to learn that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

11. A farmer should never allow a window to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats, and old hats. If he does he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who carries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to starve at home.

—A.A.—

Over the past twenty years, the number of New York farmers reported shipping milk in the month of June has dropped from around 75,000 to less than 60,000. In the same period, milk received at New York State plants has increased from about 5 billion pounds to more than 7 3/4 billion pounds a year. These changes are just another way of showing the long-time trend of developing larger businesses to gain in efficiency by making possible more cows and more milk per farm and per man.

The Question Box

Is there any chemical that can be used to kill moles in lawns?

A lawn seed company has developed a material which they state is very effective. You can get it at stores selling seeds or we will be glad to send you the name on request.

Is it true that insects will develop resistance to a particular insecticide?

It is my understanding that complete agreement on this is lacking, some authorities believing that we merely fail to kill the tougher ones. On the other hand, some authorities definitely believe that resistance increases over a period of years and that it increases more rapidly with insects which have several generations each year, such as house flies, mosquitoes, and mites and aphids in orchards.

How can I clean out a fuel oil tank so that I can use it for water?

The usual method of doing this is to steam out the tank. I would assume that you would be able to find someone with a portable steam generator of the type that is used around garages and farm machinery dealers' shops for cleaning up automobile engines or farm machinery.

Once the tank is thoroughly cleaned out, there should be no residual odor which would make water coming from the tank objectionable. However, you may need to make more than one attempt at the steaming out process to know that you have the kerosene all out and that the water coming from the tank will be free from taste or odor.—Paul Hoff.

At what age should calves be turned out to pasture?

Calves cannot make reasonable use of pasture until they are at least 6 months old, and some dairymen prefer to wait until 10 months. Too early de-

pendence on pasture results in a stunted heifer that will not be fully grown when she freshens, or that will not freshen at a normal age.

How can wire fences be grounded to lessen the danger of death to cows from lightning?

It is recommended that wire fences be grounded at 200 feet intervals. You can do this by putting a wire 3 to 4 feet in the ground, running it up the fence post and stapling it where it crosses each wire. Wet ground is a better conductor than dry, so it is a good idea to leave a depression in the ground around the wire to collect water when it rains.

What is the generally accepted rate for custom baling hay with a pick-up baler?

One rate suggested is 12 to 16 cents per bale. Custom work seems to be increasing. Rates of pay will, of course, vary depending on several factors, but we will be glad to give you a suggested rate on any farm operation.

We have a heifer calf about six months old that is already producing milk. Will this damage her and, if so, what should we do about it?

It is not unusual for a heifer to start secreting milk at about six months of age or when she begins to reach sexual maturity. The most common cause for this condition is being sucked by other calves or heifers. It also could be caused by an abnormal secretion of the body hormones which control milk secretion and other developments.

I would suggest that the heifer not be milked and that she be kept on dry feed for a week or two until she dries herself up. It is quite likely that this condition will clear itself up in a few weeks, and that the heifer will breed and develop normally as a two year old.—J. D. Burke, College of Agriculture.

Mechanical Test Bottle Washer

GEORGE LATTIN, teacher of agriculture in Franklin Central School, Delaware Co., N. Y., shown with the Babcock Test Bottle Washer which he perfected. It is being manufactured by the American Separator Company, Bainbridge, N. Y.

The development of the washer came, as most improvements do, from a dissatisfaction with the old manner of doing a job, and particularly with

the time it required in class and the time it took Mr. Lattin when the boys didn't finish the job.

The Lattin Babcock Test Bottle Washer will thoroughly wash, rinse, and sterilize from 1 to 36 bottles in about 2 minutes. It has minimized handling and breakage, and provides dust-proof storage for bottles when they are not in use.

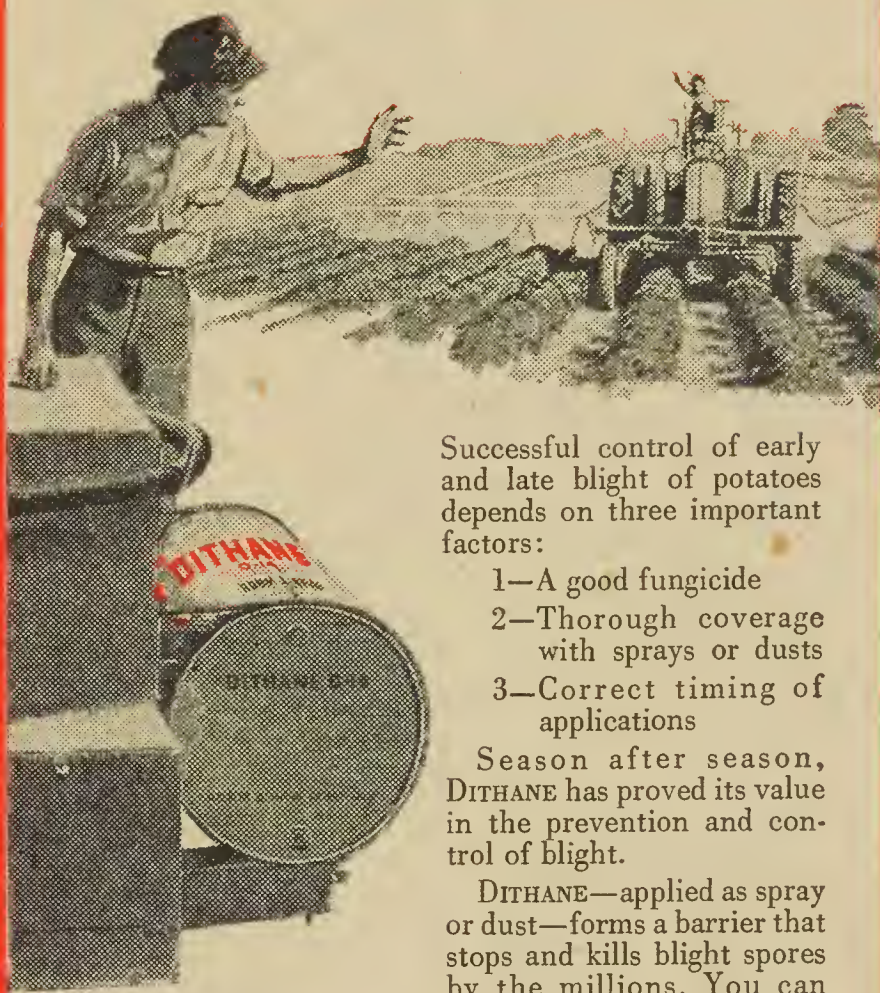
You don't even have to dump the bottles before putting them in. Water pressure operates the washer. The machine is made to be installed permanently near the Babcock Tester. It is cylindrical in shape. When you turn on the hot water it passes into a water jacket and, well mixed with cleansing solution, enters the machine where a surging action works on inside walls of the bottle.

It is being used by other agricultural teachers and by licensed testers with 100 per cent satisfaction.



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At the International Dairy Show in Chicago this fall, the first International Cotton Bag Sewing Queen will be crowned. The queen will be selected from among winners of cotton bag sewing contests at state and regional fairs. Further information on the contest is available from the TEXTILE BAG MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, 611 Davis Street, Evanston, Ill.

Also, a pattern service booklet for sewing with cotton bags is available from the NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL, P.O. Box 76, Memphis, Tenn.

"Your New Water System", is a little booklet just published by THE F. E. MYERS & BROS., CO., 911 So. Orange Street, Ashland, Ohio. The book is designed to give helpful hints to all water system buyers. Among the problems covered are: How to select a system; how it should be manufactured; proper installation and necessary care. If you would like a copy, just drop a post card to the above address.

THE NATIONAL SPRAYER & DUSTER ASSOCIATION, 4300 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4, Ill., has just published a 40-page, illustrated manual on giving the latest information on all phases of dusting and spraying. This is sold for \$1.00 with reduced rates for quantity purchases for clubs and classes.

However, the industry is sending a free copy of this manual to 4-H Club leaders, teachers of agriculture, extension specialists, and county agents.

An excellent tie-in advertising campaign is being used by THE AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION, GENERAL MILLS, and THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS. In each package of Betty Crocker Pie Crust Mix is a coupon worth 10 cents when applied on the purchase of a pint or more of ice cream.

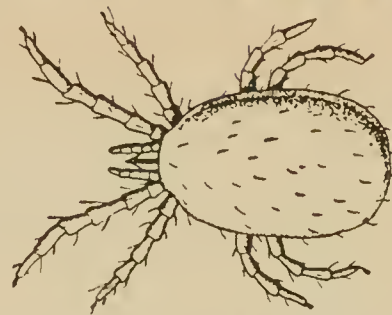
THE INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, Scranton, Pa. recommends salt as a weed killer. Its use on asparagus beds at the rate of 1½ to 2 pounds per sq. yd. helps control weeds. In driveways, parking areas, sidewalks, etc., you can use rock salt at the rate of 2 to 6 pounds per sq. yd. depending on the kind of weeds.

If you are planning a farm meeting and are looking for a movie, we suggest "Feeding of Livestock And Poultry." This is a colored and sound 16 mm motion picture which you can get without charge from Film Library, LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION, American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City 20, N. Y. They ask that you send in your request at least four weeks in advance of the meeting.

"Standing By," a 10-minute, 16 mm color film on fire fighting, has just been completed by McCULLOCH MOTORS CORPORATION, Los Angeles. The film shows fire as man's friend as well as his worst enemy in the destruction of property, materials and natural resources. It is available for showing through McCulloch dealers to farm, logging or municipal organizations, particularly in rural areas where standard fire-fighting equipment is not readily available.

New Treatments for Mites and Lice

By L. M. Hurd

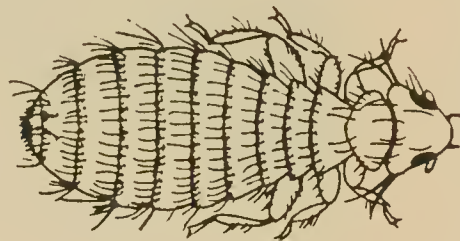


Chicken Mite

LATE spring, summer and early fall is the time when infestations of the common chicken mite increase tremendously and do the most damage. Now is the time to treat the house to prevent them.

The common red mite is one of the most destructive of the many species of mites. These mites are red because they are full of the chicken's blood. That's what they live on and that's why they are so destructive, especially when large numbers accumulate around a poultry house. I call these mites "chicken bed bugs" because they suck blood in the same way that bed bugs work on humans and the fact that they usually work after dark or when the birds go to roost.

If you look for mites, don't look on the birds, look around the perches and in the nests. Unless there are large numbers you won't find many on the birds in the daytime. An adult mite is



Chicken Louse

very small. It is just visible to the naked eye and normally looks like a grey speck. When gorged with blood, however, it is distinctly red in color, hence its name.

The mites live in the cracks and crevices of the building, especially on the perches and nearby walls, from which they make nightly raids upon the birds to suck blood.

How They Multiply

The eggs of the mites are laid in the hiding places and require from four to five days to hatch. The length of time for the young to develop to maturity varies according to the supply of food. They will live for at least five months without food in a vacated building, a fact which should be considered when chicks or older birds are placed in buildings previously occupied by poultry.

Mites may be brought to new or old buildings by infested chickens or on shipping coops or by wild birds, such as sparrows, starlings and swallows. Once they get in they spread throughout the flock by contact, or by their own migration. Cats and rodents probably help spread them from pen to pen. Frequent examination of the perches and nearby parts of the building for signs of mites and prompt control measures will prevent any damage due to these parasites.

Control of Mites

For years, carbolineum, crude carbolic acid, cresol, creosote, kerosene and many other products have been recommended following cleaning or removal of heavy manure deposits from surfaces to be treated. These materials have been successful (but not always satisfactory) treatments from the standpoint of ease of application, cost and availability.

During the last year or two considerable research work on chicken mite and lice control has been carried on by Dr. Moore of the Entomology Department

at Cornell University. The formulas recommended by Dr. Moore are easy, fast, and not too expensive to use. They have been tried out on the Poultry Experimental Farm at Cornell with excellent results. The spray mixture for mites consists of the following:

Add 6½ pints of 25% DDT with water to make 5 gallons. Spray roosts, back walls, nests and other places where mites may be present.

Since both red mites and lice frequently occur at the same time in a flock, a combination of the following materials will destroy both parasites in a single application—mix ½ pint 20% lindane emulsion and 6½ pints of 25% DDT with water to make 5 gallons. Any tank, knapsack or power sprayer is suitable for the job. Treatments may be made at any time during the day and with the chickens present. The DDT spray recommended above can be used in poultry houses without perches to kill the mites that often appear in the litter when the birds sit on the floor.

The Northern Fowl Mite

The Northern fowl mite is a little smaller than the common red mite, but differs from it in its habits. It lives and reproduces on the fowl's body and is also a bloodsucker. It is, therefore, more serious than the common red mite and unless controlled the vitality of the flock is soon sapped. The regions around the vent and neck are the favorite locations of these mites. Like most mites, it multiplies rapidly, the life cycle from egg to adult being eight to twelve days. The northern fowl mite is by far the most difficult pest to control.

Dr. Moore obtained complete control after two spray applications at 3 to 5 day intervals of 4% nicotine sulfate (1 part 40% nicotine sulfate solution to 9 parts water) or ½ pint nicotine sulfate with water to make 2½ quarts. He reports that a single treatment with nicotine sulfate held the fowl mite population at a low level for more than 12 weeks. Nicotine sulfate should be applied as close to roosting time as

possible to obtain the best results. Since the fumes of nicotine sulfate are strong and may affect the eyes, it is important to have good ventilation in the house, otherwise production may be temporarily affected.

Northern mite control in roostless houses is difficult. It is necessary in such cases to give the birds individual treatment. A 10% neotran dust applied to the birds by means of a shaker duster and to the litter, roosts and nests (5 lbs. to 1,000 sq. ft.) was found to eliminate the mites in a single treatment. Talc or pyrophyllite may be added to the neotran to reduce it to a 10% mixture.

Helpful preventive measures against mites are as follows:

1. Screen all house openings with one-inch mesh wire to keep wild birds out of the buildings.
2. Isolate and check any incoming birds for mites and lice.
3. Avoid bringing infested shipping coops and other equipment into the house.
4. Clean and disinfect the house once a year.
5. Spray the house for mites and lice each year in the spring.
6. Spray with the first indications of an infestation.

Chicken Lice

All chickens are more or less infested with lice. Their life history is simple for they begin and end their life on the body of the bird. In this respect they differ from the common mite that lives in cracks and crevices of the perches and crawls on the birds while roosting. Lice possess chewing mouth parts and live on bits of feathers and on scales of the skin. Their constant activity and sharp claws irritate the skin of the bird. The annoyance weakens the bird's vitality and affects growth and production.

Lice are flat and long and vary in size, but are seldom over 3/16 of an inch in length. Mites, on the other hand, are small and round. Lice are yellow or greyish in color and move rapidly. They lay their eggs in clusters near the base of the feathers, usually just below the vent. The eggs hatch in five to seven days and the young lice become full grown in two weeks. The favorite location for lice is the region just below the vent.

Control of Lice

Lice are easily and quickly controlled, according to Dr. Moore of the Entomology Department, Cornell University, by using a spray mixture consisting of ½ pint of 20% lindane emulsion with water to make 5 gallons. All places where the birds roost should be sprayed.

New Laws Show Teamwork Between Landowners, Sportsmen and the State

By VICTOR SKIFF

Deputy Commissioner, New York State Conservation Department

DURING the past several years, a pioneer effort has been underway in our State to establish greater teamwork between the farmer on the one hand, the sportsmen, and the Conservation Department which serves both groups. The effort originated when, at the suggestion of Conservation Commissioner Perry B. Duryea, there was established what came to be known as a Wildlife Control Committee, composed of representatives of the Farm Bureau Federation and the New York State Conservation Council representing the sportsmen from various parts of the State, and representatives of the Conservation Department.

It will be recalled that this Committee each year has worked on the difficult problems which arise from the necessity for deer control to reduce damage to farm crops and to keep the deer

from over-browsing their greatly expanded range. The Committee has also worked on other wildlife control problems, including that of the fox, skunk and a number of other species.

During this past year the Committee took a notable step forward when they acted upon a far-sighted program suggested by Commissioner Duryea which had for its dual purpose, increased protection for farmers and their property and a number of steps designed to reduce hunting accidents.

As a result, a number of very worthy bills were proposed to the Legislature. While some of them failed to pass the first time they were proposed, and will probably have to be the subject of future legislation, a number of very significant advancements were made as follows:

A law was passed which deals with
(Continued on Opposite Page)

BABCOCK'S

Healthy Chick News



Late Hatched Pullets Have Advantages, Too

There has been a big swing to pullets hatched from November through March. The increase has been mostly in December and January. We are finding that some of the really smart poultrymen are starting some chicks in May and June now because they have several advantages. Chicks hatched this time of the year usually, but not always, live better than birds hatched in the winter months. They grow into excellent birds. They are easier to hold back from getting into production too soon. They start in with a larger egg. They start in production late in the fall and early winter, allowing time for the yearlings hatched the year before to lay out their eggs and be sold for meat. They will usually lay more eggs in twelve months than birds hatched in the winter because they are less likely to moult. They will lay heavily and lay mostly all large eggs during the highest-priced months of 1954.

You do not get as quick a cash return from late-hatched pullets as you do early-hatched pullets, but over a period of 15 months of production you are likely to come out just as well and often better. The chicks can be given more room than early birds, they can be gotten on range earlier, and I think they are easier to raise. You can use the same brooding facilities that you used for early-hatched birds. Also, they make it possible for you to sell off your old hens at the end of the laying year in November or December and replace them with pullets eager to do a good job for you.

Babcocks White Leghorns live well and lay for a long time. The late-hatched Babcock pullets will make you money if you give them the proper care.

Send for our free catalog which is interesting reading.

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Working in the City—Living in the Country

(Continued from Page 1)

except at lambing time, is for someone to look in to see how things are going."

"Anyway," he continued, "we would rather be tied down a little in the country than to live in the city fifty weeks of the year and then get away to the country for two weeks in the summer."

Jim pointed out that the important thing about living in the country is to study your own circumstances and see what kind of a setup will fit your needs. That's what Leland Lamb did. For 13 years he and his family have lived on 48 acres a few miles from Ithaca. It's all grass. They have one dairy cow, several ponies and a few chickens. From time to time as the youngsters were growing up, they had rabbits, guinea pigs and ducks. Right now the daughter, who is twenty-two, is married and the two boys are nineteen and seventeen. Leland's job is taking him to Chicago, and his daughter and her husband are going to "take over" the farm which she has looked upon as home for many years.

Raising A Family

Here's another case, Bob Hart works for the Telephone Company. He lives on a 108-acre farm 12 miles north of Ithaca.

"We moved to the county," he says, "because we thought it the best place to raise our three young sons. I rent 90 acres to a neighboring farmer on a year to year basis, but I have a tractor and intend to work into farming gradually, thinking at least one of the boys may decide to be a farmer."

"Meanwhile the buildings need repairing, which takes most of my spare time, but we also raise a couple of pigs."

By hunting a little it is possible to find almost every conceivable kind of part-time farming. We have been talking about small operations. I know of some real farms, one in particular, where the owner has a full-time job but hires a farm manager and a number of hired men to run the farm. That can be a headache if you get the wrong man, or if you get the right man and can't keep him. If your setup is right, you really can make some money, but if it's wrong, you can lose a lot and lose it fast. Anyway, it isn't part-time farming.

Using Land

There are almost endless ways of using land if you have to buy up to 100 acres in order to get the house you want to live in. If it is good farm land, you will have little difficulty in renting it to nearby farmers who will be glad to add it to their own operations to make them more efficient.

If you have teen-age boys, especially if they are interested in farming and perhaps are Future Farmers in the local high school, you may find them taking over more and more of the farm operation. I have been on a number of farms where the owner had a full-time job and where teen-age sons, either in high school or recently out of high school were doing an excellent job of farming on a considerable scale.

For example, there's Keith Bower of Trumansburg. Keith's Dad was a part-time farmer but Keith studied vocational agriculture in high school. He specialized in poultry, won many honors and now is a full-time poultryman and a good one.

When you figure it all out, it is a question of what you want. If you don't like a country life, by all means keep away from it. If you do like it, don't let your inexperience scare you off. But go slowly and start in a small way so your mistakes won't be too costly.

One thing is sure, more and more people are living in the country. If you

doubt it, you have only to travel out from any moderate size city or village and see the newly constructed houses or those in the process of being constructed. To me it appears to be one of the most healthy signs for the better and happier living which is one important plank in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST program. It's good for those who forsake city streets for the joys of country living, and, in many ways, it's good for the surrounding farmers, too.—Hugh Cosline

— A. A. —

NEW LAWS SHOW TEAMWORK

(Continued from Opposite Page)

rectly with the rights of the landowner. Heretofore, a farmer could legally post his land against hunters or even if it was not posted, he could legally orally request undesirable hunters to leave. However, there were some who refused to do so. The new law specifically makes it a violation of the Conservation Law for a person hunting, trapping or fishing without permission on either posted or unposted lands, not to leave immediately when requested to do so by the owner, lessee or occupant thereof. Specific penalties are provided for persons who refuse to leave under such circumstances which should have a very positive effect.

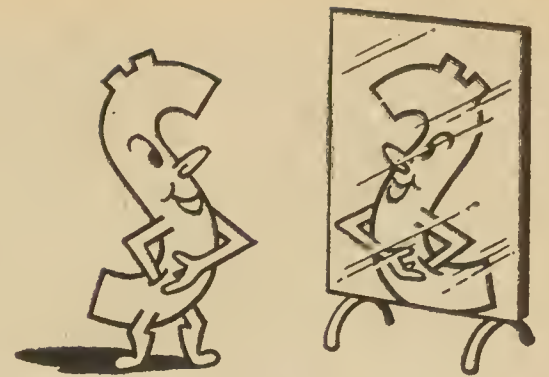
In the first place, a person convicted of this violation suffers the loss of his current hunting and fishing license and the loss of the privilege to purchase any such licenses in the ensuing year; and in the discretion of the Court, a further loss of the privilege to purchase any such license for a period not exceeding one year. In addition, of course, a violator would be liable for the fines and penalties provided for a violation of the trespass law. The loss of a hunting or fishing license is just as important to a wealthy person as to a poor one and should have a great effect in protecting these basic rights of landowners.

Safety

On the question of safety—a law was passed making it illegal to fire a gun across a highway, and deer hunters under 18-years of age who have not previously held a big game license cannot hunt deer unless accompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or by a person over 21 years of age who has had at least one year's experience in hunting.

Another far-reaching law which deals with hunting accidents is a new provision in the Penal Law which was amended to recognize two acts formerly classed as manslaughter or assault in second degree as new crimes—(1) criminal negligence while engaged in hunting which results in the death of another, and (2) criminal negligence while engaged in hunting which results in injury to another not amounting to the crime described in (1). In the case of (1) the punishment upon conviction may be a term not exceeding five years imprisonment, or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. In the case of (2) the punishment may be imprisonment for not to exceed one year, or a fine of \$500, or both.

Another amendment to the deer law was made as a matter of specific consideration to farmers who are themselves deer hunters. Heretofore, the deer season on the opening day started at 7:00 in the morning, when many farmers were still engaged in their morning chores. In order to give farmer-hunters a better break, the opening hour on the first day was shifted back to 9:00 a.m. in the up-State agricultural counties which normally have the six-day season.



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STOP Water Leaking into toilet bowl with new spring operated ball, saves water, few minutes to install. Postpaid \$1.50. Money back guarantee. O. Haas, Cambridge, New York.

FOR SALE—Cedar Posts, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

CLIMAX grain thresher for sale. Edgar MacDonald, Lyndonville, N. Y.

KNIVES: Silo Filler—Field Harvester—Baler. Save up to ½ and more. Forged tool steel edge. Direct from factory as made for leading manufacturers. Papec N or S1 and Blizzard 5010, \$3.00 each. Papec L or L27 and Blizzard 6010, \$3.66 each. Papec K or L58, \$4.33 each. Case, John Deere, Skyline, New Holland, DeLinger, Bradley, \$4.00 each. McCormick-Deering silo and hay chopper, \$4.00 each. Baler slicing knives, \$5.00 each. Thousands used on money back guarantee. Immediate delivery. United States postpaid (COD \$1.00). Agricultural Knives, 51 Lock St., Baldwinville, New York.

BALERS: 40 new and used I.H.C. — \$150.00, Case \$300.00, John Deere Wire \$900.00, I.H.C. 50 T \$1295.00, I.H.C. 45 T \$1195.00, New Holland \$895.00—10 good used New Holland 76 balers, used 77 & 80 balers. 40 used grain drills, 30 used combines. I.H.C. 12 ft. S.P. \$1750.00, John Deere 12 ft. No. 55 S.P. \$2,750.00, Massey Harris 7 ft. S.P. \$1,500.00, Allis-Chalmers 60 \$150.00, 25 used grain binders, 30 used hayloaders, McCormick Deering Super M, new, never used \$2,450.00. 50 T baler used 400 bales-\$1,895.00. 8 acres covered with new and used equipment. Largest selection new and used equipment N. Y. State. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone 1225.

SILOS AND PARTS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government and excess inventory, power plants, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

ADDITIONAL ADS (Continued on Opposite Page)



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

OUR best farm friend, the dairy cow, is meeting pressures that seem to me to be unwarranted, even unnatural by any reasonable reflection of sanitation, or supply and demand.

She is producing milk at 8 or 9 cents a quart for which the public is paying 24 cents. She is being discriminated against in our markets. She is bringing generally from 10½ to 12½ cents a pound alive, while live hogs are bringing 26 cents and live lambs 26½ cents, and her carcass meat is being sold from 21 to 24 cents a pound which is way too low.

Yet this is the season when she is at her greatest production, and her meat is coming into greatest demand for hot dogs, cold cuts, prepared meats for summer meals and picnics. Our pastures are good and the dairy cow is not coming—or being forced—to market in any great numbers. There is no surplus of cows either for dairies or meats. Figures prove this. There is less beef in storage than a year ago at this time.

Her side is not bringing enough to pay her processing, yet I hear that the price of shoes is going up because of hide (leather) costs. It's ridiculous on the face of it, yet I sometimes wonder how many farmers are demanding good leather shoes which can be bought just as cheaply or cheaper than these prepared-soled imitations. This is just another example of adverse propaganda and advertising against our dairy cow.

I also see on television spectacular

and appetizing ads about milk at 9 cents a quart by using just a tablespoon of powder and adding water. Presto—"rich dairy milk!" Yet, right here in a dairy section I attended a church breakfast the other Sunday with about 125 men and boys, but not a drop of milk, except in cans for coffee, was served on the table. Where were our milk distributors? At the farm price, a glass of milk for those boys or men would have cost about 2 cents each. The breakfast cost a dollar.

Now, more trouble for "Old Boss." I see where New Jersey has already come out with a law that by 1958 no milk can be sold in that State except from Brucellosis (Bang's) free herds. That is a handwriting on the wall, and yet New York State is just creeping along with its Brucellosis eradication program, if any. This County (Genesee, New York) tested 12 herds in the month of March for a total of only 236 cows with no herds certified clean, and only one rated once clean.

Clinton County, New York, did better. It tested 239 herds or 3,899 cows and certified 76 herds, and marked 36 herds once clean. Percentage wise this means practically nothing as compared to number of cows in New York State.

A very pertinent question again arises, what is being done with the cows in these herds that test positive? They are not even being branded. Are they going into other herds when sold? Frankly, under present conditions, why not?

When are we going to adopt a program that will give protection to other dairymen in their replacement buying? When, even, are we to have a program of indemnities for losses and a real clean-up? Since this testing program is sure to come, had not we better set up some protection for the faithful old cow and her owner and do it now?

All this (and there could be much more) is to present the picture of the now much "pressured" dairy cow, hoping perhaps to stimulate interest, action, even a fight, if need be, for her future. There is no individual too small and no group too large or too important to take heed and get busy.

— A.A. —

THE "HIDDEN NAMES" CONTEST

PERHAPS you have wondered why you occasionally find names and addresses in the advertising columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST without apparent connection with any ad. They represent what we refer to as our "Hidden Names" contest.

Each issue has several of these names. Any subscriber who sees his name and address under the conditions outlined above should write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST within one week of date of issue saying, "I saw my name

and address in the (give date of issue) AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST." In return the subscriber will receive a check for \$1.00.

Watch for your name and let us know promptly if you see it. If you see the name of a friend or acquaintance, check with him to be sure that he has seen it and that he has written to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A.A. —

SELF-FEEDING SILOS

EARL MERRILL, one-time County Agent of Monroe County, New York, and now Director of the Agricultural Extension Bureau of Republic Steel, is much interested in so-called "self-feeding" silos.

He knows where 30 such silos are now in use, and this past spring he visited every farm using one to see how they were working out.

He would like to know about the experience of any reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST whom he has not already visited. These are conventional tower silos, but we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are also interested in experiences of readers who have worked out some type of self-feeding trench silo.

In the Northeast there are self-feeding tower silos at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.; at Fiddler's Creek Farm, Lambertville, N. J.; D. E. Reudemann's Farms, Plainsboro, N. J., and at the farm of Rollin MacKenzie, Cockeysville, Md.

If you are interested in trying out

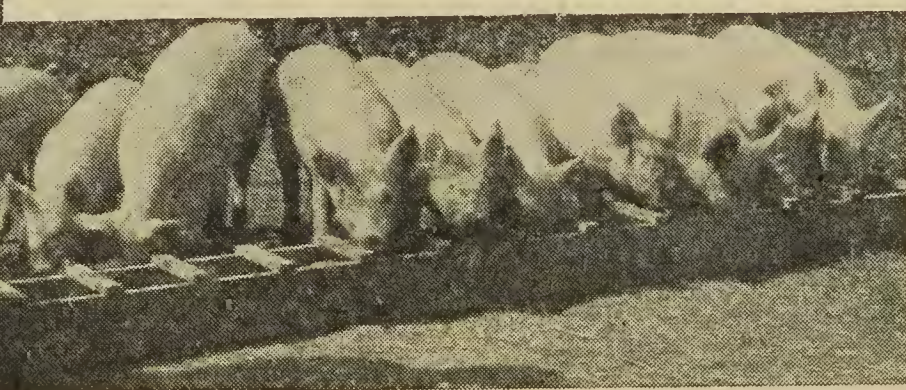


John Dibble of Livonia, N. Y., sheep shearing champion at Cornell's Farm and Home Week. Dibble, who was champ also in 1950, paced a field of six finalists (including 3 other former champs) with total score of 92.22 in a shear-off with Kenneth McBride of Leicester. These two finished only 3/10 of a point apart, so the shear-off was necessary.

LET'S EAT BETTER THAN PIGS

The chances are those pigs are eating better from a nutritional standpoint than you are, especially if they are getting some by-product of milk. Ed Babcock used to say that most of our farm animals had better balanced rations than did the farmer and his family, and he was right.

One way to make sure that your diet is reasonably well balanced is to use plenty of milk, butter, and cheese.



such a silo, you may want to visit one of the farms and see for yourself. Earl Merrill's address is Republic Steel Corporation, Republic Building, Cleveland 1, Ohio. You can write direct to him or to us and we will forward your letter to him.

— A.A. —

We are anxious to get in touch with Clarence Bell whose address was St. Regis Falls, New York. If any readers know what his present address is, we would be very appreciative of it.

For Better Silage

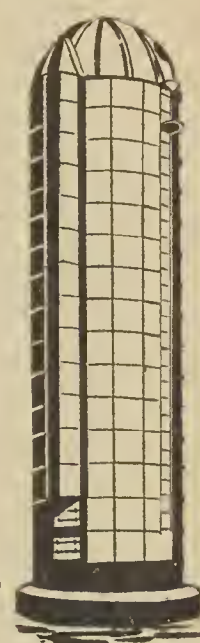
Buy Steel By
UNIVERSAL

Why? Our Silver Shield has been time tested for over thirty years on northeastern farms. It does the job. It's strong - will take the pressures of rapid filling with grass silage. Its heavy gauge steel construction makes it airtight, windproof, rotproof, fireproof, and moisture proof. Little maintenance. Easy filling and emptying.

Great range of sizes. Add on anytime. Immediate delivery. Our trained crews erect. 20 year written guarantee.



Send For Your Folder Today



UNIVERSAL STEEL SILO CO.

BOX 361A Red Creek, N. Y.
Please send me free folder on Universal Silos

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

You Can Afford THIS Dozer



It's the Duncan Bulldozer, ruggedly built, cleverly designed. Proved entirely satisfactory by users. Guaranteed to take all the abuse the tractor will give it. Moves dirt and snow, fills ditches, clears ground, makes dams—its dozens of uses makes tractor more valuable to you.

Dozer with HYDRAULIC PUMP ready to attach, F.O.B. Factory:
IHC T9; CAT. D4; A-C HB5 }\$1155.00
CLETRAC, B & D
CAT. D2; IHC T6 }\$1080.00
CLETRAC A

Write for Specification Folder

WAYNE R. WYANT, Representative
122 Sheridan Square Pittsburgh 6, Pa.

BIG CATTLE AUCTION

125 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1

Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y. on Route 12-B, 40 miles south of Syracuse. Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, many Bang Certified, T.B. Accredited, milkers mastitis tested.

60 Fresh and Close Springers; 50 Heifers of all ages including many bred to freshen in early fall; 15 Bulls, ready for service from dams with large production records. YOU WILL BUY WITH CONFIDENCE IN THIS EARLVILLE SALE, the oldest and most reliable place for you to buy reasonably priced, profitable Registered Holsteins.

Starts 10:00 A.M., Prices will go higher. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY AND SAVE MONEY. 65 Breeders consigning.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn Cows, Steers, Heifers, Calves, Dairy Cattle. Young Breeding Ewes, Feeder Lambs, Feeder Pigs. Prices Reasonable. Can furnish any class of livestock on order. Will deliver and ship on approval.

Lewis H. Furgason

Phone 135R2 Windham, New York

ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime — Seed— Factory to you. Price saves \$100.00. Sizes 3 to 14 foot. Has sturdy long-lasting construction—special hitch—no clog agitator—gives exact spreading — 50 to 8000 lbs. per acre. Iron clad guarantee—12,000 working in 28 states. Send for free booklet. Mooreven, Swedesboro 3, N. J.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation—Your Caterpillar dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" D4-44 tractor, hydraulic bulldozer, reconditioned \$4,500.00. Cletrac BDH Diesel tractor, hydraulic angle-dozer, good \$3,500.00. "Caterpillar" D4 with IT4 traxcavator, reconditioned \$5,000.00. Cletrac 11G tractor, good \$1,200.00. Inter-national T-9 wide gauge tractor, hydraulic angledozer, very good, \$4,000.00. "Caterpillar" D2 with Hyster Winch, very good \$4,500.00. "Caterpillar" D-7 with hydraulic angledozer, Hyster winch, new 1950, reconditioned \$15,000.00. International UD18A Power Unit, reconditioned \$2,500.00. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

MISCELLANEOUS

INVENTORS: For information on Patent Searches and Protection without obligation write Patrick D. Beavers, Registered Patent Att'y., 1062 Columbia Bldg., Wash. 1, D. C.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

NECKTIES: Send us 6 neckties. Receive 5 in exchange, freshly cleaned, pressed. Simply enclose check for only \$1.75 in envelope. Glue envelope securely to package of ties you sent us. Address McKenzie Tie Exchange, Fillmore, New York. All U. S. orders postpaid. No C.O.D.'s. Only good quality ties accepted.

GRACE Before Meals. Don't be embarrassed if called upon. Be prepared. Here are brief prayers arranged for each day in the year. Avoids repetition. Nondenominational. Teaches children to offer grace. Send \$1.10 to Bookshop, Cleveland 9, Ohio.

SUMMER boarders on dairy farm, all conveniences, excellent food, two miles from river and historic French Asylum. \$35.00 a week. J. B. Neiley, Towanda, Pa. R. 6.

BEAUTIFUL Neck Chain markers of aluminum, brass and plastic, for cattle. Identify your herd with these fine tags. Send for big 60-page Cattle-Log with descriptions and prices. Geo. F. Creutzburg & Son, Drawer 152-A, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

TOOL SHEDS, silos, all types of roofing and siding. Completely installed. F.H.A. terms. No down payment required and 36 months to pay. Cortland Home Improvement Co., 43 Union Street, Cortland, N. Y. Phone 3168-J.

Good Eating with MILK

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

HOW DO you and your family rate in the use of milk and milk products? Drinking or "eating" just an extra glass or two of milk a day can mean a lot to your family's health and well-being, for it gives that "margin of safety" which is good health insurance for all ages.

We used to think that older folks didn't need as much milk as younger ones, but now we know they need the calcium in milk to keep their bones from getting brittle. So the rule is about 3 glasses of milk a day (5 quarts a week) for each adult, regardless of age, and 3 to 4 glasses a day (5 to 7 quarts a week) for each child.

It is really hard to keep well nourished at all without plenty of milk, for it is our richest food source of calcium, is high in vitamins, and also is a cheap source of high quality protein even at 25 cents a quart.

If you're on a reducing diet, don't give up milk. It isn't fattening. In fact, it is rather low in calories—about 160 in an 8-ounce glass of whole milk, and only 90 if it is skimmed milk. A well-balanced reducing diet is built around milk and milk products.

If someone in your family finds it hard to drink milk, maybe he would like homogenized milk. In this milk the cream doesn't rise to the top. But anyway you can get your family to "eat" milk in innumerable ways, for there is no end to the good dishes you can concoct with milk. Cream soups, sauces, creamed and scalloped dishes, milk beverages, milk desserts, egg nogs, cafe au lait (half milk, half coffee) are all good means of serving extra milk to the family. And of course, don't forget cheddar cheese, cottage cheese, and ice cream.

Here are some delicious recipes, packed full of milk goodness:

MILK FRUIT SHRUB

- 1/4 cup crushed strawberries and juice
- 3 tablespoons orange juice
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1 to 3 tablespoons sugar
- Few grains salt
- 1 cup chilled milk

Combine chilled ingredients and beat with rotary beater. Pour into cold glass and serve. Serves 1.

HOT OR COLD CREME VICHYSOISE

- 4 leeks or 3 small peeled onions
- 3 cups pared, diced potatoes
- 2 cups canned chicken broth
- 1 1/2 tablespoons butter
- 1 cup milk
- 1 cup heavy cream
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon white pepper
- 2 tablespoons minced chives
- Paprika

Cut onions or leeks and about 3 inches of the green tops into even slices. Cook with the potatoes in about 3 cups of boiling water until very tender. Drain and press through a fine strainer into a sauce pan. Add the broth, butter, milk, cream, salt, and

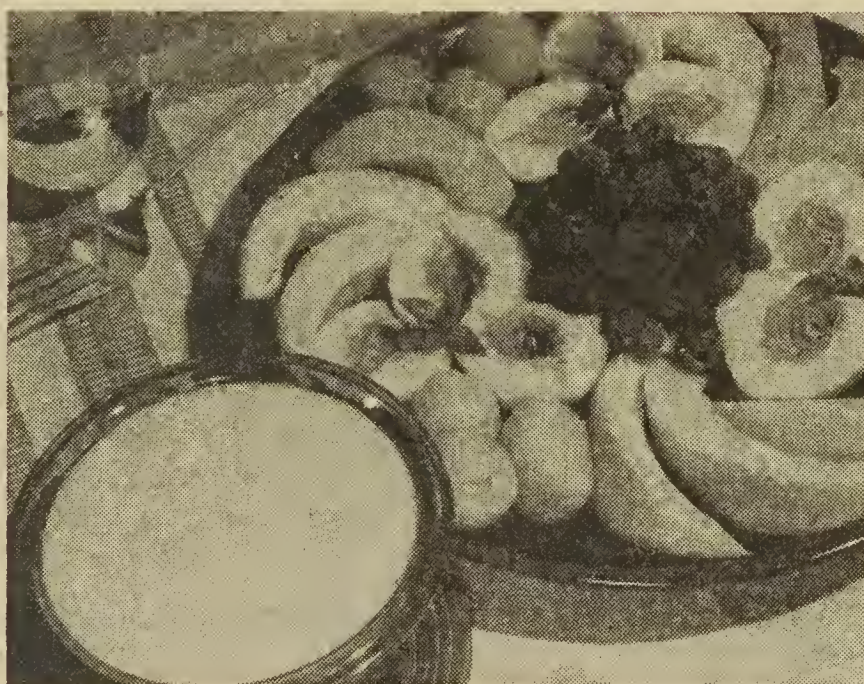
pepper and mix well. Serve hot or very cold garnished with chopped chives and paprika. A dash of nutmeg may be added for that different flavor.

Chicken bouillon cubes may be used for chicken broth. If desired, cook leeks or onions in a little butter before adding to potatoes. A few drops of Worcestershire may be used. Serves 6.

CHEESE SOUFFLE

- 1 cup milk
- 3 tablespoons minute tapioca
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- Few grains cayenne pepper
- 1/4 teaspoon dry mustard
- 1 cup sharp grated cheese
- 3 eggs separated
- 1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar

Scald the milk and add the tapioca. Cook 15 minutes or until clear. Add the seasonings and cheese and stir until the cheese is melted. Remove from the heat and stir in the beaten egg yolks.

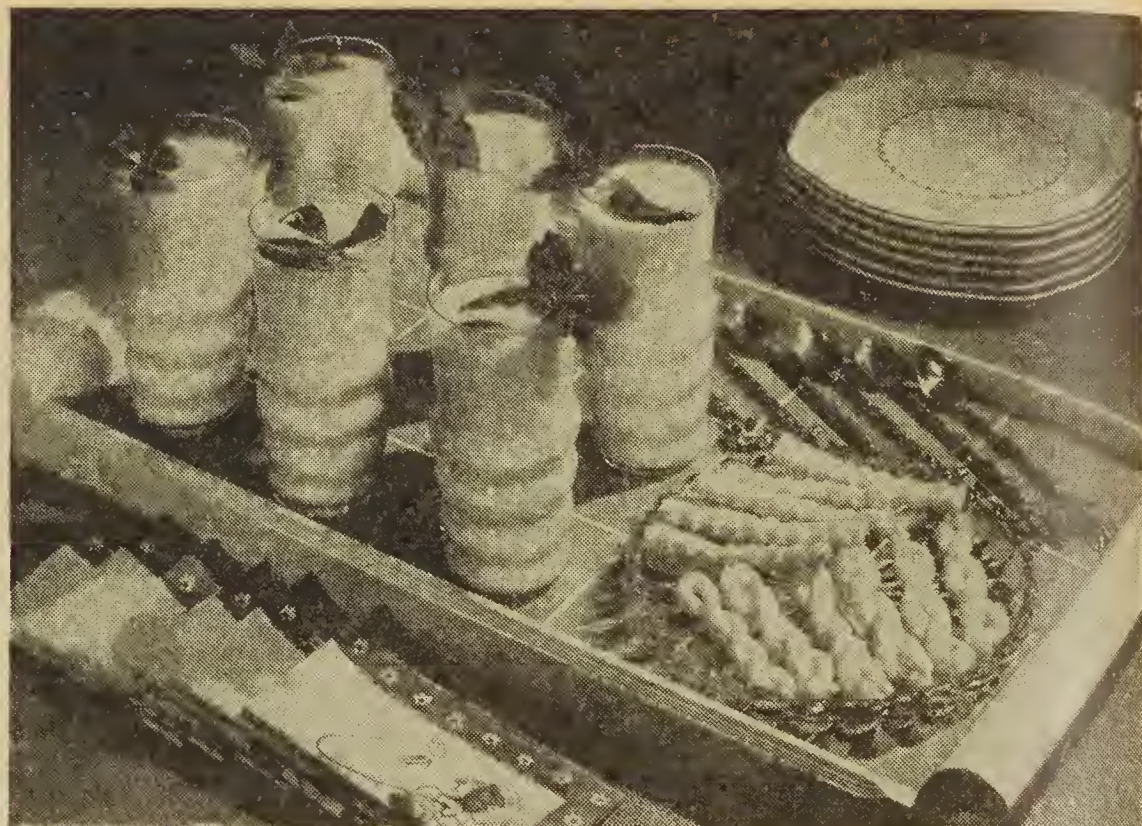


Beat until stiff the egg whites and cream of tartar, and fold the cheese mixture into them carefully. Pour into a greased 1 1/2 quart casserole. With the back of a spoon make a groove 1" from the edge. Set the casserole in a pan of hot water about 1" deep. Bake until puffed and lightly browned, about 40-50 minutes, in a moderate oven, 350° F. Serve immediately. For souffle de luxe, fold 1 cup finely cut sauteed mushrooms into the cheese mixture before mixing with the egg whites. Serves 4.

FRUIT SALAD DRESSING

- 3 tablespoons flour
- 7/8 cup sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup boiling water
- 2 egg yolks
- Juice of 2 lemons
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped

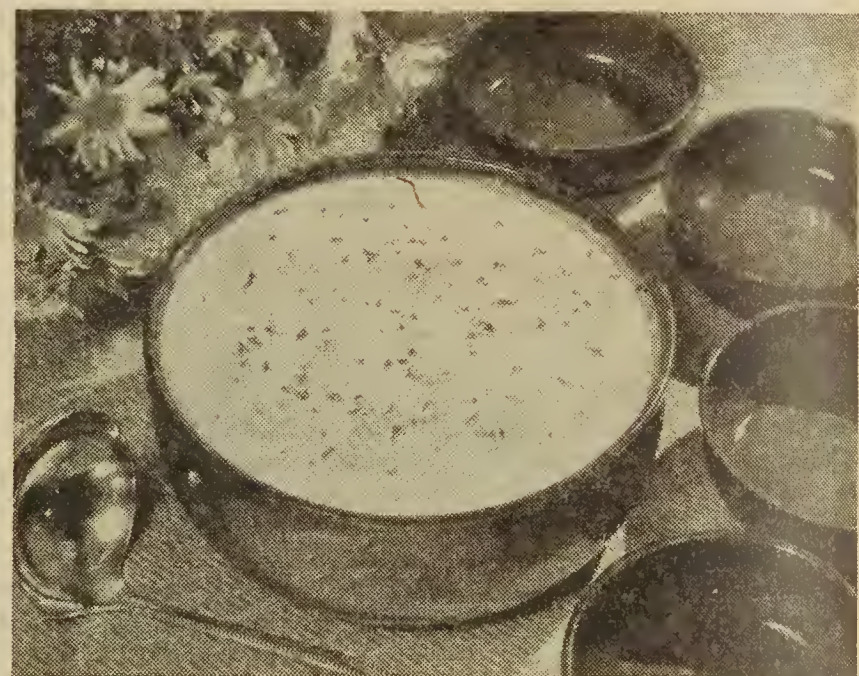
Mix flour, sugar and salt, and add slowly the boiling water. Cook until thick over low heat, stirring constantly. Add the egg yolks which have been beaten with the lemon juice, and cook 1 minute more, stirring constantly. Cool. When ready to use, fold in the whipped cream. For a colorful dressing, add 1 to 2 tablespoons Grenadine syrup before adding the whipped cream. Makes about 1 1/2 cups.



To make this delectable Milk Fruit Shrub, you just add crushed strawberries and juice, and a bit of orange and lemon juice, to good cold milk.

—Photos by National Dairy Council

For a nutritious, appetizing soup, packed full of milk goodness, try Creme Vichyssoise.



Fruit Salad Dressing is delicious with any combination of fresh fruits.

COTTAGE CHEESE AND FRUIT SALAD MOLD

- 1 tablespoon gelatin
- 1/4 cup cold water
- 2 cups cottage cheese
- 3/4 cup rich milk or light cream
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- Dash cayenne pepper
- Fruit

Soften the gelatin in the cold water. Melt over hot water. Mix cheese, milk, and seasonings. Add the gelatin mixture to the cheese and mix well. Pour into a 9" ring mold. Chill until firm. When ready to serve, unmold onto a bed of greens on a large plate. Pile the center with a mixture of fresh fruit and garnish with fruits around the edge.

PEARL TAPIOCA PUDDING

(A Family Favorite)

- 4 tablespoons pearl tapioca
- 1 quart milk
- 4 egg yolks
- 1 cup sugar
- 4 egg whites
- 1/2 cup sugar

Soak pearl tapioca in cold water 2-3 hours. Drain. Scald milk in top of double boiler. Add the soaked tapioca and cook until the tapioca is clear, about 30-40 minutes. Mix the egg yolks and 1 cup sugar. Pour a little of the hot mixture over the egg yolks and then add them to the remaining tapioca

mixture. Cook for about 4 minutes or until thickened. Pour into a low bowl and place meringues on top. Serves 10-12.

MERINGUES

Beat the egg whites until very stiff. Add the 1/2 cup sugar, a tablespoon or two at a time, beating after each addition. Beat well after the last sugar is added. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., until lightly browned. Remove from pan with a spatula and place on pudding.

CHOCOLATE MOLDED PUDDING—

MINT SAUCE

- 2 tablespoons gelatin
- 3 tablespoons cold water
- 1 quart milk
- 1 1/2 squares chocolate
- 2/3 cup sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

Add the gelatin to the cold water. Scald the milk with the chocolate. Add the sugar, salt, and softened gelatin. Stir until well mixed. Pour into a ring mold, rinsed with cold water. Chill until firm. When ready to serve, unmold onto a plate. Fill the center with mint sauce.

MINT SAUCE

- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 cup water
- 8 marshmallows
- 1 egg white, beaten stiff
- 1 drop peppermint flavoring
- Green coloring

Boil the sugar and water five minutes. Add the marshmallows and stir until well blended. Pour gradually over the beaten egg white. Add the flavoring and just enough green coloring for a faint tint of green. Cool. Serves 6-8.

Crossroads Comment

REMEMBER those three interesting articles by Lois O'Connor we published recently? The ones about her neighbor's herb garden, and the Ross-Hill Weaving Center, and the woman who makes apple dolls? So many of you liked those articles that we feel we should tell you about Mrs. O'Connor's book called **CROSSROADS COMMENT**. It is filled with more of her fascinating articles about real people and places, comes in an artistic paper-bound edition, and costs only \$1.00 a copy.

Mrs. O'Connor's main job is that of a reporter and feature writer for *The Ithaca Journal*, published in Ithaca, N. Y., where we have our **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** offices. During the summer she writes a popular "Crossroads" column once a week. She gathers her material for this by getting into her car one day a week and driving down country roads, stopping and knocking on peoples' doors, and sitting down and talking with them.

She listens to people as they talk to her about themselves, their hobbies, their recollections of the past, and a

hundred and one other things. The titles of some of the 22 chapters in her book (selected from her weekly newspaper column) will give you an idea of the book's intriguing contents: An Old Church Redecorated; Rogues Harbor and Its Secrets; The Southworths' Parlor Wallpaper; Grey Ghosts of a Black Forest; Master Craftsmen of Groton; Sleigh Bells in the Streets; Stoneposts and Chocolate Cake. One of my favorite chapters is "Old Gowns and Poke Bonnets," about the Trumansburg, N. Y., collection of old gowns and hats.

The scene of most of these stories is Tompkins County, N. Y., but it might be your own county, or any county in these United States. This is the kind of book an American boy in Korea would enjoy, because for a little while it would make him feel as if he were home again.

It's the kind of a book you might send to a friend in a hospital, or give to anybody at all as a welcome gift. You'll love every word of it, whether you're reading about 4-H leader Mrs. Otis Drew who says their furniture has

"4-H-itis" from years of entertaining husky 4-H'ers, or Mr. Albert Force's recollections of his mother's story of how her mother would bake pancakes just before the children started for school and tuck one inside each mitten to keep their hands warm.

If you would like one or more copies of Lois O'Connor's book, **CROSSROADS COMMENT**, write to me (address **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** Home Department, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.) and enclose \$1.00 for each copy wanted. I'll have Mrs. O'Connor autograph them if you request it.—*Mabel Hebel*.

WEED AND FLOWER

By Edith Shaw Butler

Dandelion, daffodil . . .

"Weed" and "flower," if you will.
Weeds and flowers make the spring
Bright with yellow blossoming.

Daffodils grow prim, demure,
In my garden, to be sure;
But the dandelions spill
Gold on roadside, meadow, hill!

Along The South Hill Road

With A Can Of Paint

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

IAM ONE of those people who cannot be trusted with a can of paint. It would be all right if a can of paint would come out even, but there is always a bit left over that I feel compelled to use so it will not be wasted. Then, of course, there isn't enough to finish the new job, so I have to match it at the hardware store, and then there is some left over. . . .

Sometimes I think if I could take canvas and paint a bold and dashing picture, I could get it out of my system and it would be easier on the furniture. But I know I am no Grandma Moses. I have the feeling that if I tried to paint a picture, the result would be much the same as if I appeared at a meeting of the Grahamsville Choral Club and insisted on singing a solo.

Even if I have on a good dress I can never resist picking up a brush if I see one and taking a few swipes with it.

The result is always disastrous but I never learn.

It wouldn't matter so much if Dad's tastes were not so conservative. He takes a dim view of "peasant" effects on furniture, and doesn't care for colored stripes on window frames. I feel, however, that conservatism can go too far, and I shall bring up all the reinforcements if he talks any more about painting the dairy barn white next time, instead of its present warm and cheerful red.

Around the house, it is surprising how much bright yellow and clear orange red you can get along without. When I get really hungry for yellow or red, I can always take a small can of paint and renew the numbers on the milk cans or paint the handles of the garden tools. Right now, the space around our living room rug needs painting . . . but that is a dull and conservative tan!

Cool-Cut Charms



3014. In one pattern—adorable sunsuit, bonnet and bolero! Suspender straps attach four-piece panties with opening in the back. Open-crown bonnet with button on strap at top. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. Size 2: sunsuit, bonnet and bolero take 1 1/4 yds. 35-in.

2579. Grand entrance for juniors! New skirt interest is developed via deep back pleat, a trio of soft unpressed pleats in front. But still it's easy-to-make and so wonderful for summer! Sizes 9-17. Size 13: 3 3/4 yds. 35-in.; 1/4 yd. for collar.

2630. Because it comes in a wide range of "hard to find" larger sizes, this sundress-with-bolero will be a special boon to the more mature woman!

Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18: 4 3/4 yds. 35-in. (Slimming in stripes!)

2862. A smooth and neatly proportioned princess dress with band trimmed neckline, sleeves. Easy-to-cut and sew because front neckband and center front panel are cut-in-one. Sizes 12-20, 36-44. Size 18: 5 yds. 35-in. fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our **SUMMER FASHION BOOK** which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PAT-TERN SERVICE**, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.



GLAZED STRAWBERRY TARTS

"Strawberries are ripe—and oh so good—served the Jack Frost way!"

- 1 1/2 quarts firm ripe strawberries
- 1/4 cup Jack Frost Verifine Sugar
- 2 (3 oz.) packages cream cheese
- 2 tablespoons top milk
- 8 baked tart shells or 9-inch pie shell
- 1 1/4 cups Jack Frost Granulated Sugar
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice

1. Wash and hull strawberries. Sprinkle 3 cups berries with Jack Frost Verifine Sugar. Let stand about an hour.

2. Soften cream cheese with milk. Spread in bottom of tart shells. Chill.

3. Slice remaining 3 cups berries and press through sieve.

4. Add quick-dissolving Jack Frost Granulated Sugar and lemon juice to strawberry juice. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Boil, stirring occasionally, 15 minutes.

5. Cool slightly and pour over whole strawberries arranged in tart shells. Chill.

Free 36-page recipe book! Send name and address to: Ellen Leslie, The National Sugar Refining Co., New York 5, N. Y.

JACK FROST
CANE SUGAR

NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Jerry Eastman and young Ebenezer Webster were members of Rogers' Rangers, but after the defeat of the French at Ticonderoga in 1759 they decided it was time for them to go home. Later, they decided to move farther north to a new settlement named Stevenstown. Leaving Jerry's wife Hannah, and Eb's sweetheart, Hetty Smith, in Kingston, Eb and Jerry set out with Eb's cousin, John Webster, to locate their farms in Stevenstown. The first night was spent with Jake Morrill, one of the first settlers in that section, where they heard many tales of the early days. Next morning they reach Eb's claim, and Jerry and John go on to locate Jerry's farm, leaving Eb to cut down the trees on his place in preparation for building a cabin. When Jerry and John return they get the cabin under way, and Jake Morrill and some of the other settlers arrive in time to help with the completion of the work. With the coming of the new year Eb decides that he will ask Hetty to marry him at once, and he and Jerry return to Kingston.

CHAPTER XV

WHEN Eb reached Kingston he went directly to see Hetty. Mr. and Mrs. Smith listened without much comment as Eb described his grant and the work he had done on it. Hetty didn't have much to say, either, but her heightened color and the way she gripped her hands gave Eb the hope that she really was interested in the home he hoped to share with her in the north.

It seemed ages to Eb until the parents lit their candles and went off to bed, leaving the young folks alone at long last. When he took Hetty into his arms she whispered:

"Oh, Eb, I'm so glad to see you. Every day that you are away is an age."

"All right, Hetty, dear," he said. "If you agree, there need be no more separation. When I leave again you'll be with me. I've come to take you back with me, if you still want to face pioneer life on a frontier."

"Of course I do," she agreed. "Just so long as we can be together I can face anything."

When Eb came back the next day Hetty's mother began to cry, and the desperate look on the father's face made Eb feel like a thief. With a catch in his throat he promised:

"I'll take good care of her."

After a moment the older man answered:

"We know you will, boy. We've watched you grow up here, an' we know you're a good boy. But some time you'll know better than you can now what it means to have a son or daughter marry an' go so far away. It'll be mighty lonely."

Mrs. Smith was still crying quietly, her apron up over her face. Jared Smith continued:

"Of course we've known for a long time that you an' Hetty would probably be married, but I kinda hoped it wouldn't come quite so soon. An' I've worried too, about her dowry. I guess you know Mother an' I haven't very much. This little farm is mortgaged."

Hetty always remembered afterwards what pride it gave her to see her man stand erect, dark eyes glowing as he said to her father:

"No dowry is necessary, sir. Hetty is treasure enough in herself. I know you need everything you have to take care

of yourselves."

He stood up and proudly showed them his hands, calloused from the constant use of the axe.

"I'll take care of your girl," he said. Then, fearing they might think him over-confident, he added:

"Stevenstown isn't so far away. We'll come back. My folks are here too, you know. Besides, maybe you'll come up to live with us some time. There's lots of room up there. That's why we're goin'."

That was early Sunday morning, and at the church services later that day the congregation sat up a little straighter in their seats when the minister announced:

"I now announce the banns of marriage between Ebenezer Webster and Mèhitable Smith, both of this parish."

As they waited the long sermon through, both Eb and Hetty were nervous and never could remember a word that the minister said. They were occupied with their own thoughts.

"What was Hetty thinking?" Eb wondered. "How do the thoughts of a man and woman differ on this, one of the main crossroads of life?"

Eb wished almost irreverently that the minister would get it over with. As the minister's voiced droned on, he started worrying again about how Hetty would feel in that bleak cabin in the north. But if he could have looked into Hetty's mind he would have been reassured. Saddened a little by the thought of leaving her father and mother, her thoughts were mostly happy ones, that the long separation was over, and at last she had reached the goal that lies in the heart of every woman, union with the man she loved.

Around them in the pews their friends and neighbors paid less attention than usual to the sermon. They were thinking of this boy and girl about to start a new life together. Forgotten for the moment were the trials, hardships and tragedies of life in a frontier town. Remembered only by most of them were the sweetness and happiness that they had felt when they too had joined hands and promised to pull together in the great partnership of life.

At the close of the service Hetty and Eb stood up, and in the presence of the congregation and their families the parson made them man and wife.

Anxious to get back to his farm, on a bitterly cold day Eb Webster, his young wife and Jerry Eastman started back to Stevenstown. This time Jerry had hitched the horses to a longsleigh.

The long, tedious days while Hetty waited for Eb had been filled with the cleaning and spinning of wool and flax, and the clack, clack of the big loom as she wove the yarns into homespun clothes and blankets. Now loaded in the sleigh was a great wooden chest filled with the results of her industry, for herself and Eb.

It would be a long time, of course, before the first harvest on the new farm, so their sleigh carried a supply of cornmeal and unground corn, a pestle to grind it, salt pork, dried herbs and mints for seasonings and medicine, dried pumpkin and apples, a little butter, and seeds for their farm and garden in the coming spring. The main meat supply would come from the abundance of game and the trout and

other fish from the streams and rivers.

Packed into the sleigh also were candles, oiled paper for the window apertures that Eb had left in the walls of the cabin, andirons and dogs for the fireplace, kettles and pots for cooking. It was all Hetty could do to squeeze herself in, and Jerry and Eb had to walk.

A few days later the bride and groom came to their little home in Stevenstown. Jerry helped them unload their supplies and then drove off to his own place.

It was with a sinking of the heart that Hetty Webster stood looking at the interior of the cabin. Only a little light broke through the bark door, but it was enough to show the girl how bleak and bare the cabin was, with its dead hearth, the dirt floor, the crude bed and homemade furnishings. Sensing the shock that the first glimpse of her new home had given his young wife, Eb wisely said nothing, but quickly knelt to build a fire. As the flames worked their way through the kindlings, light and warmth came into the cabin, things took on a new appearance, and Hetty thought suddenly of all the hard work that her young husband had put in to hew this home with his own hands out of the wilderness. It came to her, also, that crude as it was, it was their own, they loved each other, and at last they were together.

So, throwing off her cloak, she ran to Eb, and standing on tiptoe kissed him, watching his eyes come to life and laughter again as he threw his arms around her and held her tight for a long moment.

How different life was for Eb in the days that followed. No more loneliness. Now he came home at night from his work in the clearing to a hot supper, a cheery fire, and, above all, to Hetty. He laughed to himself when he thought of the question he had once asked Jerry about what it was like to be married, recalling that Jerry had not given him a direct answer. After all, how could he? How could any happily married man put his feelings into words? There were some things that you just felt; you couldn't describe them.

Never did Eb or Hetty forget the happiness of those first weeks together, the long days of work in the clearing, the evenings around the fire, the plans they made together as the days grew longer and the sun started coming back to the New Hampshire hills. Some of the time Eb was gone, changing work with Jerry Eastman or helping John Webster in the sawmill, but now Hetty didn't mind. After all, wasn't she married, and Eb would always be coming back for sure.

There were other days when there would come a great shouting, geeing and hawing — even some stronger language — when Jerry and John, and once in a while Jake Morrill, came with oxen and horse teams to help drag into piles, ready for burning, the big logs that Eb had cut. Then one day Jake Morrill said:

"The wind is right, the wood is seasoned a little, and there's enough snow on the ground so the fire won't spread. Let's have a bonfire!"

They started the fire and stood watching the flickering little flame grow until it roared suddenly into strong life and crackled up against the dry evergreen brush to start eating into the huge pile of logs that lay length to length and shoulder high down across the clearing. The noise brought Hetty running out of the house to watch, and all stood silently, awed by the power and grandeur of the roaring flames. They knew exactly what Jake meant when he commented:

"A good servant but a bad master!"

As he watched that huge pile go up in smoke and flame, Eb wondered a little sadly if the time would not come when, as the Indians prophesied, even the palefaces would some day be sorry

that they had destroyed the forests. But a day or two later as he looked over his little farm and saw how thoroughly the fire had cleaned up the logs and brush, leaving nothing but blackened stumps, he went to the cabin door and called Hetty to come out. Together, hand in hand, they stood glorying in the knowledge that now they had at least some land ready in which to plant their crops.

Looking back in later years, it always seemed to Eb Webster that 1761, the first year of his marriage to Hetty, was the happiest of his entire life. In all truth, however, it was hard enough. There were crops to be planted and tended, all by hand that first year, a little log barn to be built to house the cow, and always when there was an hour to spare, the eternal battle against the trees and brush, to crowd them back and back to enlarge the small acreage of clearing. Over all was the ever present uneasiness about Indians. To be sure, they had seen none, but they knew that the treaty of peace had not yet been signed by the French. So for Eb and Hetty and the other settlers on the northern frontier safety lay in eternal vigilance.

The warm days of spring came and the forest sprang into new life. Eb felt that he never before had really seen, or at least never had fully realized, the miracle of the returning leaves, with their soft new colors. Never before had he thought of growing crops in any way except when, as a boy on the farm, he had thought of them as hard, dull work. Now as he watched the green sprouts of the corn and his other crops springing up from the new soil around the blackened stumps he looked at them with the pride of a new husbandman. They belonged to him and Hetty and would help sustain them in the winter to come.

How good it was, after toil in the fields or in the woods on a hot day, to go back to the house to eat, and before going in to throw himself flat on his belly and drink long of the cold water gushing from his spring. How refreshing was the water, when he scrubbed his face, blackened from his labors.

Best of all, at the close of day, when the long twilight at last shut down over the hills and woods, it was good to sit hand in hand with Hetty on the big stone that served as a step to the cabin and listen to the soft goodnight twittering of the birds, the lonesome whip-poorwill, the forest sounds, and finally, at last, when darkness came, to climb into bed with his young wife and fall into sound sleep with his arms around her.

One night in the early summer when Eb was almost asleep Hetty spoke softly into his ear. But he was too far over the edge of consciousness to arouse himself until she said in a more urgent tone:

"Eb, there's something I want to tell you."

The unusual note in her voice brought him wide awake.

"What is it?" he asked. "Hear something?"

"Oh no, nothing like that. I just wanted to tell you that I think we're going to have a baby."

Taken by surprise when he had been so nearly asleep, Eb delayed answering for a long minute until Hetty thought he was disappointed.

"Isn't it all right?" she asked gently. "I thought that was what we wanted."

He turned over to take her gently into his arms.

"Of course it's all right, dear. It's the finest thing in the world. Why didn't you tell me before?"

"I wasn't quite certain, but now I am sure."

"When will the baby be born?"

"Don't know exactly, dear. Some time next winter."

"Good!" he said.

"Are you really pleased?" she asked, seeking reassurance.

"I certainly am," he replied emphatically. "I can't think of anything nicer that could happen to us." But woman-like, she felt a little disappointed. Eb had been too matter-of-fact, she thought.

The seasons rolled along. Late in the spring the Eastmans had moved to their new home in Stevenstown and it was good, Hetty thought, to have Hannah near again. The short, hot summer passed, and along came the fall with all the kaleidoscopic colors of the hardwoods. After the first frosts, hickory nuts and chestnuts rattled out of the trees to the tune of the chattering squirrels, and bears prowled around at night. The crops were harvested. Then Eb hunted frequently to get, dress, and preserve as well as they could, bear, deer, and other game for their winter's meat supply. This year there had not been opportunity nor money to buy a pig, but next year they hoped to supplement their wild meat with pork of their own raising.

In January came the completion of their first year of marriage. Now it was evident that Hetty's time would soon be upon her. Long and worried where the talks that Eb and Hetty had over how they would manage when the baby was born. There was old Doc Buswell down on the river, who laid claim to being a doctor. But no one had any confidence in him. Where and how he had gotten his training, if any, was anybody's guess. Hetty declared—and Eb agreed—that she didn't want the dirty old fellow around. Finally it was decided that Hannah Eastman, who had a little midwifery experience, would come over when the time came.

Late in the evening of January 27, 1762, long after Eb was sound asleep, he aroused drowsily to become conscious that Hetty was shaking him, trying to get him awake. He sat up in bed, still dazed.

"What's the matter?"

"I'm having pains," she said, "I think the baby's coming."

Quickly pulling himself together he sprang out of bed and began getting into his clothes.

"I thought you said it would be later."

"I didn't know," she replied. "I didn't—"

Suddenly she doubled up with pain.

Helplessly he stood by for a moment, not sure what to do, then stumbled across the room in the dark, lit the candles and got the fire to blazing. Returning to the bed he found Hetty resting easily for the moment.

"What shall we do?" he asked her.

"Go get Hannah."

"Maybe there isn't time. Maybe I shouldn't leave you."

"I think there's plenty of time. I've been told that the first baby takes a long time."

After piling logs on the fire to keep it going, he got into his heavy clothes and opened the door. Worried about Hetty, he hadn't noticed that a storm was raging outside. As soon as the door was opened, it was immediately swept out of his grasp with a bang. A heavy gust of wind and snow swirled into the room. When he stepped outside, it took all of his strength to close the door behind him. The night was black as ink, small sharp particles of snow burned his face, and the wind roared through the forest. Eb realized that he never could make even a mile in that blizzard, nor stand the bitter cold and wind. So he turned, pulled the latchstring and went back into the cabin. Taking off his coat, he went over to the bedside and stood looking down at Hetty.

"I couldn't make it," he said, shortly. "Neyer saw such a blizzard."

"I know," Hetty answered. "I heard the wind. I'm glad you're back. Besides, the pains are coming fast now an' I don't believe there would be time to get Hannah anyway. We'll have to manage alone. I think I can tell you what to do."

"We'll do all right," he assured her. "We can do anything that thousands have done before."

She smiled back at him, with the smile turning to a grimace as the pains caught her again. He busied himself getting the cabin thoroughly warm. From the crude cradle that he had made during the fall, he took the blankets woven by Hetty before their marriage, and the fine Londonderry linen, the best in the world, that she had managed to get together in anticipation of the coming of her children.

Warming the clothing at the fireplace, he put it back into the cradle, clumsily making the little bed. Pulling the cradle nearer to the hearth, he filled the big iron pot with water and

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hung it on the crane over the blazing fire.

Under Hetty's direction he found another soft little blanket in which to wrap his child when it was born.

It was past midnight now and the new day of January 28 had dawned. What would the hard, yet pleasant, world that he and Hetty knew bring to their newborn.

Hetty was grinding her teeth to keep from crying out as the pains became more frequent and more severe. Finally she called Eb to the bed.

"I-can't tell for sure," she said between gasps, "but I think it'll be in the next few minutes. Stand here, dear, and let me hold on to you."

Strong as was his arm and calloused his hands, they were lame for days afterwards from the grip of his wife's hands as she clung to him in the travail of birth. Once only, when driven beyond endurance, she cried out.

"Now," she cried, and he saw a little head appear.

With God-given care and gentleness Eb put his hands on the wet little body and carefully eased the baby into the world. Following directions Hetty had given him before, he tied the cord, severed it with his sharp knife, and held the baby up. It was a girl, but merciful heavens, was she dead? She seemed to gasp two or three times and then stop breathing.

Even in her exhaustion Hetty saw and said to him:

"Hold it up by the feet and slap it good and hard."

Then Eb remembered that he had been told that before. Forcing himself against his natural inclination, he slapped the baby until, with a cry that filled the cabin, she started to breathe and to live. Quickly he wrapped the infant in the warmed blanket and put her into the cradle, then turned back to his wife. Again acting from a knowledge that seemed almost God-given, he took care of Hetty, got clean sheets and blankets under her, then, after checking to see that the baby was sleeping peacefully, he sat on a bench beside the bed and held Hetty's hand while she dropped off into peaceful slumber.

The next few days were marked forever in Eb Webster's mind. While the blizzard still raged outdoors he washed and cared for the baby, kept the cabin warm, took care of Hetty, and got the meals. It was a good memory, a memory of going down close to the realities hand in hand with the woman he loved, the memory of the long talks they had together about their child, and the feeling of independence and self-sufficiency it gave him, the knowledge that with God's help he could always take care of his own.

(To be continued)

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MOLASSES COOKIE CONTEST NEWS

WHEN the finals in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST - New York State Grange Molasses Cookie Contest take place next fall at State Grange annual session, Mrs. Seth Powers (at right in picture) of McGraw, N. Y., will be one of the 53 county champions who will compete for valuable household equipment and cash prizes.

Her cookies won first place in the Cortland County elimination contest, in which 15 Subordinate Grange winners took part. Mrs. Powers, the mother of four children, is a member of Harmony Subordinate Grange and an active church and community worker.

Congratulating her in the picture is another high-scorer in the Cortland County contest, Miss Rhoda Perry, Homer Grange, Homer, N. Y.

Two other county champions are also in line for the big prizes in next fall's finals—Mrs. Margaret Fulton of Washington Grange, Millbrook, N. Y., whose molasses cookies won first place in the Dutchess County contest, in which 20 Subordinate Grange winners competed, and Mrs. Alice Griffith, Climax Grange, Climax, N. Y., whose cookies topped all others in Greene County's contest.



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

SUNNYGABLES NOTES - - By JOHN B. BABCOCK

AS OF Memorial Day weekend, when this is being written, there are just two words to describe conditions at Sunnygables: wet and cold. That's the way it has been for a month.

Up till a week or so ago, farmers in these parts were looking for a few dry days to drill oats. Unless they were lucky enough to get the job done in April, most of them haven't had a break. Now they are looking just as anxiously to planting corn on the same acres. There is just a little corn up—that is mostly on the well drained fields around Cortland, New York.

Working Anyway

Jack Conner hasn't let the weather bother him too much. He has been held up some, but to the neighbors, he is a familiar figure out haying in his raincoat! Back about the first of May, Jack decided to give more than lip service to the recommendation that silo filling be started early. He struck into the Orchard Grass across from the big house a good week before the middle of May, and two weeks ahead of any previous starting time.

When the ground and grass were just too wet to mow and load, there is manure hauling to do from the calf and cow pens, along with the regular clean-up of the paved areas outside the milking parlor. These have gotten dirty fast, despite the cows being turned out. We blame it on the good ladino pastures.

Problems with Early Grass

The Orchard grass field today has come back so far with heavy May rains that it is almost ready to cut again! It is the first time we have ever had a second cutting ready by the first of June. As proof that Jack cut this field at about the heading date, the field shows an interesting streak through it. The half that was cut first has come back and is heading. There is a fairly sharp line, and on the other side of it, the grass had recovered also, but without heading. Somewhere in the middle

of the field, Jack passed the heading date.

When mowing started, the grass was not too high. It cut nicely with our trailing type mower. Then came the problem. In filling our trench with long grass, the practice has been to pick the green forage up behind an old dump body truck. The mower, loader and truck are the only tools used. To his dismay, Jack found that the old hayloader just wouldn't pick up the very young, heavy grass. It tended to ball up and refused to clear the pick-up reel, or failed to work its way properly up the steep-deck to the truck. It's the first time we have ever had trouble of this kind.

After wasting too much time trying to make the loader handle the heavy, flat material, Jack got a buck rake, and used this to load the truck. After a while—when the grass had headed out—the loader again worked all right. It proved to us that a heavy stand of immature grass has much different handling characteristics than forage that has reached the "hay" stage. The weak, juicy stems are just so much dead weight. I'm sure they would have given trouble to the pickup on a field chopper.

HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DREAM

JACK'S elevated milking parlor consists of two walk-through stalls on each side of a central pit. The cows are milked with two units, first on one side of the pit, then on the other. The milk is carried from the parlor across the barn floor to the milk room. Until recently, conventional stainless steel pipes were used.

The other day, however, glass lines were installed by DeLaval in cooperation with Corning Glass. Now the main line to the cans is perfectly clear pyrex.

Stays Clean

Either by means of glass buckets or a glass inspection bulb, it is possible to watch the milk flow in a combine milker. What happens after the milk leaves the immediate area of the milker has

been a matter of guess work. Now, we can see it go from cow to can—and it really flies.

Best of all, Jack has found that he can do a more effective job of washing the lines. As the cleansing agent and rinse are drawn through the system, he keeps his eye on the pipe, and at just the moment when it is filled with fluid at its greatest turbulence, he lifts the milking unit out of the solution so that the flushing is as complete as possible.

When the system is clean, the glass line sparkles inside and out. There are not even the most minute scratches or crevices to catch butterfat and bacteria. There's just not the slightest doubt that lines are clean. No milk consumer could look at the glass lines and wonder about sanitation. The effect is the same as the difference between an opaque jar and a clear glass bottle. In the latter you can see what you're getting and be sure it is clean.

Old Lines Clean

Despite the thousands of gallons of milk and washing solution that have gone through the old steel lines, they appear to be glistening clean on the inside. The techniques and washing solutions that have been developed in recent years deserve a lot of credit. They are doing a lot—as are new materials for pipes and milking units—to help produce milk easier. They are important contributions in our struggle to produce good milk at a price people can pay—without going broke in the process.

We'll have a picture of our glass line in the near future.

GRAIN-GRASS RATIO

WE HEAR a lot about the grain-milk ratio. The old formula of one pound of grain to three pounds of milk seems to have been exploded. Top dairy-men are in many cases stretching their grain out twice that much or more. It is an exciting and interesting development for the Northeast, where grain is at a premium.

The Brown Swiss herd at Sunnygables is being fed what we call a grain-grass ratio. Of course individual cows are grained according to their production, but the determining factor is really the kind of grass they are getting. This changes both amount and type of ration. Right now, Jack is feeding about a twelve per cent protein feed to the tune of around a pound to each six pounds or so of milk. The cows are producing better than they ever have, are in wonderful flesh, have glossy coats and are bright eyed.

Jack has been feeding around a 15 per cent ration. Right now, on early pasture, we feel that the nutrient level of the grass allows cutting this down. As grass becomes more mature, Jack will in-

crease the protein back toward 15 per cent. And as they start passing up mature plants and sorting through the pasture a little more carefully, this will be an indication that they are not as satisfied with the grazing as they were on early pasture. That tendency, along with a close eye to physical condition, will be the hint as to whether more grain will be fed.

Winter Grain-Grass Ratio

Since the quality of early pasture certainly has some "X" factor of production, early grass silage and early cut hay are also high objectives. The better these stored rations are, the thinner the grain ration can be spread out. It will be merely carrying the grain-grass relationship throughout the winter.

Aside from the definite nutritive advantages of younger forage plants, it will be interesting some day when a scientist is able to explain the other milk production boosts of early pasture. The solution will be as revealing as how the sun makes grass green.

CONTAINING CREEKS

SCENERY is nice, but sometimes not too useful. Take the many creeks that criss-cross Sunnygables Farm. They look nice, and are helpful in our irrigation project, but they are a problem too. The one chronic difficulty is keeping them fenced. A good rain, and out go the fences across the creeks. We've tried every system, and have finally settled on stringing a cheap fence that can be replaced. The water eventually gets them anyway.

The other problem is in keeping the creeks straight. They start cutting into one bank, and in no time have zig-zagged through a field cutting away valuable crop acreage.

In former days, we had the beds dug out with a power shovel for the washed gravel that the excavator could take away. Of course creek bed gravel makes excellent fill. In recent years, however, no one seems interested in taking out this material.

It looks now like we must stand the expense of a bulldozer to come in and dig out the channel and build back the banks. When it does, we'll plant willow shoots and hope they have time to take root before the next flash flood. This hasn't worked too well in the past.

NEW GARDEN ATTEMPT

THE garden so ambitiously undertaken two years ago did not do quite as well last year, and this year contains only those things that lasted over without too much attention. Asparagus has been cut, and there will be some berries later.

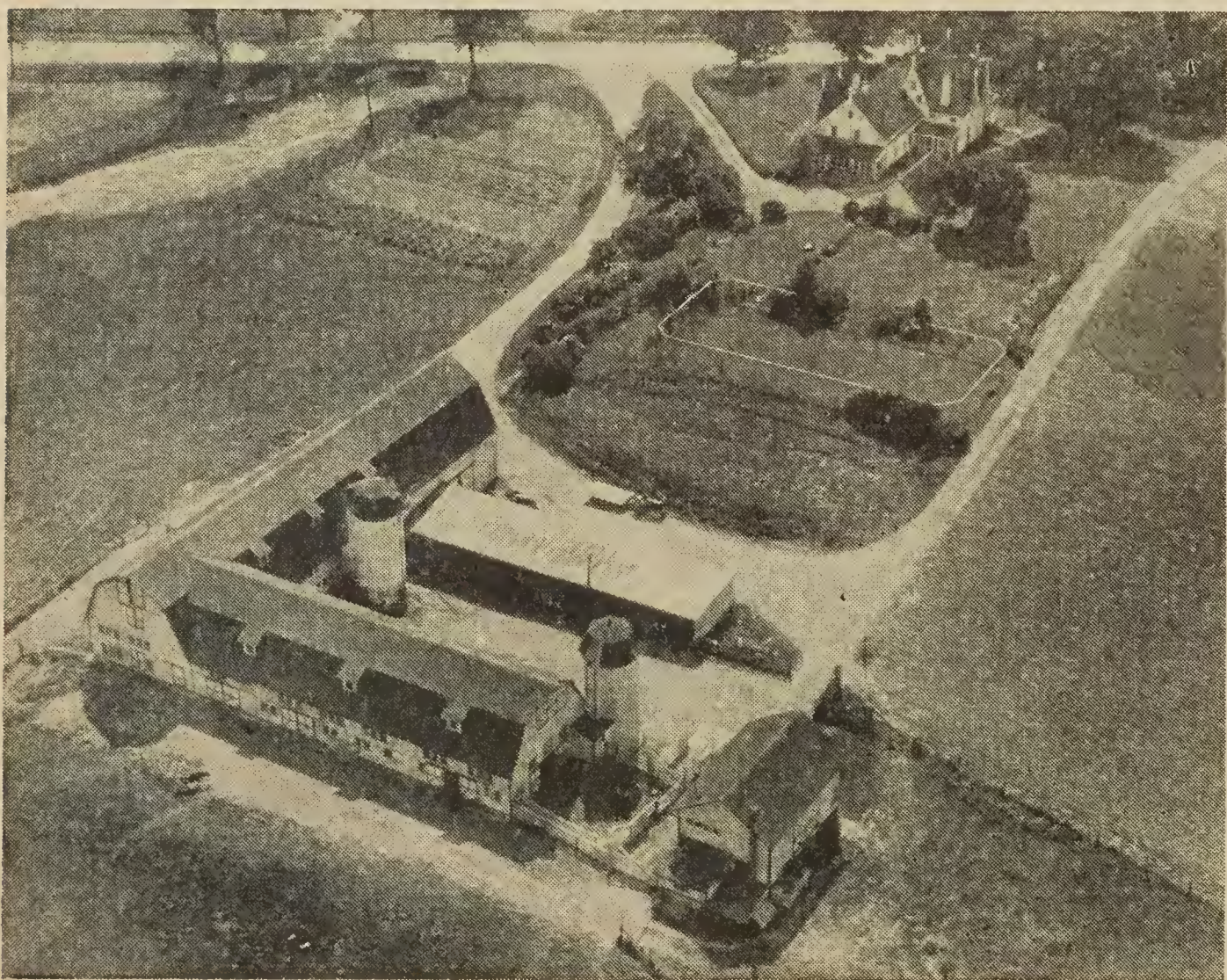
Jean and Jack moved to another site back of their house, and away from the main road. Despite the trouble it is to keep up a garden, they are convinced that it will cut food bills. Jean is taking over the project pretty completely, despite two young children to watch over while she works.

SURPLUS PUPS

WHEN Jack's little shepherd dog had pups, he kept one—just one—and had the mother altered to take care of the possibility of future litters. It is that "just one" dog that has put us in another spot. She seemed to follow rather wayward ways, and apparently lost her heart to a romantic neighbor dog—not the same breed.

As a result, Jack has pup trouble again. His little black and white number two dog did it up in a big way. Not content with a small first litter, she had nine pups. Eight are still living.

The pups are cute as the dickens. They would win prizes as "doggies in the window." On the other hand, there is a question as to what we shall do with them. Maybe we ought to seek out the father and sue him for non-support!



It has been a long time since we featured a picture of the whole building set-up at Sunnygables. I ran across this picture the other day, taken just a few years ago. It impressed me again with how many buildings we have to keep up. They follow the old "big barn" tradition.

The other reason I thought it might be of interest was that it does show that once upon a time we did have a garden—and a pretty neat looking one at that!

SERVICE BUREAU

THEY LOST INTEREST

We signed a contract to have siding put on our house. The company did not finish the job and they seem to have lost all interest in finishing it. We signed a paper which I do not think was a certificate of completion but the bank tells that we have got to pay, and that it is up to us to get the company to finish the job.

THE above, briefly, is an essence of a letter that just came to my desk. The writer points out that his financial resources are limited, that he is willing to pay for a good job, but that he cannot afford to pay for something he doesn't get. It is typical of several letters we have received recently. Here is our advice:

Our subscriber has not completed his payments and we are suggesting that he refuse to pay until the job is finished, unless he is forced to do so by legal action.

The bank is correct in its statement, but it can't collect without suing and we doubt if it would want to sue under the circumstances. A bank can bring great pressure on a contractor by saying, "If you are going to have too much trouble with your accounts, we are just not going to finance your contracts."

By all means, if you are considering a similar deal, take time to read your contract and know exactly what you are signing. In this case our subscriber thought he was being financed under FHA. What he apparently signed was a note which the contractor discounted with an out-of-town bank. Perhaps the bank will sue, but if it cannot collect from our subscriber, the contractor will eventually have to make good to the bank.

It is obviously unfair to condemn all out-of-town contractors, but on the basis of the letters we have received, some of them do not give satisfaction. Why not consider hiring some one right in your own town to do this kind of work for you?

Do not sign your name to any paper until you know what it says, and do not sign a paper which says that the job is completed until you are certain that it is completed to your satisfaction.

— A.A. —

HOME WORK UNRELIABLE

IN recent weeks the number of inquiries about work-at-home schemes has increased greatly. I do not know the reason, but for your protection I do want to point out some conclusions.

1. Most, if not all, companies that advertise to supply work at home, want you to send them money, either for instructions or supplies. It has been our experience that once they get this money they lose all interest in you. In other words, they are after your money rather than trying to help you to make money.

2. Modern business concerns write carefully typed personal letters, or if they are sending mimeographed letters, the envelopes are addressed by machine. I do not know of any concern that hires people to address envelopes.

3. I have been unable to locate any reader who is satisfied with work done at home for a distant concern. If there are any such, I would like very much to hear from them.

4. Most city stores are not interested in handling home-made knitted or crocheted articles. There are two reasons. It is difficult to get a sufficient volume to supply the demand and it is almost impossible to get various people to make the same article so that the product will be uniform.

5. The most likely work to be done at home is right in your own neighborhood. Among the things that can be

done are: to sew for neighbors or for individuals in nearby towns or cities; to sell baked goods; to raise and sell garden or poultry products, or to take care of children.

We are very glad to report on these work-at-home schemes, but by and large, you do not need to ask. You can just assume that they will not be satisfactory to you.

— A.A. —

A WELCOME CHECK

JUST the other day I had the pleasure of delivering to a widow who is a subscriber, a check for \$2,025.00. The check was signed by a life insurance company on a policy held by her husband who died last fall.

The company had raised the question of the correct age of the deceased because there was a discrepancy between the age noted on the application and on the death claim. It was a simple thing to handle. All the company wanted was supporting evidence. The widow had neglected to send this in because apparently she had concluded that the company issuing the policy was unreliable.

We are mentioning this to point out that we are always glad to be of assistance to subscribers in any way possible.

— A.A. —

GUILTY CONSCIENCE?

"I ask you, where do you get the right to bother such a large company about a man of my record of honest dealing without first finding out from the person what has taken place. If it is lawful for you to collect for half, why wouldn't it be lawful to collect for all? I will find that out from my lawyer tomorrow."

The above paragraph is taken from a letter we received from a gentleman, a salesman for some company, to whom we had written with reference to a subscriber's complaint.

Evidently the gentleman must have a guilty conscience, otherwise he would not become so disturbed about an ordinary letter of complaint!

We have the right to help our readers, and, we have found that most reliable companies are glad to have us bring complaints to their attention, so that they can work with us to settle these complaints in an amicable manner. After all, that is the purpose of the Service Bureau.

— A.A. —

RECENTLY?

Recently, a man who was cutting logs cut timber on my property. He agreed he would pay me \$100.00 for the timber, but has not done it.

When we looked into this case, we found out that the word "recently" did not apply, inasmuch as this had occurred six years ago. We do not handle claims over six months old. In some instances we might stretch the time a little, but certainly not over a year.

Unfortunately, the use of the word "recently" took much of our time without any results, because this claim has been outlawed. The time which could have been put on our many other claims was lost.

Please, do not ask us to handle old claims; or, at least, if circumstances are unusual, give us dates so that we can better judge what action should be taken.

— A.A. —

Frequent questions come to the Service Bureau about the law relating to inheritance of property. In New York State a bulletin is available called "Wills and Other Ways to Transfer Property to Heirs." It is Cornell Extension Bulletin 794 and New York State residents can get a copy by dropping a post card to the Mailing Room, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.



Wayne Garrett of Boonville, N. Y. was flat on his back under a spray rig helping his son get it ready for use. Reaching up to tighten a bolt the wrench slipped and hit his left eye. You can imagine the pain. In the hospital the doctors tried to save the eye but it was too badly damaged.

Mr. Garrett carried two policies with the North American—agent Kirby Lewis delivered two checks which totalled as follows:

\$12.00 A YEAR POLICY — LOSS OF EYE.....	\$525.00
\$15.00 A YEAR POLICY — LOSS OF EYE.....	\$750.00
HOSPITAL.....	80.00
TOTAL	\$1,355.00

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

ITHACA, NEW YORK

IT'S THE THIRD ANNUAL COMPETITIVE

CATTLE SHOW

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE



13th Annual Meeting of

New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.

JULY 31 and AUGUST 1, 1953

JUDD FALLS RD.

ITHACA

● \$4400.00 in cash prizes

● Entries close July 15.

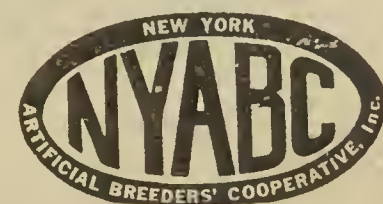
● Judging under Danish system with every animal receiving a ribbon based on her merit.

● Open to naturally and artificially sired daughters of all NYABC sires.

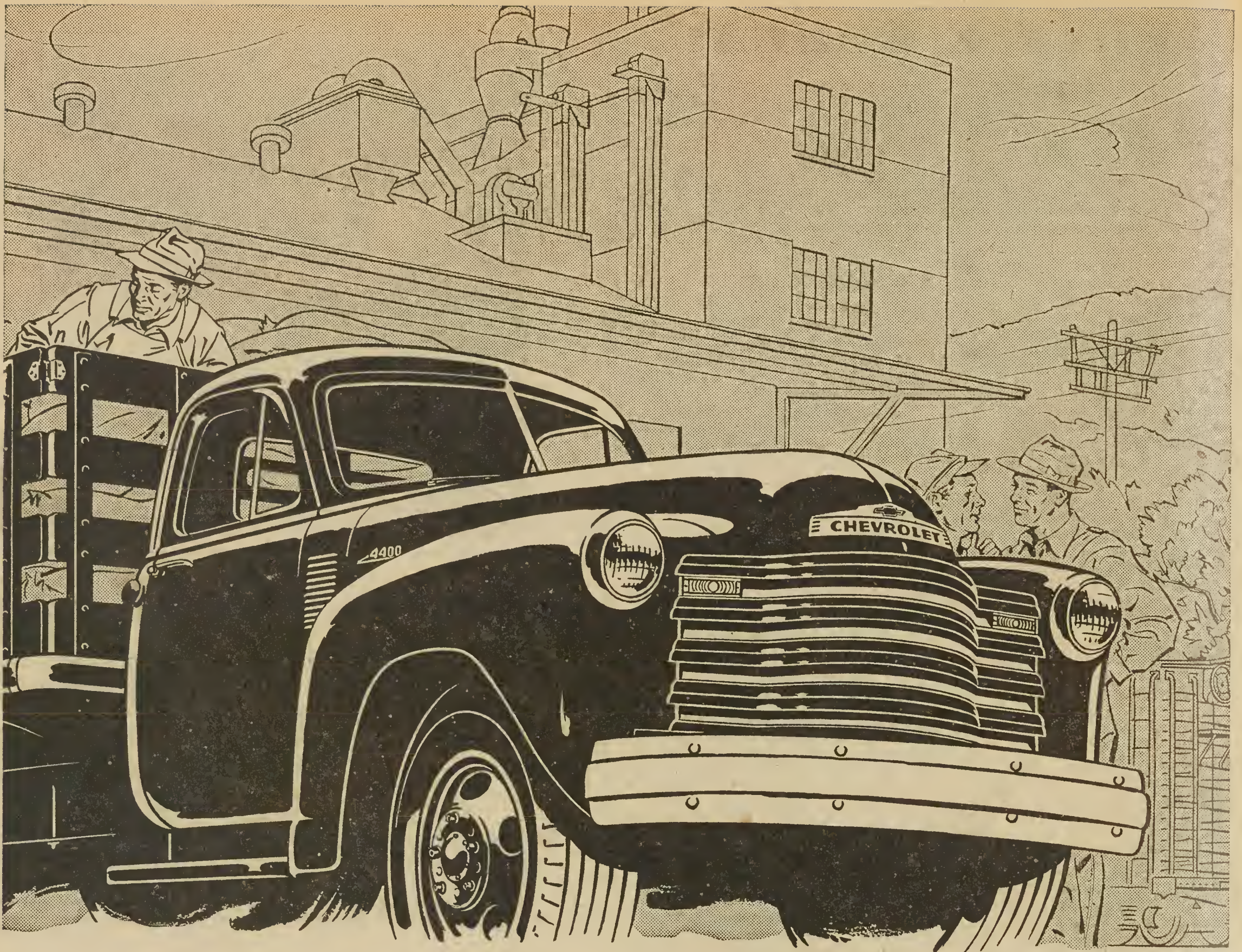
● Regulations and premium lists available from local NYABC technicians throughout New York and Western Vermont or write directly to:

● Production class open to animals in top half of type classes.

● Classes for Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Brown Swiss.



Box 528-A, Ithaca, N. Y.



Why you can get more farm work done per dollar with a Chevrolet truck



Ask yourself this one important question: What does it take to hold down the cost of farm hauling?

Obviously it takes a truck that is built for the job—factory-matched to the work it will do. It takes one with tires, springs, axles and engine all carefully engineered to handle that job with ease.

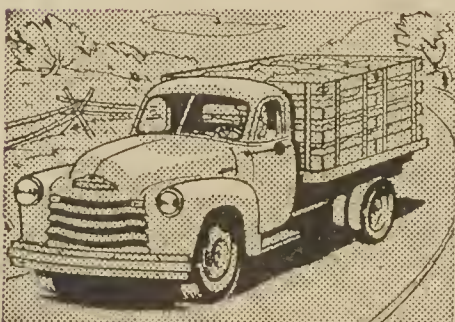
What else? Well, we think it takes a truck that now delivers more heavy-duty power and combines that power with even more miles per gallon of gas.

And wouldn't you like a truck that has heavier, more rigid frame construction even though this same truck was already famous for its stamina?

And, of course, you'll want a truck that lists for less than any other of comparable specifications!

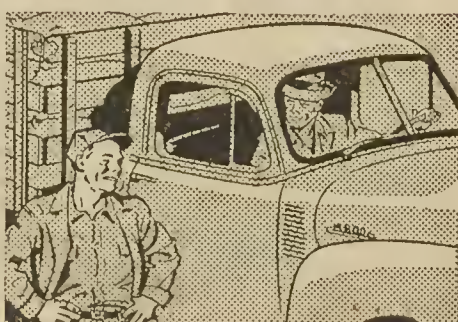
Those are the very reasons why you get more farm work done per dollar with Chevrolet trucks.

Before you decide to buy any truck, get the full story from your Chevrolet dealer. Why not see him now? Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



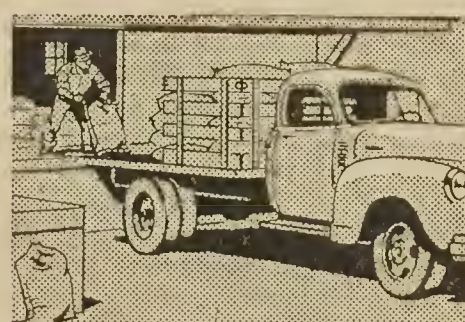
Greater Gasoline Mileage

Heavy-duty Loadmaster engine delivers more power, reduces gas consumption. Thriftmaster engine is also famous for economy.



List for Less

Chevrolet's volume production permits Chevrolet trucks to list for less than any other trucks comparable in size and capacity.



Lower Upkeep Costs

Valve-in-Head engine design means extra gas and oil economy. Rugged strength of all units assures low-cost upkeep.

**MORE CHEVROLET
TRUCKS IN USE
THAN ANY OTHER MAKE!**





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Too Many "Cooks" BRING CONFUSION TO CONSERVATION

By Rodney Fellows*

ONCE upon a time," is the way all good fairy stories start. Unfortunately this is not a fairy story. There was a time in the not too distant past, when the objective of everyone was to get all he could out of our resources, with no thought for the future. Then a few people started talking about "conserving our natural resources." This idea took root and has grown until today almost everyone is in favor of conservation, just as almost everyone is against sin. But like sin, there are as many different conceptions of conservation as there are people voicing them.

With people conservation-minded, government—local, state and federal—did something about it, until today it is unbelievable how many government bureaus, agencies, and commissions, are bent on helping the public do something about the conservation problem. Each group is zealous to see that the right person is kept informed of the good his organization is doing so that the next time appropriations are made an increase will be

*Rodney Fellows, the author of this article, worked as District Conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service for many years. On August 1, 1952, he resigned, primarily because he did not approve of some of the policies of the Production and Marketing Administration which he was required to administer. Together with a partner he organized the National Farm Consulting Service which is set up to advise on conservation and other farm problems on a fee basis. In discussing the change he made this comment: "I find it extremely refreshing to be my own boss. I can do what I choose, think what I please, and express my convictions without reservations."

forthcoming for them so that more people can be employed to do a better job of conservation. Sounds fantastic, doesn't it? But it's true.

A farmer must deal with too many agencies when he wants to do something about the wise use of his soil and water resources, which to me is what conservation means. If he lives in New York State, here are the eight federal, state, and local agencies that he may have to contact to get the answer to his problem.

1. Extension Service
2. Soil Conservation District
3. S.C.S. Technician
4. Production and Marketing Administration
5. District Forester
6. State Conservation Department
7. Tree planting service
8. Fish and Wild Life Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior

Let's assume that you have an average farm, and that you decide you want to use each acre of land to the best possible advantage not only for today, but for your grandson as well.

First, go to the Extension Service—County Agent to most of you. He will explain the basic principles involved and tell you that you will have to sign an agreement with your

Farming on the contour definitely increases crop production by preventing a rapid run-off of water. Is there a good reason why farmers should not pay for this and other good conservation practices?

Soil Conservation District. For your convenience he has a form on hand that you can fill out and sign. He will also see that this is delivered to your Soil Conservation District.

The District, depending on local policy, will O.K. this agreement and probably turn it over to the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture so they can give you the technical help you want in planning and establishing conservation practices. The District will also tell you that they own equipment you can rent to do the work, and that they can help you get trees, plant them, get fish for your pond and a few other little things.

The Soil Conservation Service technician will be the one with whom you will have most of your dealings. But if you want to get payment for putting in tile drain to increase your yields and to make your fields easier to work, you will have to sign up with the Production and Marketing Administration and have both the SCS and the PMA give prior approval before the job is started in order to be eligible for payment. Then the job has to be done by PMA standards which the SCS has to see are carried out, for the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) has to certify that the job meets the standards before the Production and Marketing Administration (PMA) will, make the payment.

Simple, isn't it? Now you also have a woods, and a steep pasture that you want to reforest. The SCS man will tell you that your woods has some saw timber in it that ought to come out. So you ask him to help you mark it. Well, he could help you, but you really ought to get the District Forester of the State Conservation Department to do that. When you ask where to contact the District Forester you find

(Continued on Page 11)



A farm pond has many advantages including water for stock, fire protection, and recreation.

Over two Billion Eggs a year are produced on G.L.F. Mashes...



IN its 30 years of providing laying mash, G.L.F. has learned a lot about what poultrymen need...and expect...from a mash. As a result, G.L.F. Laying Mash is used on some 100,000 farms, for reasons that pretty much boil down to these...

Performance ... G.L.F. Laying Mash contains the nutrients that help a flock of hens lay a lot of eggs... and keep healthy as well. Changes are made in this mash with the open formula *only* when new, reliable knowledge shows it can be improved.

Low Cost ... The combination of volume purchasing of quality ingredients... plus mixing with efficient machinery... and a handy distribution system results in a low feed cost per dozen eggs when G.L.F. Laying Mash is fed.

Feeds That Fit ... With its complete feed service, G.L.F. provides mashes to fit every poultry operation. This means G.L.F. Laying Mash is also available in pellet form for increasing feed consumption... an All Mash Laying Ration is available for use with automatic feeders... and a Layer Mixing Mash is provided for local mixing with home-grown grains.

Because it is formulated to the needs of the hen, G.L.F. Laying Mash is a profitable mash for every flock—large or small. This was clearly proved last year when G.L.F. mashes were fed to produce over two billion eggs... more than a third of *all* the eggs produced in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. Laying Mash



This large pick-up truck has an electric pump in the rear which draws the milk from the tank cooler through a connecting hose to the tank on the truck.

Handling Milk Without Cans

By ALBERT T. LLOYD, Chatham, New York

Farm Service Representative, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation

DAIRY farmers in our area are viewing favorably a rapidly growing new method of handling milk. The ten gallon milk can may soon be as scarce as the old oil lamp.

The new process is simplicity itself. The milk is piped or poured into a stainless steel cooling tank located in the milk house and varying in size from 20 to 50 can capacity. The walls of the tanks are lined with refrigerant coils, cooling the milk almost immediately as it enters the tank, and then holding the milk at the proper temperature until the tank truck arrives.

The economics of a new venture is usually the reason for its widespread adoption. This is fast becoming the case with bulk milk handling or tank



Truck operator rinsing the tank cooler out with cold water immediately after the milk has been drawn out.

pick-up just as it has been with the general acceptance of rural electrification. Today farming is a highly specialized business in which margins must be studied. The thought uppermost in mind is always increased production with higher quality output.

Bulk milk handling has already proved its worth and shows promise of revolutionizing the handling of milk. It is definitely the answer to better quality and greater production.

Since more and more farmers are rapidly following this trend, electricity will necessarily play a more extensive role in the milk house. In addition to a tank cooling system, greater amounts of hot and cold running water under

pressure will be required. The need for protection from freezing and comfort heating in the milk house will become essential. So far-reaching in fact are the potentialities of this new method that it will no doubt revolutionize the milk industry.

When the milk truck arrives at the farm, the operator of the truck first measures the milk in the tank, then turns on the agitator in the cooling tank for about three minutes to insure the best butterfat test. He then leaves a test sample with the farmer. An accurate measure of the amount of milk in the tank is taken by means of a stainless steel rod which was calibrated at the time the tank was installed. The milk is then pumped into the tank truck by means of an electric motor located in the truck. Thus the complete process is handled directly at the farm, saving handling and hauling costs.

Let us consider a recent study made by the Northern Columbia County dairymen in the vicinity of Chatham, New York, which resulted in an agreement of about fifteen farmers to install tank cooling for bulk handling of milk. These farmers noted that producers south of them in the vicinity of Copake, Ancramdale and Millerton, who had earlier experience in the tank pick-up method, were receiving at one point a \$.36 increase a cwt. over producers in the Chatham area. This stimulated an interest in bringing bulk milk handling to their locality.

The following consideration (in table below) of cost and return, based on different milk production, is quoted from their figures to show the additional return and number of months it would take to pay for a tank. This additional return should continue for a long time after the cooling tank is paid for. Moreover, besides the obvious monetary savings, there are many other outstanding advantages.

This method has disposed of another backbreaking chore by eliminating the lifting of heavy milk cans in and out of the conventional wet-type cooler, with icy cold water often dripping on clothes and milk house floor. Spilling and waste of milk is reduced to a minimum as compared to plant de-

livery where the farmer has no supervision over the transfer of his milk. Bacteria count has been cut considerably because of the rapid cooling process and apparent sanitary method by which the milk is handled. The general appearance of the milk house is improved and, with the necessary hot and cold water under pressure, it is easier to keep clean. The maintenance and replacement of milk cans is another item that has been disposed of and this also adds to savings. Although the tank type cooler has a higher horsepower requirement, the operating cost is no more than that of the conventional type cooler.

In the Chatham area some farmers have further increased savings by installing time-controlled automatic elec-



Measuring the contents of the cooling tank before the milk is pumped into the tank truck.

tric water heaters, of sufficient storage capacity to take advantage of existing off-peak rate provisions. Other equipment used during this off-peak

period, of course, gains the advantage of the lower rate.

In Copake Falls the Sydney Quinby farm is equipped with a milking parlor and milk pipe line which is connected to the cooling tank. Mr. Ralph Cooley of Ghent, has recently installed in his new stanchion barn a glass pipe milk line which otherwise is connected to the tank cooler and milk is pumped from cow to tank without being exposed to the air at any time. It is anticipated that one man will be able to milk fifty cows in one and one-half hours. The Quinby and Cooley installations require no milk carrying; the cow is the only carrier—and there are no milk pails to wash.

Progress has again left its imprint. To the modern farmer who depends al-



A sample of the milk is left with the farmer so that he may test the butterfat content himself.

most entirely on electricity to fulfill so many tasks efficiently, progress—in the form of newer methods—and electrification have become synonymous. This also means more and more responsibility by electric utilities to maintain continuous dependable service to the farm.

The article on this page originally appeared in "Farm Electrification" and is reprinted with permission.

— A.A. —

DETERGENTS

In North Dakota, colleges advise dairymen to test detergents in order to get one that will work well with the water on the farm. Here is the test:

1. Use a separate clean glass for each cleaner. Fill $\frac{2}{3}$ full of lukewarm water.
 2. Mix $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of cleaner in each glass.
 3. Let each glass stand and look for clean solution beneath the foam.
 4. Drop in a piece of cotton and note in which glass it sinks first.
 5. Put in a few drops of oil, shake and pour out.
- Check which glasses rinse clean.

The cleaner with the clearest solution, in which the cotton sinks the quickest and the glass rinses the cleanest, is best for your water supply.

Milk Production Daily	Pounds Yearly	25c per cwt add'l return	20c per cwt saving on hauling*	New Cold Wall Tank Investment	Time to Recover Cost	
					25c per cwt Additional	45c per cwt Additional
15 Cans	432,000	\$1080	\$ 864	\$2200 (20 Can)	25 Mos.	14 Mos.
20 "	576,000	1440	1152	2500 (30 Can)	21 "	12 "
25 "	720,000	1800	1440	2800 (40 Can)	19 "	11 "
30 "	864,000	2160	1728	3300 (50 Can)	19 "	10 "

* Hauling cost savings as reported are peculiar to the Chatham, New York area and are not a general condition.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

THE FOURTH OF JULY

WHEN I was a boy there were only four holidays in the year to which much attention was paid—Thanksgiving, Christmas, Decoration Day, and the Fourth of July. Now there are many holidays and so called “weeks,” and it seems to me that with the increase in numbers there has been a decrease, so to speak, in the quality, or at least a getting away from the original fine significance for which the holidays were created.

Today, for example, I wonder how many think of the Fourth of July in terms of the principles of liberty for which it was established. Properly to remember those principles we should think back to the dark days of 1776, when the War of the Revolution seemed to be hopelessly lost for the Americans. Licked by the British in almost every battle, with their homes on the frontier going up in flames and their loved ones massacred by Indians, with thousands of Tories around them, the patriots still refused to be discouraged. Instead, they met, wrote and signed one of the great documents of history, the Declaration of Independence.

After stating their reasons for the Declaration, the beginning of the last paragraph reads:

“We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intention, do in the name and by authority of the good people of these colonies solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are and of a right ought to be free and independent states.”

To that document the great men of their times proudly and courageously set their names. In remembrance and appreciation of what our fathers gave us, won't you find a history book, look up, and read aloud to your family the Declaration of Independence? Won't you also resolve with Abraham Lincoln that you will do your full share to see “that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

FIRST PEAS JUNE 17

LAST night, June 17, we had our first mess of peas. We had thought we did well last year with peas on June 24, and we felt sure that with the Thomas Laxtons, which are not an early variety for our latitude, we would be still later this season.

Our difficulty in growing peas is not in getting a good early crop but in beating the birds and woodchucks to them.

I wonder how many of you beat us in a latitude comparable to ours, which is around 1200 feet above sea level and in the Tompkins County, New York, latitude?

HOW TO GET A DOCTOR

THERE are probably enough doctors in the United States. The trouble is they are not equally distributed, with the result that there are farming communities badly in need of good medical services.

The community of Burdett, New York, is without a doctor, but, as the Yankees used to say, they are “taking steps” to get one. The Burdett Grange Community Service Project Committee is working to get an up-and-coming young doctor into the community and give him

By E. R. Eastman

the proper kind of support after he gets there.

Miss Blanche Armstrong, Cornell health specialist, commenting on the need of better medical service in rural areas, says that many communities have gotten together to secure a doctor. Miss Armstrong tells of a young doctor who settled in a small Virginia town with community backing. He has established a clinic for the benefit of the rural people, serves a large rural area, and has an income just as good as some of the big city doctors.

Incidentally, if any competent young doctor who sees this is interested, I suggest that he write to Mrs. Paul Robbins of Burdett, New York. Mrs. Robbins is chairman of the Grange committee which has the job of finding a doctor.

CONGRATULATIONS

WE HAVE come to the time of year again when thousands of American young men and women, more of them than ever, have been graduated from school and college. Congratulations to these young men and women and to their parents, teachers and the taxpayers who made their achievement possible.

How well this crossroads in their lives is named “Commencement,” for of course the completion of high school or of college is not an end; it is only a beginning. Charles Kettering, famous scientist and industrial leader, tore up his diploma when he was graduated from college because he didn't want anyone to think that he had finished anything. How true it is that when any person, young or old, begins to think that he has all the answers, at that moment he ceases to be of much value to himself or to anyone else.

Because these are dark times, some men are pessimistic. They tell young people that the world is going to the bow-wows and that man will use all of his marvelous inventions to blow up the world. I don't believe it, and the chief reason for my optimism is the young people themselves. Of course they are going out into a tough world. But so did every generation before them. Present-day young folks are better trained to meet their problems than any people have ever been before. Marvelous as have been all of the material things that we of my generation have seen come to pass in the last fifty years, they will not compare with what today's graduates will live to see. I have faith enough in our young people to believe that they will do a better job than we have done in keeping spiritual progress, the finer things of life, fully abreast of all the marvelous gadgets that will be invented and used in their lifetime.

SWEAT IT OUT OR ELSE

IN VISITING the other night with a friend who is a potato grower, I was disturbed to hear him say that he was sure we would soon see rigid crop controls on many if not all of our products. This friend stated emphatically that he is against controls and always has been, that they are the quickest way for Americans to lose their freedom. Then he added:

“The pressures on the government for controls are growing tremendous. Politicians and many

groups of farmers are demanding parity and high price supports guaranteed for farm products. What many don't realize,” continued my friend, “is that you cannot have guaranteed prices without rigid controls. You know how bad the potato market is now. Let the government let us alone and we'll sweat it out and reduce our acreage to what the consumer will buy. My own case is typical. I would have cut my own acreage in half this year, but I didn't because I am convinced that controls are coming back and my future acreage may then be determined by government on what my acreage is this year.”

Tired and sick of socialism with its consequent loss of liberties, the American people put in a new administration last fall. Then many of them went home and forgot about it!

As a result of wrong government policies, farm prices were going down months before the new administration took office. Before the President, Secretary of Agriculture Benson, and their associates could do anything about it, politicians and many farm groups began to bring terrific pressure on the government to return to the bad old ways of socialism.

“Oh, yes, we were ready to make sacrifices—but let the other fellow do it!”

I don't want to be over-pessimistic, but unless the American people, including the farmers, are willing to make some of the sacrifices themselves, like those our fathers made for the basic principles that made this country great, we face eventual complete regimentation. Too late smart, we may wake up some day to realize that for temporary, questionable gain we traded something very precious. Are we willing to fight and if necessary sacrifice as our fathers did?

NO HAPPINESS IN IT

IN A visit with a banker friend of mine recently we both agreed that one of the most dangerous situations in America today from an economic standpoint is the large amount of installment buying. Urged and encouraged by almost every business, young couples — and old ones, too, for that matter—commit themselves to buying everything under the sun on the installment plan, and then struggle all of the time to meet the payments.

There is no happiness in that kind of life. We agreed that with a few exceptions, if you cannot pay cash you'd better go without. Don't think, either, that you are receiving any favor when urged to buy on the installment plan. You are really paying a heavy premium.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

AN AUCTIONEER had a decrepit old cow on the block. Looking over his crowd he saw a rather gawky and apparently “green-looking” young man. Directing his remarks to him the auctioneer said:

“Young man, you seem to be interested. Take a good look at this cow. Tell you what I'm going to do. Contrary to usual custom, I'm going to take just one bid. If you're interested, I'll sacrifice this cow to you for \$100.”

The boy began to laugh.

“Is that thing alive?” he asked. “If it is I might pay \$10 for it as a breathing antique.”

“Done, my boy,” the auctioneer promptly replied. “I'm not the kind of a man to let \$90 stand in the way of a trade. The cows is yours!”

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROP PROSPECTS: The season has progressed far enough to indicate the possibility of another year of bumper crops. The southeast is the only real dry spot in the country. Following is gleaned from Federal and State Crop Reports:

MILK: Total U. S. milk production for '53 may reach 120 billion pounds, 5 billion above '52. The increase from January to June was 3 billion pounds above the same period last year.

In New England on June 1, milk production per cow was 3% above last year and 13% above the June 1, 1942 to '51 average.

President Eisenhower has proclaimed import quotas on dairy products at a figure below 1952. According to the National Milk Producers Federation, imports (on a whole milk basis) will be 375 million pounds lower, or enough to make about 20 million pounds of butter—1½% of our butter supply.

GRASS: On June 1, pasture conditions were good to excellent in the Northeast but for the country as a whole, it averaged 85% of normal compared to 88% a year ago. Indications also are for a good hay crop, especially in the Northeast.

WHEAT: The June 1 winter wheat forecast is for 769,884,000 bushels, down from last year's figure of 1,052,801,000, but 40,000,000 bushels above the May 1 estimate. The spring wheat forecast is 362,616,000, way up from last year's yield of 238,646,000 bushels. Together with carryover, prospective supply will force growers to vote on acreage control. (See page 22).

FRUIT: Nationally, the production of apples, peaches, and apricots is predicted as a little larger than last year, but below average. Pear production is above last year and about average, grape crop smaller than last year, sweet cherries about the same as '52, sour cherries larger than '52.

In New York, weather has made disease and insect control difficult. June 1 condition of apples in all New York areas was estimated as 67% of normal as compared to 69% last year and 82% two years ago. New York peach prospects are relatively favorable with forecast of 1,309,000 bushels, about the same as last year.

In New Jersey, peach crop is predicted at 50% better than last year and slightly above average. New England, peach crop condition is above average and New England apple production is expected to be much higher than last year's small crop.

VEGETABLES: May rainfall in New York State was about 50% above normal. Long Island early cabbage promises above average yields; Virginia cabbage crop estimate is 47% above last year.

In New Jersey and Connecticut the late spring lettuce crop is estimated at 20% higher than last year, mostly due to better yields. Total summer lettuce acreage in California is down 15% from last year.

Downward trend in New York acreage of market peas continues with acreage estimated at 12% below '52 but with higher yield due to better weather.

POTATOES: Most growers agree that too many potatoes will be grown this summer. See editorial "Sweat it Out or Else" on the opposite page for one reason.

The production of early spring potatoes (largely in Florida) is 13% above last year and 68% above the 10-year average. The late spring crop on which harvest started in early June is estimated at 29% above last year and 24% above 10-year average. Production for the summer crop is estimated at 44% above last year and 25% below the 10-year average.

GRAVY: In 1954, soil conservation payments will be cut. U. S. Department of Agriculture asked for \$140 million but House approved \$195 million. The ceiling on the amount to go to any one farmer will be reduced from \$2,500 to \$1,000. It is a strange happening to have Congress insist on giving an agency more money than it asked for.—Hugh Cosline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



'W AY back when I was just a lad a-workin' for Mirandy's dad, a hired man was seen, not heard; he added "sir" to ev'ry word, thus showing def'rence to the sage who ran the place and paid his wage. 'Twas so with ev'ry hand, by gee, including those who, unlike me, had sense enough to skip the sort of problems caused by paying court to fav'rite daughter of a boss who counted time thus spent a loss. In those days you just didn't sass a member of the hiring class, unless you did it on the day you planned to quit him anyway.

How times have changed the last few years! It's now the boss who has the fears that if he doesn't talk just so his hand might get upset and go. For instance, I don't dare suggest that my man's way is not the best, 'cause he considers it a slur and quickly ruffles up his fur. He sticks a finger in my face and tells me he will

run this place on orders, maybe, from my wife but not from me, not on his life. He rants and raves and all the while I can't do anything but smile; if that guy ever quits, that's when I'll have to go to work again.

WIN \$300.00 IN U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

Special Regional BLUSALT SLOGAN CONTEST

For New York State Farmers

Simply Write a Slogan for STERLING BLUSALT
—in 8 words or less.

8 CHANCES TO WIN!

1st Prize — \$300.00 in U. S. Savings Bonds

2nd Prize— 100.00 " " " "

3rd Prize— 50.00 " " " "

4th through 8th Prize— 25.00 " " " "

It's Easy! It's Fun! Today's wise farm folks know how important proper amounts of salt and trace minerals are to farm animals, so it's simple—it's easy—to think up a slogan for famous STERLING Trace-Mineral BLUSALT.

For example — "INSURE YOUR LIVESTOCK WITH STERLING BLUSALT," or "BIGGER AND BETTER FARM ANIMALS WITH STERLING BLUSALT." You'll think of many better ones right away. Send as many as you wish.

How BLUSALT Helps Livestock

Certain minerals, so vital in trace amounts for healthy, productive farm animals, are often lacking in local feed supplies. STERLING Trace-Mineral BLUSALT combines salt with these important trace minerals:

Cobalt—essential for Vitamin B₁₂ to guard against loss of appetite and permit maximum body gains.

Iodine—to help prevent simple goiter.

Manganese—necessary for successful growth, reproduction, lactation and bone development.

Iron—essential as part of hemoglobin to every organ and tissue of the body.

Copper—necessary with iron for hemoglobin formation.

Zinc—the mineral that helps in producing growth . . . and also a part of enzymes.

STERLING Trace-Mineral BLUSALT should be kept before farm animals at all times and mixed with feed according to directions on the bag.

HERE ARE THE SIMPLE RULES

1. On a slip of paper write a slogan for STERLING Trace-Mineral BLUSALT in 8 words or less . . . write as many as you like. Be sure to include your name and address.

2. Cut out the word "BLUSALT" from a 100-lb. bag of STERLING Trace-Mineral BLUSALT. Enclose it in an envelope together with your slogan slip (one "BLUSALT" with each slogan).

3. Mail to: Blusalt Slogan Contest
International Salt Co., Inc.
Scranton 2, Pa.

4. All entries must be postmarked before midnight, July 31, 1953.

5. Each entry will be judged on the catchiness of the slogan and the thought it gets across about Blusalt. Judges' decisions will be final. In case of ties, duplicate awards will be made. All entries become the property of the International Salt Company, Inc., for any and all purposes.

6. Any farm owner or any person living or working on a farm in New York State may enter and compete for the prizes. This contest is subject to all federal and state regulations.

7. Winners will be notified approximately one month after contest closes. List sent on request.

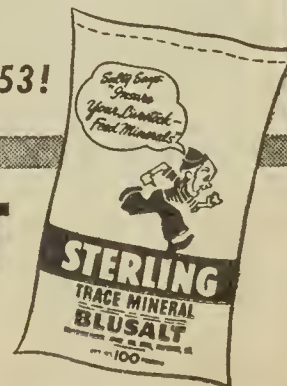
Special Prize for Feed Dealers!

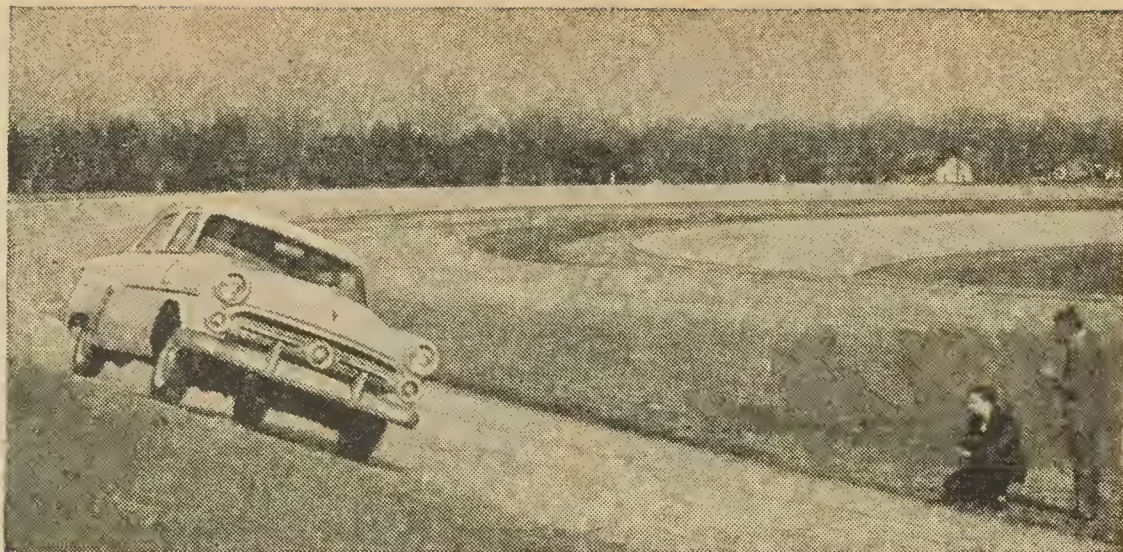
A special prize of a \$100.00 U. S. Savings Bond will be awarded to the feed dealer submitting photograph or snapshot of display featuring this contest which shall be considered best by the contest judges. Such photographs or snapshots to be mailed to Blusalt Slogan Contest, International Salt Co., Inc., Scranton 2, Pa., not later than July 31, 1953.

ENTER NOW—CONTEST CLOSES JULY 31, 1953!

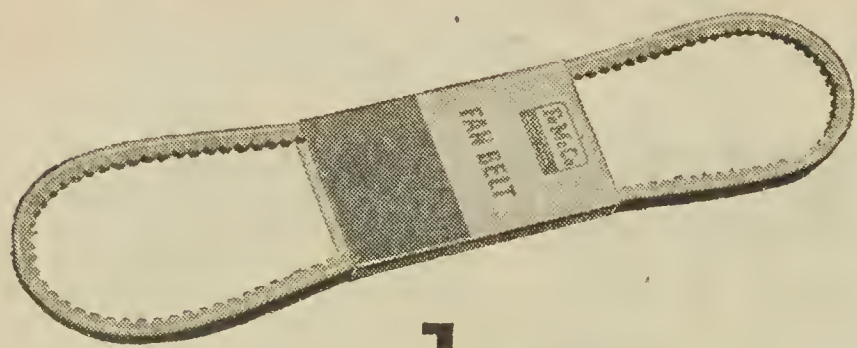
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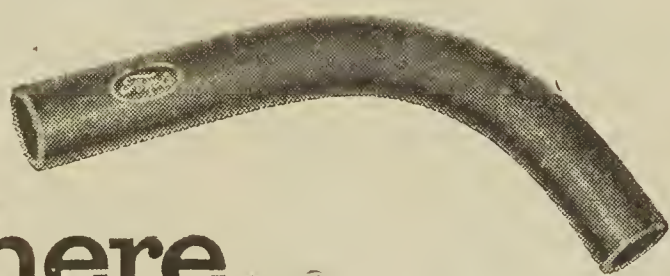


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here...

The quality of materials, the dimensions, the workmanship in Genuine Ford fan and generator belts all were track tested by Ford engineers before approval for general distribution. They were designed to require less tension, to give full traction with pulley surfaces, to fit precisely, minimizing twist, distortion, and vibration, to resist destructive oil and dirt.



and here...

Genuine Ford radiator hoses, too, were rigidly track tested. They are molded without seams, reinforced with knit rayon, and have a tough Neoprene lining that resists corrosion and tends to cut down chipping and sloughing off, common sources of clogging and breakdown. Ford hoses have the "give" to withstand vibrations, shocks, extreme temperatures... and they resist rust, oil, grease and dirt.

and everywhere

Like Ford belts and hoses, all Genuine Ford Parts are carefully checked and rechecked after punishing track tests before being approved for manufacture. This is your assurance that they're made *right* to fit *right* for quick installation and long life... saving you money on both replacement and repair time.

Insist on these savings

Available at all Ford Dealers and the selected independent garages where you see this sign.



KEEP YOUR FORD ALL FORD



How Much Freedom for TEEN-AGERS?



ON this page you will find the prize-winning letters and others in our latest contest on the subject "How Much Freedom of Action Should Teen-agers Have?"

They Have Common Sense

FIRST PRIZE

IT IS one thing for adults to draw up a neat "code of behavior" for teen-agers. But it is quite another matter to obtain compliance—particularly when there are violent differences of opinion on some points.

No matter how reasonable a rule may be, an adolescent feels that he or she needs to have something to say in making it. Otherwise rules carry with them the idea that parents have 'ganged up' on their offspring.

Teen-agers will readily demonstrate their common sense and responsibility to those who expect them to be sensible and responsible. And why shouldn't they, considering that their innermost drive is to be regarded as mature human beings? For adults to insist that teen-agers act mature and responsible,

How late a teen-ager is to stay out at night generally depends upon the parents' decision, but if they leave it up to the teen-ager, I think he should judge by the time most evening activities are over such as dances, movies, etc. But if they can't judge by that, I would say that they could find out when most other teen-agers have to be home and use that time.

—Laura George, Vega, N. Y.

* * *

EDITOR'S NOTE: It was interesting to find that more letters were received from parents than from teen-agers to whom prizes were offered. Following are a few of those we felt were most interesting.

Reasonable Restrictions

TEEN-AGERS should have enough freedom to allow development of self-reliance, but in such a way that they may not become victims of the many pitfalls so prevalent in the modern age. Parents should be alert without suspicion.

When teen-agers are in a group, they are pretty apt to be safe. If they feel free to have the group in their own homes where there is a victrola, radio or television and refreshments at their disposal, they will find more enjoyment at less risk than auto rides in dark lanes.

Wise understanding and a little forethought on the part of parents would save much heartache and unhappiness.

—Mrs. Edward T. King, R.D. 2, Canojaharie, N. Y.

All They Can Use!

"HOW much freedom should teen-agers have?" We conceive it to be our job to train our two boys who have very different temperaments, to be desirable citizens all along life's way. Living on a farm, they have had their tasks, their possessions—dogs, cats, pigs, calves, etc., their vital interests in the home farm, and their responsibilities from earliest childhood.

As our parents believed in us, so also have we had faith in our two sons. Their freedom has been limited only by the question, "Is it right?" or "Is it the best thing to do?" We have every reason to be proud of their conduct.

Therefore, we believe teen-agers should have as much freedom as they are capable of using. —Mrs. R.L.H., Oneonta, N. Y.

Keeping Promise

CHILDREN should be taught and trained in clean morals, good behavior, and consideration for others, and then when they get into their teens they should be given freedom enough so they will know we parents realize that they are individuals with lives to live.

We cannot live their lives for them, and they want us to trust them to do it themselves. If we show them that we do, most of them will try to live up to our good opinion.

Set a reasonable time for them to get in when they go out at night, and impress upon them the importance of keeping their promises, but don't raise



and then draw up rules for them as though they were immature and irresponsible is a contradiction and an attitude of distrust that the teen-ager recognizes and resents along with the rules.

Parents should certainly have standards for their children to live up to. But as the adolescent passes through various stages of growing responsibility, the standards need continuous revision—mutually arrived at after adequate discussion and with mutual trust.

—Henrietta Josephs, Gardenville, Pa.

Trust Them

SECOND PRIZE

I BELIEVE that if the teen-ager is shown love, respect, and feels he is trusted, he will be able to use his own judgment wisely about what actions to take. If parents constantly nag a teen-ager and try to keep him tied to "Mother's apron strings," he will rebel and become sneaky about doing things, thinking he is missing something.

Therefore, the teen-ager should be allowed to make as many of his own decisions as possible, and be allowed more freedom of action. Not only will he and his parents be happier, but also he will grow up to be a better adult.—Janice Cox, Basking Ridge, N. J.

Be Reasonable

I THINK that teen-agers should be allowed to go out on dates when they can accept responsibility and do it well. Age should not be considered when the teen-ager is to start dating, because some teen-agers at the age of 14 are much more mature than a 16-year-old. If a girl is silly over everything and is never serious, then I don't think she should go out on dates because she may not be able to control her emotions.



the roof too high if they're a little late once in a while.

Discourage blind dating, and urge sons and daughters to bring their friends home. If these young folks get the idea Mom and Dad are really interested—if they see that someone does care, it will have a steadying effect on them.

Our own teen-agers have the privilege of going out three times a week, or they can have their friends here. You might be surprised to learn that about half their company evenings are spent at home. They talk freely with us about where they go and what they do, and if there is something we disapprove of we tell them so, and explain why.

When our oldest girl started going out, her boy friends would drive up and sit blowing the horn for her to come out. We simply wouldn't put up with that. They either came to the house and met us or drove away alone. Today she will tell you that was the wise thing, because she found out that the ones who wouldn't come to the house had a good reason.

But one should never think he can bottle these young folks up and not get in trouble by it. The most glaring cases of teen-agers "going bad" are the ones who were not allowed to go out with people their own age, and I know of several who have come to grief because



of an impossible situation in the home.

Recognizing these facts should teach us not to try to thwart these natural instincts, but only to guide them.

—Carl R. Dieter, Nunda, N. Y.

Playing and Working

I AM a parent, who has raised four boys to the place where now all are married, and we have three grandchildren. The question of freedom never was raised in our family, and I believe the answer to be in the one word "Companionship"—companionship between the parents and children and companionship between the children of one family.

We always worked, played, traveled and studied together; in short spent as much time together as we possibly could, and still do. We knew all of our children's friends, and included them in our activities as often as was possible.

When the boys were old enough to date girls, they always went in a group, partly to simplify transportation, but mostly because they liked being together. Also on some occasions when travel was not quite safe, it increased their safety having two cars traveling together. Where there is real love, there will be joy in companionship, and each will find joy in pleasing the other.

So if a teen-ager feels that he or she should be given more freedom, it should be given with counseling, where needed, and a child who knows he is deeply loved will never want to do that which will grieve his parents.

The following anonymous verse seems to me to sum it all up well:

If there is right in the heart,
There will be beauty in the character.
If there is beauty in the character,
There will be harmony in the home.
If there is harmony in the home,
There will be order in the Nation.
If there is order in the Nation,
There will be Peace in the world.

—(Mrs.) J. N. Platt, Pomfret Center, Conn.

New Study of Milk Shed Problems Under Way...

**Top Officials of U.S. and N.Y. Agricultural
Departments Appoint Committee Headed
by Dr. Everett N. Case of Colgate U.**

● The deadlock which developed at last summer's milk hearings, particularly concerning a Federal marketing order for the Northern New Jersey-New York marketing area is to be re-examined by a committee of northeastern agricultural representatives.

We members of the Dairymen's League congratulate the Federal and State officials for the high caliber of the nine men appointed to the committee. We have special regard for its chairman, Dr. Everett N. Case, President of Colgate University. Every farmer in the Milk Shed appreciates Dr. Case's prior activities in behalf of dairymen and is confident of his fairness, understanding and sympathy for the dairymen's difficulties.

But Is Further Study Needed?

● Day after day throughout long sessions last summer, the problems of the Milk Shed were spelled out in great detail. Competent dairymen and dairy leaders, milk handlers and marketing specialists explored every nook and cranny of the situation. They came up with but one obvious solution: *In short, a comprehensive marketing order to fix minimum producer prices for all milk supplied to the Northern New Jersey-New York area is the simplest, soundest and most logical solution to our immediate problems.*

The Dairymen's League has no objection to any study which will make the obvious more obvious. Or which will acquaint more people with our difficulties. We wholeheartedly commend the committee for its good will and self-sacrifice in making such a study.

But we still ask, is such a study necessary? It can only delay a much-needed remedy. And time, under present market conditions, is vital to our livelihood.

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We challenge you to compare the Rite-Way Swing Milker with any other milker for fast milking and ease of cleaning. See your Rite-Way dealer now for a FREE TRIAL DEMONSTRATION in your barn or write to Dept. L.



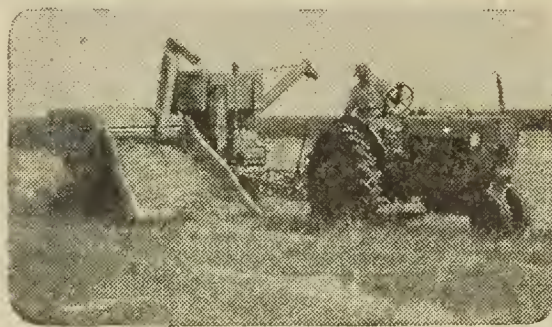
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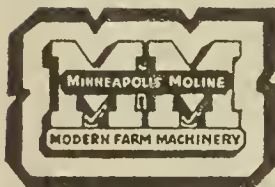
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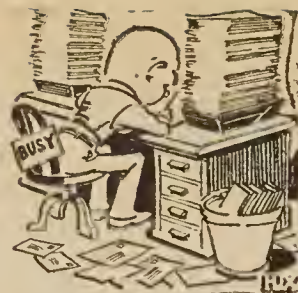
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From the Editor's MAILBAG

IT'S WONDERFUL!

IT WAS very nice of you to explain in the May issue how price supports were started. It is just what we need to know. I'm not in favor of any kind of government aid or government control. Just give farmers a chance to get "out from under" before the "bust."

Let's have enough "money" or credit available to move the goods from producer to consumer! Surplus? There wouldn't be such a word. My Dad was a "free trader." What is wrong about that? Discard all protective tariffs or cover all.

We have always carried on foreign trade. What about tin, copper, burlap, spices, coffee, Australian wool and Egyptian cotton? Why not base world trade on "stuff for stuff" as Stuart Chase proposes?

I don't believe this U.S.A. will make a very good Imperialistic nation. We are too generous with our dollars, and folks, even in Africa, don't like to be in debt.

Wish we could have an "honest dollar." But then, we have so much to be thankful for here on the farm. It's wonderful! — Mrs. Emma Malloy, Oxford, N. Y.

— A.A. —

CULTIVATES TO KILL WEEDS.

IN LISTENING to some arguments on cultivation it seems to me the more weeds and less work a crop has the better some growers like it.

For me, I prefer to have the soil loose in cultivated crops, and free from weeds by cultivating and hoeing instead of by spraying. But I might have to learn the value of spraying crops!

—Edward Thies, Fredonia, N. Y.

— A.A. —

THE NOSE TELLS

I HAVE read many of your Chestnuts and find them amusing.

Here's one you may use but it's the actual truth.

"After resting during the early part of the evening, my wife got up and went into the kitchen to get some facial cream which she had left on the kitchen table. As she knew exactly where it was, she didn't bother to turn on the light but began rubbing the cream under her eyes and over her face.

"Somehow the cream seemed more sticky and heavier than usual to her, and all of a sudden she smelled something which made her gasp. She immediately turned on the light and was aghast to find the toilet cream jar covered and that another jar with the cover off was beside it. It was the jar I had put on the table early in the evening labelled 'limburger cheese.'

—Wm. C. Miller, Frankfort, N. Y.

— A.A. —

COMMON SENSE

YOUR article, "Do It Yourself" is just about what the whole country needs, not only in the dairy business but in any other business. Today we are all dependent too much on the other fellows. If we don't get what we think we should, then we go around hollering but most of us are too lazy to do anything about it. It's mostly just hot air—there are many ways to find out or look it up. We have laws that cover most everything. But how many people really know about them?

If the people would live up to the laws and use more common sense, this world would be a lot better world. We are today in such a mess that we don't know whether we are coming or going, too much selfishness and greed all

around, no matter where you look. If you've got something, the other fellow wants it too. Too many people want to run before they can walk — you find that in all ways of life.

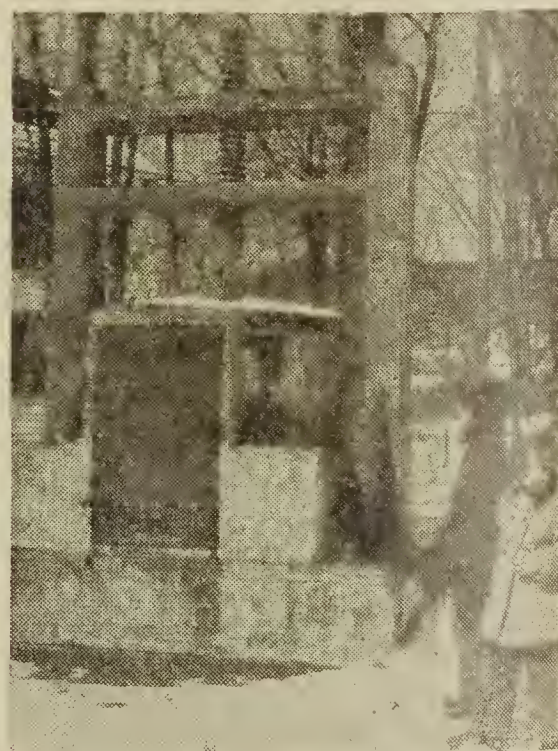
Everybody wants to be protected. The businessmen run to the legislators to protect them from the other fellows or from competition abroad, instead of working out their own problems. There's too much leaning on the government for the same kind of protection. Too many people don't want to solve their own problems, and quite a few of our public officers don't like it when you tell them about their mistakes. I have seen that many a time. Because the people elect them, they don't want to be criticized. I don't like it myself!—W. S., Pennsylvania.

— A.A. —

ANOTHER OLD PUMP

IN the March 7th issue of your paper I saw an article by Lawrence Hanscom Route 1, Oxford, Maine, about his Duro pump. Will say in regard to long service we have a Peters pump made in Kewanee, Ill., that was installed in the basement of our house by my father in 1912 with two steel pressure tanks, one for well water and one for rain water, using the same pump and changing valves. The well water goes to tenant house for bathroom and kitchen as well as our own two bathrooms and kitchen: to barn and pigpen for all stock. The rain water supplies both houses. The pump was operated by gas engine until 1949 when an electric motor was installed. It has never had any new parts except leathers about once a year. I estimate it has pumped at least 3,000,000 gallons of water.

—Curtis C. Murray, R.D. 1, Albion, N.Y.



CHESHIRE CHEESE

AT CHESHIRE in the northwest corner of Massachusetts there is a cider press set up as a monument. The story is that when Thomas Jefferson ran for President, the vote of the Town of Cheshire was unanimous for him.

To celebrate, every farmer in the town gave a day's milk and a huge cheese was made weighing 1235 pounds. It was so large it was necessary to use a cider press to squeeze out the moisture.

The huge cheese was hauled over the mountains to Troy, N. Y. and then taken by boat to Washington. There, in the East Room of the White House, it was presented to the new president at the inauguration ceremonies . . . The press stands at a street intersection and two youngsters look on . . .

—T. H. Townsend, Waterville, N. Y.



BIRTHPLACE of Farm Soil Experts

Indiana farm youths recently had a "field day" in a soil-judging contest. In the process they discovered the underlying reasons why some crops flourish—others fail.

Sponsored by Purdue University and the State Soil Conservation Service, together with one of your Eastern Railroads, the contest ran like this:

Hundreds of vocational agricultural students and 4-H members were organized into teams, four to a team. They judged four Indiana fields in which holes had been dug so profiles of the soils could be analyzed. On a score card each team answered the questions all successful farmers must answer about their respective farm lands, like:

What are the soil's characteristics?

How would you classify the soil's suitability for various crops?

How can this soil be used or treated to get the maximum production?

Tough questions—yes—but the farm youths who came from all over the state had many of the right answers.

Plaques and prizes were awarded the winning teams. Hand-sight levels were given to the 94 team coaches and teachers by the railroad as a small "thank you" for their part in helping to create future soil experts for rural areas. And you can be sure this field-tested method of teaching how to get greater farm production will soon spread to other eastern states.

Your Eastern Railroads are behind many such projects—for the benefit of *all* agriculture.

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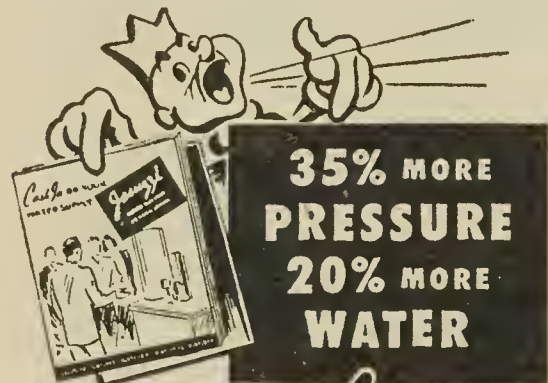
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The Question Box

I understand that garbage must now be cooked before it is fed to pigs in New York State. How can this be done?

The State Law recently passed says that "On and after July 1, 1953, all garbage fed to hogs or poultry that is not produced in your own household must be cooked by being heated to 212° or over for at least 30 minutes. This means that all garbage that you pick up off your own place must be boiled for at least 30 minutes.

There are two methods of cooking garbage in general use. For anyone handling not over 1 or 2 truck loads of garbage a day, an open cooking vat made by cutting some type of a circular tank in two or using say a large stock watering tank but made out of heavy gauge steel over an open fire is satisfactory.

For anyone who is cooking several loads of garbage a day or more, the steam injection method of cooking garbage is probably much more satisfactory. Equipment for cooking by the steam injection method consists of first a boiler or a steam generator and some type of an open vat or tank in which the garbage can be placed. After adding enough water so that it can be seen on top of the garbage, steam is injected into the garbage by the pipe that extends down to the bottom of the tank. It may also be desirable to have one or two distribution pipes connected to the vertical pipe and lying flat on the bottom of the tank. The steam can be produced either by a boiler or by a steam generator, the latter being the type commonly used in garages for cleaning cars and machinery.

It will also be necessary for you to secure a permit for feeding garbage from the Department of Agriculture & Markets in Albany. I suggest that you write immediately for the application in order that you can secure your permit and be all set to get started as soon after July 1 as it is possible for you to do so.

The New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca has a bulletin which they call "Cooking Garbage for Hogs" which they will be glad to send to residents of the State on request.

—Paul Hoff

What are the restrictions on moving farm machinery on New York State Highways?

Any farm machine not wider than 13 feet can be moved on the highway without any red tape from sunrise to sunset. After 10 a. m. on Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays the length of each trip is limited to two miles, and red flags at least 2 feet square are

required at the left side both front and rear of the machine. If you want to move a machine wider than 13 feet you are supposed to get a permit from the District Engineer of the Department of Public Works.

Do you think it worth while to keep a strawberry bed the second year? The one we have is very clean at present, having been covered with sawdust last fall.

I have mixed feelings about keeping a bed a second year. I have experimented quite a bit and I am getting better results than I used to. I think there are few requirements. First, you have got to keep the bed free of weeds and grass the first producing year; second, it is important to thin the bed out thoroughly. If it is a commercial bed, many people plow and harrow a few furrows between each row thus providing fresh ground where new plants can start. In my own case I have just a backyard garden and I cut unwanted plants with a hoe. Because there is less time for runners to form, I leave twice as many as I would have were I setting out a new bed.

Third, it is important to fertilize rather liberally, as soon as you clean out the old bed. I would suggest at least 5 to 10 pounds of a 5-10-5 per 100 square feet.

In my own case I have been renewing a small bed and planting a new one each year so that I have half the bed new and half renewed.

Something new may be in the wind, namely, cutting off all runners and leaving plants for several years; in other words, treating them like perennials. It is stated that they will grow in size and will produce satisfactorily for a number of years.—H.L.C.

What is meant by the term "potential acidity?"

The term is applied to a fertilizer and is expressed as the number of pounds of high grade ground limestone needed to offset the acidifying effect of a ton of the fertilizer being used. A number of fertilizers, for example, sulphate of ammonia, tends to leave the soil more acid. This is nothing against any particular fertilizer, but farmers generally do want to add sufficient lime to overcome this tendency.

We have had some argument as to how much grass silage a cow will eat. I say that a big cow will eat as much as 100 pounds but others say that my figure is way too high.

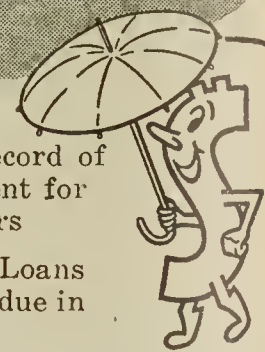
We have heard of cases where a big cow has eaten as much as 120 pounds in a day where no other roughage was fed. However, it is necessary to have silage in front of the cow pretty much of the time if you are going to do that.

I was interested in your comment about sawdust mulch. How thick should the mulch be and how much extra fertilizer should be added when sawdust is used?

Sawdust tends to keep the soil cool, therefore, on heat-loving crops it is a good idea to delay its use until the crop gets a good start. About an inch of sawdust is recommended, but you will need more to smother weeds such as quack grass.

You can plow under an inch of sawdust for several years in succession without doing any harm, but if you put larger amounts on small areas (for example, to smother quack grass) you can scrape up and recover part of it to be used for mulch another year.

Use ½ to 2 pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer for each bushel of sawdust. Also, watch your crops and if they look a little yellow, use some more nitrogen.

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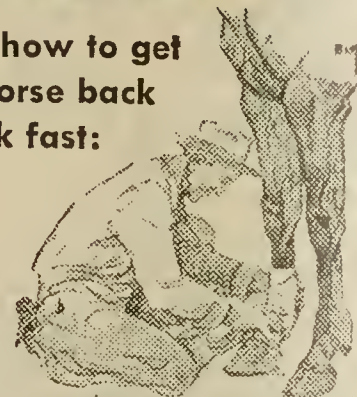
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ABSORBINE

Too Many "Cooks" Bring Confusion to Conservation

(Continued from Page 1)

that his office may be in the next town or in one that is a hundred miles away. It can't be too close, for there are only fifteen of them in the State.

The SCS man will tell you that the District has a cooperative agreement with the District Forester and that he will see that he is told of your interest in a woodland management program.

The SCS man will also acquaint you with the fact that to get trees to reforest the hillside you can have some free from the District (which has them given to them by SCS); purchase them from the State Conservation Department; or you can sign up with the District Forester (which you will have to do if you want help with your woodland management) and he will furnish a certain number of free trees.

Merry-Go-Round

Now that you have your trees, you will learn that the District has a tree-planting service. This may be local Boy Scouts, FFA boys, 4-H Club members, highway crews, or a private contractor. If you qualify you can take advantage of 48D funds. This is money raised by Federal taxes on guns and ammunition and used to improve hunting and fishing. It is turned over to the Department of Interior which in turn turns it over to the State Conservation Department, Division of Fish and Game.

This is the same group you will have to contact if you want technical help in building a wild-life marsh. As you would not suspect, their offices are in a different town from that of the District Forester as they serve different territories. Of course, the SCS man will inform you that the District has a working agreement with these people, and he will see that they know of your interest in reforesting and a wild-life marsh. If you ask about fish for your pond, you will find that they come from the U. S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wild Life Service, after the application has been approved by the State Conservation Department in Albany.

Flood Control

Are you thoroughly confused? If not, what about the army engineers and their big dams for flood control? It would seem that the place to start flood control (or better yet, flood prevention) is right where each drop of water falls, not after it has collected into a flood. The army engineers give the impression that what's needed for flood control are big dams built about the cities. (The dams always seem to take the best agricultural land in the area). These dams do not prevent floods, they simply help control them after they are started. As for conservation, they make no contribution to it.

Actually if there is less confusion than seems natural, it's only because the representatives of the various agencies who deal with the farmer have worked out ways of cooperation to get the job done. Farmers on Boards of Directors of Soil Conservation Districts, Farm Bureau Executive Committees and Forest Practice Boards have insisted on it. After all, these programs all come down to the land and the people on it. It is the people who count and make the program of wise land and water use succeed or fail.

But in spite of all the hard work of the men representing the agencies in the field, there is a lot of wasted time, money, and man power. The men recognize this and it discourages many a good man who moves on to some other field of activity where his efforts bring more results. This is not a healthy situation because all the resources we

have of money, time, and man power are needed to get this conservation job done.

Here are a few suggestions that, if put into effect, would, in my opinion, result in more conservation on the land and that, after all, is the only place it does any good.

Nine Suggestions

① Determine what conservation practices should be of public concern and what ones the farmer should and would do for himself as a good farmer. This would do away with subsidies for lime, superphosphate, strips, diversion and tile drain as well as take away the technical help for laying out contours and drains. Public resources could then be used on such practices as stream bank erosion control, small upstream flood control dams and wild life marshes. These few serve to illustrate what I have in mind.

② Have one agency responsible for all educational and informational activities of the agricultural program for it should be just one program. This would be for local, state and federal agencies.

③ Have one Federal Agency to administer the national conservation program.

④ One State Agency should administer the programs of the state dealing with conservation. If each did not have a representative in each county, they could have one office serving several counties.

⑤ We need a clean-cut policy on what are state responsibilities and what are federal responsibilities in the conservation field.

⑥ A local group, such as the Directors of a Soil Conservation District, that has been set up by law, but which is independent of the federal and state agencies working with them, should direct the federal and state programs at the local level.

⑦ A realization on everyone's part that people make changes slowly; that a sound conservation program must rest on informed farmers waiting to do something about it is important. Federal and state active agencies (my 3rd and 4th points) should not push programs until the local leadership demands it (my 6th point).

⑧ A flood control program should be based on land treatment, with big dams used only as a last resort. Money should be made available for upstream flood control work in larger amounts than at present.

⑨ Let's have appropriations for the operation of Federal-State agencies, some other way than on a year to year basis. It should be possible to plan more than twelve months ahead.

Neither should the agencies consider it a sin if they do not spend all their money in any one year, nor should they be penalized when they ask for a new appropriation, because they did not spend all that was given them the last time.

How can all these suggestions be carried out? Only by the people living in the county, because all of us have a stake in what happens to the land. We need to know the facts and to work to get the necessary changes made. One of the biggest of these necessary changes is to have people look to themselves for help; not to the government.



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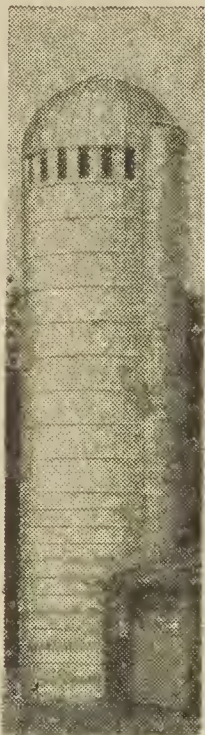
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Summer Poultry House Ventilation is Important

By L. M. HURD

PROPER ventilation of the house occupied by laying hens or growing chickens during the summer is just as important as protection against extreme cold in winter. We know what happens in winter during cold snaps when a poultry house is poorly ventilated. The whole interior is covered with beads of moisture or frost, and the litter becomes wet. This creates a situation, when the temperature in the pen is below freezing, which is extremely uncomfortable for the hens.

Records of food consumption show that the hens cut down on their eating under such conditions; and this, in turn, reduces egg production. If not corrected, it may result in a serious slump in egg production and a general molt which will last for some time.

Similarly, when laying hens are uncomfortable in summer, due to high temperature and lack of ventilation, egg production drops.

How Weather Hurts Production

A few years ago investigators at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station watched the way flocks of White Leghorns and Rhode Island Red hens produced during extremes of weather throughout the year. They found that during periods of exceptionally high temperature (90 degrees or more) production of the flocks decreased 5 to 20 per cent, the birds consumed 12 per cent less feed, and the average size of the eggs decreased 15 to 20 per cent.

When the investigators placed 38 laying hens in batteries in a brooder house and raised the temperature artificially from 76 to 92 degrees in a few hours, two of the hens died the following day, apparently from the sudden rise in temperature. It is obvious from this that chickens have great difficulty in adjusting themselves to such rapid changes in temperature; and the effect of such changes is a serious menace to their health as well as to egg production.

A situation similar to the experiment mentioned above occurred during a hot spell a few years ago and caused the death of many birds throughout the State. It may happen again this summer if there is a sudden change to very warm weather for a day or two.

All this points to the necessity of managing the ventilation of the house in such a way during the summer as to keep the temperature as low and as uniform as possible. Many poultry keepers find that insulation helps to keep a poultry house cooler in summer.

A comparison of temperatures between a house insulated with shavings throughout and an uninsulated one was made on the Cornell Experiment Farm one very hot day. The insulated house was from 2 to 6 degrees cooler inside than outside. Actually many houses are much hotter on the inside than outside because the owner has not taken the trouble to open the ventilators and windows sufficiently.

Every poultry house should be provided with extra outlets at the highest point in the ceiling, roof, or front near the roof, to let the warm air out, and additional openings nearer the floor for cooler air to enter.

Beginning about May or June, when weather conditions warrant it, the front windows should be taken out and all ventilators opened. A fan is not much help when the windows are open, but it does stir up the air. Later, when the weather is still warmer, the rear windows and ventilators should be opened to give cross-draft and a more rapid change of air. When this is done, the birds seem much more comfortable.

During extremely hot spells, loss from heat prostration can be prevented by sprinkling the roof on the outside and the ceiling and inside walls with a hose every two hours during the day. When this was done one very hot summer day on the Cornell Experiment Farm it reduced the temperature in the pen 13 degrees immediately. An electric fan on the floor in an open door of the pen on the same day lowered the temperature only one or two degrees, but the hens seemed more comfortable and gathered in the draft of the fan. It is not advisable to sprinkle prostrated hens with water as this seems to increase the mortality.

Wet mashers should be provided on very hot days to help to maintain the proper intake of feed and to furnish extra water. It is important to provide plenty of cool, fresh water at well temperature; and the supply should be replaced at least three or four times a day. Care must be taken also at such times to have ample circulation of air in the nest compartments to prevent birds from being prostrated on the nests.

Although there are only a few days during the summer when losses from heat prostration are likely to be heavy, it is good business to be prepared for hot weather. The worst conditions are a 90 to 95° temperature, high humidity and little air movement.

— A. A. —

HANDY LITTER STIRRER

TED WETHERBEE, U.V.M. poultry farm, killed two birds with one stone by making some minor alterations on a wheelbarrow sprayer. He put a seasonal piece of equipment to work the year 'round and reduced the time and labor in stirring litter.

The wheelbarrow sprayer is used on range in spraying the shelters and in



wheel and handle bars. Two teeth from a spring tooth harrow were bent to the desired curve and welded to a cross plate which was bolted to the bars of the wheelbarrow. The "teeth" were placed 12" apart, which seems to move all the litter and yet prevents a build-up of litter in front of the teeth.

Ted emphasizes that the height of the handles, when in operation, is important in making pushing easier. The height of the handles will depend upon the arms' length of the operator and depth of litter. Ted figured on an average litter depth of eight inches. To bolt the teeth at the desired depth, he put the wheel on an 8-inch block and held the handles at arms' length (arms at sides). Then the cross bar and teeth were bolted to the handle bars so that the points just touched the floor. Thus, when stirring at 8-inch litter depth, the wheel runs on top of the litter, the teeth at the bottom of the litter, and the handles at convenient arm height.

Ted stirs each pen an average of once a week. We have six pens which means "a pen a day." The large pens, 30x40, will require about ten minutes each. Unless the top litter is exceptionally moist, one direction stirring is all that is needed. When the litter is in bad shape, the stirring is done in a criss-cross manner which requires twice as long. This was done only once this past winter. Therefore, less than an hour a week has been spent on litter conditioning. In the spring and summer, when litter stirring is unnecessary, the litter stirrer is "reconverted" to a wheelbarrow sprayer.

—H. C. Whelden, Jr.

— A. A. —

CROSSBREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

By L. M. HURD

IT IS generally believed by poultrymen that the sex-linked or black crossbred pullets which are the result of crossing Barred Plymouth Rock females with a Rhode Island Red male are better layers than the reciprocal barred crossbreds. A recent five-year study reported by S. C. King of the Poultry Department at Cornell University gives the advantage to the barred cross. King made crosses of New Hampshires and R. I. Reds with Barred Plymouth Rocks and reciprocal crosses using different parental strains each year. Individual male matings were made in pure bred or crossbred combinations and compared as to egg production, growth, livability and other characters. Family records were kept to 501 days of age on all females and until sale as broilers on the males. Results are the averages of four years.

The Barred Cross pullets outlaid the sex-linked (Black Cross) pullets by 22 eggs per bird. They also laid 21 more eggs than the Barred Plymouth Rock and 31 more than the R. I. Reds.

In general, the crossbred chicks grew faster than the purebreds. At 40 weeks, the Barred Cross cockerels outweighed the sex-linked males, but the sex-linked (Black Cross) females were slightly heavier than the Barred Cross pullets.

The Barred Cross pullets were nine days earlier in maturing than the sex-linked crossbred pullets and the Barred Plymouth Rocks, and seventeen days ahead of the Rhode Island Red pullets.

In mortality, there was considerable variation from year to year in both purebreds and crosses, so that there was no significant difference in the final averages.

There was only a slight advantage in hatchability for the Barred Cross over the pure breeds and the sex-linked cross. Both crossbreds tended to follow the hatchability of the female parental breed.

King states that the results obtained in crossing different breeds depends largely on the strains used.

SKEFF

- RAIN, HAIL DELAY CROPS
- APPLE PROSPECTS GOOD
- GRASS SILAGE BOOMS

AFTER reading John Babcock's piece in the last issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I can't say that weather has been any improvement in Western New York up to this writing—June 23.

We still have not planted all our corn at Gannett Farms. There are questions as to whether it is worth while so late, but we will take a chance if we can get in some early-maturing hybrids in the next few days. Some early planted corn came up as a poor stand, apparently due to cold and wet soil. We dragged up and replanted a couple of fields. Then on June 13 we had what seemed like a cloudburst, with 3.85 inches of rain, which did a lot of washing.

On June 21 I came through a storm in Wayne County in which several inches of rain and hail flowed across roads. Later that evening a somewhat similar storm struck through parts of Livingston and Ontario counties. Earlier in the month there were news reports of farmers in Steuben County plowing accumulated hail off roads and drives. Some of these reports of freak storms seem exaggerated, but you have to see to believe. I have seen.

Stanley Putnam, secretary of the Canning Crops Growers' Cooperative, reports that the earlier June storm plastered most of a nine-county area with up to 3½ inches of rain. This raised havoc with tomato planting. Planting started late, many planted fields have not shown good growth, and Putnam says it is obvious that much intended tomato acreage will not be planted.

Moderate Apple Crop

The weather has kept fruit men in a dither trying to keep orchards sprayed or dusted. There are reports of apple scab, peach leaf curl and brown rot in cherries. The hot, humid weather brought on strawberries faster than some growers could handle them.

From Roanoke the National Apple Institute's "guesstimate" places the national apple crop at about five million bushels more than last year's short crop. For the past two years the June

"guesstimate" of the institute has been several million bushels under the final official harvest estimate of the Department of Agriculture.

New York's apple crop is estimated to be slightly over 13 million bushels, two million more than last year. Virginia has a short crop this year, two million under last year's 10-million-bushel crop. Generally, the Appalachian area is reported to have fewer apples than a year ago. In some years about half of Virginia's apples and about two-thirds in Western New York go to processors. If the June estimates prove to be a reasonably good forecast of production, New York growers should be in good position to move the crop this year.

Market Site Bought

The Genesee Valley Market Authority has turned over two checks totalling \$80,000 for slightly more than 80 acres just south of Rochester on the East Henrietta Road. This will be the site of the new regional market. It is hoped that actual construction of the market can be started this fall. The site is a short distance from an interchange with the Thruway, and there is much faith that assembly and packing facilities on the market will enable it to attract buyers from great distances.

More Grass Silage

One of the by-products of wet and humid weather this year is that haying has been delayed and probably a record crop of grass silage is being harvested. A number of farmers have put up some grass for years. The big swing came about four years ago when the State Grange made grass silage the project of the year and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST distributed thousands of booklets. Many farmers then put their first grass in silos. It is too early to get any accurate figures for this year, but several farmers have told me they are ensiling from 50 to 100 per cent more than in any previous year.

Cabbage Acreage

Kraut packers last winter contracted for cabbage at \$15 per ton, \$3 higher than a year ago. Early this year packers bought a lot of cabbage out of storage and made kraut. Because of these things, many growers are reportedly increasing acreage. Rumors of scarcity of plants have sent growers riding the roads for them. One packer has issued a letter to growers saying that as a result of the higher contract price he signed up two and one-half times as much cabbage as a year ago. This means, he said, that he will buy much less open-market cabbage and he warns that growers who expect to sell in the open market may be disappointed.

It will be recalled that kraut cabbage dropped to \$5 per ton in 1950. Two years ago cabbage hit \$160, but highest prices reported last fall were around \$50. Open-market kraut cabbage was quoted up to \$17 last fall. Among some leading growers there are fears that overplanting may bring a crash this year, but who knows?

—A.A.—

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO MEET

During the first week in September the New York State Historical Association will have its annual meeting at Cooperstown, N. Y. The theme of the meeting will be The American Farm: Yesterday and Today. A number of speakers will emphasize the importance of rural life both in early days and at present. The climax of the meeting will be dedication of the Lippitt Homestead, a frontier farm of 1800, at The Farmers' Museum operated by the New York State Historical Association.

LAST CALL!

Entries Close July 15th

Yes, entries accompanied by health certificates must be postmarked by midnight July 15 in the \$4400.-awards Third Annual Competitive Cattle Show open to all daughters of all NYABC dairy sires. The Cattle Show is a part of the 13th Annual Meeting of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative to be held at the Judd Falls Road headquarters in Ithaca July 31 and August 1. Here's the schedule:

Friday, July 31 — 1 p.m. — Judging Starts in Cattle Show Calf and Yearling Classes

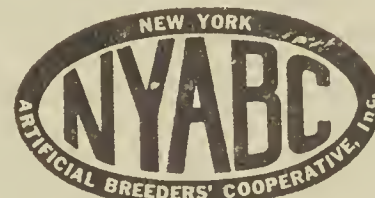
Friday, July 31 — 7:30 p.m. — Delegates' Business Meeting

Saturday, August 1—9 a.m. — Cattle Show Judging in all other classes

Saturday, August 1—1 p.m. — Featured speaker

Full information about Cattle Show entries from your local NYABC technician. Plan now to attend this outstanding dairy event.

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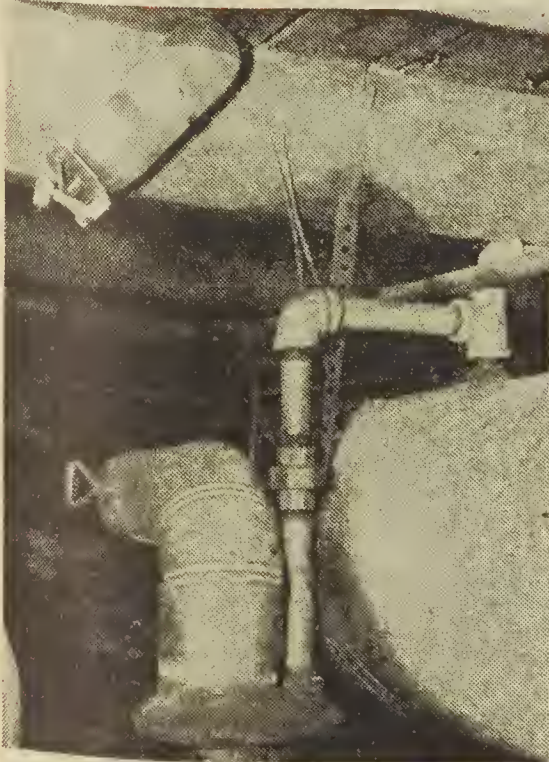
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—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

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Your farm paper is proud to provide this service for
NORTHEAST FARMERS

NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

After their war experience in the French and Indian War with Rogers' Rangers, Eb Webster and Jerry Eastman took up land in the new settlement of Stevenstown, New Hampshire. Eb's sweetheart, Hetty Smith, promises to join him there as soon as he could get a cabin ready. After the new year Eb returns to Kingston, where he and Hetty are married. In the late spring Hannah Eastman joins Jerry, and she and Hetty become neighbors. It is planned that Hannah will be with Hetty when her baby is born, but the little girl is born during a severe blizzard that causes Eb and Hetty to be snowbound for several days.

CHAPTER XVI

OLLIE wasn't well. She never had been strong. Eb never mentioned it to Hetty but he often wondered if something that he had done or had failed to do when the baby was born had caused her to be so frail and ailing. Constant worry over the child's health affected Hetty, too, and made her nervous. Secretly she worried, too, blaming herself, thinking that her nervousness and worry and maybe too much hard work had poisoned her milk for the child.

Hetty hesitated to wean Ollie at the usual time because she knew that there was nothing in their coarse food that would agree with the child so well as her mother's milk. But finally when she knew that another child was coming Hetty decided that Ollie must be weaned. From that time on the child grew steadily worse. It was hot and sultry. The baby whimpered constantly, and Eb and Hetty took turns walking the floor night and day, back and forth, until the little child would fall into a fitful sleep, only to spring wide awake again when they attempted to lay her down. Then she developed the dreaded diarrhoea. There was no doctor. They used every kind of time-honored herb remedies on which they themselves had been raised, but all to no avail. In the small hours of the night, as Eb walked with the wasted little form in his arms, she ceased to breathe.

As Eb sawed out and nailed together the small coffin, he thought with heavy heart of the joy he had experienced such a short time before when building the cradle. His sorrow and Hetty's was softened by the ready sympathy and help of their neighbors. Jerry Eastman and other neighbors really got in one another's way in their desire to have a hand in digging the grave, just a few rods from the house, and the women-folks all came carrying food. Both men and women had little to say, unable to express their sympathy in words, but anxious to make things easier for the parents.

"They know how to sympathize, these frontier men and women," Eb thought. In the whole town there was hardly a family that hadn't gone through the grim experience with death, particularly with the loss of little children.

When the time set for the funeral came there was no minister, but all the men and women of the settlement silently filed into the little cabin to look at the now peaceful, angel-like face of the sleeping child. Then they settled themselves on the benches or on the floor, or stood just outside the door while Eb himself stood, his voice at first trembling with emotion, then gaining strength as he read the memorial words of comfort from the

twenty-third Psalm.

Eb finished reading, and with simple dignity said:

"Let us pray."

"Lord Jesus," he prayed, "you asked that your disciples suffer the little children to come unto you. Ollie has left us for you. Never will she have to face problems of sin or the suffering that we have to undergo in this life, for Ollie is safe with you."

The voice of the big man choked with emotion. For the moment no one in the room, hardened as they were by hard work and the dangers of frontier life, could have spoken above his emotions if he had tried. Then some of the friends stepped forward, picked up the little coffin and carried it out into the summer sunshine, standing reverently, by while it was lowered into the grave, while someone said:

"Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection unto eternal life."

* * *

All of that difficult time that followed Ollie's death Eb kept watch of Hetty, fearing for the effect of this grief on her and on the new baby which would soon be born. The full realization of their loss came to them the evening of the funeral day, when the friends had gone and they were alone. Eb spoke hesitantly of the new life they were expecting.

"I'm telling myself, dear, that Ollie never was really well. Perhaps the strain of living in these hard conditions would have been too heavy for her."

Hetty nodded mutely. Then realizing the effort Eb was making, and noticing the nervous clasp and unclasping of his hands, she in turn tried to comfort him.

"You're right, Eb. Ollie is at rest. We'll have to build our hopes around the new baby."

Proud and happy indeed were Eb and Hetty when their first son was born on July 16, 1764. On Hetty's insistence he was named Ebenezer, soon shortened to Eben. But their joy was short-lived, because the new baby, like his sister Ollie, never seemed to be well. He cried almost constantly, his body did not fill out as a healthy baby's should, and it wrung Hetty's heart to see the little form so poor and apparently wasting away in spite of everything she could do.

One morning after a particularly trying night in which neither parent had had much sleep, Hetty cried out:

"I must be poison to my babies. Maybe God is tellin' me that I should never have any."

"Nonsense!" said Eb, speaking with false heartiness, for he himself was not sure that there wasn't something about Hetty's milk that wasn't good for the babies.

With the coming of the cold nights of September, little Eben seemed to rest better, and they could see that he had started to put on a little weight. Happy and optimistic over these gains, the shock was doubly hard to take when suddenly the baby developed a terrible diarrhoea in exactly the same way that Ollie had before her death. Cholera or summer complaint—what it was they knew not. They only knew that for the second time they stood together helpless while a baby gasped for breath, until with a final convulsive struggle the little form lay still.

It was late that same fall of Eben's death when Jake Morrill rode up to the Webster cabin one morning to invite them both to a husking bee planned for a few days hence.

"The folks seem to have a good time at these bees," he said, "an' it's all right with me because, by jingoes, I get my corn husked."

Eb turned to look back into the cabin at Hetty and found that she was shaking her head. She came forward to the door and said:

"Thanks just the same, Jake. But somehow the fun has all gone out of me."

Jake nodded understandingly.

"I know how it is," he said. "But we've got to go on livin' just the same. It would do you good to come down an' see the neighbors again an' have a little fun."

He winked at Eb.

"I know this'll interest you, Hetty. There's to be games afterwards an' plenty of hard cider."

Hetty liked Jake and knew that he was trying to cheer her up, but she couldn't smile. Then, looking at Eb's distressed face, she changed her mind suddenly and said:

"All right, Jake, we'll be there."

"That's good," he answered heartily. "We'll have a real time."

It was a late October Indian summer day when the neighbors gathered for the bee. A deep blue haze hung over the forest and meadows, and the sun was warm and soft. When Eb and Hetty arrived at the Morrills most of the neighbors were already there, including, of course, old friends like Jerry and Hannah Eastman, John Webster, the Maloons, the Pettingills, and many others, some of them new to the settlement, which caused Eb to remark to Hetty:

"The country is fillin' up an' with the right kind of folks."

Hetty nodded, not seeming to care very much about anything. Looking at her sad face Eb was overwhelmed with a feeling of tenderness, and thought how much harder a pioneer life was for the woman than for the man.

The men took the opportunity to swap neighborhood news and visit about farming. Eb looked at the corn that overflowed from the barn onto the outside yard, leaving just room enough for the huskers to work, and thought how his own interest in crops, animals and farming had increased since he and Hetty had acquired their own farm and a personal interest in growing things. But as he looked at Morrill's corn with its big, long ears, he thought a little ruefully of his own acres with the thin soil and outcropping rock. That Morrill had prospered was evident. His house was one of the best in the settlement. Even his barn had two stories, the upper floor of which had been cleared for the entertainment that would follow the husking.

When the preliminary visiting slowed a bit, the men and some of the women began to settle themselves ready to start the husking. Braced up on sawhorses in the barnyard were two big barrels of hard cider, with the bungs loosened for a vent, wooden faucets in the end of each barrel, and dippers handy to catch the potent liquid as it was released from the spigots.

Some of the older women went to the house with Mrs. Morrill to help prepare the big supper.

Through the combined influence of good companionship, the warm sun and the hard cider it wasn't long before an air of gaiety prevailed, with lots of loud joshing. Suddenly Jenny Morrill gave a little squeal of delight and held up a blood-red ear of corn. Instantly there was a scramble among the young men nearest to get the first kiss which was their due from the finder of a red ear. Before they were done, Jenny looked sort of rumpled, embarrassed, and as if she had gotten a little more than she had bargained for. But every-

body laughed, and soon the husking was proceeding merrily again, so rapidly that Jake and his sons and two or three of the other men were kept busy moving the corn in baskets to the outside corn crib and rebinding and storing the husked stalks for later use as cattle fodder.

The talk gradually got around, as always on occasions when the men got together, to the oppressions by the British.

"The whole trouble with the colonies started with George III," said Phil Call.

But Jerry Eastman disagreed with this.

"You can't blame it all on one man," he said. "Every Colonial soldier, every Ranger, knows that we're just dirt in the eyes of the British soldiers. No matter how right we were — or how wrong they were—we were always wrong."

Eb Webster said, mildly:

"Not all of them, Jerry. There was Lord Howe, remember."

"God bless his memory, yes. But he was an exception, an' the exception proves the rule. Most of them just never had any use for us."

"Well, they were the soldiers," said Eb. "I don't believe the English people felt that way durin' the war, nor do they feel that way now. It's just the rulers."

"Maybe so," said Andrew Bohanon, "but the rulers have the say, so it amounts to the same thing. I agree with Phil Call that our real trouble starts with the King."

"Here, here," said Nathan Maloon. "Some folks would call that treason."

"Treason or not," said Call, "it's true." And many heads around the circle nodded agreement. "Look at the navigation acts, all passed for the good of the British merchants to restrict our trade."

John Webster laughed.

"Don't hurt us settlers up here much. As betwixt some of those Boston merchants an' the British merchants there ain't much to choose."

"Well, what about the stamp act?" Phil Call was still aroused. "Couldn't make out a deed or mail a letter without payin' a British tax on it."

Again John chuckled.

"Phil, how many letters have you written in the past year?"

Call looked a little sheepish. "Nary a one," he admitted. But he lifted his head again. "It don't make a bit of difference," he declared. "It's the principle of the thing."

"I agree with you," said Ben Pettin-gill. "Give 'em an inch an' they'll take a mile. We'd better stop 'em before they get started, jest like we made 'em repeal the stamp act."

Maloon spoke mildly:

"We talk about principles. I'd like to know what the principle is. The British have sent a lot of soldiers over here an' spent a lot of money helpin' us to defend ourselves against the French an' Indians. Now they're askin' us to help pay a little somethin' for it. What's the matter with that?"

This angered Call and he jumped to his feet.

"I'll tell you, Nate Maloon, what's the matter. It's taxation without representation, that's what. I'll pay taxes when I have somethin' to say about what they're for an' how much they be. Otherwise I won't pay 'em."

Jake Morrill had taken no part in the discussion up to this point, but now he got up, letting fall the corn-stalks from his lap. The others looked up at him, surprised at the serious look on his face.

"Boys," he said, "we're facin' into trouble an' it's time to recognize it an' see where we're headin'. Up to the time that this George came to the throne we Americans had everythin' pretty much our own way. Some of the governors were bad, some not so bad, but they couldn't do much with us be-

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cause we settled almost everythin' in our town meetin's. Our fathers came to America," he reminded them, "to get some freedom. We have fought back the Indians, cleared the forests, an' taken all kinds of hardships on these frontiers. Why? Because we were determined that no king, no lord, no royal governor was goin' to tell us when to get up in the mornin' an' when to go to bed at night."

"Now George III is tryin' to change all that. Of course the navigation acts don't affect us backwoodsmen very much, at all. Neither did the stamp act."

His face turned white and he raised an arm.

"But so far as I am concerned, by God, there is a principle involved. I am not goin' to accept the navigation act, the stamp act, nor any other law by a British king that interferes with my freedom."

He sat down again, a little embarrassed by his own vehemence. In the group were men who were a little appalled at such open defiance of their Sovereign, but only one or two at heart disagreed with what Morrill had said.

By the time the supper call came a big start had been made on the husking, and the group moved to the second story of the barn, where planks had been laid on sawhorses to form long tables. The women had outdone themselves in setting out every kind of food the settlement afforded.

Supper over, the dishes were quickly cleared away, the tables removed, and groups were formed for the old game, "The Grand Old Duke of York." Eb asked Hetty to join in. She looked up, startled for a moment, then shook her head. Respecting her feelings, he turned away, waited for a few moments, then asked Hannah Eastman, who consented, and for a few moments Eb quite enjoyed himself in the strenuous set that followed.

Then came some commotion and shouting below and three or four new arrivals climbed the stairs and entered the loft. Eb felt like rubbing his eyes to be sure that he wasn't mistaken, but he wasn't. The leader was Ben Whittaker. The merry-makers had paused and turned to look with some curiosity at the newcomers.

"Sorry to be late, folks," Whittaker yelled loudly. "It's a long ride from Londonderry, but me an' the other boys here just thought that this 'ere party wouldn't be complete without our presence."

It was evident to everyone that Ben and his companions had been drinking heavily, but as he was a stranger to most of them and since many of the original group were in a hilarious mood, some of the men went forward to welcome the newcomers and tell Ben to "get himself a gal an' join in."

Eb turned back to his partner, hoping that Whittaker would do nothing to arouse old animosities, and the game proceeded. While visiting with a group

of friends a little later, it seemed to Eb that he had lost their attention. Turning to see what was distracting them, he was surprised and somewhat shocked to find that Ben Whittaker had Hetty for a partner. Although surprised and hurt that, after her refusal to get up with him, she should do so with Whittaker, Eb was glad that she was having a little fun, thus momentarily at least pushing her troubles to the background.

By now the music had assumed a lively pace, the men were rushing their partners up and down the line, and the spectators were clapping their hands and knees in time to the rhythm. Now Eb felt some concern because Ben Whittaker was swinging Hetty more roughly than any of the others, and holding her altogether too tightly as they pranced up and down. It was plain that Hetty was objecting and that the pace was too rapid for her. A couple of times she looked over her shoulder in an appeal to Eb. Manlike, he couldn't help feeling that she had gotten herself into the mess and why should he rush forward to get her out, so he did nothing.

Suddenly there came an ominous creaking and groaning of timbers. Men shouted and women screamed as the floor began to give way beneath their feet. Before anyone could get down the narrow stairway or make a move to save themselves, it collapsed with a great crash and rending of timbers.

By great good fortune the lower floor was still heavily covered with cornstalks. This, together with the fact that the upper floor was not very high, saved them. When everyone had gotten sorted out from the boards, cornstalks and dust, it was found that no one was badly hurt, and the ever-present New Hampshire sense of humor beginning to assert itself again, they agreed that it was a grand and glorious climax to a wonderful party.

Going back home that night with Hetty riding pillion behind him, Eb waited for Hetty to say something about her adventure with Ben Whittaker, and after a long silence she finally did. She squeezed her arms around him a little tighter, and said, shyly:

"You aren't mad at me, are you, Eb?"

"No," he said. "I never really get mad at you any more, Hetty. But sometimes I do a deuce of a lot of wonderin'. It's hard for me to understand, for instance, why you wouldn't get up with me tonight, yet you did with Ben Whittaker."

She gave him another squeeze, and laughed softly.

"That's really easy to understand, my dear. It was obvious that he had been drinkin', an' I was afraid that if I refused him he'd make a scene. I thought the easiest way out was to accept his offer."

"You didn't need to put so much into the game," he said, gruffly.

Hetty laughed again, delighted as a woman often is, over his jealousy.

"I didn't put anything into the game. He did it all. He was so rough he'd like to kill me. I looked over to you for help two or three times, but you wouldn't pay a bit of attention."

"Of course not. That would have made a scene for sure. If I had interfered it would have ended in a fight."

"Well, anyway," she laughed, "the Lord intervened by lettin' the floor down."

At this Eb joined in her laughter.

"That certainly was a mixup. Glad no one was hurt."

They rode on, Eb thinking of Hetty's hugs, and deciding that the party had been good for her, for today was the first time he had heard her laugh and show any signs of attention since Eben's death.

(To be continued)



A new agricultural insecticide has been carried through the development stage and is now being manufactured in limited quantities by ROHM & HAAS COMPANY. The material is being sold under the name of Perthane. Its outstanding advantage is said to be extremely low toxicity.

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RICHQUALITY Leghorns, 40 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalogs. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS are the ideal farm chicken. Our birds are good layers. Fine for broilers and fryers because they are fast feathering and fast growing. They supply the present demand for quality meat with white feathers. Write for prices and hatching dates. Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, New York.

HAMPS That Lay are Hamps that pay. Order from Ebenwood Farm today. Send now for free catalog. Ebenwood Farm, Box B-50, West Bridgewater, Mass.

SENSATIONAL Cut Price Values. Egg bred chicks. U.S. approved, pullover passed. 28 pure and cross breeds. Pullets or cockerels, low as \$7.95, plus postage, per 100, up. Chicks shipped anytime you want them. Mt. Healthy special egg breeding builds healthy chicks that really pay off, both on the market and at the nest. Many matings sired by R.O.P. (Record Of Performance) males. 200,000 big fluffy chicks weekly. 100% live delivery. Write for catalog and price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Dept. AA, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

FOR HIGH Egg Production: White Rocks and Red Rock Cross. For Quick Broiler Profits: Nichols New Hampshires and Arbor Acres White Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. NY-US approved pullover clean. Springbrook Poultry Farm, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Phone 820J2.

SPECIAL Bargains! Left overs, assorted heavies, no leghorns, \$7.95 per 100, plus postage. Strong, healthy chicks, no culls, no cripples. U. S. approved, pullover passed. Send money order for prompt shipments. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AAA.

HATCHING All Summer—Ball Red-Rocks and Babcock strain leghorns for high egg production; Barred Rocks and White Cross for meat. You'll like the fine livability of Ball chicks, now being hatched in one of New York's cleanest and best equipped hatcheries. Phone Owego 1176 or write Ball Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Tioga County, Owego, New York.

TURKENS white day old 30c. 4 to 6 weeks old 75c. Pearl Guineas 50c. 4 to 6 weeks old 85c. Vainauskas Farms, Randall, N. Y.

BABY Chicks \$6.85—100 COD. New Hampshires, White Rocks & heavy assorted. Also 3 week-old chicks 22c each. Prices at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 30, Penna.

HOBART Poultry Farm, Leghorns exclusively performance proven on the farms of our customers. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

TURKEYS

TURKEY POULTS—New sensational Nebraskans, best for market at any age. Also White Hollands, Bronze, and Beltsville Whites. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y. Ph. C.M. 3-0427.

BELTSVILLE White and Nebraskan Poults from our own layers only. Photo circular free. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

GEESE

EMBDEN Geese. Big whites, Pairs \$18.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

BABY GEESE—Hardy, easily raised White China, Emlden. Excellent weeders. Reasonable. Postpaid. Latest goose booklet 10c. Circular free. Northside Farm, RFD, West Rutland, Vermont.

TOULOUSE goslings \$1.50. Over five \$1.35. 3-yr. breeders \$4.00 at our farm. H. Nava, Center St., So. Hanover, Mass.

DUCKS

BABY DUCKS—The famous L.I. White Pekin ducklings. \$30.00 per 100 in lots of 200 or more. Send for circular. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y. Ph. C.M. 3-0427.

DUCKS for Profit, and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings \$8.50. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins \$30.00-100. Superior Strain White Indian Runners \$30.00. Standard Strain \$25.00. Fawns \$28.00. Less 100 add 2c each. Rouens 50c each. Buffs 40c. Zettis Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

GUINEAS

GUINEAS White African: Eggs or Keets. Sturdevant's, Ulster, Penna.

PHEASANTS

RINGNECK Pheasant eggs, day old, and started birds. Fine quality adults. Sunny Acres, Seelyville, Pa.

RABBITS

NEW ZEALAND White Rabbits—Pedigreed and registered breeding stock—Empire strain—1952 and 1953 State Shows winners. Pritchard's Rabbitry, Gibson, Pa.

HAY

STRAW and top quality hay delivered subject to your inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R. D. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

SEEDS

EMPIRE Birdsfoot Trifol Seed—Certified \$1.75 per lb.; Commercial \$1.60 per lb. Minimum order 10 lbs. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, N. Y.

PLANTS

FOR SALE—Plants early and late cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, sprouts, tomato, sand and muck grown. Eugene Doty, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 3895.

POTTED Strawberry Plants set in Aug., Sept., Oct. will bear next Spring. All leading varieties including Everbearing. Also transplanted strawberry runners, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, asparagus, grapes, strawberry rhubarb. Free catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farms, Millbury, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED

FARM Manager desires position, undertake any second dairy or diversified farm operation, lifetime experience practical and technical. Successful Graham graduate, do all veterinary work, expert hoof trimmer. Will go anywhere. Married, small family, no liquor or tobacco. Bernard F. Morlock, P. O. Box 41, Kingston, Mass. (Telephone 2491)

HELP WANTED

HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL Farm Labor Bulletin is published bi-monthly listing hundreds of descriptions, past reference, and qualifications of single, family men, and house servants, seeking all phases of farm employment. Trial subscription to the bulletin is 6 months \$10.00. We place free at any time, qualified white single, family men, and housekeepers, in all phases of farm employment only. Application blank available. Department AA, P.O. Drawer 2-M, Richmond 4, Virginia.

WANTED TO BUY

WANT to buy a crop of low bush blueberries. Box 514-FW, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—1 Dunning & Broschert 48" hydraulic press with 10" inverted ram. Finger Lakes Fruit Products Cooperative, Inc., 126 1/2 First Street, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

WANTED To Buy—United States coins. Dr. Stewart Gay, 22 Summit Ave., Monticello, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

AMAZING Clothing Bargains **Free Catalog** Save 50% —Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.09 shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99c, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.99 unackinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets, etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

SOFA, chair repair kit includes webbing, tacks, twine, lining. Sofa \$5.00, Chair \$2.50 postpaid. Darmento Bros., Sheds, N. Y.

RIBBONS—3 Bargain Bunches, only \$1.00 postpaid. 90-100 feet each bunch. Assorted colors, widths, qualities. All good lengths. Wonderful for gift tying, hairbows, lingerie, dressmaking. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

SILVERWARE reconditioned and replated with new tarnish-resistant process. Bright, sparkling, gleaming and durable. Send list of wares needing replating. For our most reasonable price. Harris, Box 14A, Clayville, New York.

PINKING SHEARS. Only \$1.95 postpaid. Chromium plated, precision made. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock. Guaranteed \$7.95 value or money refunded. Order by mail. Lincoln Surplus Sales, 539 Main St., Evanston 4, Illinois.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ON Snapshot Days—Remember Ray's. With this ad—any 8-12 or 16 exposure roll developed, including Raytone King Size print from each negative, for only 35c. America's Quality Finishers since 1920. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. NE, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE

A FARM of 210 acres. One of the best in southern tier. Barn, pen, stable. Will sell fully equipped. Elmer Wheaton, R.D. 1, Horseheads, N. Y.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

July 18 Issue.....Closes July 3
August 1 Issue.....Closes July 17
August 15 Issue.....Closes July 31
Sept. 5 Issue.....Closes Aug. 21

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Farm Catalog—Free! Farms, homes, businesses, etc. Over 3200 bargains described, 31 states. World's largest, 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

343 ACRES, State highway, will keep 70 head of cattle. Basement barn, spring water, buckets, two modern houses. \$20,000.00. Part down. Harry G. Munn, Salesman for Frank Fatta & Co., Realtors, Treadwell, N. Y.

FARMS—Stores—Hotels—Tourists Homes. \$4,000.00 down gets 100 acres, livestock, equipment, \$9,500.00, \$4-5,000.00 down gets 150 acres, 30 cow farm, equipment, easy terms. Write, Ph-46-224, Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y.

148 ACRE dairy farm. Chenango Co. 30 stanchion drive-through barn. 12 room house, spring water, electricity. 50 acres tillable, excellent soil. 98 acres pasture. Virgin maple forest. Brook and stream through land. \$12,000.00 cash. Write Mrs. Letta Parslow, Lincklaen, New York.

54 ACRE Poultry Farm completely equipped. Large wood lot, 8 room house up-to-date, oil heat. Must be seen to be appreciated. Joseph W. Heathcote, Waldoboro, Maine.

BARGAIN: Store-Station, livingrooms, live town, Roosevelt Blvd. Write: Mina Marschner, Roulette, Pa.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

CEDAR POSTS pointed for driving. Five foot electric fence stakes 15c each at yard. Write or telephone for prices of other size posts or poles. Murray Snell, Marcellus, New York. Ten miles from Syracuse. Phone 683121. Closed Sunday.

FOR SALE—Cedar Posts, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

SILOS AND PARTS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

CLEAR land—pull brush, trees, stones to capacity of Ford or Ferguson tractor. One man operation from tractor seat. Fast, safe, simple. No extra controls. \$49.50, delivered C.O.D. Details free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tuttle Tools, Buskirk, N. Y.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers the following used equipment for sale: "Caterpillar" D4-44 tractor, hydraulic bulldozer, reconditioned \$4,500.00. Cletrac BDH Diesel tractor, hydraulic angledozer, good, \$3,500.00. "Caterpillar" D4 with IT4 Traxcavator, reconditioned \$5,000.00. Cletrac HG tractor good \$1,200.00. International T-9 wide gauge tractor, hydraulic angledozer, very good \$4,000.00. "Caterpillar" D2 with Hyster Winch, very good \$4,500.00. "Caterpillar" D7 with hydraulic angledozer Hyster Winch new 1950, reconditioned \$15,000.00. International UD18A Power Unit, reconditioned \$2,500.00. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vermont. Phone 90.

NEW OR USED halers, combines, rakes, mowers, pickers, etc. New hay balers—Any or every make—Save \$600.00 more or less. Immediate delivery to any state. Phone Phil Gardiner, person to person at Mullica Hill, N. J. 5-6291, or 5-4831 or 5-4444. Visit us or write Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, N. J. Inspect our merchandise in our indoor warehouses or I will tell you about it on the telephone. Also several used hay balers. We have the popular makes and the unpopular makes for quick delivery. Combines—ditto. Corn Pickers—ditto. Side Delivery Hakes—ditto. We have much new and used machinery we want to dispose of. Visit us or phone me and make an offer. 10 acres assorted used machinery. Cash or terms arranged.

JIGSAWED letters for making signs. Price list. M. Schumacher, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime—Seed—Sizes 5 to 11 foot. Factory to you price saves \$100.00. Free booklet—Mooreven—3-A—Swedesboro, New Jersey.

CORN Binders. Grain binders, hayloaders. Silo fillers. Tractors. 6 used field harvesters. 40 used grain drills. 8 acres covered now & used farm equipment, priced to sell. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

COMBINES: 12 ft. self propelled IHC \$1,650.00. Massey Harris SP \$1,500.00. John Deere No. 55 SP \$2,650.00. 30 used pull-type combines priced \$150.00 up. 4-IHC 62 with motor \$695.00. 3-IHC 52 with motor \$595.00. 10 used John Deere 12A \$395.00 up. IHC 42 \$300.00. AC 60 PTO or motor. 3 Case \$295.00 up. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

BALERS, 40 new & used: Case \$250.00. I.H.C. \$175.00. New Holland \$795.00. John Deere 1950 with motor \$1,150.00. New Holland 77 \$1,495.00. New Holland 80 wire with starter & hydraulic \$2,175.00. AC roto \$895.00. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

GOODYEAR All purpose rubber troughs (tubs) for livestock. No. 50 holds 50 lbs. or 3/4 bushel. 7" deep x 17" diameter weight 6 lbs. No. 100 holds 100 lbs. or 1 1/2 bushel. 9" deep x 22" diameter weight 14 lbs. Smooth soft rubber—flexible, rugged—built tough and strong. Safe—no sharp tin, nails, wood. Suitable for all methods of feeding & watering. Portable—easily handled, light weight, stores in small space—can be stacked. Economical—low cost, long life, no maintenance. Cooley Wright Mfg., Co., Inc., Waterbury, Vt.

GRAIN BINS and Corn Crib—Buy the famous C&L Buckeye Steel Storage Bins that give your crops complete protection year after year. There's no better storage protection at any price. Before you buy—compare Buckeye. To complete your storage facilities, inquire about our C&L Silver Shield Steel Silos. Universal Steel Silo Co., Box 361A, Red Creek, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

INVENTORS: For information on Patent Searches and Protection without obligation write Patrick D. Beavers, Registered Patent Atty., 1062 Columbia Bldg., Wash. 1, D. C.

CHAIR Cane Seating Material. Catalogue, Samples, Instructions, \$.35. Complete seat weaving book, \$1.15. Basketry materials. Bases. Reed. Books. Tricella Basketry \$.75. Basketry Making, \$.60. Raffia Work \$1.25. Willow Basket Work \$1.25. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

MANY men in high places in Agriculture (also most statisticians and economists) are telling us that this country is still swarming with cattle. Figures they have given out in the past have been right—and they have also been wrong.

Cattlemen of the Midwest and South are now moving cattle to market so fast that all classes of cattle are continuing to break down in price. These men must believe that the figures as given are right, for this is very much earlier in the year than usual for them to start marketing cattle.

Livestock men of the Northeast seem to have more confidence in the future cattle market. At least they are not marketing cattle in any great numbers, so it may be fair to guess that our farmers are not taking "figures" too seriously.

There are undoubtedly other reasons that are causing this difference of opinion. Parts of the South have been very dry and still are. Parts of the Midwest dairy sections have been hard hit by the recent cheese and butter market which has left a good many dairymen with no alternative but to market dairy cows now or soon. "Protected" corn and drying pastures have created a squeeze on all kinds of cattle in the Midwest. It is also reported that the Midwest and South are taking the "hoped for peace" much more seriously than the industrial East.

In No Hurry

The average Northerner has an abundance of pasture; has animals at

higher costs, generally; is not affected greatly by "corn protection"; is experiencing a labor shortage with labor getting wages he cannot hope to equal; is not worried about "peace" hurting his market, and seems to be in no hurry to get to market.

Since last fall we have had tremendous marketings of cattle, and with it tremendous consumption of beef. Our statisticians nevertheless tell us that we really have had no "cattle liquidation"—marketing of breeding stock—and so we can expect even greater cattle numbers next year. The Northeast seems to figure that you cannot continue to market cattle in excess of the percentage of increase as we have been doing. This is logical unless our statisticians' figures were wrong in the first place.

Some Conclusions

Frankly, I admit I do not know whether the Midwest or the Northeast is right, or how the future cattle market will develop. There are a few situations, though, that experience guarantees.

1. That no farm product for long sells in this country for less than its cost of production if left to just the people involved—farmers and consumers.

2. That whenever any farm product gets so scarce that it creates an abuse to the consumer through the high price the farmer receives, then eventually (and not too long either) that farmer has to pay the fiddler.

3. Hogs and lambs have been put through the wringer the last few years; cattle have not. Today's livestock prices on the different species reflect this directly.

4. That there never have been (and I hope there never will be) just the amount needed at the right price to satisfy both farmers and consumers. When that time comes, liberty will have flown out of the window, and since folks will not give up their liberties for long, it never can be done by any kind of government.

5. That when we upset human behavior as it worked with cattle raising, feeding and marketing by "controls," O.P.S., and what have you, we are in for trouble sooner or later, and here it is.

6. Our present administration will not be inclined to upset this apple cart and every cattleman can hope it will not.

7. Depend upon it, *cattle will sell too cheaply all summer and fall and will continue to be over-marketed*. You can guess just when this "beef-eater's holiday" will be over, but it will be before too long, and then again it will be their turn to start paying the fiddler.

— A.A. —

If any subscriber knows the present address of Harold Dean who was located at Route 1, Schoharie, New York, he will do us a favor by sending this information to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

FIVE REASONS FOR RAISING HEIFERS

THOUSANDS of leading dairy farmers will produce factual evidence proving the dollar and cents advantage of raising their own herd replacements. Their arguments might be summarized by five main conclusions:

1. Less disease is introduced into the herd.

2. A higher average herd production is usually achieved.

3. A farmer will generally invest less labor and feed in raising a calf from birth to entry into the milk line than he will if he must sell farm products for the money required to purchase the same heifer.

4. With good management, home-grown heifers can be grown to the correct size for breeding at the earliest possible age. This can give as much as 4-6 months earlier production in the first lactation.

5. Due to a longer, average productive lifespan, home-grown heifers lower the cost of replacement overhead.

— "Feeding Forum" published by the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

— A.A. —

IT WILL PAY TO SPREAD LIME NOW

From now to August 1 is an excellent time to spread lime. If you are hiring the job done you will find that you are much more likely to get a custom spreader because summer seems to be the low peak for this job. An excellent place to put lime is on hay and pasture land before new growth starts.

Figures show with certainty that too little lime is put on a lot of land. The common rate of application is 1 ton per acre in spite of the fact that tests show that much land needs as much as 3 tons to the acre.

Where land needs lime, there is no investment that will pay better returns, yet its full use has been neglected on many farms for years.

— A.A. —

TWINS GALORE

I HAVE a small flock of grade sheep which I bred back to a buck selected from this same flock. From the 15 ewes, 14 were bred and produced 28 lambs. Every sheep gave birth to twins, and out of the 14 I have 13 sets of nice, healthy lambs. These lambs started coming on March 13 and finished April 10.

I was wondering if this is an unusual thing. I have spoken to a number of sheep men and no one seems to have heard of every sheep having twins in a flock. The buck is 1 year old this month. — Richard D. Beadnell, Brant Lake, N. Y.

— A.A. —

Fertilizing an acid soil is like running a race with lead weights in your pockets—or running the 100-yard dash, wearing hip boots.

COBLESKILL PATRICIA FRIEDA of the State University Institute herd set an area DHIA test record of 2340 pounds of milk and 129 pounds of butterfat in 31 days on a 2X-a-day milking for the month of May according to Edward Elliott, DHIA Supervisor. "Frieda" is a pure-bred Holstein from the dam, Cocksackie Ormsby Patricia, and sired by Pequa Rag Apple Ormsby Cyrus owned by the NYABC. "Frieda" is one of a herd of 80 pure-bred Holsteins and Guernseys used in the agricultural instructional program at Cobleskill Institute. During the two-year course the Animal Husbandry students actually work with the herd and herd records as part of the practical experience in agricultural production.

The student leading this top producer is Alvaro Escalante, a first year Animal Husbandry major, from San Jose, Costa Rica.



2 1/2% PER ANNUM Deposits Made On or Before Jul. 14 Draw Interest From Jul. 1

BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Save SAFELY By Mail
Make Your Savings Earn More

Start saving today! Open your account by mailing coupon below with \$1 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail.

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TENTH ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE PUREBRED SHEEP IMPROVEMENT PROJECT SALE

JULY 25, 1953

Sale Time 12:30 P.M.

Livestock Judging Pavilion

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Suffolk	Dorset	Shropshire
Hampshire	Cheviot	Columbia
Corriedale	Oxford	Montadale

COL. H. EARL WRIGHT, Auctioneer

Mt. Gilead, Ohio

For catalog write:

JOSEPH LAWSON, Sale Mgr.
Pavilion, New York

Happy Is The Day When Backache Goes Away

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages. Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

UNWANTED HAIR? IT'S OFF because IT'S OUT

Quick as a wink, superfluous hair eliminated. Completely removes all hair from FACE, arms and legs. Checks future growth. Leaves the skin petal-smooth.



Like magic, Milady's skin becomes adorable. For the finest down or the heaviest growth. Seems miraculous, but our 39 years experience proves it is the scientifically correct way. Odorless. Safe. Harmless. Simple to apply. Superior to ordinary hair removers. For 15 years ZIP Epilator was \$5.00. NOW ONLY \$1.10. Same superior formula, same size. Good stores or by mail \$1.10 or C.O.D. No Fed. tax. Above guaranteed, money-back.

JORDEAU INC. Box G-53 SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.

SAVE \$100.00 LIME • SEED • FERTILIZER BROADCASTER

COSTS AS LITTLE AS \$66 freight prepaid. Factory-to-you plan saves real money. Sturdy, low-cost construction. Special hitch. No-Clog agitator. Gives exact spreading—50 lbs. to 8,000 lbs. per acre. Sizes 3 to 14 ft. Iron-clad guarantee. 16,000 working in 28 states.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET **MOORE MANUFACTURING CO.**
SWEDSBORO 2 NEW JERSEY

PUBLIC AUCTION

Saturday — July 11th — 1:00 P.M.

38

Highly-Bred Purebred Jerseys

Standards — Advancers — Jesters — Designs

21 Milch Cows
12 Bred & Open Heifers
3 Heifer Calves
2 Herd Sires

Many Bred For Fall Freshening
TB & Bang Tested within 30 days
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Last 3 yr. Herd Average 446 lbs. fat
Heavy Producers—Show Prospects

ROBERT O'BRIEN & SONS

Apalachin, N. Y.

Tioga Co., between Owego and Binghamton

Auctioneer & Sale Mgr.

Merrill Brodrick, Mansfield, Penna.

ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

NECKTIES: Send us 6 neckties. Receive 5 in exchange, freshly cleaned, pressed. Simply enclose check for only \$1.75 in envelope. Glue envelope securely to package of ties you sent us. Address McKenzie Tie Exchange, Fillmore, New York. All U. S. orders postpaid. No C.O.D.'s. Only good quality ties accepted.

BEAUTIFUL Neck Chain markers of aluminum, brass and plastic, for cattle. Identify your herd with these fine tags. Send for big 60-page Cattle-Log with descriptions and prices. Geo. F. Creutzburg & Son, Drawer 152-A, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

TOOL SHEDS, silos, all types of roofing and siding. Completely installed, F.I.A. terms. No down payment required and 36 months to pay. Cortland Home Improvement Co., 43 Union Street, Cortland, N. Y. Phone 3168-J.

WEEDS Quickly Destroyed with kerosene burner. Free bulletin. Sine, AA2, Quakertown, Pa.

Their Workshop Has It!

By MABEL HEBEL

BEHIND the white house at No. 24 Maiden Lane in Penn Yan, N. Y., is a fascinating crafts and furniture refinishing and decorating shop. No matter what kind of a craft or hobby you are interested in, you can find needed supplies and advice at "The Workshop," which was opened just about a year ago by two well known New York State women, Florence E. Wright and Elsa A. McMullen.

In the days when Miss Wright was a Cornell University specialist in housing and design, she taught countless women how to refinish old furniture beautifully, and how to transform an ugly castoff into a modern, comfortable piece with simple, dignified lines. Her bulletins "Refinishing Old Furniture" and "Be Your Own Upholsterer," published by the New York State College of Home Economics, are widely used. In fact, she has a national reputation as an expert in the authentic restoration and decoration of antique furniture, and if you visit The Workshop and climb the stairs to its second floor, you will see part of her famous collection of original decorated furniture and tinware.

Elsa McMullen has charge of The Workshop's crafts department, located on the first floor, and has in the short space of a year made it one of the best stocked shops of its kind in the country.

"Elsa used to be a Home Bureau agent here," Miss Wright told me, "and she knew from experience that it was often hard to locate a good source of supplies for various Home Bureau projects. So she decided to make our crafts shop the answer to every hand crafter and hobbyist's prayer. People come from adjoining counties, and even from Pennsylvania, to buy things and we are also doing quite a large mail order business, especially with summer camps and church schools."

My first visit to The Workshop was on a sunny afternoon in May. Miss McMullen was out on jury duty, but Miss Wright greeted me and took me first into their home, where I found it hard to take my eyes off the fine pieces of furniture in the living and dining rooms. We entered the workshop in the rear through a connecting door in the kitchen, and came first to the colorful and attractive crafts shop.

A long counter in the center of the room was loaded with materials for hooked rug enthusiasts — burlap; wool cloth by the yard or pound; swatches of wool with five values of each color; patterns for rugs, hooks, etc. On the shelves under the counter were lampshade frames, both round and oblong, and over on a table we saw Craft-o-text, a lampshade material made of spun glass, in lovely shades of red, green, yellow, chartreuse, and antique copper.

A magnetic bar on one wall held a row of the most beautiful handmade paring and slicing knives I have ever seen. The blades were made of Swedish spring steel ("wonderful for holding an edge," said Miss Wright), and the honey-colored handles were of various shapes and thicknesses to fit any hand.

While we were going from one in-

teresting counter to the next, four Yates County Home Bureau members came in, in search of hooked rug materials. One of them also selected an Audubon print and a frame (framing pictures is a new service of The Workshop's).

It would take pages to tell about all the fascinating things on the shop's shelves, but here is a brief list:

Furniture stenciling supplies

Leather tooling kits, including wallets, key cases, belts, coin cases

Russia tooling calf, tooling cowhide, leather tools and accessories

Kits containing double-woven glove fabric, pre-shrunk and washable, with needle and thread

Glove leathers; pigtex, capc, and suede

Coffee bottles and flasks, with or without colored plastic lacing

Glass etching kits, with booklet, "Etchall"

"Dek-All" for decorating chairs, glassware and china

Aluminum discs for bowls and trays, oblong and round

Waterproof sealer for floors, furniture, and masonry

Plastic and leather lacing, both round and flat

Kits for making link and braided belts

Model cars, trains, boats and planes, with accessories

Lampshade frames and materials

Hooked rug supplies and patterns

Living Art prints

Audubon prints

Wood-burning kits and basswood boxes

Jersey loopers and looms

This list is by no means all and is constantly being added to.

Going up the stairway to the second floor, where the furniture department is, I saw chairs in all stages of sanding, refinishing, and decorating.

Pointing to a chair on which they had been working, Miss Wright said:

"An awful lot of work goes on before you ever start to refinish an old chair. This one had a coat of black paint. Under it we found this original coat of yellow paint; also, the original decoration and another one painted over it. It will probably take about 32 hours' work before the job is completed!"

Up to now, The Workshop has been doing both refinishing and decorating for customers, but from now on they plan to specialize in decorated furniture only. Miss Wright recently organized a class in stenciled furniture, which meets every Thursday afternoon at The Workshop. Instruction in refinishing

If you are interested in learning how to stencil Hitchcock type chairs (either old ones or modern reproductions) you can do no better than to start with a copy of Florence Wright's book, HOW TO STENCIL CHAIRS, which costs only \$1.50 plus postage. (See end of article for ordering directions.) This book is illustrated by photographs and drawings and is being used by Home Demonstration and other adult education groups as a textbook. There are patterns and detailed instructions from start to finish on how to proceed to make an old chair like new in the authentic manner.

Since the publication of this book, Miss Wright has also published 20 stencil patterns for furniture—rockers, straight chairs (both early and late), and clocks. Prices for these patterns range from 25 cents to 80 cents, depending on how complex the pattern is. You can get a complete price list of these patterns, with illustrations of them, by writing to The Workshop.

Florence Wright's interest in old furniture started as a hobby years ago, and then grew and grew as her work for the New York State College of Home Economics took her from county to county, and from one rural home to another. She took pictures wherever she went, and found out the history of the cherished antiques she saw in homes.



At the Workshop it is hard to say which is busier—the second floor furniture refinishing shop, or the first floor crafts shop. Above, Miss McMullen (at left) works on a maple headboard, while Miss Wright applies black over the red first coat of a Hitchcock chair. The matching chair at her right is complete with original design put on it again.

Moccasins in genuine elk skin, for men, women and children

Dugan heavy-duty moccasin kit

Shoulder bag kit, with everything included

Seating and basket materials, including rattan and plastic cane, fiber rush; also, raffia, reed, and pre-cut bases

Cork in sheets, and place mats and coaster kits

Textile stenciling supplies

Modeling clay and plaster molds

Oil painting kits

Picture frames in standard sizes and made-to-order; also, mat board

furniture is also given to people who bring in their own pieces and want to work under her direction.

Another feature of The Workshop is the refinishing and decorating of modern reproductions of Hitchcock type chairs. I saw several of these handsome reproductions which had been finished and decorated with authentic designs. I learned that you can buy these chairs for about \$12.00, unpainted and with or without a seat, and that you can finish and decorate them yourself (if you know how) or have them done at a cost of about \$20.

Much of this material appeared later in her bulletin, THREE CENTURIES OF FURNITURE, which is now used as a textbook for refinishing classes in the state and by antique clubs. Every page of it is filled with pictures of antique chairs, sofas, tables, chests, highboys, cupboards, sideboards, desks, spinets and pianos, beds, clocks and mirrors, and in each case the author gives not only information about the style, period, date, etc., but also stories connected with the history of each piece and the people who own it.

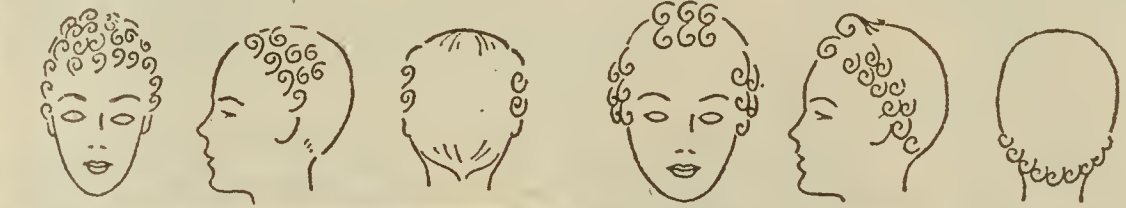
(Continued on Page 20)



Four PRETTY HEADS

THIS is the summer to choose a cool hair-do with a minimum of upkeep and a maximum of becomingness, and to help you do it here are four pretty coifs by Michel of Helena Rubinstein, with his directions down to the last pincurl. All of them are convertible to your own features. All manageable with a flick of the brush. And above all, beautiful!

To keep your hair looking beautiful, Helena Rubinstein advises a good brushing every night and morning; a shampoo once a week, plus a dry towel rub twice a week if your hair is oily; frequent washing of brush and comb; regular trimming of your hair to keep it in shape, and a permanent when it needs it.



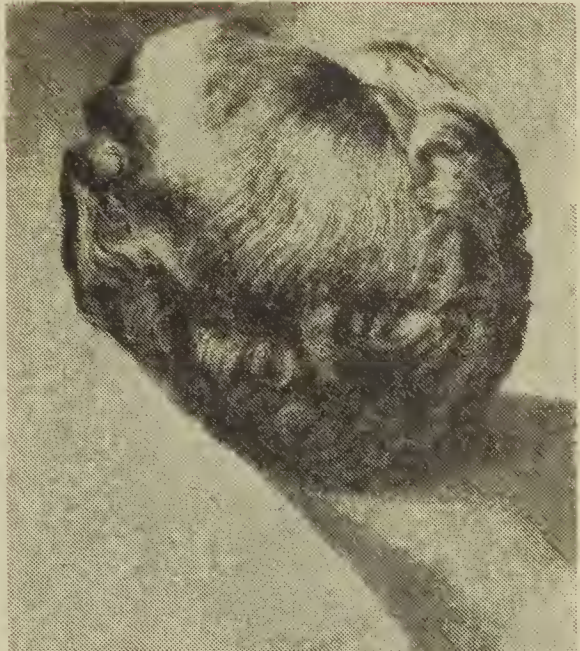
1. CORONATION CUT: This charming hair-do needs no setting in back, where it's shingled to a little point. Everything else gets four rows of pincurls. Wind the hair clockwise into pincurls on the left side of the head and counter-clockwise on the right side.



2. FIRST LADY: Cut in a smooth, tapering line in back and set to turn under slightly. (A) Top: two rows of stand-up* pincurls, wound toward the face. (B) Sides: two rows of flat pincurls each. (C) Back: One row of pincurls winding the hair toward the nape.



3. ITALIAN BOY CUT: The hair-cut you'll see everywhere. Parted in the middle and shingled into shaggy softness in back. (A) Sides: one row of pincurls turned toward the face. (B) Back: one row of pincurls wound toward the nape. Summer was made for a casual hair-do like this one.



4. WONDERFUL WHIRL CUT: Parted at the side when you comb the setting out. (A) Front: three rows of pincurls, the forehead row wound toward the face and the next two rows wound away from the face. (B) Sides and back: two rows of pincurls, the right side wound counter-clockwise and the left side wound clockwise.

*How to make a STAND-UP PINCURL: Wind the hair into a pincurl but don't pin it flat. Stand it up and insert the bobby pin with one prong going through the center of the curl and the other prong slipped under the curl, anchoring it at the scalp.

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WILL IT RAIN?

An Important QUESTION ...

... Especially when you're planning to combine wheat, get in a second cutting of hay, or spray fruit trees.

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Rural Radio Network

Ithaca, New York

You Can Win Prizes at N. Y. State Fair

GOOD COOKS, sewers and needleworkers will have a chance to win praise and prizes (totaling over \$2,100) at the New York State Fair, Sept. 5-12. The foods' contest will include jams, jellies, preserves; canned and frozen fruits and vegetables; pickles, bread, rolls, cakes, quick breads, pies, and "cookies from home."

All of the cookies, except those used

why not enter one of your quilts? Mrs. Roger Todd of West Danby, N. Y., superintendent of the Domestic Arts Department at the State Fair, tells me that they would like to have more quilts exhibited; also, more articles for bazaars and more specimens of the modern crafts. Perhaps you're not a hand crafter, but a collector of antiques; if so, you'll find many interesting

The packaging and mailing of "cookies from home" will again be a feature of this year's N. Y. State Fair Foods' Contest. In the picture are Miss Ethel Olson (left) of Ithaca and Mrs. Martha Eddy, director of women's activities at the Fair, putting address labels on part of last year's shipment of those delectable cookies.



for judging, will be shipped to men and women in our Armed Services. Why don't you enter your best cookies and attach to your entry the name and address of any relative or friend in the Services to whom you would like to have cookies sent?

For needleworkers, in addition to all the classes open in the Domestic Arts Department, there will be a new contest, "Save With Cotton Bags." You can enter any article you have made from cotton feed bags (curtains, dress, luncheon cloth with napkins, mother and daughter dress outfit, or what have you). There's no entry fee, but prizes galore, including a portable sewing machine and a trip to the International Dairy Show at Chicago this fall.

For crocheters, there's a chance to win in the 1953 Grand National Crochet contest. And if you're a quilt-maker,

classes for antiques that are at least 75 years old.

You can find out about all of these contests and classes, and the many awards offered (to both novices and champions in the foods' contest!) by getting a copy of the new "Premium List for Departments F and K." Write today to Mrs. Martha J. Eddy, Women's Division, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y. This premium list also contains entry blanks for you to use.

Besides entry blanks and list of classes and prizes, you'll find in this premium list score cards for the various food and needlework entries (good guides to how to be a winner!); valuable suggestions for wrapping frozen foods and transporting them to the Fair; and leaflets giving complete information about the nationwide crochet contest and the "Sew with Cotton Bags" contest.

—Mabel Hebel

THEIR WORKSHOP HAS IT!

(Continued from Page 18)

You can still get a copy of this bulletin, for only 25 cents (see ordering directions below).

Miss Wright's entire collection of original chairs and painted tinware will be exhibited at an antique show to be held on August 5-6 at the Starkey, N. Y., Community House, located between Penn Yan and Dundee. This collection was rated by the Historical Society of Early American Decoration as one of the best.

If you visit this show, you will have a chance to see Miss Wright at work. "We are planning to have two rooms at the show," she told me. "In one we will have my collection of original chairs and tinware, and in the other we will show and work on the modern reproductions that we do."

You Can Get These

Here is a complete list of the bulletins, patterns, etc., mentioned in this article with ordering directions.

To get Miss Wright's bulletins, published by the New York State College of Home Economics, write to: MAILING ROOM, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for the following bulletins and enclose payment:

Three Centuries of Furniture, Bulletin E 672. 25 cents

Be Your Own Upholsterer, Bulletin E 648. 25 cents

Refinishing Old Furniture, Bulletin 295. (A new edition of this bulletin is being prepared and will be available soon.) Free to New York State residents; 5 cents to others.

To get the following material, write to THE WORKSHOP, Box 435, Penn Yan, N. Y.:

How To Stencil Chairs, by Florence E. Wright. \$1.50, plus 5 cents third class postage, or plus 18 cents first class postage.

Stencil Patterns for clock, rocker, and 1,2,3-slat chairs. Prices from 25 to 80 cents. A free list of these patterns, with illustrations, is available. Enclose 3c stamp with request.

Price List of Craft Supplies: Enclose 3-cent stamp with request for this free list.

A New Service For You

We are happy to announce that Miss Wright and Miss McMullen have agreed to answer our readers' questions about antiques (furniture) and on refinishing and decorating furniture, as well as questions pertinent to some of the crafts. Watch for this new feature in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, to be called THE WORKSHOP. It will be a question-and-answer column, and we will be glad to hear from you.

See Alaska With Us!

IN THE shelter of towering mountains, snow-crowned in winter, lies Juneau, capital of Alaska. While our cruise ship is in port here on September 1st, we'll visit the city and the magnificent Mendenhall Glacier—just one of the many fascinating experiences of our Alaska Summer Tour, August 21 to Sept. 14. If you want to take a wonderful trip with fine, friendly folks, this is it.

The "all-expense" ticket includes everything—even tips, and you'll have no travel worries, for Verne BeDell will be on hand to look after everything. Enchanting Yellowstone Park, mighty Mt. Rainier, Seattle, and Glacier National Park, America's most spectacular vacationland—you'll visit all these celebrated places in addition to an unforgettable 12-day cruise on



the Inside Passage to the Land of the Midnight Sun!

The time is getting short for making your arrangements, so write today for

a copy of our itinerary, with cost of ticket from your locality. Address E. R. Eastman, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Smartly Styled



2803. Have an eye for style and smartness in your aprons, too! Whether you prefer it with yoke and three-quarter sleeves or scoop neck with brief sleeves, it's comfort-plus! Sizes small, medium and large. Medium takes 2½ yds. 35-in.

2920. Young-set essential! To relate or separate—at your merest whim! Blouse offers sleeve choice . . . skirt has different pockets. Sizes 12-20. Size 16: 5½ yds. 35-in.

2443. It's a coat . . . it's a dress . . . it's a wonderful little summer-time duster to wear loose or belted-in for figure-fit! You'll love it in denims, pique or linen. Sizes are 10-20, 36-40. Size 16: 5½ yds. 35-in.

2280. These aprons take a minimum of fabric and sewing time: two tea

styles, a kitchen's answer, too. Both in one pattern! One size. Scalloped apron takes ¾ yd. 35-in. Other apron, only one yd. 35-in. fabric.

2938. The soft touch! In an extra wide range of "hard to find" larger sizes, this flattering little frock has two rows of shirring on shoulder to give you just the design for new prints and sheers. Sizes 14-20, 36-48! Size 18: 4½ yds. 39-in.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our **SUMMER FASHION BOOK** which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE**, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

Along The South Hill Road

Every Monday

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

THE telephone rings and I turn off the washer to answer. All over the country, women who are country correspondents for local papers are doing the same thing. It is news gathering day, and we are the ones who record the small and intimate happenings of our neighborhoods.

The big city paper would smile in smug amusement at details I note for the *Townsmen* each week. "John Jones is driving a new car" or "The weather has been too wet to start haying" or "Jimmy Smith is working at the garage in town on Saturdays" . . . but if the country paper is chatty and even gossipy at times, it is kinder, too, never hesitating to leave out the story that is scandalous or merely cruel.

To me falls the lot of recording the passing of old neighbors, and the happy duty of announcing the arrival of a brand new citizen. The little girl next

door grows up and gets married, and I am the one who sets down the joyful details for the paper.

The fire siren in the village explodes in an ominous wail. The country correspondent recreates on paper the mounting excitement as the volunteer fire truck roars over the hill roads to the fire, and the cars of volunteer firemen rush after it on their errand of mercy. If a family is made homeless, the newspaper asks for help. I have seen our community open its great heart, sheltering the homeless, and providing food and clothing to the victims of the tragedy almost before the ashes were cold.

Little papers like our *Townsmen* are taken for granted. The *Townsmen* is a round robin of news, and a community bulletin board. It is never too busy to give the Boy Scouts a hand or to try to promote the welfare of the 4-H or Future Farmers. It always supports

the school and the churches, and helps out with the charity drives. It tries to keep its nose out of small feuds and believes in never taking sides in local politics.

Writing the news is a habit that grows on one. One of the local pastors, Rev. J. M. Harris of Lows Corners, has been recording in friendly detail the chronicles of his flock for many years. He always includes all the doings of the church, and, as he writes for several papers, his church news is widely read. "If you had a grindstone, you'd use it to grind your own axe," is his homely way of explaining his writing.

I like to think, not of Monday, but of Wednesday, when the paper is delivered in mail boxes along the country roads. The arrival of the newspaper seems

*Like a visit with a neighbor
From the hills and farms beyond,
Tying farms and town together
With a warm and friendly bond.*

— A. A. —

It's Cherry Time

CHERRY SCONES

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- ½ cup shortening
- ½ cup top milk (approximate)
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten
- ¾ to 1 cup pitted cherries

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut in the shortening to the consistency of coarse corn meal. Add the milk to the eggs to make ¾ cup. Add enough of this liquid to the flour mixture to make a soft dough. Turn onto a lightly floured board and

knead gently for ½ minute. Roll ¼ inch thick and cut into 4-inch squares. Place a small mound of cherries in the center of each square and sprinkle with sugar; fold diagonally and press the edges together with a fork. Brush the tops with milk. Place on a baking sheet and bake in a hot oven, 425° F., for 15 minutes. Yield: 10 scones.

CHERRY SHERBET

- 1 tablespoon gelatin
- ¼ cup cold water
- 3 cups top milk
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 cups cherries, chopped
- ½ cup lemon juice
- 2 egg whites
- ½ teaspoon salt

Soak the gelatin in the water for 5 minutes. Scald 1 cup of the milk; add the soaked gelatin and sugar and stir until dissolved. Add the remaining milk and put the mixture in a tray and place in the freezing compartment of the refrigerator; leave it until it begins to thicken. Transfer to a chilled bowl and beat with a rotary beater until light and thick. Add the cherries and lemon juice; return to tray and freeze, with the refrigerator at the lowest temperature, until mushy. Add the salt to the egg whites and beat until stiff. Turn the partially frozen mixture into a chilled bowl and fold in the beaten egg whites. Then return to the tray and freeze. Stir mixture several times during freezing. Serve as a dessert, or as a meat accompaniment. Yield: 10 servings.

— A. A. —

To prevent a cut avocado from darkening, spread the cut surface with butter or other shortening. There will be no trouble with discoloration if you do this as soon as it is cut.—B. C.

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HOME
CANNING

and
FREEZING

it's .. **ATLAS**



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It's down when sealed.

It's
ARC-LID

A perfect seal. Strong and safe for all approved methods of modern home canning and freezing. Easy to use and to open. No rubber rings required. Only the lids need replacing. Fit all standard mason jars, but only **ATLAS** Jars come with **ATLAS** Arc-Lids. Insist upon **ATLAS** —Caps and Jars. **FREE**—Write for complete freezing information.



HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY
Wheeling, West Va.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT HAYFIELDS - - By TOM MILLIMAN

WHEAT-WHEAT-WHEAT

THIS is written on June 18. Wheat growers throughout the nation will more than likely be asked to vote for or against acreage allotment on wheat sown in fall 1953. As a small wheat grower (16 acres) I shall, if given a chance, vote against it. (See page 5, June 20 Issue for details about quotas.)

It is reported that growers in the great wheat states will vote for it. Their expansion occurred long enough ago to now guarantee them high acreage allotments. Mechanization has progressed to a point in the wheat belt where a man hour results in four times as much yield as forty years ago. Now their parity on wheat is a gold mine, and price supports, loan agreements and only moderate acreage controls make wheat growing a gravy train in the West.

What To Do

The prospect of having a PMA federal employe run his measuring wheel over a field and say, "Thus far and no farther, else you lose the support price," is intolerable in its disruption of orderly crop rotation and in its political implications. Months ago we ordered a supply of Hudson Winter Barley, the most promising variety yet to appear. If there isn't enough of it we shall finish out with the Wong variety with which we had success years ago before Uncle Sam got us again growing wheat as a patriotic measure. Unlike wheat, which should not be fed to livestock at the rate of more than 300 lbs. in a ton of mixture or at a questionably high limit of 400 lbs., barley can be fed without limit and with beneficial results. Moreover, it will produce as much TDN per acre as can be had from wheat in our aptly named township of Wheatland, Monroe County.

Farewell to wheat at Hayfields! New York has been growing too much of it, having expanded acreage more than 30% in ten years while total yields rose 50%. Pennsylvania was wiser. Its acreage decreased slightly. Within ten days after this is read, the farmers and grain handlers of western New York will have wheat running out of their ears, with not half enough places to put it. Acreage allotments and high price supports have no place in a sound America.

FATHER ZERO DELIVERS

AT THE farm of John and Melford Hill, R1, Janesville, Wisconsin, on May 29th, 1953, a grade Holstein cow dropped a heifer calf to the service of Father Zero. Dam and daughter are entirely normal and are doing well.

This historic occasion came from the act about a year earlier of freezing semen from a registered Holstein bull owned by American Breeders' Service,

a privately owned artificial insemination business with something less than 150 bulls in five studs which were used on 623,628 cows in 1952.

Responsibility for preparing, freezing and storage, and then thawing the semen from a steadily maintained temperature of minus 79 degrees centigrade, rested with American Foundation for the Study of Genetics, Madison, Wis. This is a privately endowed institution, Dr. Elwin L. Willet, Research Director; Dr. Henry O. Dunn, Associate. The bull used was an old, favorably proved Holstein sire. The cow was one of the good black and white grades in the Hill herd.

Man Behind It

Mr. J. Rockefeller Prentice is the head of both the American Foundation for the Study of Genetics and American Breeders' Service, the latter being headquartered in Chicago. During a visit in the East Mr. Prentice made the point with me that his organizations did not first use Father Zero, as I call it. Due credit was extended to Cambridge University, England, the originators. To my friend Tom Peacock, Chairman of the Milk Marketing Board of England and Wales, whose organization aided Cambridge University, I've written to get more of the Cambridge story, especially names of scientists. It is important to know who was who in an undertaking of such immense importance.

Immediately after the Cambridge announcement was released in U.S.A., Mr. Prentice dispatched a man to England to learn and bring back the method. Such prompt action places us in America less than six months behind England, whose Mr. Peacock told me during a visit here that their "Father Zero" calves were born very early in the spring of this year.

The Meaning Of It

Cattle feeding, poultry breeding and poultry feeding are ahead of dairy cattle breeding in this country. As a dairyman I stick my neck out by saying that beef breeding is ahead of dairy



cattle breeding in this great land of ours. With beef cattle the owner's eye and the animal's weight are more important, for the reason that form is function. Not so with the dairy cow. Her insides are very dark. It is what she has on the inside that makes a dairy cow profitable. Increases in production per cow have been due somewhat more to feeding than to breeding during the past decade.

Our trouble in dairying has been too few great bulls, and extremely limited use of the bulls that are great.

All that will change for the progressive breeder. When the one bull in 2000 has reached an age when his daughters have proved him really great, we can with the help of FATHER ZERO, use him extensively. We can use him on more than 50,000 cows in one year. We can in many instances demand him and no other, and get him. We can use him for certain cows, and another great bull on other cows for a variety of reasons.

However, patience must precede the arrival of FATHER ZERO in our neighborhoods. It will take time, but let us not dawdle. The service of FATHER ZERO will, in due time, surely be available to us cooperatively and privately.

SCREENINGS & CHAFF

Bill Fritz, next door neighbor to the north remembered the piece appearing here last summer about our drought and location in the so-called summer dry belt of the Lake Ontario plain. On May 26, 1953, he wrote me at Ithaca—"I believed it then, but now I invite you for a tour of this mud-covered plain that you call a dry belt. At this date I've no ground turned for corn, many farmers have no oats planted

Father Zero's day old calf, shown with Berlyn Gruber, inseminator, and Melford Hill, Janesville, Wis., owner. This heifer calf is believed to be the first product of Father Zero in America. The sire from which the semen was obtained and frozen is Pabst Burke Tritomia Frysian, R.H. 943749. The dam is a big grade. Because of its poor keeping quality, only about 1/4 of the semen obtained from a bull can be usefully employed under present methods of artificial breeding. Father Zero will, when the method is made available through co-ops and private sources, enable 100 % of a great bull's semen to be used. A bank or reserve will be built up from each bull and held until needed, even as long as eight months.

and the Hayfields' gang just passed here on their way to pull out a mired tractor on your rented farm."

Bill's date of May 26 could just as well be changed to June, except that all of us somehow managed to finish spring planting. On June 15 our dry belt was again sopping wet after torrential rains on the 13th and 14th. More fall plowing than ever before was helpful this spring at Hayfields.

* * *

Grass silage is a blessing in many ways and none more so than when June turns out to be a wet month. So long as the ground is not too soggy to support heavy equipment, harvesting can proceed to some extent without regard to weather. The sun doesn't have to shine on grass silage, even though without sun the wilting process is reduced and the silage as it is chopped is rather juicy. No harm done by partially wilted silage.

It is a wonderful feeling of relief on Saturday night, June 20, to have 3 silos filled with luscious grass silage high in legumes. That much of the haying is behind a hard-pressed crew. Both our Papec field chopper and our Papec silage blower worked beautifully.

* * *

Early each winter we sit down and figure out spring planting, making notes field by field. It is from this plan that the spring seed and fertilizer orders are made up and placed in January. Great care is taken in selection of crop varieties. We feel good about being so forehanded. When spring arrives, things begin to happen, literally dozens of things, and our carefully laid pattern begins to show rents and tatters. Weather, shortage of certain supplies, unexpected failure or surprising persistence of legumes, planting delayed too long by wet ground, are but a few instances.

A fair example is grazing of certified oats pictured on this page, while another field close to the milking barn was planted with untreated feed oats intended to be grazed as a means of rapidly bringing on the ladino-alfalfa-bromegrass pasture seeding. Uncertain are the ways of farming. A factory production planner would go crazy on a farm.



Showing Miss Betty, schoolgirl friend of Chuck Nobles, stepson of Marion Nobles, Hayfields Mgr., with Amanda 156, 2nd oldest cow on the place, in a field of oats on Saturday, June 6. Although the drill was set for 2 bu., the Certified Re-Select Mohawk oats were so heavy that about 3 1/2 bu. were applied in a hurried job of drilling. Too thick, particularly for the lush new seeding of ladino, alfalfa and bromegrass. Grazing was the remedy, and this 6 acre patch of oats supported 46 cows by day and night for 7 days, until torrential rains made the ground too soft. More grazing will have occurred by the time this is printed, and still more will follow. As for Amanda, this old girl just keeps rolling along, well above 500 lbs. a year; her milk tests higher than her 1/4 Holstein, 3/4 Guernsey heritage would seem to justify.

SERVICE BUREAU

By HUGH COSLINE

DON'T GET CAUGHT

AN Orange County subscriber tells us about an unfortunate circumstance that cost him money. He made a deal by telephone with a man in New York City to provide him with some Puerto Rican laborers.

In a day or two a car drove in carrying three workers and the driver presented a bill for \$60.00 saying the amount could be deducted from the workers' checks. Next morning the workers left!

Our subscriber called New York again and was told not to worry, that some better ones would be coming or his money would be returned. In a few days a car drove in with five Puerto Ricans and a bill for \$90.00, which our reader refused to pay. As yet he has no workers and is out of pocket to the amount of \$60.

It is our understanding that the New York City party who engineered the details is interested in getting a fee

from the workers and that the employer has no legal hold on them.

We, of course, will do our best to get the refund of this money. We tell the story in order to urge readers not to enter into any similar agreement which involves payment of money before work is done.

— A.A. —

NO RESPONSIBILITY

I heard a radio program which advertised a gadget for which I sent. My check for \$2.35 came back from the bank but I have not received what I ordered.

We called this to the attention of the radio station who replied that they act only as a forwarding agent in mail orders, but they say they will be glad to call the complaint to the attention of the company. In this case, at least, it appears that the radio station makes no guarantee of delivery which is something we think readers should understand. Naturally, we are still hoping that our subscriber will get what he ordered.

— A.A. —

MUST SUE

"He said he would pay me and asked me to come back in a day or two. I did but have never been paid. How low can a man get? I am an old woman and not well."

The above quotation is from a subscriber in reply to our report that a reliable collection agency had been unable to get her money. We have great sympathy but unfortunately the only way to make a man pay a debt is to sue him in court. Even that may not work if he has no property to satisfy a judgment.

— A.A. —

I cannot thank you enough for the help you gave me in getting my money back. This company would not answer any of my letters until you wrote them. I think they had intended to just let me write until I became tired of writing and would just let the matter drop.

—Mr. A.B.M.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED BY THE SERVICE BUREAU	
NEW YORK	
Mrs. Wilson Edmunds, Wallkill (Refund on order)	\$ 3.95
Mr. Lee E. Keller, Fulton (Refund on order)	6.95
Mr. Stanley C. Nohls, Appleton (Refund on order)	3.00
Mr. Clifford Sawyer, Woodhull (Refund on order)	8.00
Mrs. Viola Swehle, Rosendale (Refund on down payment)	9.85
Mr. Andrew M. Korce, Mohawk (Refund on order)	10.26
Mr. Stanley E. Zeltas, Memphis (Payment of hay)	156.67
Mrs. George Woodhouse, Lowville (Refund on lostery)	2.50
Mr. Guy A. Winch, Alden (Refund on down payment)	35.00
Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Camden (Refund on dress and shoes)	7.00
Mrs. Harley Pratt, Ithaca (Insurance settlement)	2025.00
VERMONT	
Mrs. Mabel Herring, Bristol (Refund on pencils)	1.00
Mrs. R. C. Davis, Hardwick (Refund on order)	6.95
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. Norman Hall, Reeds' Ferry (Refund on Encyclopedia)	12.00
NEW JERSEY	
George L. Paul, Belvidere (Refund on insurance)	15.00

JAIL SENTENCE BRINGS REWARD CHECK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

Nº 16253

50-262
213

June 8

19 53

PAY EXACTLY ONE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS

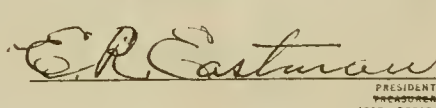
TO THE ORDER OF

Joseph S. Mattice

Middleburgh, New York

\$ 100.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.



PRESIDENT

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

LAST November (on the 2nd to be exact) two Schoharie County men were arrested charged with stealing two calves from our subscriber, Joseph Mattice of Middleburgh. They were released on \$500 bond and on May 18 one was sentenced to the County Jail for 120 days and the other for 150 days.

In writing to us Mr. Mattice gave the following account:

"When I went out to feed the cattle, which were housed in the barn, I noticed that my two best calves were gone. I did not know whom to suspect. However, I notified the troopers who came over and investigated. Nothing more was learned until at the end of that same week when a neighbor of mine who was present at a cattle auction in Fort Plain, New York, mentioned to me that Nelson Watson was

at the auction. Since Watson worked in Cobleskill, New York, I wondered how he had any cattle to sell.

"I went to the auctioneer and asked to see his records. His records showed that Watson had sold two calves and I went to the farm to which one of them had been sold and identified one of my calves. The troopers then picked up Watson and he confessed to the theft and implicated Russell Kuhn. They were tried and sentenced to jail terms which they are now serving."

Above is a reproduction of the reward check which went to our subscriber. Along with it we sent our congratulations for the prompt action he took, the result of which we hope will discourage cattle thieving all through the Northeast.

Double Death — Car Hits Bridge



Bernard Pfendler was found dead on the pavement — his friend was dead in the crumpled wreckage.

Less than eleven months before his fatal accident Pfendler took out a low cost accident policy when the North American agent called on him.

This is what his son said when the check was delivered: "Little did we think, when Dad took out the policy, that in less than a year he would be killed in an auto accident. It will come in handy now in paying the funeral bill and extra expenses."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

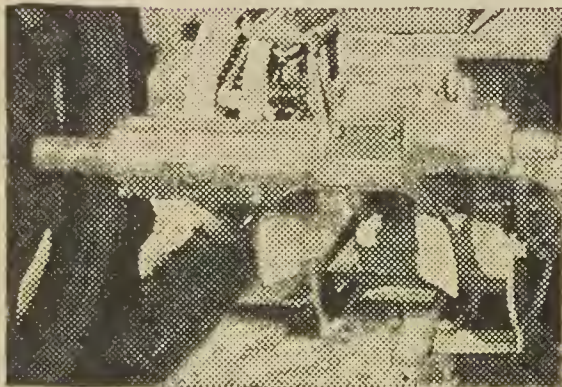
THE NAME OF A FRIEND MAY BE IN THIS LIST

Bernard Pfendler, Boonville, N. Y.	\$1500.00	Nancy Macumber, Corning, N. Y.	282.14
Auto accident—death benefits		Auto accident—fract. collarbone, inj. chest	
Marion Orlop, Watervliet, N. Y.	40.00	W. Loring Breckenridge, Heuvelton, N. Y.	89.29
Auto accident—bruised shoulder		Auto accident—broke cheek & nose bone	
Helen Czeczot, Binghamton, N. Y.	61.43	Lyle Moulton, Madrid, N. Y.	80.00
Auto accident—bruises, shock		Auto accident—fractured shoulder	
Maud Barton, Salamanca, N. Y.	82.86	Richard Cota, Canton, N. Y.	29.28
Auto accident—multiple bruises		Auto accident—fractured back	
Paul Mapes, Franklinville, N. Y.	70.00	Michael Zellner, Summit, N. Y.	147.12
Auto accident—broke wrist		Truck accident—fract. wrist and fingers	
Irene Hotchkiss, Sinclairville, N. Y.	71.43	Leland Abbott, Fayette, N. Y.	265.72
Auto accident—body bruises, shock		Auto accident—fractured shoulder	
Bernice Shevlin, Forrestville, N. Y.	81.43	Ewald Fischer, Fayette, N. Y.	40.00
Auto accident—cuts, concussion		Auto accident—cut face, legs, concussion	
Lydia Matterson, New Berlin, N. Y.	51.42	Mary Lewis, Saugerties, N. Y.	158.57
Auto accident—body bruises		Auto accident—fractured hip	
Myron W. Daniels, Van Etten, N. Y.	85.72	Thomas B. Wheeler, dec. Waverly, N. Y.	1000.00
Auto accident—fractured shoulder & cuts		Auto accident—death benefits	
Ernest A. Cole, Downsville, N. Y.	48.56	Byron B. Robb, Ithaca, N. Y.	60.00
Auto accident—bruised shoulder, back, neck		Auto accident—bruised side, hip	
Donald Cobbe, Delhi, New York	35.71	Georgia B. Robb, Ithaca, N. Y.	17.14
Auto accident—cut head, injured chest		Auto accident—bruised chest, side	
Vincent Somovigo, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21.43	Kenneth Gates, Orchard Park, N. Y.	285.00
Hit by truck—fractured elbow		Hit by car—fractured shoulder	
Wendell Cavanaugh, East Bethany, N. Y.	140.00	Margaret Ellis, Perry, N. Y.	170.00
Auto accident—bruised back, knee		Auto accident—fractured hip, bruises	
Beatrice Jermy, Batavia, N. Y.	57.14	Belle Blanchette, Fort Kent, Me.	30.71
Hit by car—fractured back, bruises		Auto accident—cuts, concussion	
Arthur McPherson, Le Roy, N. Y.	340.00	David Hayes, Jefferson, Me.	15.71
Truck collision—fractured skull		Auto accident—inj. knee, cuts, bruises	
Howard Wittman, Corfu, N. Y.	131.42	Ora Belle Hold, Princeton, Me.	130.00
Auto collision—fractured ribs, cuts		Auto accident—fractured leg	
Lynden F. Hill, Prattsville, N. Y.	50.00	Richard Clark, Buckland, Mass.	296.43
Truck collision—multiple body bruises		Auto accident—shoulder separation	
Harold Barrett, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	264.28	Hugh Campbell, Southwick, Mass.	278.57
Truck accident—cut scalp, concussion		Auto accident—concussion, bruises	
Joe Lamanna, Jr., Mohawk, N. Y.	40.00	Charles A. White, N. Abington, Mass.	94.28
Auto accident—fractured back		Auto accident—cuts, fractured rib	
Antonio D'Angelo, South Lima, N. Y.	100.00	Goldie L. Farr, Wentworth, N. H.	130.00
Auto accident—fractured shoulder, hip		Auto accident—fractured back & ribs	
Lenna Foote, Nunda, N. Y.	50.00	Bernis B. Goss, Canaan, N. H.	117.14
Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises		Hit by car—fractured leg	
Grace Swick, Lima, N. Y.	350.00	Harry L. Pollard, Concord, N. H.	32.14
Auto-truck accident—concussion, cuts		Auto accident—cut head and knee	
Christine Krutz, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.	88.57	Mabel S. Huddleston, Durham, N. H.	130.00
Truck accident—cuts, bruises, concussion		Auto accident—fractured ankle	
Florence Harris, Webster, N. Y.	140.00	Wenslie Blako, Montgomery Center, Vt.	44.28
Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises		Auto accident—cut nose, cheek, head	
Dorothy Bauer, Middleport, N. Y.	96.43	Eliza G. Blackmer, Pittsford, Vt.	57.14
Auto accident—cut and bruised leg		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Albert Edwards, Waterville, N. Y.	30.00	George Pikkarainen, Cuttingsville, Vt.	41.43
Truck accident—broke collarbone, cut wrist		Auto accident—fractured shoulder, cut scalp	
Francis Link, Rome, N. Y.	82.86	George Henry, Ulysses, Pa.	70.00
Auto collision—cuts, bruises, shock		Auto accident—fractured rib, concussion	
Masel Foster, Baldwinville, N. Y.	250.00	Gertrude Henry, Ulysses, Pa.	54.28
Auto accident—fractured jaw, knee		Auto accident—bruises, concussion	
Stanley Kurgan, LaFayette, N. Y.	75.71	Joan Satterthwaite, Allentown, N. J.	144.28
Auto accident—broke foot bone, inj. leg		Auto accident—fract. jaw, conc., bruises	
Mildred Eklund, Pennellville, N. Y.	142.86	Catherina Tallarico, Sussex, N. J.	203.57
Auto accident—multiple body bruises		Hit by car—cut scalp, fract. thumb	
Orrin White, Oneonta, N. Y.	161.43	Leonard Sparks, Penns Grove, N. J.	150.00
Hit by auto—fractured jaw, wrist, ankle		Auto accident—fract. rib, cuts, bruises	

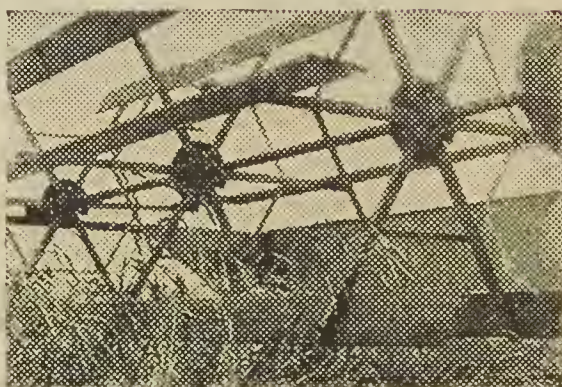
Keep Your Policies Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, NEW YORK

Be Careful

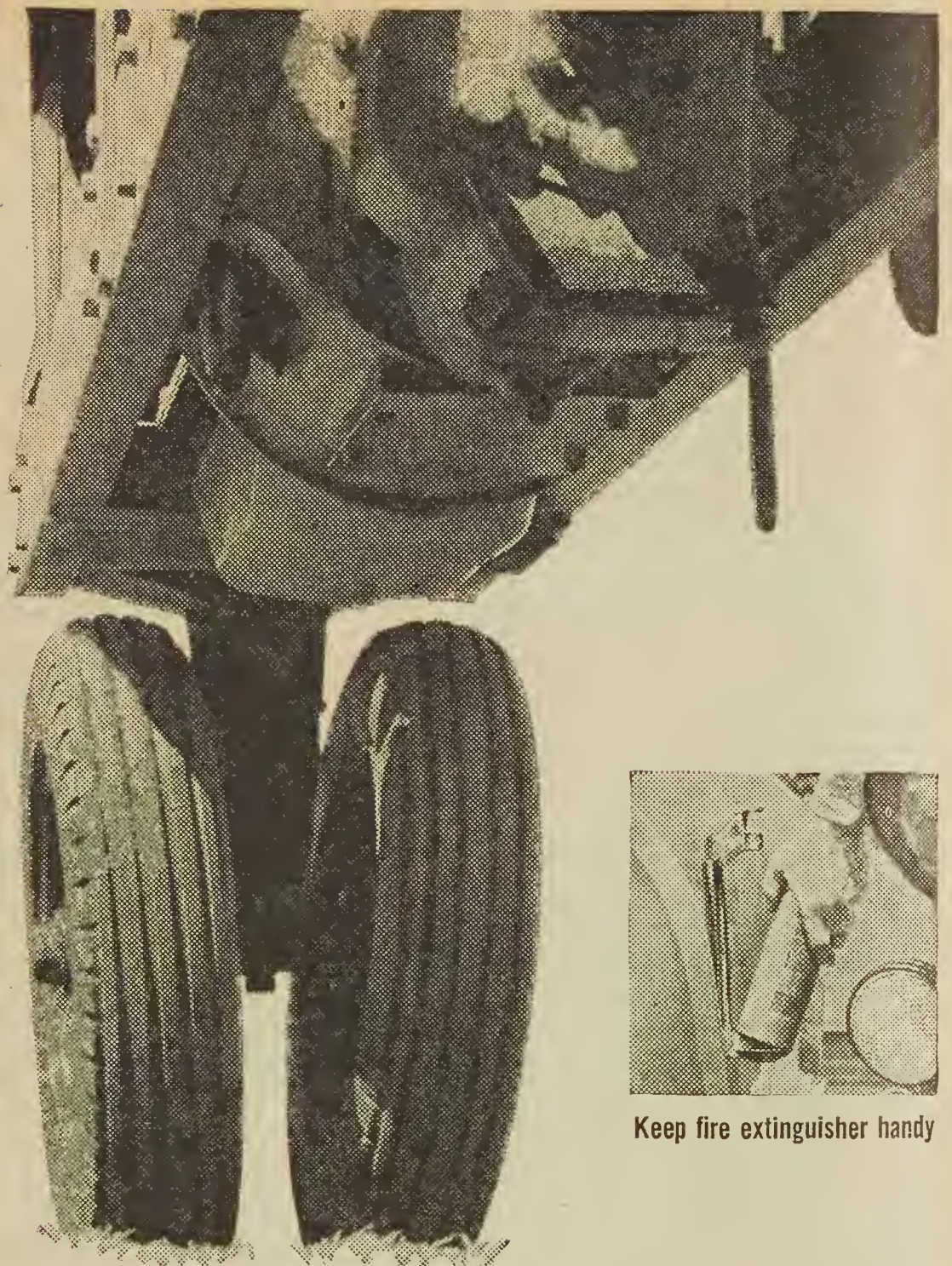
A machine can't hear you call for help. It'll keep on turning till the power is cut.



Keep shields in place



Turn off power before you lubricate



Keep fire extinguisher handy

Over a million people are injured, one way or another, on farms in the U. S. each year. Most of these accidents can be prevented by a little forethought.

It's easy to be careless; it takes time and trouble to be careful but it pays. It could save your life.

Farm machinery manufacturers are co-operating in making standard shields and guards for power take-off. It's for your protection.

Be sure to turn off the power before you lay a hand on a combine, baler, mower, forage harvester, or husker.

Store gasoline out of reach of farm buildings and anything that's inflammable.

There's a nasty burn waiting for the arm that touches a hot manifold or exhaust pipe.

Barked knuckles are painful — it's better to use a wrench that fits the nut you want to turn.

Keep an eye on boys. A farmer had a boy disking. The next day he saw where the tractor

had gone into a deep drainage ditch — and out again. It made his hair stand on end.

Take time to be careful — it's time well spent.

LET ATLANTIC HELP YOU KEEP YOUR TRACTOR AND OTHER FARM MACHINERY ON THE GO

The Atlantic Refining Company has the right lubricant for every piece of metal that moves and every wheel that turns. There should be no metal-to-metal contact in properly lubricated bearings. Here are Atlantic's oils and lubricants that'll help you keep your machinery on the go.

Atlantic Aviation Motor Oil — the very best. It's a heavy-duty oil that reduces engine wear and holds oil consumption down — can add hours to engine life.

Atlantic Ultragear Oil — for transmissions and differentials. Extra-high film strength to take

the heavy pressure of gear teeth. Provides rust protection.

Atlantic Chassis Lubricant — a soft, smooth adhesive grease for many, many places. Won't dissolve in water. Keep your grease gun handy and keep it loaded with this lubricant.

Atlantic Lubricant A — finest quality bearing grease. It can be applied either through lubrication fittings or by taking off the wheels and packing the bearings by hand. Stays with bearings under the most severe operating conditions.

In the fuel tank use either Atlantic or Atlantic HI-ARC (there are no finer gasolines), Atlantic Rayolite Kerosene, or Atlantic Diesel Fuel, depending on the fuel requirements of your tractor.

Atlantic delivers right to your farm. With a storage tank and a supply of Atlantic products you have your own service station. We'll place you on an automatic supply basis for all petroleum products, or you can telephone in your order when you're ready. Telephone or write the nearest Atlantic office listed at the left — one of our route men or distributors will take care of your needs right away.



The Atlantic name means highest quality

OFFICE

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R. D. 2
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Box 292
Box 71, Rensselaer, N. Y.
Box 11, Station B
Wayland, N. Y.
227 Front Street
204 Clark Street
582 Broad Street
Electric Bldg.
Box 208, Elmira, N. Y.

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Glenwood 1620
Big Flats 8411
Big Flats 8411
2-4140
3-5132
5
4-7138
Victoria 1234
2741
2-4287
3-5641
811
4277
Big Flats 8411



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

"NO BULL" Says Wallace Johnson

"NYABC" Is Better Than Owning a Herd Sire

By Robert Eastman



▲ Farmer W. B. Johnson, Oneida, New York nails down the point in the accompanying article, on why he switched to 100% artificial breeding in his dairy herd.

"NO FARMER making his living from milking cows can afford to own a bull!" That's the opinion of Wallace B. Johnson, Oneida, New York, dairy farmer who is using dairy cattle artificial breeding 100 per cent on his 67 grade and registered Holstein milking herd. Moreover, "Wally" Johnson has the farming experience and the detailed dollars and cents figures to make a strong case in favor of the larger-than-average dairy herd owner switching to all-artificial breeding service.

Comparisons in other years and in other states have shown there's a definite cost advantage to the farmer with a smaller herd in using the artificial breeding on all his cows. Reporting on 18 New Jersey farms, for example, the May 1951 issue of New Jersey's Farm Economics Situation, showed an average artificial breeding service cost as \$6.71 less per cow bred than on 42 farms with their own herd sires.

But it has not yet been generally recognized that the cost advantage in using 100% artificial breeding extended to the larger dairyman delivering milk at wholesale, as Wally Johnson does. He has the "proof of the pudding."

The 335 acres of sandy loam soil that make up Quiet Valley Farm roll up steeply out of the expanded city limits of Oneida, in Madison County. An old-time rotation of corn, oats and hay may be seen in season, and on close inspection, the hay proves to be a mixture of alfalfa, ladino, and timothy—a com-

bination of new and old that fits the soil and sticks through the years. Corn serves for silage. Grass has been tried in the silo without enough success to insure continuing it. Early cut hay—all first cutting is done before the first of July—provides a palatable forage.

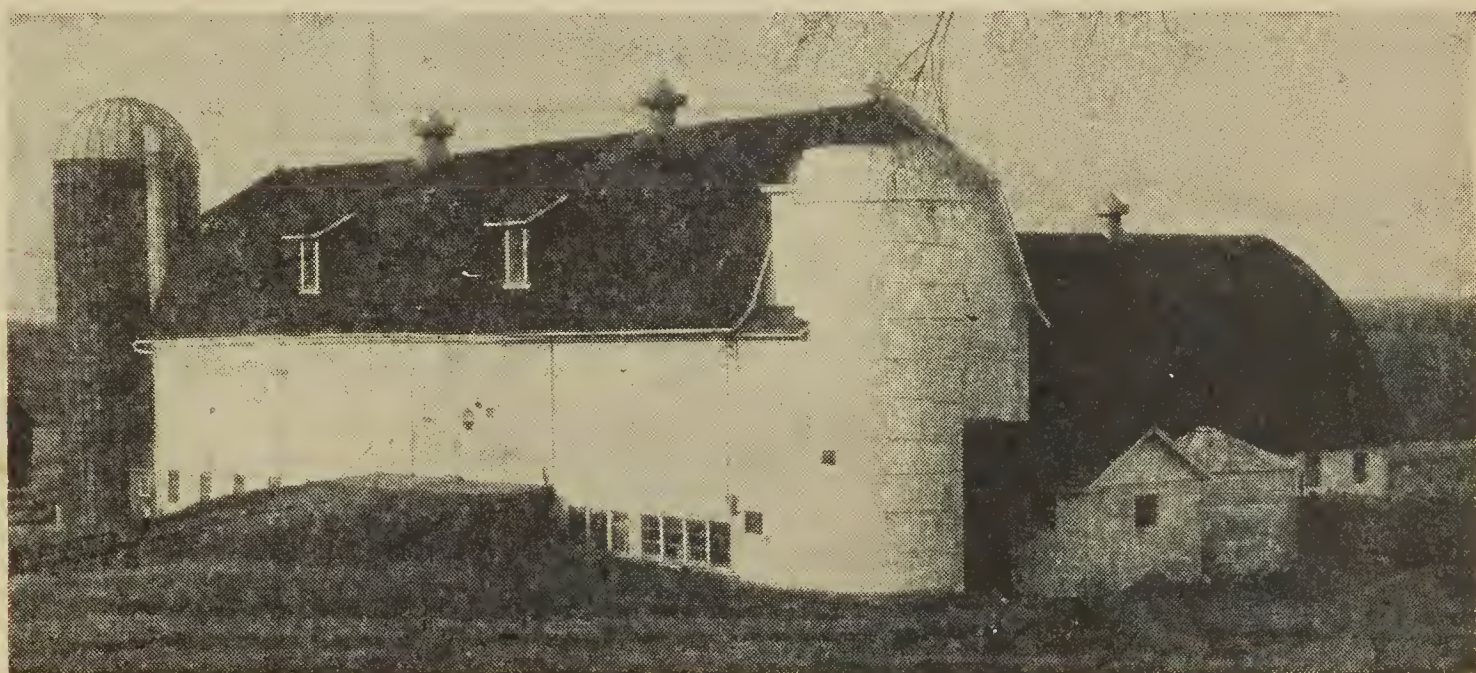
Some 67 milking Holsteins, both grade and registered, live on these acres with a normal complement of 50 to 60 calves and heifers being grown for replacement. The producers are healthy, big-bodied animals that were able to build a top yearly herd average recently of 447 lbs. butterfat.

Production like that — a herd average of 1600 pounds per day during 1952—deserves good feeding, and Wally Johnson believes in it. First calf heifers get a pound of grain for every three pounds of milk, and the older cows are fed at a one to four ratio. The grain is a 14% concentrate that includes farm-grown corn and oats.

Farm operation, too, is a combination of younger and older, with Wally, Mrs. Johnson, and hired man "Pat" being ably assisted by the Johnson sons—Keith, 16, and Gary 14. While the Johnson boys are still in high school, and their farm working time is naturally limited, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson hope that after college training, they'll make the "& Sons" part of the W. B. Johnson & Sons a full reality.

(Continued on Page 9)

▼ The Johnson boys, their Dad Wally, and hired man Pat handle 67 milkers in a relatively short time.



The side view of the W. B. Johnson & Sons main barn on their Quiet Valley Farms shows the new addition on the rear.

IN THIS

AREA

More Poultrymen feed G.L.F. than any other Mash

One of the finest testimonials for G.L.F. feed is the fact that over two billion eggs a year are produced on G.L.F. mashes—more than a third of *all* the eggs produced in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania.

G.L.F. has a complete mash program to fit every size and type of poultry operation—either with its open formula Laying Mash, Egg Maker, or All Mash Laying Ration . . . with its topnotch Breeder Mash . . . or Layer Mixing Mash for use with home-grown grains. These mashes have the ingredients to help hens lay a lot of eggs and

keep healthy too. Their up-to-date formulas make use of the latest in proven, reliable research. Volume buying and an efficient distribution system keep their costs low.

What Do You Think?

Because this is a cooperative run for the benefit of farmers, G.L.F. is anxious to hear what its members have to say . . . to learn exactly why more poultrymen do feed G.L.F. than any other mash.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

An Invitation to G.L.F. Feeders

Every year more poultrymen in G.L.F. territory start using G.L.F. Laying Mash. It's fed to more flocks in G.L.F. territory than any other brand and the demand keeps growing.

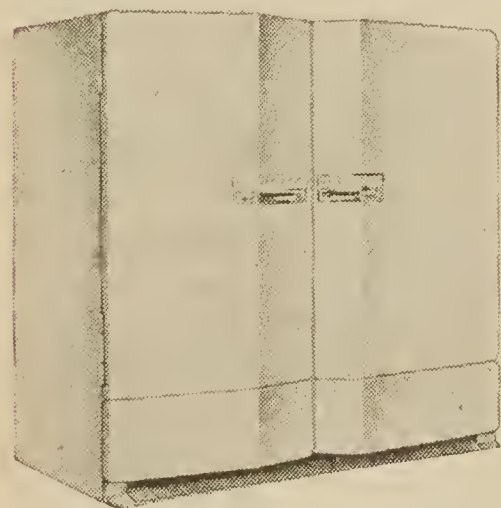
Each time another poultryman starts using G.L.F. feed, it increases efficiency just that much more. You and other G.L.F. patrons gain by this additional volume.

The G.L.F. Laying Mash contest gives you an opportunity to tell G.L.F. your story which can be retold to other poultrymen. Through this means you will help increase the use of G.L.F. and lower your own feed costs.

Contest

Rules and entry blanks for this contest—on why you have fed G.L.F. mash—are available from your G.L.F. Service Agency. Entries—which must be returned to your G.L.F. Service Agency by August 29—will be judged by six well known poultrymen:— Leslie M. Black, Stockton, N.J.; Jake Blumer, Moscow, Pa.; Max Brender, Ferndale, N.Y.; Warren Hawley, Sr., Batavia, N.Y.; Robert Marshall, Ithaca, N.Y.; John Rice, Trumansburg, N.Y.

Write your entry today for a chance at one of 50 wonderful prizes.

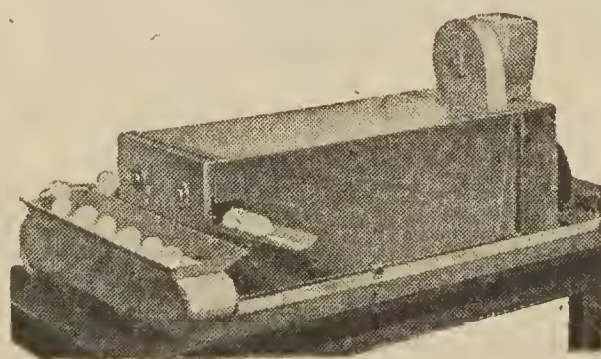


FIRST PRIZE

35 cubic foot
UNICO FARM FREEZER

SECOND PRIZE

Automatic
EGG WASHER
or EGG GRADER



THIRD PRIZE

G.L.F. POWER LAWN MOWER

FOURTH PRIZE

Zenith AM-FM RADIO

FIFTH PRIZE

Two UNICO
WINTER TREAD TIRES

SIXTH PRIZE

6 foot Rubber-Tired
WHEELBARROW

SEVENTH PRIZE

Handy, Portable TIME SWITCH

EIGHTH PRIZE

Speedway ELECTRIC DRILL

NINTH PRIZE

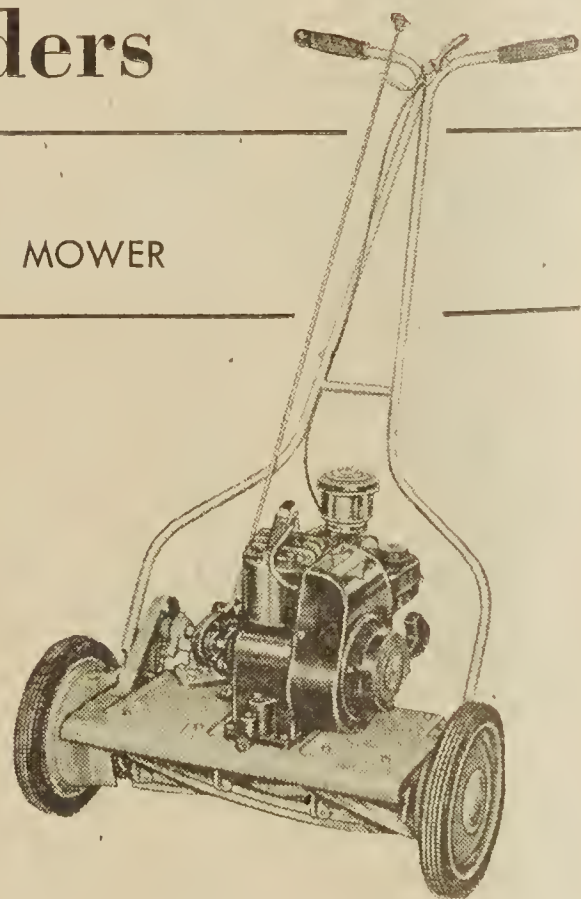
SOCKET WRENCH SET

TENTH PRIZE

75 foot Koroseal
GARDEN HOSE

ELEVENTH—FIFTIETH PRIZES

A Rural MAIL BOX with
name hand-lettered



CONTEST RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR

G.L.F. Patrons' Laying Mash Contest

1. Contest limited to farmer patrons of G.L.F.
2. G.L.F. and Agent-Buyer employees and members of their families not eligible.
3. Entries must be returned to Service Agencies by August 29, 1953.
4. Entries must be written in 50 words or less.
5. All entries become the property of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
6. Winners will be announced on or before October 1, 1953.

(This is a facsimile of the Official Entry Blank)

Name.....

Address.....

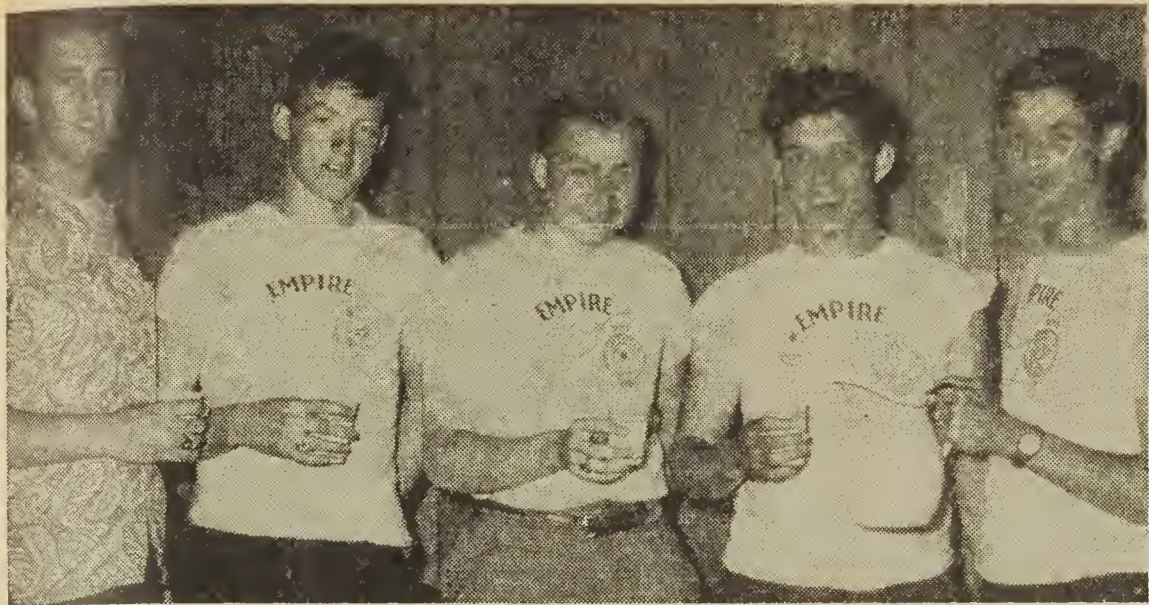
Number of hens Breed

G.L.F. Service Agency Patronized

I have fed G.L.F. Mash for
(name of mash) (months or years)

because:
(Space for fifty words or less)

Get Your Copy of Rules and Official Entry Blank at Your G.L.F. Service Agency



Louis Baum, Little Falls, (right) pours while a quartet of friends are ready for seconds on milk. The boys had an opportunity to drink what milk they wanted and the score was a quart and a half each, per day.

From left to right: Robert McGerrity, Norwich; Bill Danehy, Hamilton; John McCarthy, Little Falls; Donald Green, Utica.

Seconds On Milk!

By TED TOWNSEND

HIGH SCHOOL Juniors, attending the Boys State program at Colgate, were "guinea pigs" without knowing it, AND THEY LIKED IT.

The farm organizations of New York State wondered how much milk good healthy boys would get away with, if it were placed on the table in front of them. The answer was 1600 quarts a day for the group of 900 boys.

That meant a total of 8,000 quarts in the five-day program or 200 forty-quart cans. And this does not include the milk used in "shakes," and ice cream, or the forty-quarts a day used in the kitchen. Neither does it include the pint a day per boy, bought and paid for at the canteen between meals by the boys!

Counselors at Boys State drank milk while at Colgate. Here William Cavanaugh, Rochester, Monroe County Commander of the Legion, is pouring for Bruce Perry, (left) East State Counselor. Nine hundred boys (and the adults) consumed 1,600 quarts a day during the 5-day session. That's 8,000 quarts or 200 forty-quart cans.



In past years the fellows attending Boys State were able to have milk on their cereal in the morning and a half pint as "liquid refreshment." Farm leaders, under Harold Stanley, Secretary of the State Grange, decided to ante up some funds and have milk on the table in pitchers "for free" just to see what would happen. They did, and it did. A bevy of nice looking girls from the Hamilton Central School kept the pitchers filled. The boys took firsts, seconds, and then some came back for more. The idea of "free choice" milk was thought up by George Spader of the Morrisville Agricultural and Technical Institute.

Harold Harter, a counselor, and Madison County Legionnaire, estimated that the boys used twice as much milk as a year ago when cash was "rationed."

These boys at Colgate were "the cream of the crop," even if we weren't talking about milk. They were selected by faculty and legion posts from all sections of the State to spend a week at Colgate and to learn the ins and outs of government procedure. They were divided into parties and after a hot cam-

paign, elected State and County officers. The idea was to stimulate interest in government. In the group were athletes, presidents of their classes, and good students. And they went for that milk, too! Not a sissy in the bunch! They drank milk and they didn't care who knew it.

We inquired of some of the newly elected officers if they drank milk at home, and the answer was invariably "yes." Then as an afterthought most of them would say, "But we don't have it in a pitcher, with all you can drink," which all adds up to: This

bunch of top kids like milk; they drink milk; and the only question is making it available to them.

It looks as though the farm organizations have something. It may mean a lot more milk used in fluid form instead of talking about producing a surplus at butter and cheese prices.

And we imagine Secretary Ezra Benson will be glad to see gallons and more gallons of milk used by teen-agers instead of paying good tax money to buy and store butter.

P.S. We heard recently from Cornell that adults can use milk to advantage in the "last third" of life.

— A. A. —

U. S. 1952 agricultural exports dropped 15 per cent from 1951. The three leading agricultural exports in 1952 were wheat and wheat flour, cotton, and leaf tobacco. Lower exports are due to better crops in the rest of the world, trade restrictions, and lack of U. S. dollars in other countries to buy our exports.

Take it easy... smoke

P.A.

mild, tasty,
all
the
way!

George Murphy
Bridge Construction Foreman

ON THE JOB OR AT HOME, **PRINCE ALBERT** AND MY PIPE AND I ARE CLOSE BUDDIES! **P.A. SURE DOES PUT PLEASURE IN A PIPE!**

PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

EASY ON YOUR TONGUE! Prince Albert's choice tobacco is specially treated to insure against tongue bite! The bite's out, the pleasure's in!

EASY TO DRAW! Crimp cut Prince Albert packs just right in your pipe! Smokes cool, mild, and long-burning... all the way!

EASY ON YOUR POCKETBOOK! More choice tobacco now in every pocket tin! More smoking pleasure for your money!

Prince Albert

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

PLAIN TALK ABOUT SUPPORT PRICES

ONE OF my friends complains about the failure of the Eisenhower administration to do anything constructive or to accomplish any results. My friend, who is a Republican, says that so far at least, little progress has been made away from New Dealism, that government expenses have been reduced very little, there has been no lowering of taxes, and that our foreign policy both in Europe and Asia seems more confused than ever.

In the farm field, says my friend, we are headed back toward full government supports, plus all kinds of controls.

Well, as one of our greatest statesmen, the late Al Smith, used to say, let's look at the record: If it is true, as my friend points out, that the country is still far to the left of center, still heavily socialistic in its policies, who is to blame? Answer: You, Mr. Citizen. And it will be you who will finally reap the whirlwind in continued high taxation and in government controls that will grow and grow and grow unless you stop them.

Too many of you thought last fall that all you had to do was to go to the polls and win one election. Then you could go home and forget all about it. And that is just what you did. Faced with a hangover of all kinds of controls and government spending commitments, and with too many members of Congress more anxious to win votes than to stand by principles, is it any wonder that the President and his associates have been able to accomplish little?

The primary trouble with this whole situation is that so many people have grown so used to sucking the public treasury, they refuse to be weaned. The sacrifices necessary to readjust our economy and to get free enterprise really working again is all right—for the other fellow.

A good example of exactly what I mean by our willingness to let the other fellow make the sacrifices is what has happened with butter. Many of our dairy leaders rushed down to Washington to keep the supports on butter up to 90 % of parity. Butter would not sell against oleo at that price. So it has piled up by the millions of pounds in government storehouses.

Dairymen said they couldn't produce milk and butter while the feed grains which they buy in such quantities were government protected by high supports. They had an argument there, except that two wrongs never make a right. The way to get flexible, more realistic supports is not to ask for high supports on your own commodity, but to work for flexible supports on your own and all other products.

There is a law on the books, good until 1954, protecting wheat, cotton and other basic commodities at 90% of parity. But that law could be changed if farmers and their organization leaders would back Secretary Ezra Benson's wishes for flexible, sensible supports. Many of the politicians think that high price supports are what farmers want. So they ignore the advice of our best farm economists and many farm leaders, like those in the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and many of the farm cooperatives. These leaders know that too high price supports mean that the government must buy huge quantities of

food and fibre products to rot or deteriorate in storage, or, equally bad, bring bureaucratic control of your farm business.

What is the solution? It is as drastic and as necessary, if we are to save our freedom, as the surgeon's knife is when we have appendicitis. If high government supports are not necessary to solve the problem, what will? Prices are going down, and you have a right to ask.

In the first place, flexible supports are all right—high enough to keep good farmers from ruin; low enough to prevent food and fibre production for the government instead of for the consumer.

In the second place, and most important of all, if free enterprise is to be saved on the farm and in America we must return to the law of supply and demand, which is so basic and right that it really is God's law and not man's at all. If we grow too many potatoes, too much wheat, if there is an over-production of steel, then prices should go down far enough to adjust the production to the demand, to what consumers will buy.

The alternative is either to continue to pile up products to rot in government storage and let the taxpayer—which means you—pay and pay. Or else to slap government controls on production—controls which will be handled by the politicians and the bureaucrats by the thousands, who will tell you how to run your business, while you taxpayers also will pay and pay and pay.

GARDEN NOTES

WE GREW around 200 quarts of strawberries this year, insuring plenty of shortcakes, sauce and jam when the North Wind comes howling down the chimney again.

If we get rain, there will be plenty of raspberries and blackberries a little later. Our quota of peas (about 100 boxes) is almost complete, and in the freezer. More will come along later for table use. String beans will be ready in a few days, our first corn is tasseling, and the goose hangs high.

It's fun and satisfying to have a good garden.

By the way, I have had several interesting letters giving our readers' experiences with peas, but—to brag a little again—I haven't heard from anyone who had peas earlier than we did, June 17.

INSURING THE FUTURE

WHEN THE Yankee soldiers of New England, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey marched with General Sullivan and General Clinton in 1779 against the Indians of Western New York, they were astonished at the agricultural possibilities of this new wilderness country. "Why," said one Yankee soldier, contrasting it with his own stony acres in New England, "a feller couldn't even find a stone to throw at a dog!"

No one could have traveled with me the other day from Ithaca across western New York to Lake Ontario and Niagara Falls without agreeing with Sullivan's soldiers that there is no better farm land in the world than that which lies in western New York. Although the farmers

here, as well as in many other sections, were delayed by bad weather in getting their crops in, you wouldn't have thought it on that perfect June day. Hundreds of acres of field crops, of wheat, spring grain, beans, corn, and thousands of acres of cherry and apple orchards, centered around beautiful farm homes, all testified to the fact that there is no better land or farm country anywhere.

But no matter how excellent are a country's material things, the people are more important. Both at Wilson and at Barker, N. Y., located in the fruit belt not far from Lake Ontario, I looked into the faces of hundreds of people—fathers, mothers, and friends of the high school graduates. Those boys and girls in the graduating classes had come now to their commencement, the first big crossroads in their lives and no one could see the 112 young graduates themselves without feeling reassured and optimistic about America's future.

GET THOSE CHUCKS

FOR SOME reason woodchucks are increasing to the extent that they are one of the worst menaces with which many farmers have to contend. They destroy garden truck, eat or destroy good acres of clover, and their burrows are responsible for many breakages in farm machinery.

Some farmers control woodchucks by hunting them, or by owning a good woodchuck-hunting dog. Probably the gas cartridges which can be bought in most farm stores provide the next best method of control. Directions for these cartridges are usually furnished with them. Briefly, a hole should be punctured in the base end of the cartridge, the fuse lighted, and the cartridge placed down in the burrow as far as can be reached. Then block the entrance with sod. Be sure to handle the lighted cartridges with care.

REPLACE THE SALT

IF YOU are like I am—and like most other farmers—you start sweating profusely as soon as you get working hard in hot weather. By so doing your body loses quantities of water and salt.

That's the reason doctors say that people who sweat profusely should step up their intake of salt. The best way to do this is to take from 4 to 6 salt tablets per day. Lacking these, add more salt to your food.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE DEVIL'S DICTIONARY

(Stolen from the Ithaca Rotary Club News)

A sailor: Wolf in ship's clothing.

Revision of marriage ceremony: "Until debts do us part!"

Gossip: When the cat lets the chat out of the bag.

Pedestrian: A fellow whose wife beats him to the garage.

Sign on a tailor shop: "We'll clean for you. We'll press for you. We'll even dye for you."

Advice on owing: You owe it to yourself to become successful. After that you owe it to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Diet: Something to take the starch out of you.

Optimist: A guy who, knowing the world is going to the dogs, starts a dog-food factory.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

WHEAT: As expected, Secretary Benson has announced that present law makes vote on wheat marketing quotas mandatory. No date for vote or size of acreage cut was mentioned. Growers will decide whether they will accept acreage control of wheat or take a low support price.

Present law puts vote on July 25 and acreage cut from 77 million acres to 55 million acres, but will probably be amended to put vote about August 15 and acreage at about 62 million.

Probably, also, growers with less than 25 acres or producing less than 400 bushels will be exempt from voting. That takes in more than half the growers but less than 25% of the country's wheat acreage. Growers will be urged to vote but not advised how to vote.

DROUGHT: Dry weather in Southwest is exceedingly serious. Herds are being sold at ruinously low prices. Even before the drought, prices had dropped to serious levels.

Government is taking following actions:

1. President declared 152 Texas and 40 Oklahoma counties to be disaster areas and allocated \$8 million for relief.

2. Commodity Credit Corporation will send in government-owned surplus grain at reduced prices and may also ship in hay.

3. Congress is expected to rush legislation to increase availability of loans.

4. USDA will buy 200 million pounds of beef for school lunches.

Railroads may cut rates on feed shipped in and animals shipped out. (See page 17).

FEEDER CATTLE: R. V. Hemming, General Manager of Empire Live-stock Marketing Cooperative, points out that any farmer in the Northeast who has pasture and hay stands an excellent chance of making a little money by buying a load or two of beef feeder cattle. He emphasizes one caution: Know who is buying them for you. Ray believes that the best advice is available from the New York Beef Cattlemen's Association through C. R. "Bob" Martin, Buffalo Stockyards, Buffalo, N. Y.

DAIRY COSTS: Since the 5-year period of 1935 to '39, costs of producing milk have more than doubled; in fact, they are up 125 per cent. Biggest increases are in feed and labor, therefore these items give the greatest promise of reducing the cost of producing milk. In the Northeast, better roughage and more home-grown grain have been proven the best ways to reduce feed costs. Labor-saving equipment and rearrangement of barns to save steps offer the best chances of cutting labor costs.

GRANGE: National Grange Office in Washington is sending suggested outlines and questions on price supports and other farm problems to subordinate Granges for discussion. If such discussions actually take place, grass roots farm opinion will be crystallized and passed along to Congress.

WHICH WAY? In America two opposite philosophies are pushing for recognition. One declares that "government knows best", the other, that free men can manage their own affairs. Anyone who thinks the issue was finally settled in favor of Free Enterprise last November does not understand the present situation.

If voters decide to push America into "statism" nothing can stop them, but it is my belief that they will not do so if they know the facts and understand what the eventual results will be. What is needed now is vigorous support by voters of government efforts to reduce the cost and responsibilities of Federal government by returning more authority and power to the state and by relying on agriculture, business, and industry to solve more of their own problems.

If you favor that trend, now is the time to say so. Remember, we cannot have continued or increased government controls and management, and also lower taxes; we cannot have high-level price supports and unlimited freedom to produce; we can't export if we are unwilling to import. It is necessary to make a choice. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



kissed. I must have been most sorely missed. So next day I decide to stay inside the house where I can lay upon the couch out of the sun until the chores have all been done. But soon's the breakfast plates are washed my ego suddenly gets squashed: "Get out of here," Mirandy cries, "your ugly visage pains my eyes."

A WOMAN'S ways are still, to me, a deep-dark total mystery. Each one of them has got a mind that works like nothing else you'll find; just when you think you've figured out what womenfolks are all about, they'll shift their gears and change their scheme and make your "knowledge" just a dream. Supposing, for example, you are gone from home a day or two; you're welcomed back with open arms, subjected to all sorts of charms, and fed and pampered like a king 'til you would bet most anything that it's depressing to your spouse when you even leave the house.

Right then, my friend, you're really set for biggest shock you'll ever get if you should think, like I have done, that you're the household favored one. Each time it happens I am fooled, although by now I should be schooled; I figure that, 'cause I got

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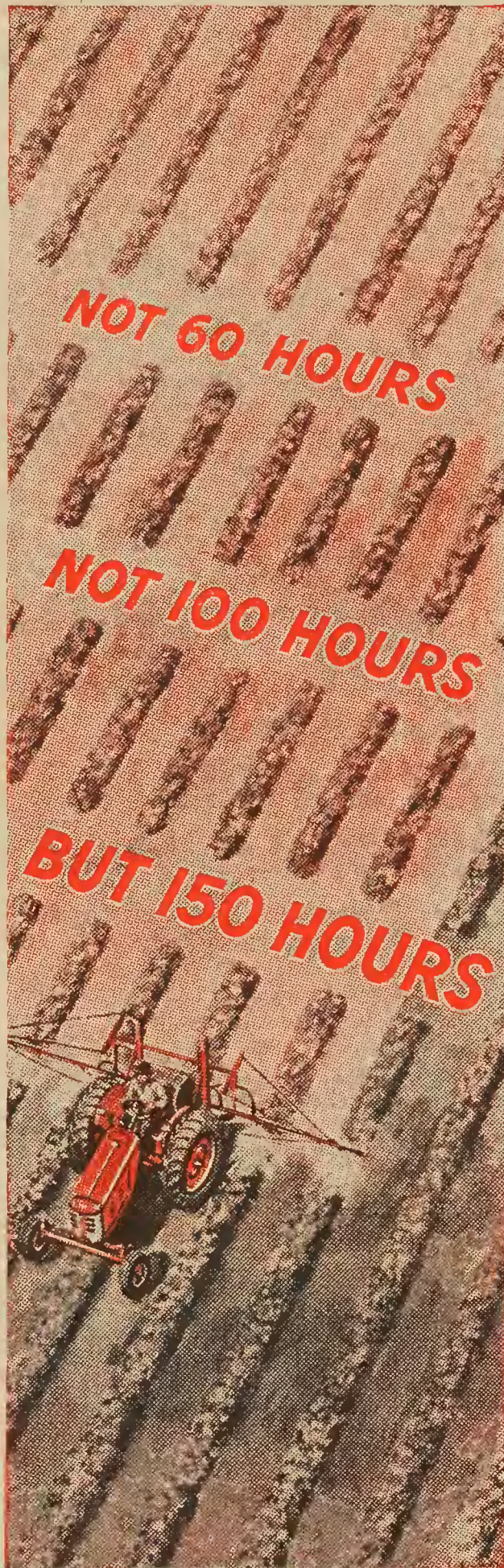
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Wheat Program UNREALISTIC But EXPENSIVE to IGNORE

By JIM HALL

WE DON'T believe in an unsound, unrealistic, high-cost government support program such as that on wheat. However, the high support prices have encouraged overproduction and have put such a penalty on men who would like to stand on their own feet in a free market that many feel they just cannot afford to stay out.

Ours is not considered a big wheat growing area. But in New York alone the crop looking for markets or storage space in these next few weeks is expected to total in the neighborhood of 12½ million bushels. That's a little better than 40% greater than the 10-year average up to 1951.

Store or Lose Money

Just before the harvest started, farmers entering the cash market were being offered about \$1.70 a bushel to net them about \$1.60, delivered. In the first two months of the 1952 harvest season, one firm in New York handled two million bushels. If the usual pattern is followed, farmers without storage capacity will be dumping literally millions of bushels on the market in the next six weeks. What this will do to the cash price is a guess but it's not hard to imagine that farmers are apt to be netting less than \$1.50.

In view of the quantity available, and very limited warehouse storage space, that probably is just what the wheat on the free, cash market is worth. But let's look at what happens if you elect to take a loan from or sell to the government (the Commodity Credit Corporation):

The support price for wheat stored on New York farms until April 30, 1954, is approximately \$2.30 to \$2.40 a bushel, depending on the location of your county.

That's a gross difference of about 70 cents a bushel more than what the cash market offers and may be had merely by holding the wheat until next spring.

Choice of Two Plans

An eligible producer (and that covers about everything from an individual to a corporation and from a landowner to a sharecropper) may apply to his county PMA committee anytime from harvest until January 31, 1954, for either a loan or a purchase agreement under the 1953 crop price support program.

Under the loan plan, a producer may have his cash advanced just as soon as loan arrangements are made through PMA. But, as Under-secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse told me in a recent letter, "It is the responsibility of the producer to store his wheat in an approved storage structure on the farm or in a warehouse in order to be eligible for a loan."

Under a purchase agreement, the CCC does not require approval of a storage structure. This is because no funds are advanced and the CCC has no interest in the wheat until the producer says he wants to deliver the wheat to the government after April 30. However, with a purchase agreement, the producer is assured of price support for his wheat if he wants to deliver it at the specified time and provided his wheat meets certain grade requirements.

In other words, the producer is responsible for any deterioration of the wheat until ownership actually passes to the government.

I had lunch recently with a farmer who grows just a few acres of wheat. He is selling right after he combines.

He told me, "I monkeyed around getting support price last year. By the time I bagged in the field, had moisture tests made, dumped it in my bin, went through inspection and then re-bagged for delivery, I don't figure I was much ahead."

He might have added that there are penalties ranging from 1 cent to 15 cents a bushel for various things that keep wheat from coming up to grade. I'd also like to make clear that if, upon delivery, the wheat doesn't meet eligibility quality requirements, the CCC will settle for it only at the market price.

What my friend said at lunch probably was true in his case with only 300 or 400 bushels. But that wouldn't apply to bigger growers. As far as financial returns are concerned, the man with a substantial quantity can afford to store it and care for it in such a way that it will meet moisture and quality requirements next spring.

This is how much higher the support price is than the cash market: A grower could build brand new approved storage space on the farm—pay for it out of the extra he gets by selling to the government—and still end up with 20c to 30c more per bushel. There would be a little extra labor involved; he'd have his cash tied up in the storage space until next spring; and he'd be responsible for deterioration—but many feel the extra price is well worth it.

Storage Tips

In storing wheat, whether for government sale or to feed out later, these tips are valuable: Be sure storage is rodent- and bird-proof and weather-tight. Be sure moisture is down before putting wheat in bins. Even 14% moisture wheat will sweat when stored direct from combine. It's a good idea to let grain stand in open bags a few days before putting it in bins.

H. H. Schwardt, Cornell extension entomologist, adds these ideas to keep weevils out and to make wheat worth more when sold:

1. Clean bin thoroughly; sweep floors and walls.
2. Spray all inside with DDT, using 1 lb. 50% wettable powder in 10 gallons of water.
3. Wheat with 12% or less moisture raises few weevils.
4. Check wheat weekly for insects and any raise in temperature.
5. If insects or heating is discovered, fumigate. (County Agents have leaflets on methods.)
6. If you've had previous weevil trouble, mix pyrenone wheat protectant with grain when it is put in bin.



Why 'skeeters ever had to be
Is more than I, for one, can see.
They bite and parry, thrust and feint—
And keep you slapping where they
ain't!

Dear Editor



EXTRA WORK NOT ALWAYS PROFITABLE

WE ARE beginning to hear about surpluses and over-production. More and more farmers are beginning to realize that a skilled farmer works more hours for a dollar than an unskilled city worker.

When I studied economics we learned about the law of diminishing returns, that after a certain point additional investment in labor and capital returns less profit, and finally operates at a loss. Farmers reached that point some time ago. We are working ourselves out of house and home and destroying our markets.

I don't think it would be possible to put farming on an 8-hour basis. Planting and harvesting must be done at the right time and livestock must be cared for. However, I believe that most farmers have too many irons in the fire—that extra rented field is worked after supper, those extra cows tucked away in a lean-to and hard to care for—and they all make surplus with high costs. The bigger the farm the harder they fall, particularly when so much business is done on credit. I believe we should examine our business very carefully and prune off all items whose profitability is doubtful. That would take care of a lot of surplus and a lot of expense.—M.B.P., N.Y.

—A.A.—

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT OF POWER

YOUR editorial "New York Should Keep Out" was read with a great deal of interest. Taxpayers have paid for building and maintaining projects to line politicians' pockets for too long a time.

Service charges for electric power would not be less with national or state ownership. Our representative in Congress, William Miller, is making a strong plea for private ownership at Niagara. It is hoped that he will be successful.—C.D. Hall, Lockport, N. Y.

—A.A.—

TESTIMONIAL

YOU HAVE a great paper. I enjoy it, and find it generally refreshing. Congratulations and best wishes to you! Bradford Ketchum, Pleasantville, N. Y.

—A.A.—

LIKES SAWDUST

I AM surely glad to see you giving encouragement to the use of a mulch in the home garden. Every person I find using mulch is enthusiastic about it for weed control. Sawdust, where available, is one of the best and easiest to apply.

I have been using it both as a mulch and to loosen heavy soil with excellent results for the past two years. Last year I applied some fresh sawdust as

a conditioner before plowing (one day) and also after plowing, but before harrowing, I used a half pound of nitrate per bushel (heaping) and my sweet corn was taller and a much darker green on both plots than on the area that had had no sawdust. The entire area was heavily and uniformly fertilized.—C. B. Raymond, Extension Professor in Dept. of Vegetable Crops at Cornell.

—A.A.—

RAISES RABBITS

AS A RULE I raise some rabbits, especially for meat and start to kill them in the fall when they weigh around six pounds live weight. I eat some of the meat and sell some to my neighbors. There is nothing better than rabbit meat. I do not know whether buyers will take the pelts all

the year around or not, but I do know that lots of pelts are used for felt such as hats, etc. I have been paid from 50 cents to a \$1.00 for each hide.—N. W. Downs, Hatboro, Pa.

—A.A.—

MINDING ONE'S OWN BUSINESS

JUST a line to compliment you in person on your chestnut in the April 4 issue. They average very good, but that one to me is a classic! The idea could possibly be expanded to make a 500-page book.

At least two lines of my ancestors, originally New Englanders, have been helping to build and defend our country for at least 300 years, and the other two lines, not quite so far back, but all pioneers had one basic (or main) idea or characteristic not to peddle news or

broadcast gossip or talk about anybody, no matter what. We younger members do the same way, I am glad to state, and don't pry, snoop, or nose into anyone's business or affairs, no matter what they concern.

I enjoy your AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in its entirety.

—W.S., N. Y.

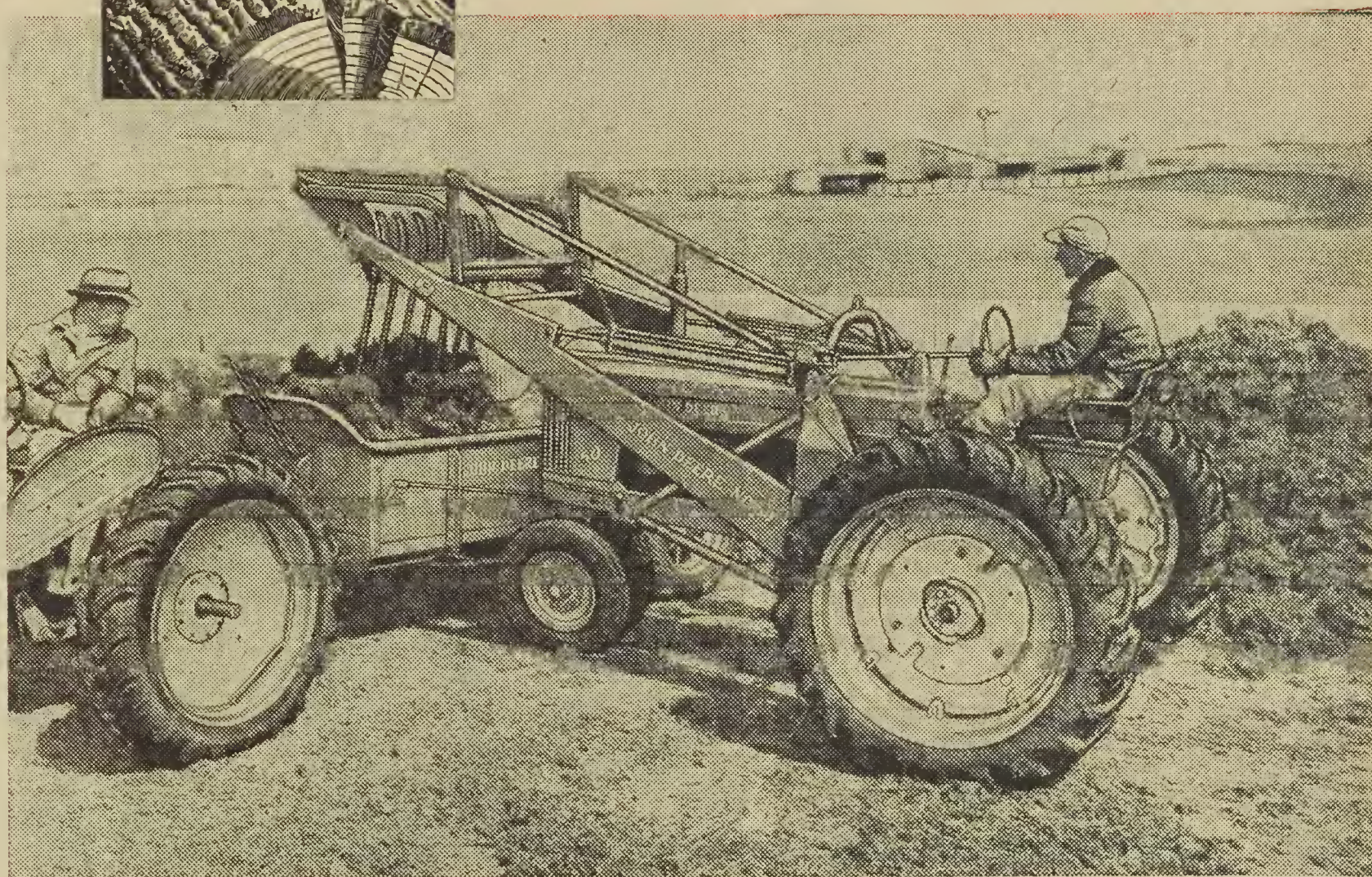
—A.A.—

A.A. FIRST

SINCE the death of my brother, Ira S.W. Snyder last September, I have glanced through your paper as it came to my door. I have more reading matter than I need, but I have decided to renew the subscription for 4 years. I am so delighted that you do not carry any beverage alcohol advertising in this friendly farm paper.—Leta B. Snyder, Westford, N. Y.



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"Would you care for another fifty or sixty calories, Mrs. Smith?"



Berry Picking

By ERIC WAHLEEN

GEOGRAPHICALLY speaking, berry picking comes between a day at the beach and a hike in the mountains. Wild blackberries, huckleberries, blueberries and other varieties will be found in the foothills, growing most profusely on logged off land. There, well protected by snags, stumps, brambles and bushes, grow the delicious berries — free for the taking. Naturally the more people who pick, the larger the amount of booty to take home, so of course a family group will find the most pleasure in this high ranking sport — berry picking in the brush.



If berries grew all in one spot, picking would be simplified. But they don't. The group will have to separate in order to get its full quota. This in turn will lead to a series of events common to all berry pickers.



It won't be a bear—just Papa spilling himself over a snag with a loud crash.

Sooner or later Junior will have to be carried, at which time he won't be above filling his bucket the easy way.

With everybody accounted for, the weary group of berry pickers is ready to consolidate its plunder and hit the homeward trail. What fun berry picking can be—and all the group had to do was reach out and pick 'em!



The children will pick a dark portion of the woods no more than twenty-five feet from the rest of the family. There they will decide they are lost and set up a clamor to be rescued—immediately.



Tarzan calling for his mate has nothing on a berry picker rounding up his family at the end of the day.



THE NEW

Swimmin'
Hole

IT is the dream of most farmers and the increased realization of many, to have a farm pond. Their usefulness is manifold, but it is upon the recreational standpoint which I am writing. Whatever their utility, the small fry, their older brothers and sisters, the hired man and sometimes Ma and Pa are going to use them as swimming holes. What could be more refreshing after a day of haying, or a day over the kitchen stove?

As with the Old Swimmin' Holes, these new holes present hazards as old as mankind, for man is not a water creature and must be taught how to handle himself in this unnatural element. About 90% of the drownings take place within reach of help. How often do we read of mother, father, sister or playmate standing helplessly by while their loved one sank and drowned. With a few safety measures and precautions, most of these fatalities could be prevented.

One end of the pond should be made shelving with a beach made from a couple of loads of sand. An area should be roped off for children and novices. At the deep end at either side a coil of rope should be hung and all of the family except the youngest children be taught to toss it to a companion. They could practice on swimmers and would know what to do in case of an emergency. A drowning person will grasp anything that touches their hands. Saving a victim in this manner presents no danger whatever to the rescuer. Also a coat or shirt sleeve, stick, boat oar make good extensions for rescuing.

The American Red Cross is making swimming lessons available to more children each year and whenever possible farm children should take advantage of these. Where this is not possible, write to your nearest Red Cross office for their book on swimming and life saving. The cost is small and the information contained might save the life of a loved one.

I recommend white or yellow bathing caps for non-swimmers as they can be more easily spotted in murky water in case of submersion. It is then when the seconds count.

Inner tubes are forbidden on many public beaches and should never be used by non-swimmers as they give a false security and are worse than nothing if accidentally deflated. Don't put your child on an inner tube and consider him safe. Floating plastic animals are just as bad and should never be used unless closely supervised.

Have fun in your New Swimmin' Hole, but always remember the danger. Take a few precautionary measures and help lower the statistics "Death by Drowning."—Mrs. F. E. Drake

— A. A. —

"NO BULL?"

(Continued from Page 1)

Recognizing that contributions to and use of outside agencies—old and new—are a part of the operation of any modern farm, Wally Johnson has taken his part—as chairman of his county Farm Bureau Dairy Committee, as a board member and officer in the organization of his local DHIA, and as a member of the Madison County Artificial Breeding Cooperative.

One of the newer farm ventures — one that has proved to pay off substantially—is cooperation with the Agricultural Economics Department of Cornell University in keeping farm cost accounts on the operation of Quiet Valley Farm.

"We've certainly been surprised," Mr.

Johnson said, "at some of the revealing facts these costs accounts have shown us about the operation of our own farm."

These new cost account figures and the application of age-old principles of common sense have dictated some major changes in the working tools used at Quiet Valley Farm.

For example, Mr. Johnson reported, "We are using artificial breeding to sires of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative exclusively on our 67-cow milking herd."

For the whys and wherefores behind such a far-reaching change, Mr. Johnson turned to his farm cost account book. "Would you believe," he asked, "that last year on our more than average size herd, services to our own herd sire cost us \$5.28 per service, com-

pared to the NYABC fee of just \$6.00 per first service, before patronage refunds."

"But costs—although they were an amazing revelation to us—were not enough alone to tip the scales in favor of 100 per cent artificial breeding. We considered the physical danger of handling our own herd sire, the gamble on the production transmitting ability of a single bull, and — back to the money—the extra income we are now earning by using the bull's space, feed, bedding, and attendant's labor for producing cows."

"In addition," he stated, "we in Madison County have a great deal of respect and confidence in the ability of the NYABC Sire Selection Committees, and the advice of the Agricultural Extension people in searching out and get-

Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the World.—Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself; thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

—Abraham Lincoln

ting herd sires of outstanding transmitting ability. This has been repeatedly brought to our attention by 2X, 305 day record comparisons made in average farm herds throughout a period of years."

"Last, but not least," Wally Johnson concluded, "we count as a definite advantage our membership in an organization we and other farmers own."

He knows every farmer in
Rock County

Telephone man Johnson and farmer Madison talk turkey.



Rudolph Juhl tells Johnson how the telephone helps market his purebred Durocs. Has made sales in South America and Canada.

You'll spot the same coat and hat in all these pictures—the man wearing them is Norman C. Johnson.

As Bell Telephone manager in Luverne, Minnesota, Norman C. Johnson knows his farm customers and they know him. He was out renewing friendships when we visited him last spring. Norman, or "Nummy" as his friends call him, has found that the more he knows about farm problems the better he can provide the kind of telephone service farmers want.

He's done a big job, too. Rural customers have doubled in number in the sixteen years he's been here. Most Rock County telephones are now "lift-the-receiver" kind. The number of parties on party lines has been substantially reduced.

Manager Johnson is proud of the telephone service in his area. And so are we. Men like him have helped us to set a great record of expanding and improving rural telephone service in Bell areas.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Manager Johnson drops by to tell the Hofelmans about plans to improve the telephone service in the Beaver Creek area.





feed me Lime Crest Calcite Crystals!"

Why buy 2 when 1 will do? Lime Crest Calcite Crystals cost less than shell and grit, do the work of both!

- a fully dependable source of calcium
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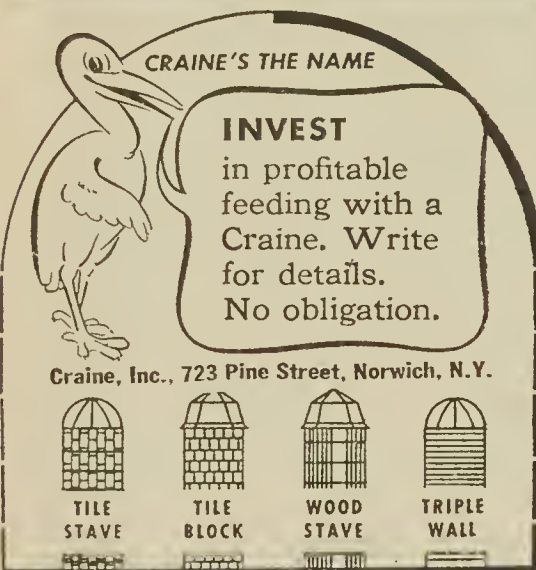
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ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
92 Washington St., Binghamton, New York



Fred Salway, Batavia, N. Y., merchant, believes in promoting milk.

We Are "Doing Something" About Milk Consumption

By C. B. BROOKS

Secretary, Genesee Milk Producers Cooperative, Inc.

DAIRYMEN in this section of the state have been following the articles and comments on milk advertising in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST with a great deal of interest.

As you know, dairymen belonging to cooperatives in the Niagara Frontier Milk Marketing Area have done a wonderful job of advertising with the limited funds available, in cooperation with the milk dealers in the market. As a result, sales in the area have increased more than in any other major market in the state. The Buffalo dealers are now taking hold and are promoting their own brands with vigor.

The last information I had was that all but four small cooperatives have held membership meetings and have voted to increase the advertising assessment to five cents per hundred pounds of milk. The Rochester Bargaining Agency, at their June meeting, adopted a resolution to launch an advertising campaign in that market July 1, with funds already set aside for the purpose. They also recommended that each of its cooperative members take action to increase the advertising assessment from one to four cents per hundredweight.

Ready To Help

We have a leading merchant in Genesee County whose business is about equally divided between city and farm people, but who has always been ready to aid farmers in their many problems. Following are a few facts about him.

Fred Salway, leading Western New York Hardware and Refrigeration merchant, is one man who realizes that, lacking a prosperous agriculture, the whole national economy will suffer a severe slump. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the Milk for Health advertising promotion. Above is a picture showing a small portion of the interior of his large hardware store in Batavia, New York.

Always public-spirited and a staunch supporter of worthy causes, Mr. Salway decided to see what he could do to help dairymen sell more milk. He didn't know that posters were available from the A.D.A. so he had the streamer you see in the picture painted and displayed where everyone coming in the front door of his store could see it.

In addition, he has an appeal to use more milk in his newspaper advertisements, as well as a spot announcement to drink more milk on the twice-a-day

news broadcast which he sponsors over local radio station WBTA.

Back in February 1939, farmers, and especially dairymen, had suffered severe losses due to the depression and dealer price wars, and those fortunate enough to survive foreclosures and forced sales were burdened with debts. The legislature had enacted legislation permitting genuine farmer cooperatives to organize, and under the supervision and guidance of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, establish fair prices for milk. The New York Metropolitan and the Niagara Frontier Markets were organized in the fall of 1938.

Sawdust for "Glads" and Garden

IN a recent issue you have an article by Hugh Cosline in which he discusses using sawdust to maintain humus in the garden. He said he would be glad to hear from anyone who has had experience with sawdust. As some of my neighbors call me "the sawdust farmer" I think I am qualified to give some of my experiences.

My greatest success with sawdust has been in raising "glads." Five years ago I had a little plot of land plowed with the idea of making a flower garden. I turned up about the toughest orchard and quack grass sod I have ever seen. In desperation I planted it to glads and then buried the plot under three or four inches of sawdust. A few scattered spears of grass came up but it was a relatively easy task to take care of them, and I had the finest glads I have ever raised. When I took up my bulbs in the fall I had the largest, cleanest lot of bulbs I have ever seen.

A year ago this spring I tried another plot the same way and with the same results. I don't know why it is, but the finest glads I have ever raised have been planted in fresh, turned sod and buried under sawdust.

My experience with sawdust on berries has not been as favorable. My soil is too heavy for berries to begin with and I think the sawdust keeps the soil too wet. It would probably be all right on a sandy soil.

I have used sawdust on my vegetable garden with varying results. A few years ago I had an analysis made of my garden soil. I was not surprised to find that lack of organic matter was the main fault. Against the advice of a lot of people, I put three good truckloads of sawdust on about a third of an

Action was brought against the law and it was declared unconstitutional by the Courts late in January 1939.

Shortly after this action by the Courts, a small group consisting of a few glum dairymen, E. R. Gamble, at that time a reporter for the Batavia Daily News, and Mr. Salway were gathered in the store. Almost at once the conversation turned to the bitter plight of the dairymen. Mr. Salway, always the man for action said, "Boys, why don't you do something about it? The Legislature is still in session, why don't you dairymen go to Albany in a group and appeal to them for action?"

The rest is history. E. R. Gamble took up the idea through his paper and the press. A public hearing was called in Albany and on the appointed day, dairymen from all over the state converged on the Capitol. A special train was chartered in Buffalo to take the Western New York dairymen to Albany where, headed by Fred Salway, E. R. Gamble and a brass band, the delegation marched up Capitol Hill.

Simple Arithmetic

Mr. Salway had a carefully prepared speech to give at the hearing, but when he was called on to testify, he threw his speech away and said simply, "If farmers don't have a living price for milk, they can't pay their bills. If they can't pay their bills, my business and thousands of merchants like me will be forced into bankruptcy. Do something to help the farmer."

This short but effective speech not only made headlines in the newspapers of New York State, but it resulted in the quick passage by the Legislature of the now famous Noonan-Allen amendment which corrected the objections raised by the Courts in the original law.

I might add that Mr. Salway did not own a dairy at the time the milk control law was suspended, so that the price of milk did not affect him personally so far as his farm operation was concerned.

acre just before plowing it. My garden was poor that year.

Across the lower side of my garden there is a streak of clay soil that never raised a decent crop of anything. Even weeds will not grow very well although there seems to be plenty of them. A year ago last fall I decided that I couldn't spoil the land anyway, so I would see what sawdust would do for it. After it was all on and settled down I think there must have been at least three inches of it. In the spring I plowed it in.

I thought it would be a waste of time to plant anything on it the first year and did not intend to do so. However, when it came time to set out my tomato plants I found I had forgotten to leave a place for them on my other ground so I put them on the sawdust strip. They did very well. I finally planted all of it, although much of it was too late to mature a crop. I believe everything grew better than it ever had before on that ground.

As to the idea that you should never put fresh sawdust on your ground, none of the sawdust I have used was very old and quite a lot of it was spread the day it was made. To raise beautiful glads and incidentally to subdue tough sod, I would rather have fresh sawdust.

I understand our agricultural leaders do not recommend the use of sawdust on the ground because the supply is too limited. True, if everyone tried to use it as I have for the last five years there would soon be a shortage. But as I travel around the country I see a lot of little sawmills where there are piles of sawdust going to waste. Why not use what we have?

—J. J. A. Sanford, Little Genesee, N. Y.



What Price Rural Fire Prevention?

By E. W. FOSS

"Do you carry full fire insurance protection on all your buildings?"

"Do you realize that your farm pond has little or no value from a fire insurance rate standpoint in New York and many others of the Northeastern states?"

"Do you live in a fire protection district yet are over two or three miles from the fire station so do not obtain the preferred rate?"

THESE and other questions may bother you as a farmer or rural home owner.

For the past two years, the Agricultural Engineering Department at Cornell has been looking into some of these factors. A possible future program to reduce fire losses is presented briefly here.

The most obvious activity that will reduce our fire losses is to eliminate the causes of fires. It is possible to prevent most of our fires by correcting our fire hazards. Many studies have been made which prove beyond doubt that the lack of lightning rods, faulty chimneys, wet hay, improper use of wiring and electrical equipment, and just plain carelessness with fire, matches, etc., cause the majority of our fires. On a statewide basis (in Iowa) fire losses have been cut in half by an inspection program that brought about the elimination or improvement of these and other fire hazards. Who did the inspection?—a trained man from the insurance company. If you were assured that your insurance costs would be reduced during the forthcoming years, and that your chances of having a fire would be reduced, wouldn't you welcome an inspection? This is not being done in the Northeast to any degree at present, but we feel it should be—What do you think?

Putting Out Fires

When we have done all that we can to eliminate the causes of fires, then it is our job to put out quickly those fires that do occur. Do you have a hose for your water system and an outlet on opposite sides of each major building? Do you have at least one 2½ gallon water type (class A) extinguisher in your stable and in the house—preferably near the cellar stairs? Do you also have a quart size carbon tetrachloride extinguisher (class B or C fires) in the garage or in the cab of your truck, and another one in your farm shop?

Do you have 3000 gallons of water where you or the firemen can readily obtain and use it—either from a stream, pond, or cistern? Remember this water isn't as useful if it is frozen over at times without a means of water withdrawal, is over 500 feet from the building group, or does not have an all weather road built to it.

Can your community fire department offer you the best kind of protection—if you should be so unfortunate as to have a fire? First, your community needs a fire company that has real leadership and trains frequently. If your state sponsors courses in fire training, the members of the company should be working on these courses. A heated fire house to store the trucks and a place for meetings, dinners, and dances is almost another necessity.

Does your fire company have a truck carrying more than the usual booster tank load of water? This is another must. Up-to-the-minute companies are also tied in with other companies in a mutual-aid arrangement, possess two way radio communications, have a card index of rural risks, and receive calls according to a code system worked out with zones and numbered houses.

Insurance Costs

Now let's suppose you have done all the preventative jobs outlined and have supported your local fire company to the extent that they are following the above practice—then what? We might state here that if you are insured through stock or advance premium insurance companies, your premium rate in New York will be affected only if your neighbors are equally careful within a rather large area.

Because the mutual assessment companies are usually smaller and operate on more or less of a county area—careful neighborhoods will be reflected quicker in lowered rates. If you are most careful and your neighbor is not—your rate will probably be just the same—it's not fair? No, we don't think so either—other areas believe there is a better way—that of classifying the rate according to the degree of risk, but New York does not.

How close are you to your fire company? If you are not within two or three miles (depends on class) the presence of the company means nothing, rate wise—yet you may be supporting it by taxes or volunteer help. Other areas credit up to 10 miles and many companies run distances longer than that. We believe the 2 to 3 mile rule should be changed—what do you think?

All of this and more appears in miscellaneous Publication No. 13, of the Cornell Extension Service. Would you like to see a few of these rules changed? Why not talk it over with your firemen, insurance man, and assemblyman?

— A. A. —

Sales figures furnished by Iowa buttermakers to the Iowa Dairy Industry Commission and the American Dairy Association reveal Iowa dairy farm families use up to 3½ times as much butter as the national 9-pound-per-capita average.



"You couldn't
sell me
anything but

WEEDONE®

BRUSH KILLER 32

THE BEST BRUSH KILLER ANYWHERE

"The butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. It's got super-killing power—but kills only where you aim it!"



"A clean farm is a productive farm. That's what I found out when I started using Weedone Brush Killer 32. It kills bramble and brush—makes productive pasture out of land the stock couldn't use. It

clears fence rows, bottom land and roadsides of noxious brush that robs nearby crops of moisture and plant food, while giving shelter to harmful insects. It clears irrigation ditches of choking weeds. And it kills dormant plants just as well as growing plants."

FOR ORCHARDS . . . TO PROTECT PICKERS AGAINST POISON IVY

Pickers will work for you willingly, safely if you clean out poison ivy before harvest. The sod floor quickly gets infested with poison ivy, but Weedone Brush Killer 32 kills it right out to the root tips, and without harming grasses. Varieties other than Winesap are not affected by this low-volatile brush killer unless it is sprayed directly on them.

KILLS OVER 100 WOODY PLANTS

Brambles (blackberry, raspberry), poison ivy, poison oak, choke cherry, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willow, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many others, as well as thistles, knapweed, rayless goldenrod and other perennial weeds.



Kill brush and stumps any time of the year with WEEDONE Brush Killer 32.

SEE YOUR DEALER NOW

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY Ambler, Pa. • Niles, Calif.

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Originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T Weed Killers



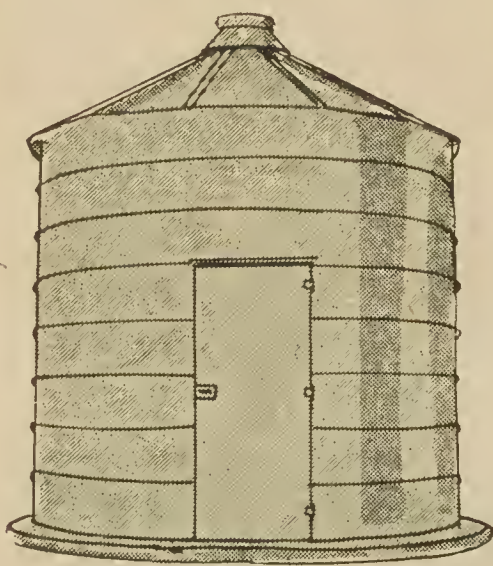
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*If you want complete satisfaction in solving your grain storage problem—Buy Buckeye. Ruggedly built, durable, easily erected, low maintenance cost, easy to fill, no waste space—a premium storage product. Many sizes available. Costs reasonable. Strong steel structure makes them rat proof, weatherproof, rodent proof, lightning proof.

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Box 361A Red Creek, N. Y.

*Please send me free folder on Buckeye grain bins.

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BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News



Late Hatched Pullets Have Advantages, Too

There has been a big swing to pullets hatched from November through March. The increase has been mostly in December and January. We are finding that some of the really smart poultrymen are starting some chicks in May and June now because they have several advantages. Chicks hatched this time of the year usually, but not always, live better than birds hatched in the winter months. They grow into excellent birds. They are easier to hold back from getting into production too soon. They start in with a larger egg. They start in production late in the fall and early winter, allowing time for the yearlings hatched the year before to lay out their eggs and be sold for meat. They will usually lay more eggs in twelve months than birds hatched in the winter because they are less likely to moult. They will lay heavily and lay mostly all large eggs during the highest-priced months of 1954.

You do not get as quick a cash return from late-hatched pullets as you do early-hatched pullets, but over a period of 15 months of production you are likely to come out just as well and often better. The chicks can be given more room than early birds, they can be gotten on range earlier, and I think they are easier to raise. You can use the same brooding facilities that you used for early-hatched birds. Also, they make it possible for you to sell off your old hens at the end of the laying year in November or December and replace them with pullets eager to do a good job for you.

Babcocks White Leghorns live well and lay for a long time. The late-hatched Babcock pullets will make you money if you give them the proper care.

Send for our free catalog which is interesting reading.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.
Route 3G, Ithaca, New York

Started Pullets

**For Delivery
July 15th and after**

**White Leghorn Pullets
SexLink REDRock Pullets
14 Weeks to 20 Weeks Old
\$1.50 up.**

Write or Phone for Full Information and prices.

WENE CHICK FARMS
Box G-4 Vineland, N. J.

U.S. LAYING CHAMPIONS BLOODLINES WENE CHICKS

Darby Strain White Leghorn blood—Highest layers in U. S. 1952. Pedigree-sired Hamps, Reds, Rocks up to 300 eggs per hen blood. Wene-Ames Incross Hybrids laying up to 72 more eggs annually per hen. For broilers, WENE GOLDEN BROAD HAMP CROSS, Silver Broad White Cross, Hamps, Rocks, etc. DISCOUNTS & CATALOG FREE.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Box G-4, Vineland, N.J.

Racial Prejudice in Chickens?

Leghorns Make Good Broilers!

By R. C. Baker
Cornell University

EVERY year in New York State, at least five million Leghorn cockerel chicks are gassed or drowned. That's mass murder, isn't it? The cockerels are destroyed because they are not wanted; they have no home. In the United States the number of Leghorn cockerels destroyed is at least 50 million. Just think about that for a minute. If you could have just one penny for each of these chicks that is killed each year, you could retire and "live the life of Riley," at least you would not have to raise chickens for a living. Should these chicks be destroyed? They do make good broilers.

Why aren't they wanted? Is it racial prejudice? Maybe you could call it that, but in this case it is against the whites. Poultrymen don't want Leghorn cockerels even though they are "dirt cheap." In many cases all one would have to do is to act interested and the chicks would be his.

The reason why broiler growers don't want to raise Leghorn cockerels is because they aren't in demand for meat, at least not with the feathers on. The lack of demand stems back to the consumer. Mrs. Housewife has in years gone by either eaten a tough Leghorn or someone has told her of his experience. She feels quite sure in her mind that they are not good to eat. This is unfortunate because certainly the broilers are not tough, in fact, they are extremely tender.

In Demand With Their Feathers Off

Racial prejudice in chickens seems to dwindle when they are undressed. With the feathers on, most consumers know that the smaller white birds are Leghorns. Once the feathers are gone, they lose their identity. Many meat market operators have told me that dressed or ready-to-cook Leghorns sell well because the average consumer doesn't have use for a bigger bird. It is a case of "what they don't know won't hurt them." Leghorn broilers, in most cases, sell just as well as the heavy breeds, once the feathers are removed.

In New York State, and I am sure it is true in other sections of this country, small broilers are in demand. Hotels and restaurants like to serve a whole half broiler, but they can't afford to do so if they are too big. They want a half broiler that will weigh about three quarters of a pound. This size is all one person wants to eat. This means that the broilers shouldn't weigh over two and one-half pounds alive.

For light broilers, the Leghorn is difficult to beat. One can afford to sell them at a light weight because of the low cost of the chick. Our hotels and restaurants in New York State buy their broilers either dressed or ready-to-cook and they seldom ask about breed. They just insist that they are light in weight.

Excellent for Barbecues

Like many other states, we have been promoting broiler barbecues in New York State. Last summer we had a large barbecue in practically every county of the State. We always received more compliments on the finished product when we served Leghorn broilers rather than heavies.

I was puzzled for a long time to know why but finally discovered the answer. The Leghorns which we used were smaller and because of this they



About 5 million of these day-old Leghorn cockerels are killed each year in New York State.

were well cooked and tender. People don't like chicken unless it is well done. If broiler halves are large and thick meat, it is rather difficult to get them done right to the bone over charcoal. The barbecue sauce will penetrate all the way through with Leghorns and there is no doubt that barbecued chicken isn't much without the sauce.

Leghorns Efficient on Feed

Most poultrymen realize that Leghorn cockerels grow extremely fast in early life. Not too much has been known about their feed efficiency. Dr. H. J. Almquist, Vice-President and Director of Research of the Grange Company, Modesto, California, ran an experiment on the comparative feed requirements of meat chickens. He found that Leghorn cockerels made just about as good feed efficiency as New Hampshire or any other breed until they weighed two pounds. After two pounds their efficiency becomes increasingly poorer.

At two pounds the Leghorn cockerels in the experiment had a feed efficiency of three pounds of feed to a pound of grain. At two and one-half pounds it took three and two-tenths pounds of feed to make a pound of meat. This feed efficiency would be considered good by any broiler grower. They should be sold when they weigh about two and one-half pounds, and that is a weight at which they are in demand. Dr. Almquist states that the Leghorns he used were from a fairly large-sized strain. He points out that cockerels from a smaller strain probably wouldn't make as efficient gains.

Pellet Leghorn Broilers

Some of the nicest broiler carcasses that I have seen in New York State have been hormonized Leghorns. The hormone causes them to put on a deep golden yellow color in the skin and even in the flesh. I'll admit that they are not as broad-breasted as some of the other breeds or crosses, but they really put on a finish when the female hormone has been administered. Many of our Leghorn broiler growers in this State inject the pill when the cockerels are six weeks old and dress them at nine.

I don't want to imply that Leghorns will ever be Chicken-of-Tomorrow winners. However, I do believe they have a place in the broiler business. If a person can get a good hotel or restaurant trade, he should make money with Leghorn cockerels. It probably will mean dressing the birds on the farm, but most farm dressing plants pay well. The raising of Leghorn cockerels in New York State for broilers is a new venture, but it is becoming more popular all the time. The difference of ten to fifteen cents for each chick purchased is a pretty important item. It is a good profit in itself and it could mean the difference between profit and loss. I have a feeling that in the future Leghorn cockerels will be popular for broilers. Unless I miss my guess, there will not be the racial prejudice in chickens that we see today.

30 Minutes of Hunting Fishing Outdoor News Over the Sportsmen's Roundup

at 7 p.m. every Thursday



Sportsmen's Roundup is rapidly becoming a "must" with folks who love the outdoors. Fred Glimpse of Rural Radio Network brings together well known authorities with fishing and boating news from the Finger Lakes Region. Then, for the "latest" from their areas, he swings over to Bob Darling of WJTN, Jamestown. . . Joe Cumiskey of WAGE, Syracuse. . . Nick Stemmler of WRUN, Utica-Rome. . . and to the North Country for a special report arranged by Ernie Cook of Theresa.

**Fishing News
From the Great Lakes
to the Adirondacks
every Thursday at 7 p.m.**

Over these FM Rural Radio Stations

WHLD-FM	Niagara Falls	98
WFNF-FM	Wethersfield	108
WHDL-FM	Olean	96
WVBT-FM	Bristol Center	95
WHCU-FM	Ithaca	97
WVCN-FM	DeRuyter	105
WWNY-FM	Watertown	100
WMSA-FM	Massena	105
WRUN-FM	Utica-Rome	106
WVCV-FM	Cherry Valley	102
WFLY-FM	Troy	92
WHVA-FM	Poughkeepsie	105
WQAN-FM	Seranton, Pa.	107

also on

WAGE Syracuse and at
10:30 p. m. over
WJTN Jamestown

Rural Radio Network

Ithaca, New York

Potato Field Day at Schulers Farms

EMPIRE State Potato Field Day, a big event for potato growers which attracts annually more than 10,000 people, will be held for the 20th year. Thursday, August 6, on the Schulers Farms at Cato (Cayuga County) about 15 miles north of Auburn.

The entire Schulers Farms operation is a large one and consists of over 1,000 acres of land of which almost half is in potato production. This year 440 acres of potatoes will be grown, mostly of the Katahdin, Smooth and Russett Rural and Cherokee varieties.

Trade Show

Of course, the big attraction at the field day is the very large Trade Show which is one of the largest held in New York State and the very popular machinery demonstrations which go along with them. Potato growers will be able to see almost every type of machine used on farms in this and other states demonstrated at the field day. Mr. Phil Luke, Fulton, director of the Empire State Potato Club, is general chairman of the Trade Show.

The ladies auxiliary of the Empire State Potato Club is planning an expanded program for the ladies which will include some special entertainment, a potato peeling contest which has drawn interest from all over New York and of course, the highlight of the noon program will be the selection and crowning of the Empire State Potato Queen. Mrs. Jeanne Mehlenbacher, Wayland, has charge of the potato queen program and the women's program for the day.

Professor M. W. Meadows of Cornell has charge of the program layout and of the college demonstration plots this year. Growers will have an opportunity to see and study symptoms of potato diseases in several of the potato varieties which have been planted at the site. Several other educational exhibits are being planned.

This is one event for the entire fam-

ily and farm families from all over New York will want to attend this big field day on August 6th, at the Schulers Farms.

—W. J. Klotzbach, General Chairman.

—A.A.—

RIVERHEAD DUCK DRESSING PLANT

THE half-million dollar plant of the Riverhead Duck Processing Cooperative, Inc. will be completed and will start processing and freezing its daily quota of 8,500 or more ducks before July 15, Co-op officers announced on June 25.

This 104 x 320 foot plant in Riverhead will receive "New York dressed" ducks (killed and picked) from the approved farms of its 27 duck grower members and will pass them in 30 minutes through a Federally inspected ultra-modern eviscerating, packaging and freezing process into a minus 45 degree below zero blast freezing chamber.

It is expected that during the start of operations approximately 60 to 70 employees will keep the "Assembly Line" of ducks flowing smoothly from the receiving platform to their final shipment toward the retail consumer. In the future, when the plant is operated at full capacity, 250 or more employees will be needed.

Officers of the Co-op are as follows: President, Jos. P. Celic; Vice-President, Wm. G. Hubbard; Secretary, Thomas P. Demkin; Treasurer, Edward Jurgiewicz. Fred M. Smith is Office and Personnel Manager and John J. Jackowski is Plant Manager. Frank A. Mazura is Sales Manager.

You're Invited To Attend The NYABC Annual Meeting July 31-August 1-Ithaca



● **PRINCIPAL SPEAKER** will be Dr. H. A. Herman, Columbia, Missouri, new Executive Secretary of the National Association of Artificial Breeders and nationally known authority on dairy production.

● **Cattle Show**—hundreds of top daughters of NYABC sires of all five major dairy breeds will be competing for \$4400. in awards.



Here's The Schedule

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Friday, July 31, 1 p.m. | — Judging Starts in Cattle Show Calf and Yearling Classes |
| Friday, July 31, 7:30 p.m. | — Delegates' Business Meeting |
| Saturday, August 1, 9 a.m. | — Cattle Show judging in all other classes |
| Saturday, August 1, 1 p.m. | — Dr. H. A. Herman as principal speaker |

The place — Judd Falls Road, Ithaca headquarters of NYABC. Plenty of overnight accommodations in Ithaca. Plan now to attend.



Box 528-A, Ithaca, N. Y.

Plowmen Have Chance To Display Skill

THE FIRST New York State Plowing Contest is scheduled for Saturday, August 22. The closing date for entries is July 15.

The contest will be held on the Marchant Neilson Farm four miles south of Geneva on Route 96A. The contest is being held in connection with the Seneca County Beef Barbecue, the purpose of which is to raise funds for the County Agricultural Center.

Winners of County Plowing Contests are invited to participate in the State Contest. A second-place winner in a county can be considered as an alternate. There is no provision for paying the expenses of contestants to the State Contest. Arrangements may be made locally with implement dealers to pay these expenses. It is recommended that contestants use their own equipment. The contestant must be a full-time farm owner, operator or employee in the county he represents, and cannot be employed by any machinery dealer or manufacturer.

The winner of the State Contest is eligible to compete in the National Plowing Contest which will take place at Eau Claire, Wisconsin on September 18 and 19.

At the Contest there will be a drawing for the door prize at 10:30 a.m.; a wood chipping demonstration at 11; a post sharpener and post driving demonstration at 1:15 p.m.; the plowing contest at 2; a fire-fighting demonstration at 3:30; a demonstration of various farm machinery at 4:30, and a beef barbecue at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Now CATCH FLIES BY THE MILLIONS!

It's easy with the NEW Sentry Fly Trap

It will Catch and Kill flies by the MILLIONS and is the only scientifically designed fly trap to do just that! This NEW 4 gallon size "SENTRY" lures swarms of flies to the large entry space at the base from which they are constantly directed UP through the screen cone into the trap. FLIES NATURALLY GO UPWARD TOWARD DAYLIGHT—and that is why the properly designed "SENTRY" kills MORE flies FASTER!

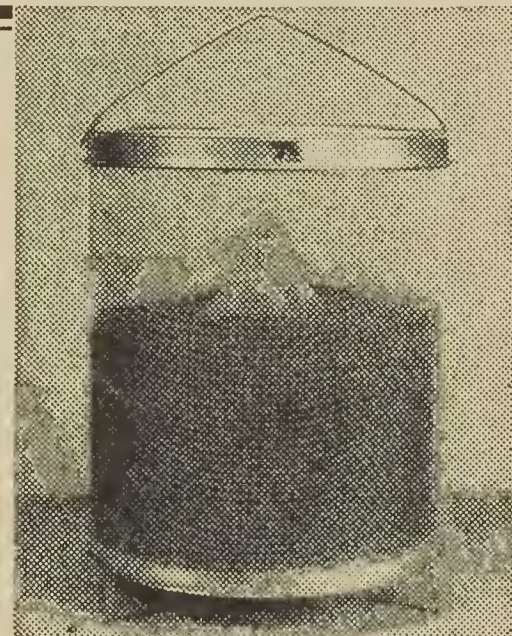
IT IS A WASTE OF TIME AND MONEY TO TRAP FLIES UNLESS YOU GET THEM BY THE MILLIONS!

The NEW "SENTRY" is fabricated of rust-proofed steel and screen. We have spared no expense in designing a trap of the proper size which can be hung or stood in any convenient place either outdoors or indoors. No glass to break, you need no chemical lures, nothing additional to buy from time to time. Only food scraps and the caught flies lure a constant swarm of these winged carriers of infection!

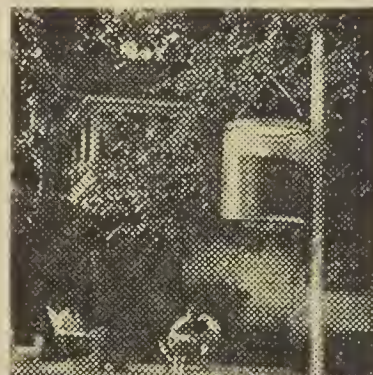
"SENTRY" Fly Traps are used for fly control from coast to coast. They are GUARANTEED and BACKED by 21 years of our successful manufacturing experience!

SHIPPED PRE-PAID ONLY \$5.95. THREE For \$17. SIX For \$33. Rid Flies Effectively—Send Check or Money Order Today!

BATH METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
BOX 22 BATH, NEW YORK



Three gallons of flies, bugs, moths, etc.—only one week's catch in fly-infested area!



Near the house it protects your doors or patio from these germ carriers!



Indispensable for keeping flies away from your barn or milk house.

NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Eb and Hetty Webster's first child, Ollie, was a frail child and did not live very long. Neither did their first-born son, Ebenezer. The grief crushed Hetty and she lost interest in life, but finally roused enough to attend a husking bee at Jake Morrill's farm. There was much talk, especially among the men, about the oppressions of the British, which were arousing most of the colonies. After the husking and supper, games were played in the second floor of Jake's barn, during which Ben Whittaker, a former neighbor of Eb and Hetty, appeared with his gang. During the games the floor collapsed, but no one was hurt.

CHAPTER XVII

AFTER the death of little Eben, Hetty told Eb that she wanted no more children. When he was inclined to argue with her about it, she cried:

"Eb, I'm not fit to have children!"

"Oh, Hetty, don't talk so. It isn't your fault that the children died. It's this hard life. Little ones die in almost every family."

"All the more reason why we shouldn't have any more," she burst out, and he said no more. But early in the summer of 1766, Hetty told him that another baby was on the way, and he was pleased.

"This one will live," he predicted.

It was a hard summer for Hetty. Eb did all he could to spare her, but he was absent much of the time doing survey work and working in the saw and grist mill, so that Hetty was much alone. It seemed to her that the summer heat was particularly oppressive.

One thing she liked was to go after whortleberries which grew in abundance on a hilly slope on the back part of their farm. She had lost her fear of Indians, but there were black and brown bear, catamounts, wild cats, and wolves which, if cornered or hungry, could be dangerous. Also, the woods abounded with smaller animals like beaver, foxes, raccoons, skunks and rabbits.

On this particular morning Hetty set out from the house, a bucket swinging from her hand. She wasn't feeling very well, but felt that a walk through the woods would make her feel better, and it did. She enjoyed watching the pattern made on the leafy carpet by the sunlight filtering through the branches.

Coming to an opening on the hillside where the low bushes hung full of the beautiful berries, Hetty found herself humming, happier than she had been in a long time. Her bucket was soon filled to overflowing, and she stopped to take a long drink from the cold water that bubbled out from a nearby spring, then climbed up onto a rock to stretch out and rest in the shade before starting back home. The warmth and quiet had lulled her to sleep when a sixth sense warned her of danger, and she sat up quickly. After that first impulsive movement she sat perfectly still, listening carefully, trying to place the sound that had penetrated her consciousness.

To her left and almost within reach of her hand was a depression in the rocks where the sun shone brightly. Catching some movement there, Hetty was suddenly horrified to see a rattlesnake writhing and turning in the hot sun. She knew that it was the whir of his rattles that had awakened her, and that her quick movement had drawn his attention, for he had stretched up his head, his beady eyes glued on her with such intentness that for a moment she felt almost hypnotized.

Questions seethed through her mind. Could he reach her by striking from where he was? Could she move quickly to her right without being bitten? Would he chase her if she did move?

Well, she couldn't stay here. She had to find out for herself. Quietly and very slowly she forced herself to slide inch by inch to the right, away from the snake. After a moment, feeling that she was beyond his immediate striking distance, Hetty jumped to her feet and ran as she had never thought she could. Then she stopped, ashamed of what she thought to be her cowardice, remembering that she had left her berries. Making sure that there were no snakes underfoot, she went back. Fortunately she had set the bucket near the spring and away from the rock. She picked it up and, still a little ashamed of her panic, climbed again to the top of the ledge to take a last long look at the snake. But he was gone.

Eb was absent running out some boundary lines for a new settler, and that night Hetty found it difficult to go to sleep. When she did doze off for short spells she would awake in a sweat, bolt upright in bed, shaking with horror and fear because she had dreamed of walking barefoot into snakes. Thankful that it was only a dream she would lie down again, only to start worrying about stories she had heard about unborn babies being marked. She was sure that the dreams indicated that her experience with the snake that day had made such an impression on her that in some way or other it would affect the baby. The thought was doubly hard because she so wanted this child to live and be healthy.

When Eb got home late the next day Hetty told him about her experience and was comforted, as always, by the big man's calm reassurance, and his definite certainty that this time they were going to have a baby that would live and be healthy. He pooh-poohed the idea of the baby being marked, saying that it was just old wives' nonsense. But then he added:

"It's no nonsense about the large number of rattlesnakes in this town, particularly up here away from the river. They're increasing, too, they are dangerous, and it's time the neighbors got together an' made war on them."

Eb's faith was justified, for when Susannah Webster was born on October 25, 1766, there was no birthmark of any kind, and from the very start she was a strong and healthy baby.

* * *

For several years after Eb and Hetty had established their home in Stevenstown, the Jerry Eastmans and the other neighbors were concerned because they had no meeting house. They came from the original Puritan stock, whose first act in America, after erecting a log cabin, had been to put up a meeting house. But during the first years in Stevenstown Eb and his friends were just too poor to support a church and a minister, so every Sunday except in the very severest weather, they traveled the long hard miles to Contoocook, to the south on the Merrimack, which later came to be known by the name of Boscawen. Sunday was spent listening to forenoon and afternoon sermons, hours long, eating a cold lunch at midday, and exchanging news with their neighbors about crops, and

particularly about what they considered the growing oppressions by King George III and his ministers.

Here they heard much in praise of the Rev. Phineas Stevens, the first preacher in Contoocook, who had come there in 1740, almost as soon as the first settlers, had shared their joys and sorrows, and whose memory, since he had passed to his reward in 1755, was still green in their hearts.

Mr. Stevens had been succeeded by the Rev. Robie Morrill, and it was under him that Eb and Hetty Webster and their neighbors sat until he asked to be relieved in 1766. Then the Rev. Nathaniel Merrill preached for a time. But there was increasing dissatisfaction over Merrill's interpretation of the scriptures and of the moral law. The settlers of New Hampshire were Congregationalists, more liberal than their ancestors, the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony. But still they adhered—particularly the older people—to the letter as well as the spirit of their church law. Members of the parish might be permitted to slip occasionally from the doctrines of the church, but never the minister, and the Rev. Merrill did. He showed some interest in, and even did some preaching for the Presbyterians, in other towns. To the strict conformists of the Congregational Church that was heresy.

Members of the congregation both from Contoocook and Stevenstown began to take sides. So bitter did the controversy become that some neighbors were not on speaking terms and refused to change work, a fatal situation where all were so dependent on one another.

Jerry Eastman and Eb Webster were working together one day laying up a stone wall on Jerry's place. Jerry had picked and drawn the stones and dumped them in long piles on each side of the line where the fence was to be erected. Now he and Eb were working, one on either side of the wall, fitting the stones neatly one upon the other. Slowly but surely the wall progressed a foot at a time up the hill. After a while Jerry stopped, put his hands on the small of his back and straightened up with a little groan, sat down on top of the completed portion of the wall, and said:

"Let's rest awhile."

Nothing loathe, Eb joined him, and they sat in companionable silence for a time. Then Jerry said:

"I'm darn sick of these eternal stones. We pick 'em off the land, pile 'em into our fences, drag the land all over again the next year an' there's twice as many as before."

"If you think you have a lot," said Eb, "you should see them on my place. But God made 'em," he continued. "I don't know what for, but they must have some use. Maybe to make fences."

Mention of God brought the church situation to Jerry's mind, and he said, half in jest, half in earnest:

"Eb, I guess you're more religious than I am. I know it would help me if I could throw away all my responsibilities on the Lord an' stop worryin'. But I ask ye, how can any sensible man keep his faith in things religious when the most pious among 'em get to fightin' among themselves, as the folks are doin' in these two towns right now, completely violatin' all that I've been taught to believe is the first principle of Christianity, the Golden Rule, an' our Lord's command to love one another? In all seriousness I ask ye, how much love is there right now among the very folk who are supposed to lead us in the way of righteousness?"

Eb looked thoughtful.

"I know," he said, quietly. "But why should we lose our faith in God because some of his critters get so contrary?"

"Contrary ain't the word," objected Jerry. "Ever since I was a boy I've heard folks tell about fights over religion, an' the cruel things that have been done in its name. We know what

happened to the early Christians, how they threw 'em to the lions. The Spaniards burned at the stake the ones that disagreed with 'em about the right way to get to heaven."

Warming to his subject, Jerry raised his voice a little.

"An' by gingers, we don't have to go to any other country to show just what I mean. Our own forefathers—not so long ago, either—came to America to have religious freedom, an' then see how much freedom they gave anybody who disagreed with 'em."

Eb nodded, but wisely refrained from any comment while Jerry continued:

"There was poor Roger Williams. You know what happened to him. He thought he'd found another way to get to heaven. But our own forefathers were sure that he was headed straight for hell, an' they tried to start him on his way by drivin' him out of the colony in the winter time. He went to Rhode Island."

"So did Mrs. Ann Hutchison. She had different ideas about religion, too. They settled in Rhode Island, an' from what I hear that's a better state to live in for their bein' there, so far as doin' an' sayin' what a person thinks."

"Yeah, I know," agreed Eb. "But New Hampshire folks haven't been like those in Massachusetts. Rogers an' Mrs. Hutchinson weren't the only ones that Massachusetts drove out because of religion. There was Ann's brother-in-law, Wheelwright. He was tried in Massachusetts for sedition an' heresy or somethin' like that, an' he came to New Hampshire an' founded Exeter. The settlers made him welcome."

"That's so," Jerry agreed. "I do think we have a little more liberty here. I certainly wouldn't want to live in Massachusetts."

But his scowl returned.

"But we ain't much better," he said, vehemently. "I don't see much freedom in havin' to go way down to Boscawen every Sunday whether we want to or not an' stay in that cold church an' listen for four long hours to the minister threatenin' us with hellfire an' damnation."

Eb laughed.

"That's puttin' it a bit thick, Jerry. In the first place, you know you don't have to go. There's no one makin' you go."

"Yes, I do have to," grumbled Jerry. "Oh, I know we don't get put in the stocks for not goin' like in Massachusetts, but if I don't go to church every Sunday you know darn well the neighbors wouldn't have anythin' to do with me."

"Well, you should go," said Eb. "It's good for your soul. An' besides, you're just talkin'. You know you like to go. It gives us all a chance to get away from the hard work, visit with our neighbors, find out what's goin' on around us."

Turning serious again, he added:

"And a chance, too, Jerry, to think about our eternal souls."

"I don't want to think about my soul fryin' in hell for all eternity. I don't believe in it. An' all of you are so hide-bound that I wouldn't dare say that to anybody else."

"Say what? What do you mean?"

"I don't know whether I can tell you what I mean, but I know how I feel. I think God is good. Now, let me remind you what the Rev. Merrill spent at least an hour to tell us last Sunday. He said that hell is like a big lake of boilin' oil filled with the damned swimmin' back an' forth yellin' to the saved walkin' on shore for help to get out of their agony. How much heaven would it be for you or me to walk along that shore an' see folks sufferin' like that, an' hear 'em call for help? How much goodness is there in a God that throws us into a brimstone fire or lakes of boilin' oil to suffer for all eternity for our sins—I don't care how bad they are—committed in a few short years

(Continued from Opposite Page)

here on earth? That ain't my idea of God."

"It isn't my idea, either," agreed Eb, but Jerry paid him no heed and continued:

"I know we shouldn't do wrong, of course. But I wonder if we don't get part of our punishment for wrong-doin' right here on earth?"

Eb shook his head.

"Maybe sometimes, but not always. Look at a man like Ben Whittaker. He never was any good, he was always makin' trouble, yet he goes right on without any punishment."

"How do you know how he feels in his black heart? I don't believe he's very happy. Have you forgotten your shootin' him in the leg? There was punishment, wasn't it?"

"I guess you're right, Jerry."

"Of course, I'm right. An' some day, you watch my bet, the law is goin' to catch up with Whittaker."

"But we're gettin' off the subject. Prob'ly never should've got on it. As I say, I can't talk this way to anybody else. But some day, maybe after we're a long time dead, the ministers are goin' to preach more about the Golden Rule, more about the love of God an' less about hellfire an' damnation."

There was a silence, then Jerry spoke again.

"I'll tell you one thing about this church business, Eb, I'm gettin' mighty tired—an' I think a lot of other folks are, too—of that minister down to Boscawen. My grandpa used to say that over in Massachusetts the minister told the folks not only about religion, but he bossed 'em in every other way. They couldn't do a thing without his consent, an' if they didn't obey they got put in the stocks or in jail."

"I've heard of that," said Eb. "Glad it never was as bad as that here."

Jerry nodded. "Let the minister stick to the church affairs that are his business. That's what I say."

"Whatever's got into you today, Jerry? What got you goin'?" Eb inquired.

"I'll tell ye. This man Merrill lectured me the other day about the way I ran this farm. He'd heard what I said about wantin' a church up here in Stevens-town, so we wouldn't have to travel so far an' so we could have something to say about how the church business is run."

"I know. He talked to me about it."

"Well, I'll be danged if either he or the Boscawen folks are goin' to tell me how to run my business or how to live. Anyway, why don't we have a church of our own?"

"I've thought about it a lot," said Eb. "But you know why. There were only a few of us up here an' we couldn't afford it."

"Well, there's enough of us now. You remember our grants provided for land for a minister an' for a church. They're taxin' us—or tryin' to—to keep up the church in Boscawen an' pay for a minister that I don't like. Let's build a church here an' use our own money to pay for it."

"I'm ahead of you, boy," grinned Eb. "That's why I asked the neighbors to meet down at Jake Morrill's Monday night."

"Why don't you tell a feller? You told me about the meetin' but you haven't told any of us what it's about."

"You can guess why. Just the minute the word got around that we were tryin' to get a church an' a minister here, Boscawen folks an' the minister there would object, maybe convince some of our folks against it. So I thought we'd just wait an' convince them first an' beat the Boscawen folks to it."

(To be continued)

Their Cookies Are Tops!

WHEN someone asked Mrs. Edward Barnes of RFD 4, Troy, N. Y., after she won the Rensselaer County, N. Y., Pomona Grange Molasses Cookie Contest, how long she had been doing home baking, she said: "Ever since I got a husband and two boys to eat what I bake!" The contest won by Mrs. Barnes was one of 53 county elimination contests in the big New York State molasses cookie contest which is being currently sponsored by the State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

There are prizes all the way along the line from the Subordinate Grange elimination contests to the state finals, but those awarded to the state winners next fall will be terrific—cash prizes, grocery prizes, and household equipment prizes! Mrs. Barnes, as a county winner, is now in line for those prizes, and so are 19 other county winners whose names we have received so far. Here is the complete list of Pomona winners to date:

POMONA WINNERS

County	Grange	Winner
Broome	Nanticoke Valley	Mrs. Mayme Wright
Cattaraugus	Allegany	Miss Mabel Carls
Cortland	Harmony	Mrs. Seth Powers
Dutchess	Washington	Mrs. Margaret Fulton
Essex	Whallonsburg	Mrs. Vera Cross
Genesee	Corfu	Mrs. Stanley Steiner
Greene	Climax	Mrs. Charles Griffiths
Jefferson	Henderson	Mrs. Mabel Allen
Livingston	Springwater	Mrs. Lester Cork
Ontario	Canandaigua	Mrs. George M. Teter
Orange	Hamptonburg	Mrs. Reynolds Farley
Oswego	Palermo	Mrs. Susie Grant
Rensselaer	West Sand Lake	Mrs. Edward Barnes
Schenectady	Scotia	Mrs. Mary Bruce
Schoharie	Windy Ridge	Mrs. Susie Darling
Suffolk-Nassau	Southampton	Miss Alice Benedict
Tioga	Flemingville	Mrs. Clifford L. Clark
Tompkins	Lansingville	Mrs. Clarice Kintz
Ulster	Lake Katrine	Mrs. Thomas Goodman
Wyoming	Hermitage	Mrs. Pearl Drake

We have had many interesting letters about these winners from their Pomona Service & Hospitality Com-

mittee chairmen, who have charge of the county contests. Here are a few brief excerpts:

Cattaraugus County winner, Miss Mabel Carls, R. 1, Allegany, N. Y.: "Has won several of her Subordinate Grange baking contests in past years, but this is her first county win. She has kept house since 1918 for her father and younger brothers and sisters. They are all grown now, and she has many nephews and nieces. They all come home to see Grandpa, aged 90 now, and Aunt Mabel."

Greene County winner, Mrs. Charles Griffith, West Cossackie, N. Y.: "Used her grandmother's molasses cookie recipe and says it sure did all right for her. Baked her cookies in a hurry as they were in the thick of painting and papering their new home. The Thruway is taking their old home."

Ontario County, Mrs. George Teter of Canandaigua, N. Y.: "Lives on 118-acre farm. Active Grange worker. Her cookies and those of the other contestants were auctioned off and the money added to the Grange polio fund."

Orange County, Mrs. Reynolds Farley of Goshen, N. Y.: "An excellent cook and also a fine pianist. Mother of 4 children and has several grandchildren. Lives on large fruit and dairy farm."

Schoharie County, Mrs. Susie Darling of Stamford, N. Y.: "She is a wonderful cook, a very loyal Grange member, and a helpful neighbor. Has 6 children and 9 grandchildren."

All of the grocery and household equipment prizes awarded to contestants in these county elimination contests and in the state finals next fall are given by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



Two booklets on weed control are yours for the asking from **CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS COMPANY**, 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. "Form 8154" tells about Crag Herbicide I for home gardeners and "Form 7875" gives information on the same product for commercial vegetable growers.

THE F. E. MYERS & BROS. COMPANY of 913 So. Orange Street, Ashland, Ohio, has announced a new line of "polyphosphate feeders." An attachment introduces a few parts per million of vitreous phosphate into the water to retard corrosion and scale.

JOHN DEERE COMPANY of Moline, Wisconsin, has announced a big capacity 2-row corn picker which it designates as No. 227. The Company has a folder describing the picker and it will be glad to send it to you on request.

The Merion Dual-Action Water Heater operates on all types of gas including LP. It is designed to heat water and warm the milkhouse thus solving two common problems of dairy farmers. The heater is made by the **JOHN WOOD COMPANY**, Conshohocken, Pa. and Chicago, Ill.

The Chain Saw Division of the **CLINTON MACHINE COMPANY**, Clinton, Michigan, has a new engine replacement plan which gives Clinton chain saw owners a liberal trade-in allowance on their old engines.

The **HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY**, Wheeling, W. Va., will be glad to send complete information on quick freezing of fruits and vegetables.

Your chance to win \$300 in the contest now being run by **INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY** of Scranton, Pa. is as good as anyone's. The time is short as the contest closes July 31. For full details see page 5 of the July 4 issue.

A post card to **FRANCES BARTON**, Dept. PW, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., will bring you a leaflet featuring "Fruit-Jells," a delicious new candy made with Certo pectin.



Handsome, baked enamel red and white metal signs reading "Milk for Health" and showing a hand holding a glass of milk are now being offered to farmers as an aid in promoting the sale of milk and indicating support of the Milk for Health program. Approximately 13 3/8" wide by 6 1/2" deep, the signs are punched for the front license plate holders of cars or trucks in states which have only one plate, or they may be mounted on milk house walls. The signs are available at \$.50 each postpaid from **Milk for Health, Inc.**, 119 South Cayuga Street, Ithaca, New York.

THE CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Suite 904, Sheraton Building, 711 Fourteenth St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C., has just printed two interesting booklets. One is called "Ortho Garden Digest" which is full of information about flowers and vegetables. The other is "Ortho Livestock Digest" which has a wealth of information about insects and pests of livestock. You can get either or both of these booklets at Ortho dealers or direct from the home office.

A new, proven product to reduce the incidence of scours is **KALF-KARE**. This antibiotic supplement can be added to a calf's milk or milk replacement during the first eight weeks of calf life. Each package of powdered KALF-KARE contains the full amount necessary to care for one calf. KALF-KARE is a product of **DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY, INC.**, Lyndonville, Vt., long known to dairymen as the makers of **KOW-KARE**, Bag Balm and Bag Balm Dilators.

The American Cyanamid Company has a relatively new organic insecticide for fly control which they call Malathon. They state that it readily kills flies that have developed a resistance to DDT. If you would like information, drop a post card to the **AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY**, Agricultural Chemical Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., and ask for their little folder "Kill Flies with Malathon."

JACUZZI BROTHERS, INC. of Binghamton, New York, have a new "Deeprime Jet" pump which they state will provide vastly improved water service for farm homes. The Company would be glad to send you a booklet explaining it if you will address a request on a post card.

THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, 1501 Alcoa Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., has just published the first comprehensive booklet on aluminum farm roofing. They call it "The Alcoa Farm Roofing Manual" and you can get a copy by dropping a post card to the above address.

A 36-page recipe book is yours for the asking. Just drop a post card to **Ellen Leslie**, **NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY**, New York 5, N. Y.

The John Bean Division of the **FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION** of Lansing, Michigan, has a potato harvester which growers sometimes refer to as a potato combine. They point out that one crew of from 3 to 7 workers does the work of 15 people in picking up potatoes.

"What Is Eagle Hitch Farming" is a copy of a booklet which you can get by writing to **J. I. CASE COMPANY**, Dept. B-11, Racine, Wisconsin.

"Fences That Pay" is the title of the leaflet which is available on request from **U. S. STEEL'S MARKET DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**, Room 2831, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. The leaflet describes the construction of corner posts, gates, and wire fencing in general.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main St., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514, ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

CANADIAN Dairy Cattle, Cattle Dealer in Ontario wants connections with parties interested to buy Holstein dairy cattle. Fred Bauml, Brockville, Ontario. Phone 3808 after 8 p.m.

BEEF CATTLE

REGISTERED Scotch Shorthorn Beef Cattle. Breeding bulls ready for service. Produce calves giving greatest weight for age. Your inspection invited. Klay-Lohm Farms, Sborstville, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

TWO REGISTERED yearling Angus bulls. Both vaccinated, good type and good breeding. Gordon Davis, Branchport, New York. Phone 7F6.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: Ten polled Hereford grade cows, 4 years old. Average weight 1200 lbs. Heavy with calf. Earl M. Welcher & Sons, Newark, New York.

REGISTERED Polled Herefords. Yearling and two year old bulls. Open and bred heifers. Also some unregistered heifers with calves. Reasonable prices. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Polled grade Hereford heifers—open or will breed to registered bull. Also feeder steers. Reasonable. Fayette Evans, Fort Ann, N. Y. Phone 2260.

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PIGS For Sale—6 to 10 weeks old. Chester White, Poland China and Hampshire. Free transportation for orders of 50 to 100 pigs! Samuel Ruggiero, P. O. Box 104, West Concord, Mass. Tel. Concord 1585-M.

SHEEP

OXFORD RAMS—selected, registered yearlings, good size, top quality, best breeding, also 10 choice registered Oxford ewes. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, New York.

LARGE, typey, well bred Hampshire registered yearling rams, ideal for early lamb production. Also a few choice yearling ewes. Phone Lodi 29R. Visit or write Stanley Van Vleet, Cvid, N. Y.

PONIES

REGISTERED Shetlands. The top breeding farm in the East offers for first time get of national champions for your showing, breeding and children. Raise your child and pony together for perfect understanding and safety. Wild Shamrock Farm, Rowley, Mass. Tel. Newburyport 2380.

DOGS

REGISTERED Collie Puppies. Beauties. Championship breeding. \$30.00; \$35.00—Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Penna.

GERMAN Shepherd Pups, (2) male-female. AKC reg., pedigrees. Inoculated. Helinda Kennels, Reg., 1131 Main St., Vestal, N. Y. Phone 5-9374.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

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SAINT BERNARD Puppies—Beautiful massive purebreds—Swiss type—stud service—Dr. Stewart Gay, 22 Summit Ave., Monticello, N. Y. Telephone 2099.

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REGISTERED English Shepherd puppies. Make excellent cattle, watch and companion dog. Julia Strittmatter, Sewell, N. J.

GERMAN Shepherd Puppies. Beauties. Championship breeding. R. C. Dailey, Venice Center, N. Y. Phone Poplar Ridge 2599.

POULTRY

WEIDNER White Leghorns. The kind you expect to get when you buy the best. Range reared, never pampered. Survival and production bred in them for generations. Charles H. Weidner and Son, Box 2, West Shokan, N. Y.

MCGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 7,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

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MARSHALL'S repeat orders speak for themselves. That's why our hatchery continues to grow. Marshalls Red Rock Crosses and Babcock strain Leghorns lay lots of large eggs. You'll like the way they live and grow. We are now hatching Rhode Island Red chicks from one of the highest egg production strains in the country. Write or call today for our fine descriptive catalog. Marshall Brothers, R.D. 5A, Ithaca, N. Y. Ph. 9082.

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POULTRY

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers. We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns, 40 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalogs. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS are the ideal farm chicken. Our birds are good layers. Fine for broilers and fryers because they are fast feathering and fast growing. They supply the present demand for quality meat with white feathers. Write for prices and hatching dates. Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, New York.

SENSATIONAL Cut Price Values. Egg bred chicks. U.S. approved, pullorum passed. 28 pure and cross breeds. Pullets or cockerels, low as \$7.95, plus postage, per 100, up. Chicks shipped anytime you want them. Mt. Healthy special egg breeding builds healthy chicks that really pay off, both on the market and at the nest. Many matings sired by R.O.P. (Record Of Performance) males. 200,000 big fluffy chicks weekly. 100% live delivery. Write for catalog and price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Dept. AA, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

FOR HIGH Egg Production: White Rocks and Red Rock Cross. For Quick Brouler Profits: Nichols New Hampshires and Arbor Acres White Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. NY-US approved pullorum clean. Springbrook Poultry Farm, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Phone 820J2.

SPECIAL Bargains! Left overs, assorted heavies, no legorns, \$7.95 per 100, plus postage. Strong, healthy chicks, no culls, no cripples. U. S. approved, pullorum passed. Send money order for prompt shipments. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AAA.

HATCHING All Summer—Ball Red-Rocks and Babcock strain leghorns for high egg production; Barred Rocks and White Cross for meat. You'll like the fine livability of Ball chicks, now being hatched in one of New York's cleanest and best equipped hatcheries. Phone Owego 1176 or write Ball Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Tioga County, Owego, New York.

BABY Chicks \$6.85—100 COD. New Hampshires, White Rocks & heavy assorted. Also 3 week-old chicks 22c each. Prices at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 30, Penna.

HOBART Poultry Farm, Leghorns exclusively performance proven on the farms of our customers. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

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TURKEY POULTS—New sensational Nebraskaus, best for market at any age. Also White Hollands, Brouze, and Beltsville Whites. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y. Ph. C.M. 3-0427.

BELTSVILLE White and Nebraskan Poults from our own layers only. Photo circular free. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pa.

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EMBDEN Geese. Big whites. Pairs \$18.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

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GUINEAS White African: Eggs or Keets. Sturdevant's, Ulster, Penna.

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RINGNECK Pheasant eggs, day old, and started birds. Fine quality adults. Sunny Acres, Seelyville, Pa.

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BABY DUCKS—The famous L.I. White Pekin ducklings, \$30.00 per 100 in lots of 200 or more. Send for circular. Lukert's Hatchery, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y. Ph. C.M. 3-0427.

DUCKS for Profit, and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings \$8.50. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins \$30.00-100. Superior Strain White Indian Runners \$30.00, Standard Strain \$25.00. Fawns \$28.00. Less 100 ad 1 2c each. Rouens 50c each. Buffs 40c. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

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STRAW and top quality Hay delivered subject to your inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain R. D. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

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IMPORTED Holland bulbs—10 top size tulip bulbs in five varieties \$1.00 postpaid. Our own rainbow mixture-20 large bulbs \$1.50. Gent's Gardeus, Sodas, N. Y.

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POTTED Strawberry Plants set in Aug., Sept., Oct. will bear next Spring. All leading varieties including Everbearing. Also transplanted strawberry runners, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, asparagus, grapes, strawberry rhubarb. Free catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farms, Millbury, Mass.

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GINSENG Wanted: Wild roots only. Price lists free. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

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NEW HONEY: Choice clover New York's finest. 5 lb. \$1.45; case of 6—5 lb. pails \$7.48 postpaid 3rd zones. 60 lb. can \$9.00 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

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FARM Manager desires position, undertake any sound dairy or diversified farm operation, lifetime experience practical and technical. Successful Graham graduate, do all veterinary work, expert hoof trimmer. Will go anywhere. Married, small family, no liquor or tobacco. Bernard F. Morlock, P. O. Box 44, Kingston, Mass. (Telephone 2491)

HELP WANTED

HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey

THE NATIONAL Farm Labor Bulletin is published bi-monthly listing hundreds of descriptions, past reference, and qualifications of single, family men, and house servants, seeking all phases of farm employment. Trial subscription to the bulletin is 6 months \$10.00. We place free at any time, qualified white single, family men, and housekeepers, in all phases of farm employment only. Application blank available. Department AA, P.O. Drawer 2-M, Richmond 4, Virginia.

WANTED woman, white, refined, for cooking and ground floor work in private country home of two adults. Steady. Good wage. Own room and bath. References. Box 514-SC, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

WANT to buy a crop of low bush blueberries. Box 514-YW, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED To Buy—United States coins. Dr. Stewart Gay, 22 Summit Ave., Monticello, N. Y.

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AMAZING Clothing Bargains **Free Catalog Save 50%**—Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.09 shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99c, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.99 mackinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets, etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

PINKING SHEARS. Only \$1.95 postpaid. Chromium plated, precision made. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock. Guaranteed \$7.95 value or money refunded. Order by mail. Lincoln Surplus Sales, 539 Main St., Evanston 4, Illinois.

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RIBBONS—3 Bargain Bunches. only \$1.00 postpaid. 90-100 feet each bunch. Assorted colors, widths, qualities. All good lengths. Wonderful for gift tying, hair-hows, lingerie, dressmaking. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

SILVERWARE reconditioned and replated with new tarnish-resistant process. Bright, sparkling, gleaming and durable. Send list of wares needing replating. For our most reasonable price. Harris, Box 14A, Clayville, New York.

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ON Snapshot Days—Remember Ray's. With this ad—any 8-12 or 16 exposure roll developed, including Raytone King Size print from each negative, for only 35c. America's Quality Finishers since 1920. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. NE, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

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LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Farm Catalog—Free! Farms, homes, businesses, etc. Over 3200 bargains described, 31 states. World's largest, 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

54 ACRE Poultry Farm completely equipped. Large wood lot. 8 room house up-to-date, oil heat. Must be seen to be appreciated. Joseph W. Heatbete, Waldoboro, Maine.

BEAUTIFUL farm, excellent buildings, completely equipped, choice cattle, new machinery. \$20,000, payment \$5,000, balance 1/2 milk check. Alford Claus, Dolgeville, New York.

60 ACRES, mile State highway frontage, unusual mountain scenery, nice buildings, large maple groves, quantity lumber. Ideal summer home or business opportunity. Write owner for description. Photos, price. J. Currier, Orford, N. H.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—Cedar Posts, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

SILOS AND PARTS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

August 1 Issue.....Closes July 17
August 15 Issue.....Closes July 31
Sept. 5 Issue.....Closes Aug. 21
Sept. 19 Issue.....Closes Sept. 4

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

CLEAR land—pull brush, trees, stones to capacity of Ford or Ferguson tractor. One man operation from tractor seat. Fast, safe, simple. No extra controls. \$49.50, delivered C.O.D. Details free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tuttle Tools, Buskirk, N. Y.

NEW OR USED balers, combines, rakes, mowers, pickers, etc. New hay balers—Any or every make—Save \$600.00 more or less. Immediate delivery to any state. Phone Phil Gardiner, person to person at Mullica Hill, N. J. 5-6291, or 5-4831 or 5-4444. Visit us or write Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, N. J. Inspect our merchandise in our indoor warehouses or I will tell you about it on the telephone. Also several used hay balers. We have the popular makes and the unpopular makes for quick delivery. Combines—ditto. Corn Pickers—ditto. Side Delivery Rakes—ditto. We have much new and used machinery we want to dispose of. Visit us or phone me and make an offer. 10 acres assorted used machinery. Cash or terms arranged.

JIGSAWED letters for making signs. Price list. M. Schumacher, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

CORN Binders, Grain binders, hayloaders, Silo fillers. Tractors, 6 used field harvesters. 40 used grain drills. 8 acres covered new & used farm equipment, priced to sell. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

GOODYEAR All purpose rubber troughs (tubs) for livestock. No. 50 holds 50 lbs. or 3/4 bushel. 7" deep x 17" diameter weight 6 lbs. No. 100 holds 100 lbs. or 1 1/2 bushel. 9" deep x 22" diameter weight 14 lbs. Smooth soft rubber—flexible, rugged—built tough and strong. Safe—no sharp tin, nails, wood. Suitable for all methods of feeding & watering. Portable—easily handled, light weight, stores in small space—can be stacked. Economical—low cost, long life, no maintenance. Cooley Wright Mfg., Co., Inc., Waterbury, Vt.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime—Seed—Factory to you. Price saves \$100.00. Sizes 3 to 14 foot. Has sturdy long-lasting construction—special hitch—no clog agitator—gives exact spreading—50 to 8000 lbs. per acre. Iron clad guarantee—12,000 working in 28 states. Send for free booklet. Mooreven, Swedesboro 3, N. J.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government, and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds, items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

NEW "ECONOMY" Oil Changer can save time, work and money on your farm. A few strokes of the pump drains the crankcase of your car, truck or tractor like magic. No more crawling under. Fastest, cleanest and easiest oil changer on the market today. Complete guaranteed unit \$6.95 postpaid. Bender Company, 7964-K South Chicago Avenue, Chicago 17, Illinois.

FREE New and used tractor parts catalog. Big 1953 Edition. Tremendous savings for all models. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Parts Co., Dept. 10, Des Moines 3, Iowa.

GRAIN BINS and Corn Cribs—Buy the famous C&L Buckeye Steel Storage Bins that give your crops complete protection year after year. There's no better storage protection at any price. Before you buy—compare Buckeye. To complete your storage facilities, inquire about our C&L Silver Shield Steel Silos. Universal Steel Silo Co., Box 361A, Red Creek, N. Y.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation—Your Caterpillar dealer offers the following used equipment for sale: International T-9 wide gauge tractor, hydraulic angledozer, very good—\$4,000.00. Caterpillar D4-44, hydraulic bulldozer, reconditioned with new tracks—\$4,500.00. Little Giant Crane, new 1951 mounted on International M-11 half track, 30 ft. Boom, 5 ton cap., good log loader—\$6,500.00. Bucyrus-Erie 10B-3/4 yd. Shovel gasoline engine, reconditioned, contact us for special price. Make us an offer on the following: Caterpillar BG wide gauge tractor with bulldozer. Caterpillar BDH wide gauge Diesel tractor with hydraulic angledozer, Allis-Chalmers HD10W tractor with hydraulic bulldozer. GM Diesel Power Unit, approx. 86 H.P. outboard bearing, good condition. Walter FM four wheel drive truck with or without plow and wing. Two Studobaker 6x6 Army trucks good running condition, cab and chassis—No Body Other used equipment. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt., Phone 90.

MISCELLANEOUS

INVENTORS: For information on Patent Searches and Protection without obligation write Patrick D. Beavers, Registered Patent Atty., 1062 Columbia Bldg., Wash. 1, D. C.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

NECKTIES: Send us 6 neckties. Receive 5 in exchange, freshly cleaned, pressed. Simply enclose check for only \$1.75 in envelope. Glue envelope securely to package of ties you sent us. Address McKenzie Tie Exchange, Fillmore, New York. All U. S. orders postpaid. No C.O.D.'s. Only good quality ties accepted.

BEAUTIFUL Neck Chain markers of aluminum, brass and plastic, for cattle. Identify your herd with these fine tags. Send for big 60-page Cattle-Log with descriptions and prices. Geo. H. Creutzburg & Son, Drawer 152-A, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

WEEDS Quickly Destroyed with kerosene burner. Free bulletin. Sine, AA2, Quakertown, Pa.

STEEL Quonset huts, 20x48, 18 windows, 2 doors; good barn, chicken coop, storage, shop, dormitory. Fire and vermin proof. \$550.00 delivered. Nelson, Croton on Hudson, N. Y. Phone Croton 1-4357.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

THE CATTLE and beef business continues on its disastrous way. This week (June 22-27) I have seen grass steers sell for less than 13 cents a pound, and a great many cows sold for less than 10 cents a pound, alive. The question everyone asks is, why should cattle break down and continue in an almost demoralized market when the country, as a whole, is in a boom?

Cattle are being over-marketed. That is the real answer. There are sections in the Southwest that are so dry there simply is no water left. It may sound funny, but in all seriousness I was told this week that the "Jack rabbits" have left parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and Arizona, and that when they leave, the ranchers move their cattle in a hurry. Imagine living in a country where a rabbit can't get water enough to drink! They do say a freight car shortage is the only thing that is keeping all cattle from going to markets right now.

A good many of these drought cattle have come into the Buffalo market this week all the way from Oklahoma, Texas, etc. Even Oklahoma bulls shipped in alive sold from 12 cents to 13 cents. It costs about 4 cents a pound to ship, sell, and stand the shrink on these cattle. That means 9 cents a pound there, and with cows reported selling from 5 to 6 cents a pound and local packers killing to capacity and not having near enough facilities to kill all that must be marketed, you can see why these cattle are being shipped as far East as Buffalo.

Now, before some of us who live in God's country get panicky and figure we must rush to market with our cattle, let's review some of the favorable probabilities for the cattle we own.

1. There is an old saying my Grandfather, a New Hampshire farmer, used to repeat: "You cannot market cattle in the spring and in the fall too." You might market hogs, but not cattle. This is something to think about now.

2. Every load of cattle that comes to market now won't come this fall. These are cattle off grass that do not normally come until fall, and many thousands of them not until a year from this fall. A great many of these are just light young stuff that should have a good home—maybe right here in the Northeast—until next year. It could be well for those with plenty of good pasture and hay to think that over.

3. Rains, which are improbable at this time of year out there, could change our whole cattle picture over night.

4. About the highest estimates I have seen from the government or any-

where have been a 19 per cent increase in cattle numbers—January 1, 1953 over January 1, 1952. Yet, so far this year we have marketed over 40 per cent more cattle than for the same period last year. This increase has been eaten, not stored, for there is less beef in storage now than a year ago at this time.

Now, again, unless you may think I am intimating that cattle will be all gone by winter, let's consider some other situations.

1. We are experiencing in the Northeast one of the finest grass and hay years on record and our cattle are not coming to market now.

2. We probably have more heifers around the Northeast than in any summer in history.

3. Many parts of the Southeast are overloaded with cattle.

4. A drought in the Midwest, Southeast or Northeast could make any figures for this summer look ridiculous but not after January 1, 1954.

P.S. Late in the evening after writing this, I heard Secretary Benson report that following an interview with President Eisenhower they have declared these drought areas in five Southwestern States as "emergency areas" and that they will do all they can to help these stricken people, their animals and their farms. This could mean that the government will take over these drought cattle as they did for this same "Dust Bowl" area in the '30's. Then, while it was a fiasco, the government bought these cattle with the idea of keeping them off markets and out of trade channels.

If this sort of thing develops this summer (while it may prevent cattle prices breaking down much lower) it is almost sure to create a situation that will prevent prices from rising until the "emergency" is over. It will all depend upon what moves are made and how fast they are put into operation, but apparently a great many cattle will be moved in some way soon.

If you have ever seen this sort of a drought in and around the "Dust Bowl" areas your heart will go out to these people and every living thing caught in them.

— A.A. —

A MILK-USING FAMILY

I HAVE read in your paper a good many times about how a farmer should advertise and use his own products. We live on a farm consisting of 120 acres and are farmers of just moderate means. My husband and I have had five children—three girls and two boys. All but one boy are through school.

We use dairy products. We save about two gallons of milk a day, a pint of cream, use Dairymen's League butter, use cottage cheese all the time, buy

buttermilk by the gallon, and use processed cheese. What more could you ask? Oh, yes! We buy Dairymen's League ice cream. We buy it in 2½ gallon tubs, two or three at a time.

We like AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the very best of all our farm papers. I usually read it from cover to cover.

— Mrs. L. N. Tilford, Smiths Basin, New York

— A.A. —

NEW YORK STATE JERSEY SALE

THE 15th Annual New York State Jersey Cattle Sale will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York on Thursday afternoon, August 6. Breeders from all over New York State are supporting the sale, which will include 55 head of registered Jerseys about equally divided between cows and heifers. Most of the cows in the sale have substantial production records and many show ring winners are also included in the offering.

The sale is being sponsored by the New York Jersey Cattle Club with Ira Payne of East Schodack, New York acting as chairman of the sales committee. Stanley Chittenden of New Lebanon, New York is president of the state club. The sale is being managed again this year by Gene Slagle of Columbus 1, Ohio and will be auctioned by Colonel Tom Whittaker of Brandon, Vermont.

— A.A. —

A SOURCE OF MOVIES

ASSOCIATION FILMS, INC., Broad at Elm, Ridgefield, N. J., furnish 16 mm films with sound to churches, schools, clubs, etc. Some are free and others are for rent.

In case you are responsible for or interested in programs for farm and community meetings, why not drop a post card to the above address and ask for a list of available films. For example, there is one available called "WASHINGTON—Shrine of American Patriotism." It runs 22 minutes and is narrated by Lowell Thomas.

— A.A. —

LIME FOR BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

THE sections in the United States where birdsfoot trefoil has come into use are more or less deficient in lime, indicating that soils low in this compound can produce the crop satisfactorily. The experience in European countries bears out this conclusion and supports the belief that this crop may have a place in at least limited areas where the lime content of the soil is insufficient for most other legume crops.

Lime, however, is often beneficial and it has been demonstrated that both phosphorus and potash are essential.

You Can Get a Unadilla NOW

The famous lock-dowelled Unadilla can be immediately shipped to your farm. Unadilla has new extra-heavy patented front lugs to hold greater ensilage loads than ever. Each Unadilla is dowelled to really stand up against wind, and now your Unadilla can be factory-creosoted to stand up against time. Of course, wood staves are uneffected by ensilage juices. Write for free catalog. You can have 3 years to pay.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-72, UNADILLA, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

TENTH ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE PUREBRED SHEEP IMPROVEMENT PROJECT SALE

JULY 25, 1953

Sale Time 12:30 P.M.

Livestock Judging Pavilion

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Suffolk
Hampshire
CorriedaleDorset
Cheviot
OxfordShropshire
Columbia
Montadale

COL. H. EARL WRIGHT, Auctioneer

Mt. Gilead, Ohio

For catalog write:

JOSEPH LAWSON, Sale Mgr.
Pavilion, New York

NATIONAL Morgan Horse Show

July 31 -- Aug. 2

Northampton Mass.

NEW YORK STATE Jersey Sale

THURSDAY, AUG. 6

12:30 P.M. (D.S.T.)

Cornell University
ITHACA, N. Y.

55 — Head of Reg. Jerseys — 55
31 Cows 15 Bred Heifers 9 Open Heifers
Featuring springers for early fall freshening

Included in this sale are Excellent and Very Good cows as well as cows making 400 lbs. as 2 year olds and 500 lbs. at maturity. Heifers are out of equally good cows with dams having records up to 800 lbs. fat. Mostly from accr. herds and nearly all calf. vac.

For catalog, write:

GENE SLAGLE, Sales Manager
197 West 8th Ave. Columbus 1, Ohio

350—HEREFORD FEEDER CALVES—350

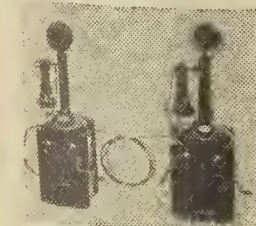
New York State raised—Available Nov. 1st
Visit our Island and Mainland Farms this summer. See our new Imported Herd Sires. Make your selections later this fall.

ZENDA FARMS Clayton, N. Y.
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Sales Representative—contact Buffalo Producers Co-op Comm. Co., Buffalo Stock Yards.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Cows, Heifers, Bulls,
Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, N. Y.

REVOLVING Chimney Caps & Ventilators. Galv. Steel or Alum. All sizes & styles. Keeps rain & snow out. Saves Fuel. Eliminates back draft & creosote. Automatic Rite-Heat Regulators. Elec. Poultry Debillers stops feather picking & cannibalism. Steel Hog Feeders. Elec. Pig Brooders. Cat. FREE. G. D. SHRAWDER, Mfr., Richfield 10, Pa.



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House to Born, Office to Factory. Talk up to 30 Miles. Turn crank to Ring. Simple hook up, connect two wires. Guaranteed Complete ready to talk.

PRICE TWO PHONES \$22.00

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BOHNSACK EQUIPMENT COMPANY
GERMANTOWN, NEW YORK



Rodney Lightfoot with some of the purebred Hampshires grown on the farm just west of Geneva, N. Y. Rodney says that he and his Dad always had some sheep. They like sheep and, in addition, they make excellent use of by-products such as cabbage stumps.

They have an acreage of 240 with about 65 sheep. They milk 26 registered Guernseys and grow 38 acres of cash crops, mainly cabbage, beets and carrots. Most of the sheep are sold for breeding stock although occasionally some go for meat.

You Can Make PERFECT PICKLES

By LUCILLE BREWER



HERE really isn't anything mysterious about making good crisp and spicy pickles, but before you start your pickling, it will pay you to do some planning. Read over the "Pickling Tips" in

the box on this page and get acquainted with the recipes you are going to use. Always use the best foods, follow the recipes exactly, and, in the case of pickles that call for some cooking, avoid long, slow cooking. It ruins both color and flavor.

We have picked out a variety of recipes for you, but they all have two things in common: They are easily made, and they are popular, tested recipes. All of them are recipes that you will want to save and use year after year.

EASY CUCUMBER PICKLES

Wash and dry small cucumbers. Pack them closely in glass jars. For each quart jar allow:

- 1 tablespoon finely crushed rock salt
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon mixed spices

Fill the jar with cold vinegar. Seal the jars and keep them in a cool place. Three or four slices of white onion may be added to each jar for flavor, if desired. For a sweet pickle, increase the sugar to $\frac{1}{4}$ cup.

SWEET GHERKINS

- 2 quarts small green cucumbers
- 1 quart vinegar
- 3 cups ($1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds) sugar
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup white mustard seed
- 2 tablespoons whole allspice
- 1 tablespoon celery seed
- 2 tablespoons stick cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon whole cloves

Select small green cucumbers, uniform in size, 1 to 2 inches. Wash and dry them. Place cucumbers in a crock and cover with a brine made by dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ cup pure salt in 2 quarts of water. Let the cucumbers stand in the brine for 24 hours. Drain. Return pickles to crock. Make the pickling syrup by boiling the vinegar, 1 cup of sugar, and the spices tied in a bag, for 5 minutes. Remove the spice bag and pour the boiling hot syrup over the cucumbers.

For two successive days, drain off the syrup, add 1 more cup of sugar and heat to a rolling boil. Pour the syrup over the pickles again while it is boiling hot.

On the third day drain the pickles and pack them into hot jars. Heat the syrup to a full boil and fill the jars. The pickles must be completely covered with hot syrup. Seal immediately. Makes 4 pints.

CASSIA BUD PICKLES

- 75 2-3-inch cucumbers cut in halves or quarters lengthwise
- 4 quarts boiling water
- 2 cups salt

Combine boiling water and salt. Cool and pour over cucumbers. Cover and let stand one week. Drain. Cover with boiling water. Let stand 24 hours. Drain. Cover with boiling water. Let stand 24 hours. Drain.

Combine:

- 6 cups vinegar
- 5 cups sugar
- 1 ounce celery seed
- 1 ounce cassia buds

Heat to boiling point and pour over cucumbers. On 3 successive days, drain off the vinegar solution and add 1 cup sugar to it. Heat to boiling point and pour over pickles. The entire amount of sugar in pickles is 8 cups. On the third day, pack pickles in jars, fill with the hot liquid and seal.

The pickles may be stored in a stone jar in a cool place and kept without sealing. It requires considerable time to make these pickles. However, the result is worth the effort because they have a good green color, a crunchy texture and an excellent flavor. Makes 14 pints.

THOUSAND ISLAND PICKLE

- 1 quart small sliced cucumbers
- 1 cup small sliced white onions
- 1 cup sliced green pepper
- 1 cup sliced red pepper
- 1 cup sliced celery
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup salt
- 3 pints vinegar
- 1 tablespoon white mustard seed
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon tumeric
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups sugar
- 2 quarts water

Add salt to cucumbers, onions, pep-

pers and celery. Add water, mixing thoroughly, and let stand 2 hours. Drain. Heat the vinegar with the mustard seed and sugar to a full boil. Add the vegetables and tumeric and simmer for 3 minutes. Seal in hot jars immediately. Makes 4 pints.

This is a popular pickle. No long soaking, three minutes' cooking. A colorful, crisp pickle with the tangy flavor of cucumbers, onions, celery and peppers.

RIPE CUCUMBER RINGS

- 2 pounds cucumber rings
- 2 pounds sugar
- 1 pint vinegar
- 1 pint water
- 1 lemon, sliced thin
- 2 tablespoons stick cinnamon
- 2 teaspoons whole cloves
- 1 teaspoon allspice

Select large yellow cucumbers. Pare them and cut them in slices one-half-inch thick. Let stand over night in salt water ($\frac{1}{4}$ cup salt to 1 quart water). Drain them, remove the soft centers, and cook the cucumber in clear water 20 minutes. Drain. Boil sugar, vinegar, water, lemon, and spices tied in a bag,

for 5 minutes. Add rings to the hot pickling solution and cook until they are clear and the liquid is the consistency of a medium thick syrup. Remove spice bag. Seal in clean hot jars. Makes 3 pints.

These "Ripe Cucumber Rings" are one of my favorite pickles. They have a wonderful amber color and the liquid is a medium thick syrup. You'll find them one of the best things to use in sandwiches!

SPICED GREEN TOMATOES

- 5 pounds small green tomatoes OR larger tomatoes sliced medium thick
- 3 pounds sugar
- 2 pints vinegar
- 1 tablespoon stick cinnamon
- 2 tablespoons white mustard seed
- 1 teaspoon whole allspice
- 1 teaspoon whole cloves

Wash the tomatoes, do not peel them. If small tomatoes are used, prick them slightly.

Combine the sugar, vinegar, and spices tied in a bag. Bring the mixture to a full boil and pour it over the tomatoes. Let them stand for several hours or over night. Drain off the liquid and boil it for 5 minutes. Remove spice bag. Add the tomatoes and cook them until they are clear. Pack them in hot jars and seal immediately. Makes 4 pints.

GREEN TOMATO PICCALILLI

- $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel green tomatoes
- 6 large white onions
- 6 large green peppers
- 2 pounds cabbage
- 1 cup salt
- 3 pints vinegar

Chop the tomatoes, onions, peppers and cabbage fine, mix them together with the salt, and let them stand over night. Drain. Add the vinegar and cook 30 minutes. Drain off the vinegar.

Mix together the following ingredients:

- 2 pounds sugar
- 1 tablespoon whole cloves
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup ground mustard
- 2 quarts vinegar
- 1 tablespoon whole allspice
- 1 tablespoon peppercorns
- 2 cups grated horse-radish

Heat the mixture to the boiling point. Add the chopped mixture and bring again to the boiling point. Seal immediately in clean, hot jars. Makes 10-12 pints.

GREEN TOMATO CHUTNEY

- 4 cups chopped green tomato
- 2 cups chopped tart apple
- 1 cup chopped white onion
- 1 cup seedless raisins
- 1 cup chopped red pepper
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped green pepper
- 1 cup chopped celery
- 2 cups sugar
- 2 cups vinegar
- 3- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt

Chop tomatoes first. Let stand while other ingredients are being prepared. Drain liquid from tomatoes thoroughly and discard. Combine all ingredients and mix well. Cook rapidly, stirring frequently, until the mixture thickens and is clear, about 30 minutes. Seal immediately in clean, hot jars. Makes 4 pints.

PICKLING TIPS

SELECT firm, fresh foods, free from bruises and blemishes. Cucumbers, probably the most popular of all foods used for pickles, should be of the best quality. They should be small or medium sized and used within 24 hours after picking. Very small or gherkin size cucumbers are usually packed uncut. They can be made into very sweet or sour pickles with less chance of shriveling than can whole cucumbers of larger size. Cucumbers should always be washed and thoroughly dried before using, in order to remove excess moisture.

Salt

Pure granulated salt gives the best results. Do not use free-flowing or iodized table salt. The substance added to free-flowing salt to keep it from caking interferes with brining and pickling.

Vinegar

A clear vinegar free from sediment is needed to make good pickles. Bottled vinegar usually contains 4 per cent acid and is used in the recipes on this page.

Homemade vinegars are not always satisfactory because the exact acid strength is not known. There is no easy way to test for the percentage of acid. Cider vinegar is preferred for extra flavor. White vinegar will help keep the natural color of light colored fruits or vegetables.

Spices

Whole spices keep their flavor better than ground spices. Since some spices packed in the jars tend to darken the pickles, it is advisable to tie all spices into a cloth bag to cook with the pickling syrup. Remove bag before pickles are packed. The bag should be of clean, thin cloth such as cheesecloth, and should be large enough to let the juice circulate through the spices to draw out their flavor.

An exception to this rule is the first recipe on this page, "Easy Cucumber Pickles." Spices are packed loose in jar, as liquid is not boiled.

Sugar

Granulated sugar is used unless the recipe specifies brown sugar.

Cooking Utensils

Kettles of enamel ware, glass, aluminum or stainless steel are best for cooking the pickling liquid or the pickles. Do not use zinc, copper or iron utensils. Wooden, stainless steel or aluminum spoons are best for stirring.

Containers for Storing

Because pickles keep best in airtight containers, glass jars (with glass tops) are best for storage. Wash the glass jars and tops with soap and hot water and rinse well. Sterilize them for 15 minutes in boiling water or steam. If you have an electric dishwasher, you'll find it ideal for this job.





These youngsters don't have to go to an ice-cream parlor to get their milk shakes! The "Milk Bar" idea is good either for a nourishing in-between meal for young people or for party refreshments.

—Photo: National Dairy Council

Let Them Be "Soda Jerkers"

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

WHY NOT let the young folks in your family entertain their friends with a "Milk Bar," set up soda-fountain fashion in the kitchen, where they can mix their own refreshments from a supply of milk, flavorings, and ice cream with the help of an egg beater or electric mixer? There's no end to the delicious, easy-to-make milk drinks they can concoct. Let them try some of these:

MILK SHAKES

Beat or shake well 2 cups of milk with any of the following, and top with whipped cream if desired:

- 2 cups orange juice, sugar to taste, and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon almond flavoring
- 2 to 4 tablespoons chocolate syrup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup crushed strawberries or raspberries, or crushed pineapple
- 4 tablespoons molasses
- 2 to 4 tablespoons coffee syrup or 2 to 3 tablespoons of instant coffee and sugar to taste
- 1 soft mashed banana
- 2 to 4 tablespoons minted chocolate syrup (add crushed mint leaves when cooking syrup)
- 6 tablespoons butterscotch syrup, salt, and dash of lemon juice

FROSTED SHAKES

Add 1 scoop of ice cream to any of the above milk shakes and beat well.

FLOATS

Add 1 scoop of ice cream to any one of the milk shakes, but do not beat after ice cream is added.

SODAS

Put 3 tablespoons chocolate syrup, or crushed berries, or coffee syrup, or crushed pineapple, and 1 tablespoon heavy cream in a tall glass. Mix and add 1 scoop of ice cream. Fill glass with carbonated water and top with whipped cream.

MINTED ICED COCOA

Make your favorite cocoa recipe, adding 3 to 4 crushed mint sprigs. Strain, add vanilla. Pour into glasses half filled with crushed ice and garnish with mint.

BUTTERSCOTCH SYRUP

To make the butterscotch syrup, combine in a saucepan 1 cup brown sugar (packed), $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk, 2 tablespoons light corn syrup, and 1 tablespoon butter. Heat to boiling, stirring constantly; boil about 3 minutes to 220° F. Cool and refrigerate in a covered jar.

A.A.'s "Best-Ever" Recipe

THIS is the kind of cookie that makes your friends say, "These are wonderful! Will you give me the recipe?"

SOUR CREAM SQUARES

- 2 cups all-purpose flour, sifted
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter (or 5 tablespoons)
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon lemon flavoring (grated lemon rind also adds flavor)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup THICK sour cream

Mix and sift together the flour, salt, soda, baking powder, and nutmeg. Cream sugar and butter; add unbeaten eggs and beat until smooth. Add flav-

oring. To this mixture add the dry ingredients and the sour cream alternately. (Be sure the cream is *thick*, so thick it has to be spooned. If you don't live on a farm, you can get this at a dairy.)

Spread batter onto greased shallow, square or oblong cake tins (not cookie sheet). Bake at 375° F. (moderately hot oven) for 12-15 minutes (not too brown, or it will dry out too much). About 5 minutes before baked, remove from oven and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Return to oven, and when done cut in 2-inch squares, like brownies. This makes 5 dozen small squares, about one-third inch thick. Nice for a party. For family eating, you may want to cut them larger.

—Margaret Ann Stevens



The inches that come in cans

Better nutrition has added at least 2 inches to the height of America's younger generations. Compared to children of the same age only fifty years ago, our kids are from 8 to 10 pounds heavier.

Why? Because today the average family's diet is rich in vitamins. Increased food values make us all not only healthier, but actually bigger.

The development of the modern food can did a lot to change yesterday's limited, monotonous diet. In its place, all year long, tastier, more appetizing foods and beverages of every kind find their way to your table.

Nutrition research has established the fact that canned foods keep their garden freshness and bring to your table the

values that make for better health.

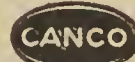
As a result of all this can-making and can-using activity, new jobs in farming, food processing and distribution have been created right here in New York. Farmers have wider, more stable markets for their crops.

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A Hint to Thrifty Housewives

Canned fruits and vegetables are always your best buy . . . and are today a greater value than ever.

According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the retail prices of canned fruits and vegetables are below the average prices of five years ago.

When You Cook For A Crowd

"Please send me some recipes for main dishes for a church supper. We are tired of all those we have been using."

WE OFTEN get requests like the above from church committees and other folks who need large quantity recipes for school lunches, camps, community suppers, etc. That is why I want to tell you about a new, inexpensive book called **QUANTITY RECIPES**, published by the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University.

This book, which costs only \$1.00, is a goldmine of information for all persons who cook for a crowd. It contains 200 pages of tested recipes that will yield 50 servings. The recipes include sauces, soups, relishes, meats, poultry,

fish, cheese recipes, "other main-dish recipes," vegetables and vegetable combinations, salads, salad dressings, sandwiches, hot breads, cakes and frostings, pies, other desserts, and beverages.

Besides the recipes, this book tells you how to figure the cost of recipes; how to increase or decrease them; how to obtain uniform servings; how to measure accurately; how to make quickly a large number of sandwiches and keep them fresh; how to carve meat and poultry, and a hundred other useful things.

There are many pictures in the book, showing efficient equipment, standard servings, how to cut up large quantities of celery, how to make gravy the easy way, etc. In the back of the book, there is a very helpful list of foods, giving average size servings, and cost of each serving. Even a quick glance at this list would help you to plan a meal for a crowd on the basis of cost, as well as tell you how much to serve for a standard portion of any food.

One whole section of the book is devoted to beverages, and includes quantity recipes and directions for making every kind of beverage from tea and coffee to Banana Milk Shake and Christmas Punch, with many economy hints.

This is a book that every small institution, school, church, camp, community group, or in fact any one who has to cook for a large number, should have, and we advise you not to wait too long to order your copy, as they will probably go fast. To get a copy, send \$1.00 to MAILING ROOM, Stone Hall, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for **QUANTITY RECIPES**.—Mabel Hebel

BE PATIENT WITH THE OLD

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

Be patient with the old; they must let go so much from hands that once were firm and strong.

Resignation is something that takes time to know:

The years ahead so short, the past so long.

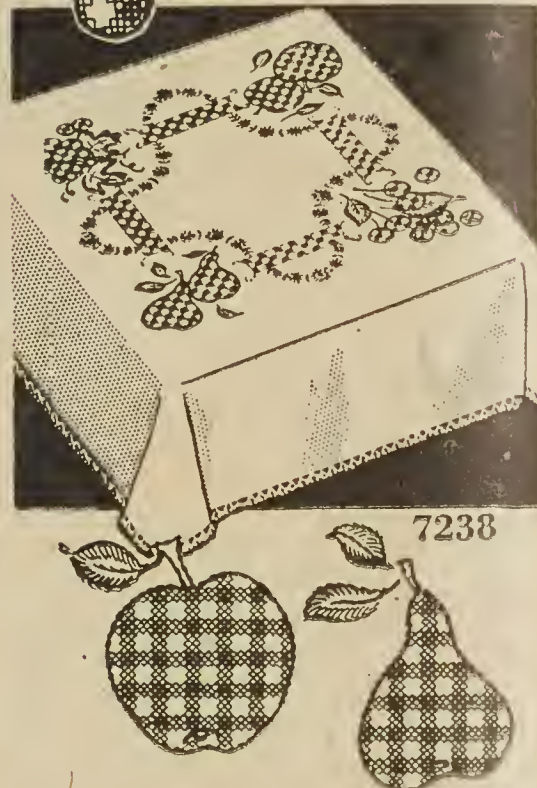
It is not easy when the heart, still young, strains at the anchor and cannot be still. The melody of old songs that were sung in its fair April drift faint from the hill whose only slope is down. They see today violence darkening a world they made when dreams had substance and a man might stay.

The tide of fortune, hopeful, unafraid. Be patient with the old, for wisdom lies in wrinkled hands, resigned and fading eyes.

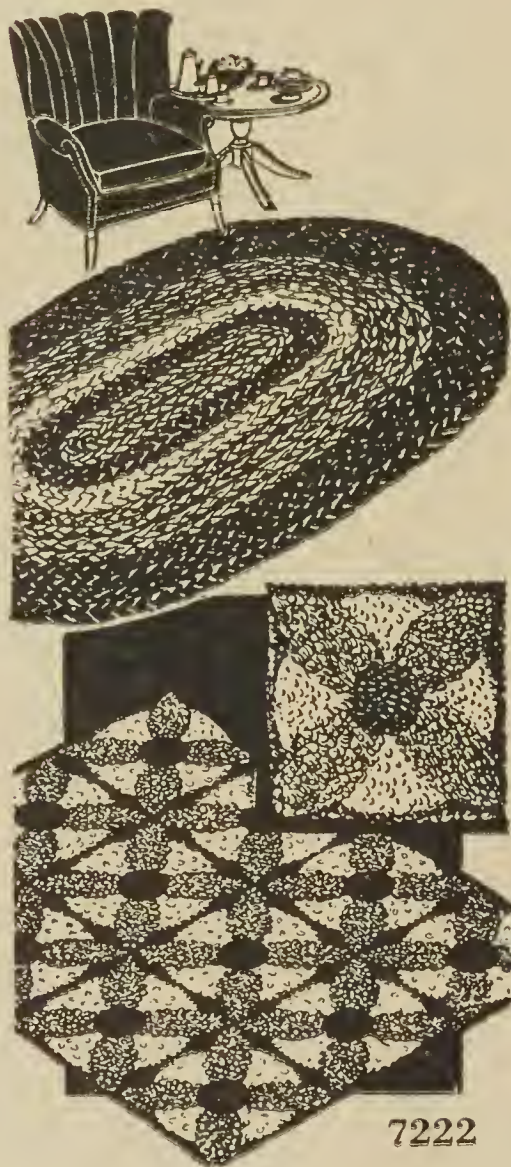
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553. Brighten your home with these new, easy-to-crochet doilies. In No. 30 cotton, large doily is 18 inches. It requires about 375 yards. Crochet directions for doilies in two sizes. 25¢



7238. Embroider these luscious fruits in vivid, sparkling colors on a tablecloth. Easy cross-stitch, but it looks like gingham applique. Transfer of 9 motifs, 2¼x2½ inches to 15x15 inches. Jiffy embroidery. 25¢



7222. New rugs from old rags. Instructions tell how to weave, braid, hook or crochet rugs at little cost. Directions for nine rugs, list of materials and necessary patterns included. 25¢

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7068. Iron luscious pink and green flowers on skirts, aprons, towels, sheets, curtains, spreads. No embroidery. Washable. Transfer of 10 motifs, from 2x2¼ to 4½x5½ inches. 25¢

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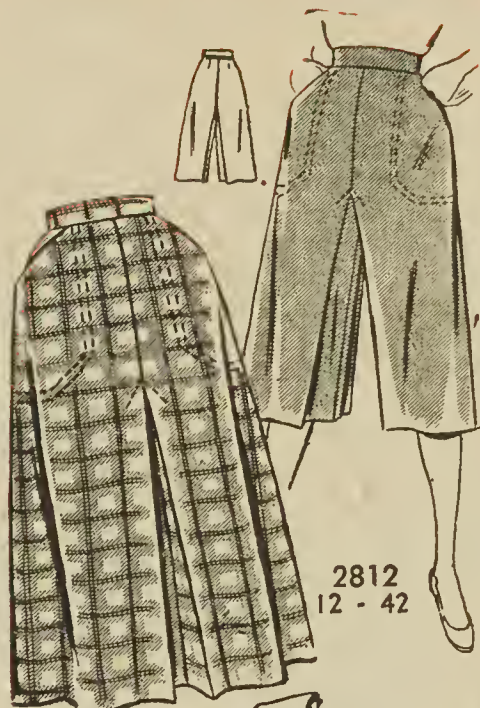
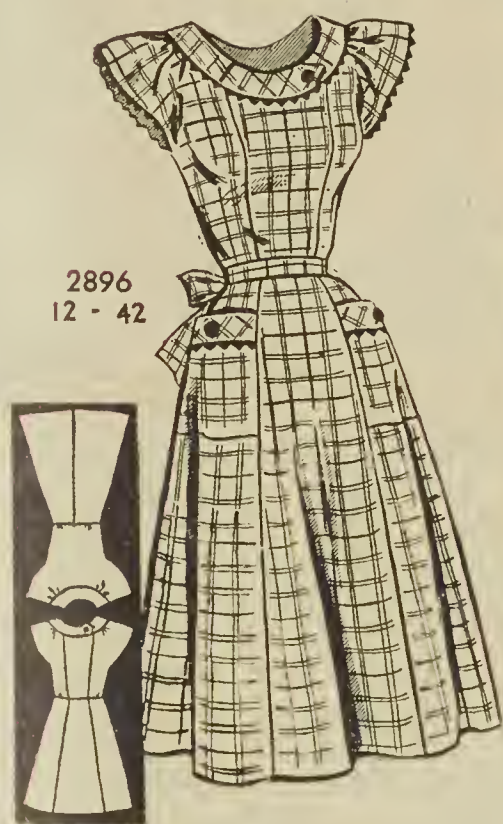
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The Workshop

by FLORENCE E. WRIGHT

We have an old clock. I would like to clean up the varnish, but I'm afraid of spoiling it. The wood looks like mahogany, though it might be cherry. Could you please tell me how to clean it?

—Mrs. I. G., New York

A good cleaning solution that not only will clean but will feed and help preserve old wood is: 1 quart of hot water, 1 tablespoon of turpentine, and 3 tablespoons of boiled linseed oil. Keep this mixture hot in a double boiler while using. First, rub the wood with a soft cloth wet with the solution, then polish it with a dry cloth. Use the solution on only one section of the piece at a time. After using, remove the oil from the top of the water with papers and destroy them where there is no danger of combustion.

* * *

Water from a basket of flowers has spotted our new dining room table. Will it be necessary to refinish the entire top?

—E. L., Mass.

White water spots can usually be re-

moved without having to refinish the table top. Use pumice powder, or a fine cleaning powder (Bab-O, Bon Ami, etc.) mixed with some type of household oil to prevent scratching. Rub gently in the direction of the grain of the wood. If the spot has been on a long time and is difficult to remove, try very fine steel wool dipped in oil. Thoroughly remove all traces of the oil and powder with soft dry cloths until no finger marks show. If the area has been dulled, a polish will usually restore the lustre to match the rest of the table.

* * *

I have had difficulty in getting varnish to dry on some furniture that I have been refinishing. Can you help me to know what my trouble may be?

—Mrs. P. R., Maine

The difficulty you are having is probably caused by moisture of some type. Here are some of the reasons for a finish remaining tacky:

1. Not all of the varnish remover was cleaned off, especially near crevices, and it is affecting the new finish.

2. Not enough time was allowed between coats.

3. The finish was applied in damp weather which slowed up the drying process. The volatile drying oils thus escaped before the finish was thoroughly dry.

Along The South Hill Road

Wild Blackberries
By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

NO ONE but a bear should pick wild blackberries, but the thought of the sweet black fruit with cream for supper is enough to send me out to brave their thorns. Determined as a briar myself, I put on coveralls, even though the day is hot, and with Linda Anne set out for the patch in the pasture. She will play in the shade of a huge maple, approaching the fringes of the danger area now and then to delicately remove a big berry or two that is unprotected.

I plow through the brambles, bear-fashion, and find that the berries take every advantage, fair or unfair. Huge nettles grow in the protection of the giant canes, and there is even a clump of poison ivy concealed in the patch. Sometimes there are ants, eating away greedily. Wasps are on duty, too, and many a time I have reached for the biggest, sweetest-looking blackberry and picked a wasp along with it. The wasp is always as annoyed as I am, and has a better way of expressing his feelings.

Nature is almost always prodigal with blackberries and there are plenty for us all. I often go home with a big pail nearly full. Linda Anne, her face

blurred with generous smudges of purple juice, looks like a pickaninny.

I like to see the berries in cans on shelves in the cellar; they are next to cherries in pie-appeal in our family. If I have time this summer I'm going to experiment preserving a few as my mother did years ago with vinegar, sugar, and spices tied up in a little cloth bag. These were put down in a stone crock.

One of my childhood memories of blackberry time, along with black stocking legs on my arms, is of blackberry dumplings—sweetened blackberries with a lump of homemade butter added, stewed with tiny dumplings and served warm with heavy cream. This was a whole meal in itself, like a real strawberry shortcake, which deserves to be served all alone.

This is blackberry weather, hot and drowsy, with the summer sun soaking down. The butternut tree near the house is already losing a leaf or two, callously reminding me how brief the summer really is, gone before I know it, like the blackberry blossoms themselves. The scars of my last encounter with the thorns are not yet gone from my arms, but I am ready to go back and do battle with the briars again.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

SUNNYGABLES NOTES - - By JOHN B. BABCOCK

PERHAPS it is closing the barn door after the horse has been stolen, but grass silage season is so nearly past that the freshness of our experiences may lend some guidance to what we do the next time. In fact, some of the corrections must be undertaken before this fall.

Almost anyone who has ensiled grass has taken the time and trouble to find out just when the best time of filling occurs. How early we should cut grass or legumes is still a matter of opinion. We are all pretty well agreed, though, that we lose when we get at the job too late. Over-matured grasses or legumes have lost their nutritional punch and are so dried out that they frequently will not ensile properly even when cut and put in the silo as fast as possible.

Being realistic, there are only two or three days when our meadows are just at the right stage to go into the silo. We come to the same problem as with combining grain. Some of it is cut too early; the rest suffers shelling losses or stands a chance of going down with wind or rain if we miss those best two or three harvesting days. Silage is no different as regards the short season of best harvesting.

Spreading Crops

Unless you are lucky enough to have a crew of men, plenty of equipment, and no other work interfering, chances are you don't put up all of your silage in a day or two. Most of us struggle along without the help we would want—or might even get if we wanted to pay industrial wages. Therefore, we whittle away at the job with the manpower available (even when it is only one man). Since an early start is better than a late finish, most of us start early and hope to have the job done before the meadows are just plain overripe hay.

Recognizing that we can't catch any one crop at its peak, perhaps we should set our sights for several early spring forage crops with varying maturity dates. We would then go from one crop to the next, starting with the earliest maturing grasses and ending with the crops usually put up as late June hay. Conceivably, this would allow a month or more for silo filling, starting with something comparable in maturity dates to orchard grass, and winding up even as late as sudan grass well along in the summer. The "standard" mixtures such as brome, ladino and alfalfa would come in the middle, followed by the old fashioned standbys, red clover and timothy.

Planned Acreages

In establishing seedings to spread out the silo filling season, it would also be wise to plan the acreages of those crops. Too much orchard grass, for instance, would cause part of the acreage to become so mature that it would be necessary to move on to the next forage crop. And if there is anything that has given orchard grass a black eye, it is what we do with it after it heads. Soon after heading, orchard grass is too tough to graze. And at that time of spring, it is usually too rainy to cut it for hay. And, over-mature orchard makes just plain lousy silage.

The greatest acreages in these planned silage crops would, of course, be the legume or legume-grass mixtures that make up the backbone of the forage program. Most of these have the advantage of being good to graze or still young and succulent enough to

make good hay when the spring rains are out of the way.

May Have Crops Already

As we found out at Sunnygables, we had enough variety in our forage stands to allow us to spread out the silo filling season. Most farms do. Fully as important as an early maturing forage crop for an early start is a late crop for finishing the silo. This late crop may be one that has run to timothy, or might even be aftermath on a pasture that was grazed very early and allowed to recover.

Right now, though, is the time to survey silo crop needs for next spring with an eye toward filling in with the right seedings to give the best spread of mixtures to lengthen the silo filling season. And one parting thought in that regard—there are many scientists who advocate filling the silo slowly, whether it be trench or tower. This allows each batch of grass to heat and ferment to the right degree before it is entirely cut off from air by the material going on top. The result, they say, is better tasting, better smelling, better keeping silage.

CHOKED MOTORS

HAVE YOU ever pulled out the choke to start the tractor, and then forgotten for a while to push it back in after the engine is warm? The reminder usually comes in the form of a sputtering engine and the smell of gasoline. A tractor running at full throttle gulps up plenty of air to burn the gasoline that is run through the carburetor. When it doesn't get the air, it is like a man at hard physical labor with a gag in his mouth. The difference is that the man will kick up a fuss or quit working if he is half choked. The poor old tractor just

wheezes its way along without being able to strike back.

More common than leaving the choke pulled out is a plugged air cleaner during the hot, dusty workdays of haying or combining. Careful operators have oil bath air cleaners and service them frequently. A close look at your tractor engine will reveal a tag that usually recommends cleaning and re-filling the air cleaner with fresh oil every 30 hours or so. Often as not, the large mesh screen around the intake needs cleaning too. The fresh oil in the cleaner does little good if the air can't get through the first screen.

A tractor engine is a big breather. It needs freedom to take in healthy gulps of air—and an unobstructed exhaust to get rid of it. There's no quicker way to burn out valves and cut down power than to allow a bent or crushed exhaust pipe to stay that way. Many of us have learned that with an automobile when the exhaust pipe was pinched off or filled with dirt from backing into a bank.

SILAGE CORN TO GRAIN

THE practice of filling our silos with protein rich grass, so vitally needed for milk production, has tended to decrease our use of corn for silage in the Northeast. At the same time, greater success with high yielding hybrid grain varieties has stepped up corn acreage for grain. This is a vital contribution to a grain short area. It has helped balance our energy feed needs while forage has taken care of protein requirements.

Grain corn that is picked, husked and cribbed loses value from the moment it is picked. Where soft corn must be picked and cribbed, this loss is significant, and in cases almost total. Corn kept under normal conditions, however, still loses nutrients. In other words, the loss of weight as the grain dries out is not all water—food value disappears into thin air, too.

Probably the surest way of keeping ear corn, preserving both its quality and feed value, is in the silo. That brings up the subject of ensiling ears alone. The result is all the feed value at the highest nutritional peak of the ear itself, concentrated in a small stor-

age space without the low feed content bulk of stalks as in regular corn silage.

It is hard to think of running these beautiful, full ears through an ensilage cutter even before they are ready to cut for grain. Our instinct tells us that corn is valuable when it is measured as golden, dry kernels in a bushel basket. But in the silo, properly filled with ears and packed on top, there is no danger of molding; the ensiling process makes the kernels palatable; and beef or dairy cows can utilize every kernel in feed rather than pass part of them through as manure.

The machine required to harvest ears alone, without husking them, is essentially a corn picker without husking rolls. Called a snapper, it covers more acreage in a day and is less complex and hence easier to maintain. It is cheaper, too, than a picker-husker. They are widely used in the South where cribbed ear corn is rarely husked, and hence available on the market.

The stover behind the snapped field can be left till it is thoroughly dead and dry—and then picked up for bedding.

From the standpoint of putting lots of nutrients in a small space, protecting ourselves against spoilage losses of stored grain corn (Uncle Sam is having plenty of headaches with these storage losses), providing an easily digestible ration, and perhaps increasing our bedding supply, there may be some sense to ensiling ear corn that is now finding its way into cribs.

FOOLISH MISTAKE

IM NOT eligible to submit to Editor Ed Eastman an accounting of my most foolish mistake, so I'm taking the liberty of squeezing it into my own page. I imagine almost everyone who was asked to think back on some folly committed in the past had a flock of them spring back to memory. The sting of humiliation at making a mistake (one you are caught at) lasts longer than many happier memories.

I shall cast off as too humiliating to print, my mistake of switching letters to two girl friends by using the wrong envelopes. I choose to remember a series of incidents that made one July day unforgettable. It was the kind of day where one can say afterwards, "I should have stood in bed."

One summer during high school days, I was hurrying down a narrow road with the combine to get started on another wheat field before a threatening rain hit. I prided myself on being able to split a gnat's eye with the divider on the far side of the header. Young fellows just seem to like to see how close they can come.

Passing a neighbor's farm, I noticed that his car was parked close to the narrow road. Without slowing, I swung out to clear the auto with the far side of the header. Looking up again, I saw a culvert that threatened to catch the tractor wheel, and swung back the other way. The forgotten combine header neatly ripped one fender from the car and left a long gash along the side. Of course there was considerable damage to the combine, too.

The owner appeared out of nowhere and proceeded to read me off with effectiveness that was never matched later by my Army First Sergeant. As he cooled down after his long tirade, I apologized for making the mistake and promised to pay for repairs on his car.

That's when he explained the venom of his attack on me. It turned out that my big mistake was the time I had selected to tear up his car. You see, he was just returning from the field to get help after tipping over a load of hay. And I had been on the receiving end of anger over two mistakes—mine and his own!

Oh yes—I ran out of gas on the way home, too.



The Red Dane blood that Tom Milliman has called to our attention in recent years does not "wash out" easily. Although Jack has a herd that is essentially purebred Brown Swiss, there are a few exceptions. He has fed a little Jersey cow for a friend, and has been reluctant to get rid of the Red Dane introduced through our old nurse cow, Smitty.

Pictured here is a heifer snapped as she grazed silage on the outdoor feeding floor last winter. She was 18 months of age at the time. We found her with a purebred Brown Swiss heifer of about the same age standing beside her. The heifer almost hidden by her is a little bigger, but no nicer.

This heifer shows the reddish tint of her Red Dane ancestors, and though she is half Brown Swiss, she does not show it in her head and eyes. Looking up her record, Jack figures she is one-half Brown Swiss, one-quarter Holstein, one-eighth Guernsey, one-sixteenth Jersey, and only one-sixteenth Red Dane.

In addition to her obvious Red Dane inheritance, she apparently has the best qualities of our old grade Holstein, Smitty. The daughter of Smitty II, she shows nice dairy characteristics without the dropping tail line. Her dam had a mature equivalent of 11,230 pounds of milk and 465 pounds of butterfat on her first lactation. Jack has high hopes for this heifer, too.

SERVICE BUREAU

By HUGH COSLINE

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED BY THE SERVICE BUREAU

NEW YORK

Mrs. Edward McGowan, McDonough	\$10.00
(Refund on merchandise ordered)	
Mrs. B. J. Pudney, McGraw	3.99
(Refund on merchandise ordered)	
Mr. John Humphrey, Churubusco	30.00
(Refund)	
Mr. Harold Duby, Starkey	24.95
(Refund)	

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Thomas Falco, W. Haven	2.10
(Refund on eggs for hatching purposes)	
Mrs. Jessie Gerrist, Saco	12.95
(Refund on waitress uniform)	

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Richard Morrill, Uniondale	6.06
(Refund)	

MARYLAND

Mrs. Harlan Davis, Preston	6.35
(Refund on shoes)	
Mr. Philip Bayer, Baltimore	3.00
(Refund on book)	

NOT ORDERED

I have been getting threatening letters from a Collection Agency that claims I owe \$2 for some bulbs sent to me. The facts of the case are that I answered an ad for some free potted bulbs. Soon after I received them I also received a box of gladiola bulbs and a bill for them. I wrote to the company telling them I would return the unordered bulbs if they would send me the postage or guarantee the return postage. I never heard from them and now some Collection Agency is sending me threatening letters claiming that I violated the law.

If I were in your place I would ignore these letters. However, I am writing to the Collection Agency explaining the situation and requesting that they discontinue further letters to you.

You are under no obligation to return the unordered merchandise; on the other hand, you have no right to use it. Using it is the same as accepting it. You can tell the company that you are keeping the material until they come for it, or that you will return it if they send the postage. In my opinion, the surest way to stop this unordered merchandise nuisance is to refuse to send money for it.

— A.A. —

TOO SMART

My son sold an automobile which was not fully paid for. When the transfer papers were made out, we assumed that the buyer was going to pay cash. After he had the papers in his possession he told us he didn't have the money, but that he would go to a near-by town to get his old license plates and that he would be back the next day with the money.

He and his family left town that night and haven't been seen or heard from since. Must we continue to make payments on the car?

We do not have a lawyer on our staff to handle legal questions, but it seems to us there is no doubt but that the Finance Company can insist that you continue your payments. The deal

between you and the buyer was a private matter.

Collecting your money may be difficult because the police could hardly call this a stolen car inasmuch as you permitted him to drive away with it. We are publishing this account so that it might save some other reader from the same experience.

— A.A. —

TRACTOR ON ROAD

I am told that I am required to license my tractor and wagon as I use it to haul grapes to the factory during three or four weeks this fall. Is this correct?

You live in New York State, and you have been correctly informed. The New York State law says that a motor vehicle on the highway must be licensed unless it is used solely for Agriculture purposes. The term Agriculture purposes is defined in the law and does not include hauling any farm products to market or hauling farm supplies from town to your farm.

— A.A. —

A GRIPE!

Your field man told me that you would collect accounts, but you don't even try to help me in this case.

There is nothing I dislike more than to get such a letter from a reader. We ask our field men to promise nothing. They are expected to tell our readers that we are anxious to help in every way we can. That is true, but we cannot interfere in family matters or neighborhood differences, and we cannot try to adjust complaints which are several years old, or which a lawyer has tried to settle without success.

Most letters from subscribers express appreciation for what we try to do but once in a while it seems that someone expects more service at no cost, than they would expect from someone who charged them a fat fee.

Now that I have freed my mind I feel better. If you think there is a possibility that we can help don't hesitate to ask. If we can be of service, we will do so. If we can't, we will explain why.

— A.A. —

INSULTING!

An agent came to our house just before Christmas. I had pictures of my children taken and paid him \$2.00. Later another man came and refused to give me the pictures unless I gave him an order for other pictures totaling \$15.00.

I told him I couldn't afford them, and he was very mean and insulting. I still do not have the pictures.

We will do our best to get the pictures or return of the money. In the meantime we are publishing our subscriber's letter, so that you can avoid a similar experience. It is our feeling that in most cases you can get better service and will have less trouble by doing business with a local photographer.



TRACTOR ACCIDENT NEAR FATAL

Arthur Alexander came as close to death as any man would want when his tractor tipped over with him on it. He suffered broken ribs, broken left arm and shoulder, and one collapsed lung.

Agent George Brown of Oakland, Maine was proud to be able to deliver two checks because Mr. Alexander carried two North American accident policies. Each policy paid:

\$ 5.00 A YEAR POLICY	\$170.00
15.00 A YEAR POLICY	410.00
TOTAL	\$580.00

Keep Your Policies Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

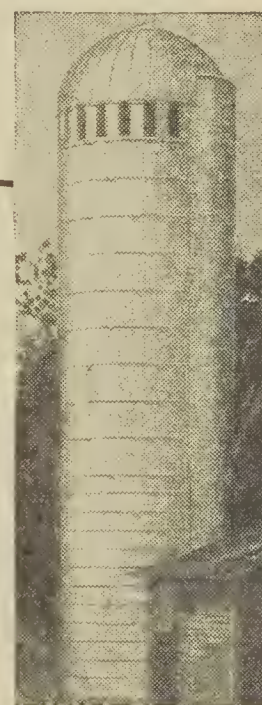
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

ITHACA, NEW YORK

"It's always a HARDER Concrete Stave Silo for me."

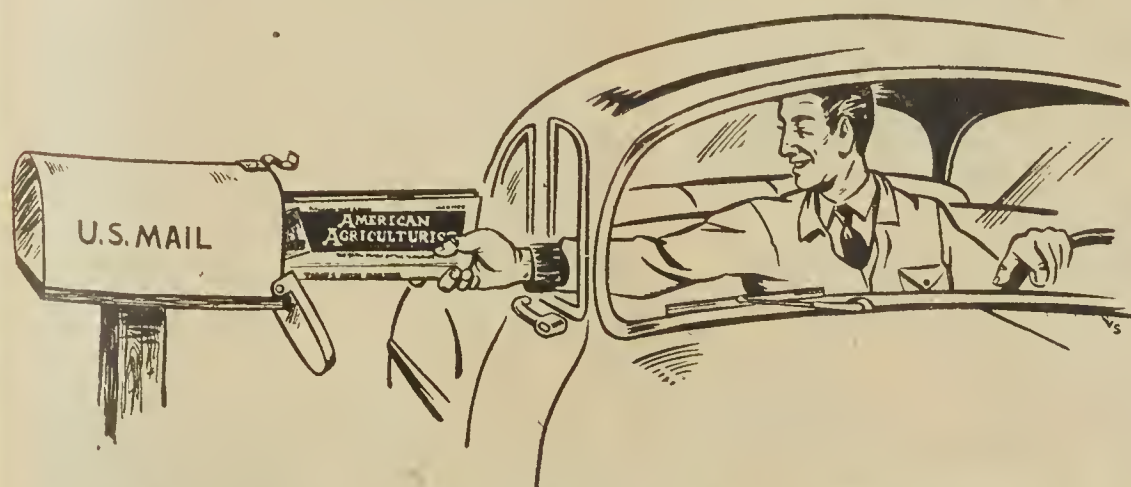
That's what hundreds of farm owners say when they order a Harder Concrete Stave Silo. They know from experience that a Harder gives year in—year out dependability because of fine workmanship, exclusive design features, strength and convenience.

Yes—farmers who know buy their second, third and even fourth Silos from Harder. And as a testimony to Harder service and dependability over a period of 50 years, many orders come from the sons of old Harder owners. They, too, know from experience that—feature for feature—a Harder is your best buy.



Send for a list of Harder owners in your neighborhood. They are our best salesmen. Write for descriptive booklet.

HARDER SILO CO., Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y.



We of American Agriculturist staff as well as our readers are highly appreciative of the R.F.D. mailmen, not only for delivering more than 225,000 copies of every issue of American Agriculturist but because of their faithful and efficient service in every way.

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ELECTRIC FENCING

Save Money—Increase Production

Easy to erect for permanent or temporary installations. Take advantage of wasted feed on harvested crop fields and unfenced grazing acreage. Increase meat and dairy production 20 to 30% by frequent pasture rotation. Electric fencing does these things best at lower costs for materials and labor.

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SPECIAL ELECTRIC FENCING WIRE

Our Experience in SAVING LABOR On a Dairy Farm

I HAVE built a dairy farm out of an old corn and cotton farm in Northwest South Carolina. It is an all grass farm and our pastures are really producing.

We have a trench silo and put up our long grass with a two-wheeled trailer and heavy duty hay loader. The trailer is mounted on wheels from a wrecked airplane. On the front is an old auto transmission through which power from the tractor can move a slatted chain on the bed of the trailer forward or backwards. We pick up the grass from the swath, moving the load forward as needed, and back the load off in the trench.

We are not yet sold on self feeding out of the trench, partly because we like the manure that can be saved in a paved feed lot. We use sawdust for bedding on the open lot as well as in the pole resting barn. We pick up the manure with a tractor shovel, or push it into a spreader as we choose. The spreader is kept permanently under a small roof where it is filled.

Loose Hay

While we had some hay custom baled this year, we plan eventually to convert an old mule barn into a combination storage and self-feeding building for loose hay. We will use the same trailer for hay. Incidentally, we have experienced some of the same trouble with the loader as described by John Babcock. We may get a buck rake when we get the old terraces all leveled off.

The feed bins above the milking parlor are certainly a labor-saver. We fortunately have hills, and we can back a truck up to the second story of the parlor, with the truck bed floor level with the feed room floor. At present we are feeding ground oats and barley with a little dried molasses, and are having trouble with the mixture sticking in the chutes.

We had no trouble with a prepared dairy ration last winter. Our second story bin is not only carefully sealed off from moisture from below, but we also have screened ventilation holes at each end of all the spaces between the joists. The granary is completely dry.

Fast Milking

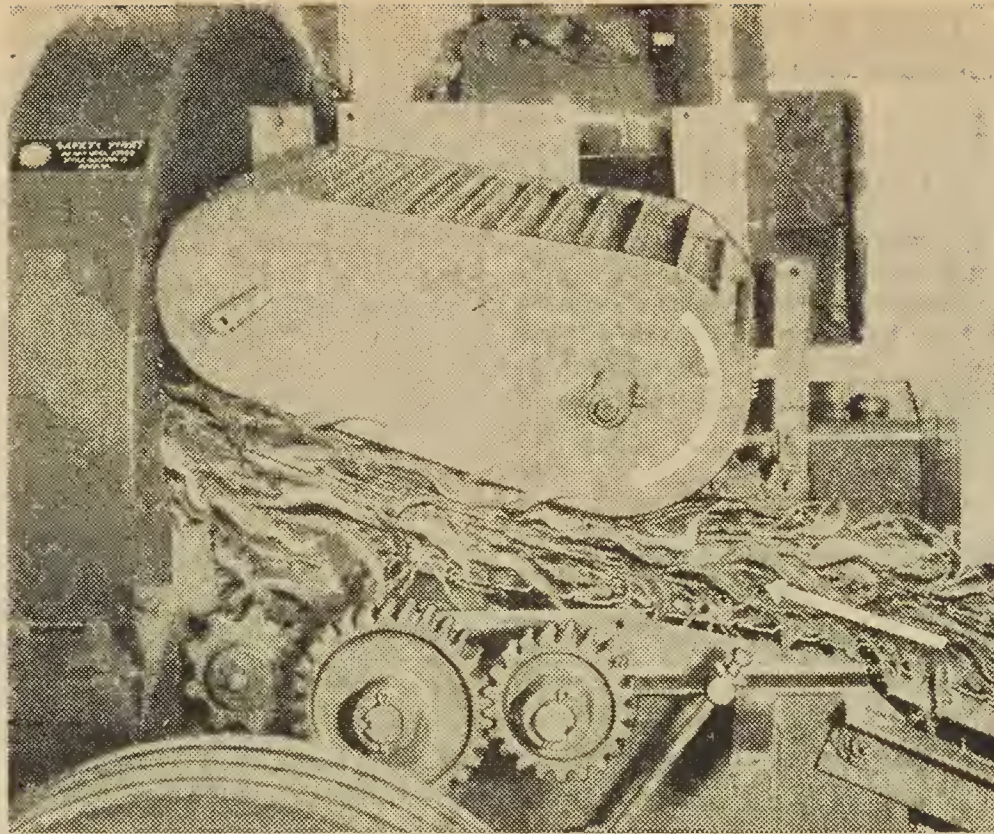
Our milking parlor has three stalls on each side of the pit, with the milk line centered over the pit. Three milkers are used. My partner on the farm has milked 30 cows in an hour by himself. It is really a fast operation. We have the walk-through type and believe it is faster than the "in and out" stalls.

Last week we remodelled our feed buckets, mounting them on swinging plywood, and believe we have stopped the waste of feed. Hot and cold water is available at each cow stall, the hot thermostatically controlled. A short hose with a squeeze type nozzle is used to wash the cows.

We do not yet have a bulk tank, but will certainly get one as soon as bulk pick-up is available.

Our operation is less than a year old, but I believe we have a one-man dairy farm where a man, with some help from his children, can operate the farm and his dairy of 40 milking cows.

The page written alternately by John Babcock and Tom Milliman is, in my opinion, one of the finest contributions to the dairy industry to be found in the agricultural papers, at least in any of the seven papers that I read. It not only contains a wealth of ideas, but also inspires a pioneering spirit to the reader. — E. B. Kellogg, Washington, D. C.



In this picture, the housing has been removed to show details of New Holland's exclusive Flo-Trac feed. Upper feed apron is fully floating and synchronized with the lower apron. It features crawler type action with all blades saw-tooth to prevent slippage. Notice how the full length of the upper apron bears down to keep a steady flow of material to the knives. There's no slipping or backing up.



Here's how Flo-Trac works in action. See how the upper apron raises to meet a heavy wad. As the wad feeds into the big throat opening, the front end of the apron drops back to control normal flow. Constant, positive feeding for steady, high-capacity chopping in row crops or forage crops of all variety.

Only one Forage Harvester has the anti-clogging patented Flo-Trac feed

In corn, sorghum or grass, New Holland's exclusive Flo-Trac feed stops clogging. This is how New Holland's Forage Harvester gives you big capacity equal to larger, more expensive machines!

In making silage, nothing is more important than *positive* feed to the chopping knives.

New Holland's Flo-Trac feed is the most positive feed system you can buy. It keeps constant control of material right up to the big, 112-square-inch throat opening. No slipping, no wrapping, no choking!

At the throat, New Holland's unique cutting angle takes over. Knives draw down and toward the flywheel shaft. Toughest chopping is done closest to the source of power.

Ask your New Holland Dealer to demonstrate a Flo-Trac harvester in your toughest stand. Match its performance against any other make. Compare the features New Holland gives you as standard equipment. There are self-powered and P.T.O. models to meet your needs . . . quick-change attachments for row crop, windrow or direct-cut.

The New Holland Machine Company, New Holland, Pennsylvania. A subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.

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"First in Grassland Farming"





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

POTATOES ?

*We
Have 'Em!*

By JIM HALL



Modern methods—all the way from planting to harvesting—almost guarantee a surplus of potatoes on the acreage planted this year. In that situation only rigid culling before they are packaged for Mrs. Consumer will keep spuds from being a glut on the market next winter. But what about long-time plans for potato growers?

investment in machinery for a certain acreage of spuds, that his costs in a crop would be almost as much even if he cut his acreage 10 to 20%.

③ At present there is no program of any kind regarding potatoes — not even a low or flexible support price.

Some growers would like to see another period of high supports. Most of them, remembering the loss of markets and the black eye high supports gave them with consumers, would rather have a free market or, at most, supports low enough to discourage over-production but high enough to stave off bankruptcy in event of surplus.

④ No one knows what the government might do.

One man told me, "Suppose I cut my acreage below what I consider efficient for the investment and then the government pops up with an acreage allotment plan of some kind, cutting me still more?" (This same fear of what the government may or may not do also caused wheat growers to put in more acreage than needed in order to have what they want if and when acreage controls are put into effect.)

Pulling Together

Jack Bishop, who has been growing spuds around Wayland, New York, ever since he came down from Maine in the 1930's, cut his acreage this year from 350 down to about 275. However, he isn't especially happy about it. He tells a story about the 20 Indians playing a game in a big war canoe. The trick was to see how close they could (Continued on Page 10)

WHAT are we going to do with all the potatoes? That's what potato growers are asking themselves these days and the question is a tough one. All signs indicate that we will have a huge surplus when next winter rolls around. I've heard estimates of surplus as high as 40 million bushels.

It can mean disaster to a lot of growers but the fact they are saying "What will we do?" brings some encouragement to those men who really believe in free enterprise. They feel the future would be a good deal worse if growers were asking "What will the government do?"

Perhaps the surplus won't be so bad. Some "optimistic" growers think there may be a drought or diseases that will catch some sections but not theirs. Others, who look at the expected crop in a more realistic manner, know that modern planting, fertilizing, spraying and harvesting methods almost guarantee a surplus on the acreage planted.

Several Western states have increased acreage — some as much as 20%. In famous Aroostook County, Maine, men are looking for a bigger crop even though their acreage will remain about the same as last year.

Everyone is sure that yield will bounce back from the far below normal one of 1952.

On the surface, it looks as though our Northeast potato men haven't used good judgment in planting when they knew at planting time there would be too many spuds. But look at some of the situations that tend to create a surplus:

① Potatoes have become a "poker" crop with a good many Western and Southern farmers.

Big operators growing basic crops such as cotton and wheat are assured of a profit on such crops through support prices. They are also well-equipped with machinery (some of it from potato-support days when spuds also were a sure-thing) so, with an assured profit on one crop, they "gamble" on getting some of the spud markets. . . . and plant potatoes.

② The Northeast potato grower has no "guaranteed" crop he can turn to.

He can't grow cotton, peanuts or rice and is fully equipped and experienced in just his one crop. He's also finding out that when he has the land, the storage capacity, and the

Let's Run Our Own Business

THERE is an old saying, "What's everybody's business is nobody's business."

The surest way to end up with somebody else running our business is to fail to run it ourselves.

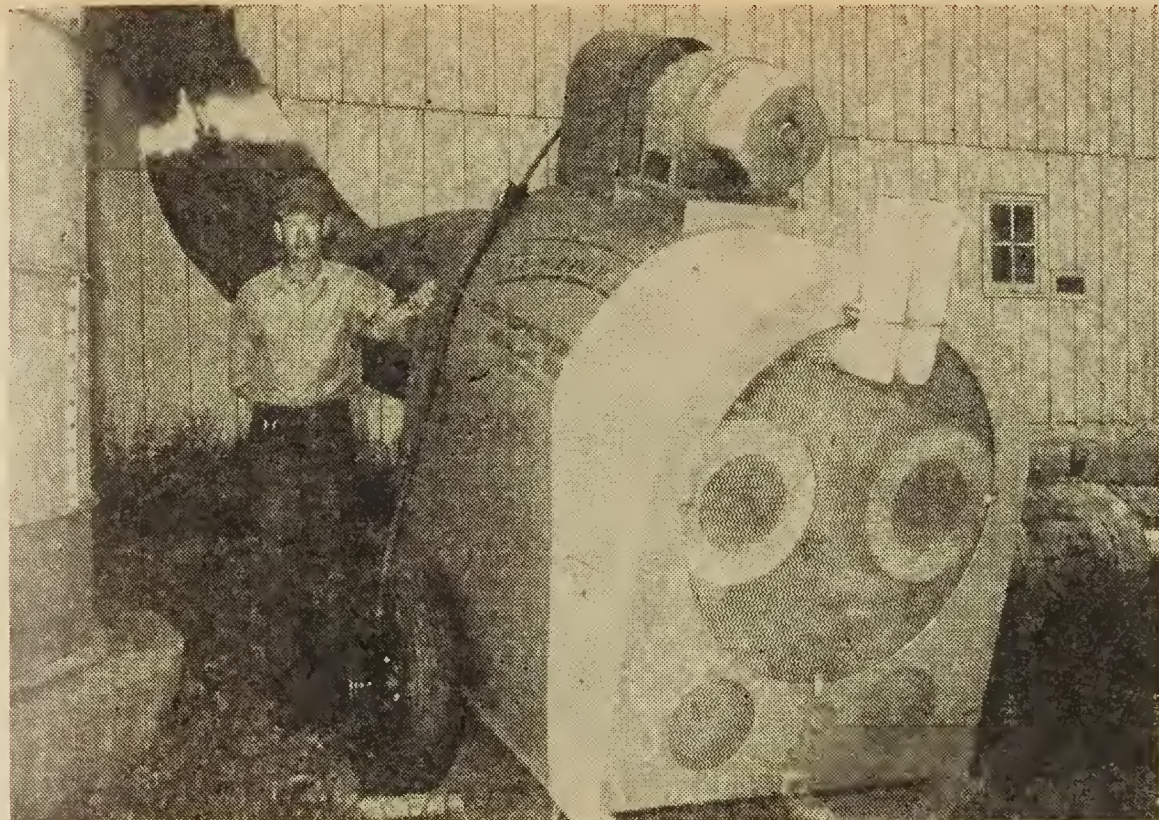
G.L.F. is a business run by two groups of people—farmers and employees. It runs best when these two groups understand each other and work well together.

For farmers to be effective in helping to run G.L.F., the first step is to be well informed about it. The local annual meeting is part of this. Well informed G.L.F. members can choose good committeemen to help guide the local service. The committeemen elected at the local annual meeting not only play a big part in the local G.L.F., but they elect the directors who govern the whole G.L.F. Exchange.

Let's run our own G.L.F. business. Let's run it by understanding it, and by participating in its affairs through meetings and elections—starting right now, with the forthcoming annual meeting.



Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



Robert Stowell and his heat-using hay dryer. He is enthusiastic about it for the time it saves, and for the better quality roughage he is able to put up.

200,000 Pounds of Milk Per Man, Per Year

SOME years ago Ed Babcock set up a desirable goal for dairymen, namely, to produce 100,000 pounds of milk a year for each man employed on the farm. Early in July I was on a farm where the goal has been realized and practically doubled. Ira Blixt, the county agent, was with me.

Robert Stowell of Belmont, Allegany County, New York, is the owner of the farm. The only help he has is a high school boy after school and in the summer and some help from his mother in doing chores. He figures he has about the equivalent of 1.6 men. In 1952 the farm produced 360,000 pounds of milk and this year he expects the figure to be closer to 400,000 pounds.

I asked him how he did it, and he answered definitely and clearly by giving six points as follows:

1. I have cows that produce milk. No one can produce a high quantity of milk per man unless he has a dairy that will average around 12,000 pounds or better.

2. The farm is fully mechanized and what's equally important, I keep the machines ready to go when they are needed. Even the loss of an hour can be costly. It is even important that no time be wasted in hooking machines to the tractor.

3. I work full time and long hours. There is always plenty that needs to be done and it is important that work be done on time. However, I don't plan to work forever as hard as I am now.

4. Buildings must be arranged to save steps. I have done some rearranging and have been able to save time.

5. I adopt new practices as soon as the College recommends them.

6. I use plenty of fertilizer—about up

to the maximum the Extension Service recommends.

Haying was just about completed the day we called so we didn't feel justified in using too much of Mr. Stowell's time. However, he showed us the dairy barn and pointed out a few things and then we strolled around a few minutes before we left.

Mr. Blixt, of course, was quite familiar with the farm but it didn't take me long to see enough to realize the truth of what Mr. Stowell told us. For example, there was the hay dryer which uses heat. I raised the question of how long it would take to get a proper return on an investment and Bob pointed out that the loss of one crop would go a long way toward paying for it. He uses the dryer not only for hay but on corn, and small grains when needed.

Then there was the question of fly control. In the barn there is a mechanical vaporizer which is relatively new. Speaking of it Bob said, "It has a timer. I can shut the stable doors, turn it on, and set the timer for 10 minutes and it will kill every fly in the stable. Of course, one treatment doesn't solve the problem. They are breeding continually and they gather around the young stock and drift into the stable." Another new fly control method which Bob says works very satisfactorily is pictured on this page. Some other relatively new practices that are being followed are artificial insemination, contour farming, and improved crop varieties. This is a specialized dairy farm with all the income coming from milk and the sale of stock.

As you would naturally expect, the farm has a name—"Stowmont"—which to me always shows that the owner takes pride in his property, in house and barns that are neat and attractive. If you are in that neighborhood, stop in and say hello.

—H. L. Cosline

This fly control gadget is erected so that cows must pass through in going to and from pasture. As the cow goes through, she steps on a trigger and gets a couple puffs of spray material. Inspecting the gadget is Ira Blixt, Allegany Co., N. Y. Farm Bureau Agent.



Restore Full-Power to your Ford



Insist on Genuine Ford Distributor Points. The contacts are made of pure tungsten... to exact Ford tolerances. They help give your Ford car and truck new-car power.

Mighty small, aren't they?

Yet if these tiny Distributor Points are worn or faulty, your engine may misfire or not run at all. You see they help build up the spark that sets fire to the gasoline in your engine. Every mile you travel, they make contact 12,000 times—around 120 million times in an average year's driving.

Pure tungsten is about the only metal that can stand up under this wear and tear... and also conduct the high voltage (15,000 volts) necessary to operate your Ford's ignition system. And you can be sure that you're getting pure tungsten points when you ask for Genuine Ford Distributor Points for your Ford.



KEEP YOUR
FORD
ALL FORD!



You can be sure, too that *all* Genuine Ford ignition parts are made right to work right to last longer in your Ford. They're designed as a team to work together. And they're track tested and proved by Ford engineers to make *sure* they're right *before* being approved for manufacture and distribution.

Available at all Ford Dealers and selected independent garages where you see this sign.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

GREETINGS!

SEEMS as though each year as I grow older the summer goes faster and faster. I don't think I have ever enjoyed one more than I have this. I feel just like wrapping my arms around it and holding it back.

But it has been a strange season, don't you think? In most parts of the Northeast AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST land it was an open winter. Then came the long cloudy late spring which made it difficult for farmers to get their crops in. But once in, how quickly everything started to grow, at least until the drought—one of the worst I have seen in a long time—slowed everything up.

Speaking of the drought and other weather aspects, we in the Northeast ought to be thankful that we live in such a good land. If you don't believe it, think of the loss and misery suffered by farm folks in the Southwest, in some sections of which they have had little rain for three years.

The dry weather this summer has had its advantages, too. In most sections the hay crop has been heavy and high in quality and there has been plenty of opportunity to get it into the barns in good condition.

SOCIALISM AT ITS WORST

IN 1950 a treaty was made with Canada permitting the tapping of the Niagara River for an extra million kilowatts of electric power.

Ever since the treaty was signed there has been a controversy in Congress over the method by which this power should be developed. Private industry, represented by five New York State utility companies, is ready and willing, backed by experience and \$350 million of private funds, to go ahead with the project. But the Socialists, both in the Democratic and Republican parties, put up a fight, first to have the Federal government do it, and when Congress defeated this scheme, the socialistic politicians began to bring pressure to have New York State develop this additional power.

These politicians want to put us in debt to the tune of \$350 million or more. But that is only a start. The State will pay no taxes, while if allowed to do the job, private industry will pay around \$23 million a year in taxes.

There never was a clearer case than this of private enterprise vs. pure socialism. It is difficult to understand how any politicians, Democrat or Republican, can bring pressure for either the Federal or State government to do this job and still give lip service to free enterprise.

The Miller-Capehart Bill, which would allow the utility companies to develop this additional power from Niagara, has passed the House of Representatives by the large majority of 262 to 120. But the bill needs your support in the Senate. If you are interested in keeping the State of New York from spending millions of dollars of your money and if you are interested in saving millions of dollars in taxes annually, write immediately expressing your views to Senator Edward Martin, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works, Washington, D. C.

FERTILIZER IN GOOD SUPPLY

IN SPITE of the increasing demand for commercial fertilizers the industry promises a full supply to cover all near future demands.

The American Plant Food Council states that

By E. R. Eastman

*After haying is a good time to spread lime.
Most northeastern farms need it.*

the fertilizer industry has an extensive program calling for substantial increases in production for 1954, as compared to 1951. With nitrogen at least a 70% increase is planned; phosphate, 55%; potash, 51%.

A FUTURE FOR POULTRYMEN

I CALL the attention of those poultrymen who are pessimistic about the future outlook for eggs to some figures contributed by Bradley E. Donahoe, writing in the Tompkins County (New York) Farm Bureau News.

Mr. Donahoe points out that 37½ million or 25% of the people of the United States are concentrated in the six states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. This is a possible outlet for 15 billion eggs. But the entire production of the same six states is only 9½ billion eggs. New York State produces only 15% of the broiler meat it consumes.

These figures show that there is plenty of room for expansion for good poultrymen.

HARD TIME FOR CATTLE

NOW we are come to the time of dry pastures, flies and shrinking milk production. This is where improved pastures show their worth. I can pick them out every time as I ride across the country.

As for flies, even though DDT is no longer very effective, there are other sprays that do very well. No cow can be expected to maintain production if she doesn't have enough to eat, and if she is constantly fighting flies.

CONGRATULATIONS

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, in which farmers have so much interest, is to be congratulated for the appointment of James A. McConnell to the Board of Trustees.

Mr. McConnell, whom thousands of you know as "Jim", is Executive Vice President of the G.L.F., with long experience in farm and public affairs. He owns and operates a large farm, is a graduate of Cornell University, taught school for a time, and later was a teacher in New York State College of Agriculture.

Men with farm, educational and administrative experience such as Jim McConnell has, help to keep Cornell University and the State Colleges outstanding in their service to young people and to the nation.

HOW DO YOU WANGLE A VACATION?

IT'S harder for a farm family to get a vacation than it is for anyone else, for there are always chores to do 365 days in a year, and field work just can't be put off. Help is scarcer than ever. Because the whole family works, and often at very long hours, they certainly need a vacation. The question is, how can it be done? In

spite of the difficulties, many farmers have learned how to get at least a short vacation. Please tell us how you did it.

For the best letter on the question, "How our farm family manages vacations," AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay \$5.00 and a dollar apiece for all the rest of the letters which we have room to print. Address letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department FV, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. and have them in our offices not later than August 30th.

GARDEN NOTES

Early or Late?

THE long hard drought has made me change my mind about whether a garden should be planted early or late. Our early stuff beat the drought; our late planted stuff got off to a rapid start, but it doesn't look so good now.

Peas

I got caught up in my bragging about early peas. Letters from several friends have indicated that they had better gardens and earlier peas than mine. Arthur D. Hoose of Fishkill, New York, writes that they had their first peas June 7. J. Roe Stevenson, Cayuga, N. Y., says that they picked their first on June 15, and had corn almost ready on July 17. Lynn W. Rich of Randolph, New York, sent me a box of fine string beans, tasty lettuce and the tassels from sweet corn. R. F. Powell of Lebanon, New York, writes that they do not have peas so early, but that in 1951 they picked their last mess on October 12, and in 1952 on October 20.

We had all the peas we could eat, froze 97 pint boxes, put up 106 pints of strawberries, and there are more red raspberries than we have been able to keep up with. For some reason potatoes just don't stand dry weather on our soil.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY FRIEND Paul Johnson, Editor of that excellent Midwest journal "The Prairie Farmer," recently told John Turnipseed, a member of his staff, that he should come up with something sensible once in a while. For example, why not tell farmers how to prevent bloat in cattle?

In turn, John took the problem up with John Woodbury, who answered as follows:

"Several years ago a student at the Kansas Experiment Station invented what is known as a pressure button. Before you turn the cattle out you insert one of these buttons in each cow or steer. The button has a whistle in it, and when the gas begins to raise along the spine of the first cow to bloat, it blows the whistle. The whistle calls the dog, who is trained to chase the cattle out of the pasture."

"Now," says John Turnipseed, "I calls that right scientific an' I will put Mr. Woodbury's name in for a Ph.D. next time they give them out."

"Mebbe some of you faithful readers do not know they measure how smart a professor is, so I will tell you. If he is learnin' agriculture, after four years he is supposed to know enough to tell you how to farm so they give him a degree which is called B.S. an' you know what that is. Well, then mebbe he studies some more an' gets even smarter an' they give him a M.S., which means more of the same. Now, a few turn out to be extra smart, so they give them a Ph.D. degree, which means piled higher an' deeper."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROPS: In spite of dry weather in some states, it looks like we are having another year of good crops unless spreading drought cuts yields drastically. Following figures are mainly from the July Crop Report.

Wheat estimate (winter and spring) is 1,174,708,000 bushels compared to 1,291,447,000 bushels last year.

Corn prospects are 3,336,501,000 bushels; last year, 3,306,755,000. Corn growers may well be faced with acreage quotas next year.

Potatoes promise a crop of 376,773,000 bushels compared to last year's figures of 347,504,000. This year's estimate is 8 per cent above last year and 18 per cent above the small 1951 crop, but 8 per cent smaller than the 10-year average. Potato acreage in 29 late states is 5 per cent above last year with increases mainly in central and western states. (See Page 1.)

Combined crop of oats, barley and rye is expected to be a little above last year but a little below 10-year average. Hay production is likely to be above last year and above average.

Apples (commercial crop) are estimated at 102,320,000 bushels; last year, 92,489,000 bushels.

The New England apple crop is estimated at 7,137,000 bushels; last year's light crop, 4,116,000 bushels; 10-year average, 6,687,000 bushels. Predictions by areas are: Eastern states, 41,283,000 bushels, last year, 38,790,000. Central 19,756,000; last year, 14,922,000. Western, 41,281,000; last year, 38,777,000.

WHEAT VOTE: Vote on wheat acreage control is set for August 14. All growers with more than 15 acres of wheat or a normal yield of 200 bushels can vote. Essentially, the question is, "As a wheat grower do you want acreage control and supports at 90% of parity, or no acreage controls and supports at 50% of parity?"

An amendment to the law, passed by Congress on July 14, upped the acreage goal from 55 million to 62 million. This year's wheat acreage was 78,600,000. If the vote is favorable, the reduction in acreage according to law will be 21%.

No one knows how wheat growers will vote. The experts say the chances are slightly in favor of a yes but they are not sure. If the vote is yes every grower with more than 15 acres will get an acreage allotment. If he grows more than the allotment and sells wheat from the extra acres, he will be penalized about \$1.10 per bushel. If the vote is no the acreage allotment will still stay in effect and anyone who plants more acres than his allotment will forfeit price supports which wouldn't be much of a penalty because support at 50% of parity would be about \$1.20 a bushel.

We have reported this situation in some detail for two reasons: First, a considerable number of our readers grow more than 15 acres of wheat; second, the outcome is likely to have a definite effect on price support programs for other crops. We do not believe in the soundness of supports at 90% of parity. However, if the law permitted, we would prefer a gradual reduction in price supports, rather than a 40% drop in one year which will come if voters say no.

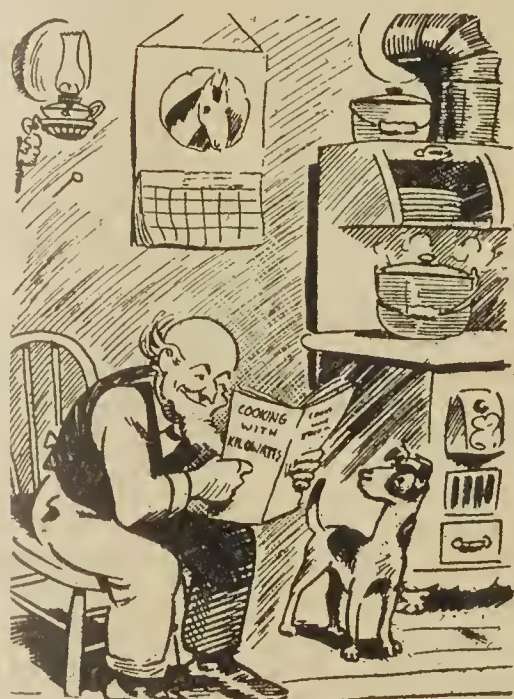
BEEF CATTLE: Beef cattle prices have reversed the downward trend, which is good news for everyone. Even before the drought it was recognized that we were about at the top of a cycle in beef cattle numbers and that a downward trend in numbers was coming. Perhaps the heavy marketing resulting from dry weather hastened the adjustment and concentrated the grief, which growers took in one year instead of prolonging it.

Grass-fed steers will come off ranges in record numbers this summer and fall. Feeders who normally buy them and fatten them will be cautious. Therefore, more than the usual number will be slaughtered before they are fattened and it is unlikely that prices will continue upward. However, it is reported that slaughter of cows is low, and that foundation herds are not being liquidated.

FOOD FOR COLD WAR: Sentiment for President Eisenhower's plan to give farm surplus to needy countries is increasing. Dramatic offer to send \$15 million worth of food to hungry, Red-controlled East Germany is believed to be good cold war strategy.

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S got the wrath of JOVE when she talks 'bout her old cook stove; she claims she's got to have a change, she wants a new electric range. I cannot understand what's wrong, that old stove still is going strong; to me it looks as good as when we first bought it in nineteen-ten. But Jane Mirandy claims it's through and don't work like it used to do; she says it won't cook decently, though meals still taste first-rate to me. Besides, she claims, it's quite a job to stuff in ev'ry stick and cob, and mighty dangerous and mean to build a fire with kerosene.

I've argued 'til my face is blue that we can make that old range do; it's worked so long and faithfully producing cakes and pies for me that I'm afraid I'd shed some tears if it goes after all these years. But what's of most concern to me is that it's bound to cost us lots to cook

our wood and cobs are free, whereas instead with kilowatts. However, hunger's stronger yet than sentiment will ever get, so I guess I will head for town and put a new-stove payment down before my wife throws up her hands and starts to feed me out of cans.

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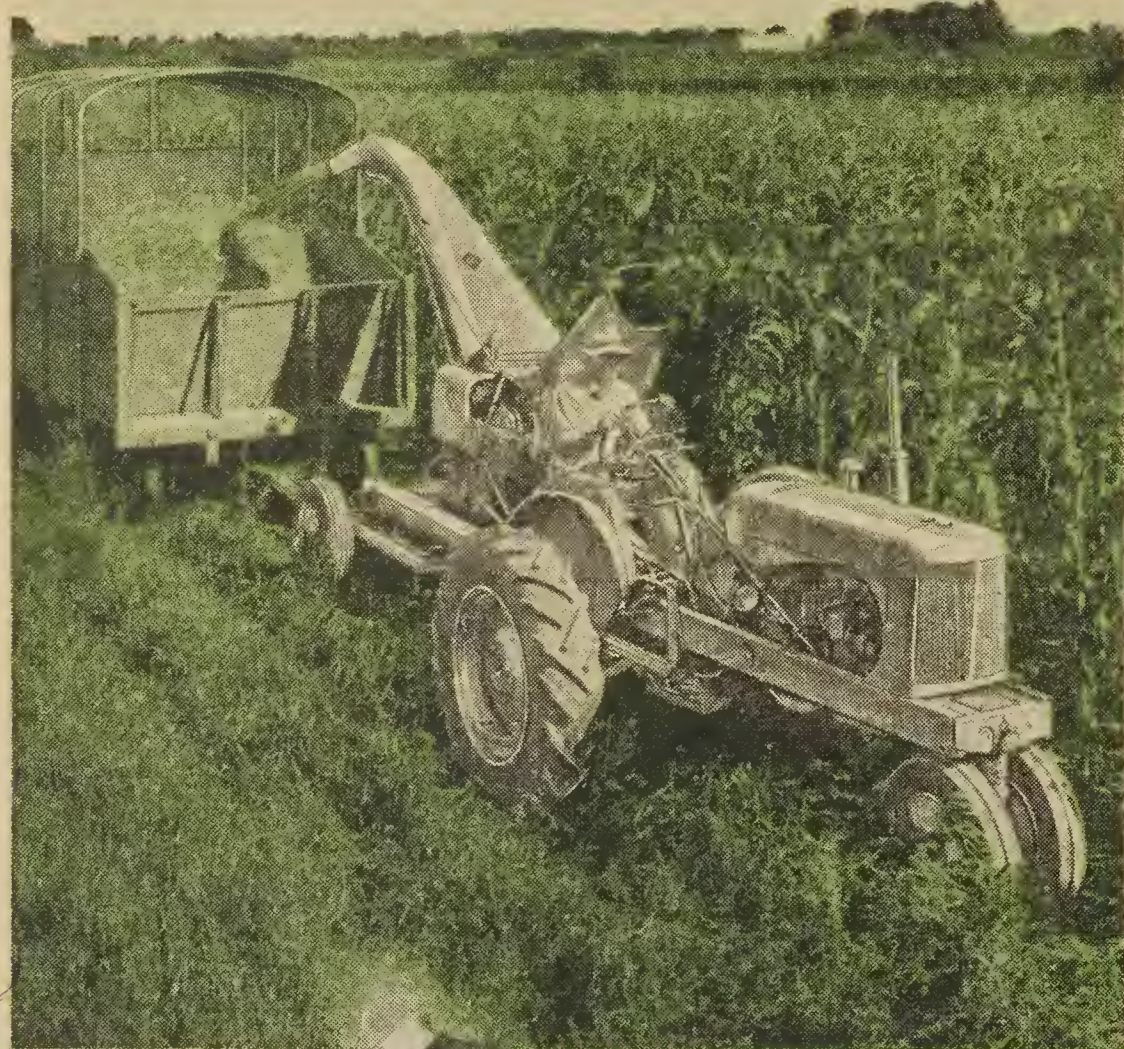
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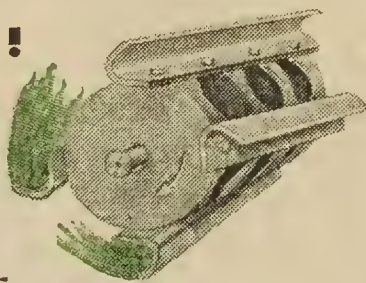


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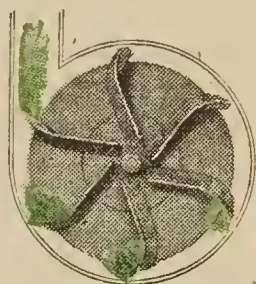
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How to **SMOTHER WEEDS**

PROFESSOR E. S. Guthrie of Ithaca has been using mulch paper in his backyard garden for twenty years. He buys the cheapest grade of roll roofing paper, and in the case of some crops such as onions and beets, he cuts the roll in two lengthwise so that the rows will be closer together.

When I visited him on June 1 to take the picture shown above, he told me some of the things he has learned in his years of experience.

"I plant the seed or set out the plants before I put down the paper," he said. "As you can see, I put the stones that I have raked up along the edges to hold it down.

"I walk on the paper to dust the plants. Sometimes it breaks through but if it does, I cover the place with a flat stone. The rain runs off and soaks in around the plants and I always find the ground moist under the paper.

"My garden which is about 40 x 60 feet is too small to warrant the use of a garden tractor. I am getting lazier as I get older and I find the use of mulch paper the best way to avoid the use of a hoe."

We agreed also that this method would be excellent for the person who wants to spend two weeks on a summer vacation without having to hunt for his plants when he returned. Professor Guthrie told me that last year it cost him \$8.00 for paper to cover the garden and also for use on some flower beds. He ordinarily doesn't try to keep it over to use the following year, but

he did point out that he wouldn't have to hire much labor to mount up to more than \$8.00.

The picture below was taken on July 8. Rain had been scarce but the ground under the paper was moist.

— A. A. —

TOO MANY LEAVES

I have a 30 x 100 foot vegetable garden. Lately I notice that all my plants grow more to leaves than fruit. There seems to be an oversupply of nitrogen in the soil from too much manure (chicken and goat). I would like to remedy this situation. What would you recommend in order to balance the overabundance of nitrogen?

I would suggest that you make a good application of superphosphate either this fall or early in the spring. An excellent way would be to put part of it on top of the ground and plow it under and then put the rest on and harrow it in. The phosphorus will not leach out of the soil, so a good heavy application won't be lost. Roughly, I would say that you might put as much as an 80-pound bag on a garden of this size.

Don't forget that you are going to lose a considerable amount of the available nitrogen that is left unless you have a cover crop growing on the ground this fall. The amount you lose will also be affected by the amount of humus in the soil. You didn't add much humus with the chicken manure unless you added a lot of litter along with the droppings.



Organized Farmers Ask for Flexible Price Supports

THERE is a growing feeling that the farmers of America are sounder in their thinking about price supports than are our congressmen in Washington.

For example, the Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau which has 58,000 members, passed a vigorous resolution on the subject of flexible price supports on May 18. Following are some excerpts from this resolution:

"High mandatory support programs are stimulating supply beyond consumptive demand at the mandated prices. Mandatory rigid supports are building burdensome government-owned surpluses and preventing adjustments in production within the industry.

"This is leading to acreage allotments and marketing quotas on important crops next year, and is resulting in demands for 90% support prices by the growers of other products, such as beef, dairy products, etc.

"These high supports are attracting competing products from other countries and threaten the necessity of higher and higher embargoes on importations. This is retarding the development of an adequate foreign trade program.

"Already organized and unorganized groups of cattlemen, feeders and range men alike, have evidenced active protest against the high rigid supports of feed grains and concentrates. Hard work by conservative leaders in the cattle country is the only influence holding some pressures from moving in radical directions.

"It is our conviction that an active, well-organized, positive program to restore the flexible provisions of the Hope-Aiken Act should be initiated without further delay. The advantages of flexibility, and the unworkability of high supports, must be brought out quickly, together with any needed changes in the basic law."

* * *

Further evidence comes from a similar action taken by New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Association on June 24. This poultry group pointed out that poultry growers are being penalized twice. They are taxed to permit the government to keep the feed prices at high levels, then they are taxed again when they buy the feeds at prices higher than would prevail under a free market. This group says:

"This may well be the last opportunity for the American poultry growers, not only to regain their initiative and voluntary participation in determining the destiny of themselves and their families, but also of survival itself."

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

WE ARE already making plans for our 6th annual Forum Issue. In it we plan to give the opinions of many readers on many subjects. We are particularly interested in ways of making Free Enterprise work better. We think it is the best system men have yet devised.

For example, here is a question on which we would like your opinion.

How can we increase our exports of farm products?

Keep your letter short, say 500 words, and send it soon to Forum Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N.Y.

An Umbrella Over The Future



Let's All Work for A Comprehensive Marketing Order and for Advertising and Merchandising to Check the Downward Trend In Blend Milk Prices

The enormous flood of milk sold in the low-price manufacturing classifications during the flush season just ended, warns that decisive action is necessary to bolster the blend price. Sales of fluid milk and cream *must be increased*. Dairy farmers and all who sell to dairy farmers should work for that end.

Two Things Are Necessary

The disorderly pricing in the Northern New Jersey section of the Metropolitan market is a menace. It depresses the return of all producers under Order 27. A new, comprehensive marketing order assuring minimum producer prices and equalization of the New Jersey market should be put into operation at the earliest possible moment.

Advertising and Merchandising

Practically everyone agrees that intensive advertising and merchandising of fluid milk and cream is needed. Local groups in scattered communities have already started. While that is good, maximum results will be achieved only when all efforts along this line are unified. Merchandising follow-up is necessary in order to turn advertising into actual sales.

We Share Alike in the Markets; Let's Share in the Marketing

We Dairymen's League producers know the value of co-operative advertising and merchandising. As an association, we advertise daily and extensively in the markets where we sell. Our merchandising messages are in groceries, super-markets, soda fountains and restaurants. As individuals, we co-operate

in local advertising campaigns, in American Dairy Association advertising, in Milk for Health promotion. But the milk that depresses the blend price is your milk as well as ours. Won't you help by joining others who are trying to sell more milk as Class 1-A (fluid) and Class 2-A (cream)?

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Co-operative

ASSOCIATION, INC.

"My Most Foolish Accident"

Read Them and Resolve You Won't Have One!

IGNORED SAFETY ROPE

First Prize

YOUR contest on "My Most Foolish Accident" brings to mind what happened to me two years ago. It was very, very foolish on my part, and in view of the extra dangerous work I should have known better.

Being a tree surgeon, I climb up to dizzy heights on ropes and ladders, and swing from limb to limb with tools hooked on my belt. I have done it for twenty-odd years. My trouble was that I was too sure of myself, which I believe causes lots of accidents, along with haste.

I was up an elm tree about forty feet and had to reach a cavity to inspect it before planning my course of action. My safety rope was through a crotch about twelve feet over my head. But foolish me, being sure of myself I slipped off the rope and reached out for another branch to work over to the cavity, and then it happened. I "came to" in a hospital paralyzed from the middle of my back to the tips of my toes. I went through days of agony and my only relief was injections. Finally it was determined that I had thrown my fifth sacroiliac clear out of joint, and it was a wonder that I didn't sever the spinal cord. The doctor was amazed that I was not killed.

I had my doctor reconstruct the case as to just what happened after I told him the last I remembered, and what I had done just before blacking out. And with the help of one of my men, here's what happened: In reaching for the limb I slipped from my foothold and in falling I hit on my back on a limb about half way down which knocked me out. The doctor says it was best that way, because had I been conscious I might have been rigid when I hit the ground which would have resulted in a much more serious injury.

It all happened because I did not use my safety rope which would have snubbed me at no more than five feet. And then I could have got down under my own power.

Time lost was four months work, as my doctor advised against climbing too soon due to this injury, about \$600 cash, and worry, and my family's going without.

To sum it all up, my advice to everyone is to learn a safe way to do everything, and then do it. Forget haste and over-confidence. You can lose this way. I did.—A. B., Woodville, Mass.

* * *

TRUSTED A BULL

Second Prize

WE DON'T usually like to tell about the foolish things we have done, but since doing so may prevent someone else from doing the same thing, or perhaps even save a life, we ought to do it more often. I think your scheme to help prevent accidents by getting us to tell about them is so good that I am going to take a few minutes to tell mine. It may not have been my most foolish one, but it came so near being my fatal one that I choose it for my subject.

It happened some forty-odd years ago when I was stronger in brawn than in brain. It was my habit to lead my full aged Jersey bull out to water every day. Unlike most bulls that make trouble, he was NOT gentle, but known to be a bad one. He had been dehorned after full growth but the stubs had grown out about two inches. My staff was a strong metal one and I knew (?) I could handle him.

But he did not drink at once and

while I waited and admired the beauty of old Grantham Mt., he did his pleasure. No doubt he sensed my relaxed grip on the staff—and I found myself on my back on the ground with one of those stub horns pressed so hard on my chest that I could not breathe.

He sure had me where he wanted me and was making the best of it. After working me over on the ground a while, he pushed me up against the barnyard fence and then right through, breaking out three boards. Luckily for me they were old weathered pine



boards and I was between the posts instead of against one.

Then the bull stopped for a second to see what he had done and, shaky as I was, I reached through the hole in the fence and grabbed the staff. Yes, I was fighting mad and I twisted the ring up in his nose until he followed into his pen like a kitten, but I never led him out to water again. I had learned my lesson at the expense of several bad moments, some torn and dirty clothes and two cracked ribs. I was lucky to be alive and able to tell my four grand-children about it today.

What was most foolish about my most foolish accident I will leave to you who read this. There was plenty.

—H. S. T., Lebanon, N. H.

* * *

ELEVEN WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

I LEARNED the hard way never to leave a hay fork standing or leaning against the wall with the prongs up.

Coming down the ladder from the haymow, the ladder slid sideways. I jumped off. On the way down I got hung up on the upturned prongs of the fork and it tore a hole in my abdomen that eleven weeks in the hospital haven't healed yet.

—H.J.M., Phila., Pa.

* * *

SPEED

I BELIEVE my most foolish tractor accident happened two years ago this summer. I had been rolling a field of oats up above a main traveled highway. The drive to the field was over quite a high bank. As I finished the work, I left the tractor in the driveway in neutral with the brakes on. I detached the roller and attached a trailer in its place with a plank bottom and loose side-boards.

As I reached for the seat of the tractor I kicked off the brakes. It started with a sudden jerk, my foot slipped and I was left hanging to the back of the seat for dear life. At the highest speed I had ever seen it travel, it went down across the highway, over another steeper bank, taking a beeline for a swamp 20 rods away, across a 5-acre rough lot that had been used for hauling logs. The trailer released its side-boards in different directions. I was still trying to hang on, being hit at all angles from the back of the seat or trailer tongue.

I couldn't take a chance at jumping for fear the trailer would be in the

same place I hit. The trip finally ended, as two small trees loomed up in our way, or we might be going yet. It left me with one black eye, one side of my face bruised, and one leg in not too good walking condition, but no fractures. The traces from the wild ride lasted throughout the season to remind me that next time perhaps I'd better take off brakes after I was seated and holding the wheel.

I'm thankful I'm here to tell the true story.—C.C.R., Middlesex, N. Y.

* * *

LEFT IT IN GEAR

HERE is what I did. I was plowing up grade. I had occasion to adjust the plow, set it deeper, so I pushed out the clutch and left the gear shift in gear. While I was twisted around in the seat, my foot slipped off the clutch. What happened in the next 5 seconds I shall never forget as long as I live. "That is if I live that long."

The tractor gave one awful jerk, nearly broke my neck, then the front wheels came right up in the air. All that kept that thing from turning over backward was that the motor stalled.

Moral: When you have any tinkering to do, you better shut your motor off entirely and set both brakes. This will be better on your nervous system, and you may live longer.—H.C.R., Candor, New York.



* * *

LOST BALANCE

IN PULLING baled hay up into the loft, using a block and fall with the rope running over a single, large, sheaved steel pulley, and the rope pulled by a small gas engine, I used a single narrow board as a platform on which to stand.

Instead of bracing myself against something solid, I clutched the racing rope that ran over the steel pulley, and my hand followed the rope into the sheaves, shearing off the ends of two fingers.—S.C., E. Bradenton, Fla.

* * *

ONE LESS FINGER

SOME years ago I bought a small cement mixer and used the gasoline engine from an old washing machine for power. The first day I used it I had one of those accidents that a little care might have prevented.

I wanted to be sure to clean all the cement off before it hardened, so I ran water with the hose and, leaving the mixer running, cleaned the drum out thoroughly with a cloth.

I started on the outside, but somehow, before I knew what happened the cloth caught and the third finger of my right hand was pulled into the gears.

Luckily, the combination of cloth and finger stalled the small engine, but I had to have my finger removed at the first joint, and although I still work it caused me plenty of discomfort, and



Paying the Doctor



that hand hasn't half the gripping power that it had before.

Since then I have been careful to clean my machinery while it isn't running.—R.N.C., West Milan, N. H.

* * *

SCARS TO REMIND

DID you ever have your little girl fall into a pail of boiling water and burn both arms to the elbows? That was our most tragic and foolish accident, and believe me we certainly learned from bitter experience.

We were scalding chickens in the kitchen, and Judy tripped and fell in. She was in the hospital for 9 days and bandaged up for over a month.

She had deep scars on both arms. Can you imagine how she'll feel when she's a little older? Her arms will always be a constant reminder to us of how foolish we were.

—Mr. & Mrs. N. E., Candor, N. Y.

* * *

TOO CURIOUS

MY MOST foolish accident occurred through curiosity. I had followed my niece into the attic, after having been warned that part of the floor was unfinished.

As a consequence, I made a "forced landing" through the ceiling, playing what I thought was a funeral dirge on the piano, but turned out to be only a rhapsody in black and blue. My last "happy landing" was in a doctor's office.

The ceiling has been repaired, but it will always be a reminder that it doesn't pay to be too curious, for it can cause an accident.

—E.C.P., No. Lawrence, N. Y.

* * *

BADLY BURNED

DURING the last World War my husband and I were repairing the house on our farm. Most of our furniture was stored, for it was in the way of our work. We had an old wood-burning kitchen range for cooking. A neighbor loaned us a two-burner portable oil stove to use when it was too hot for a wood fire.

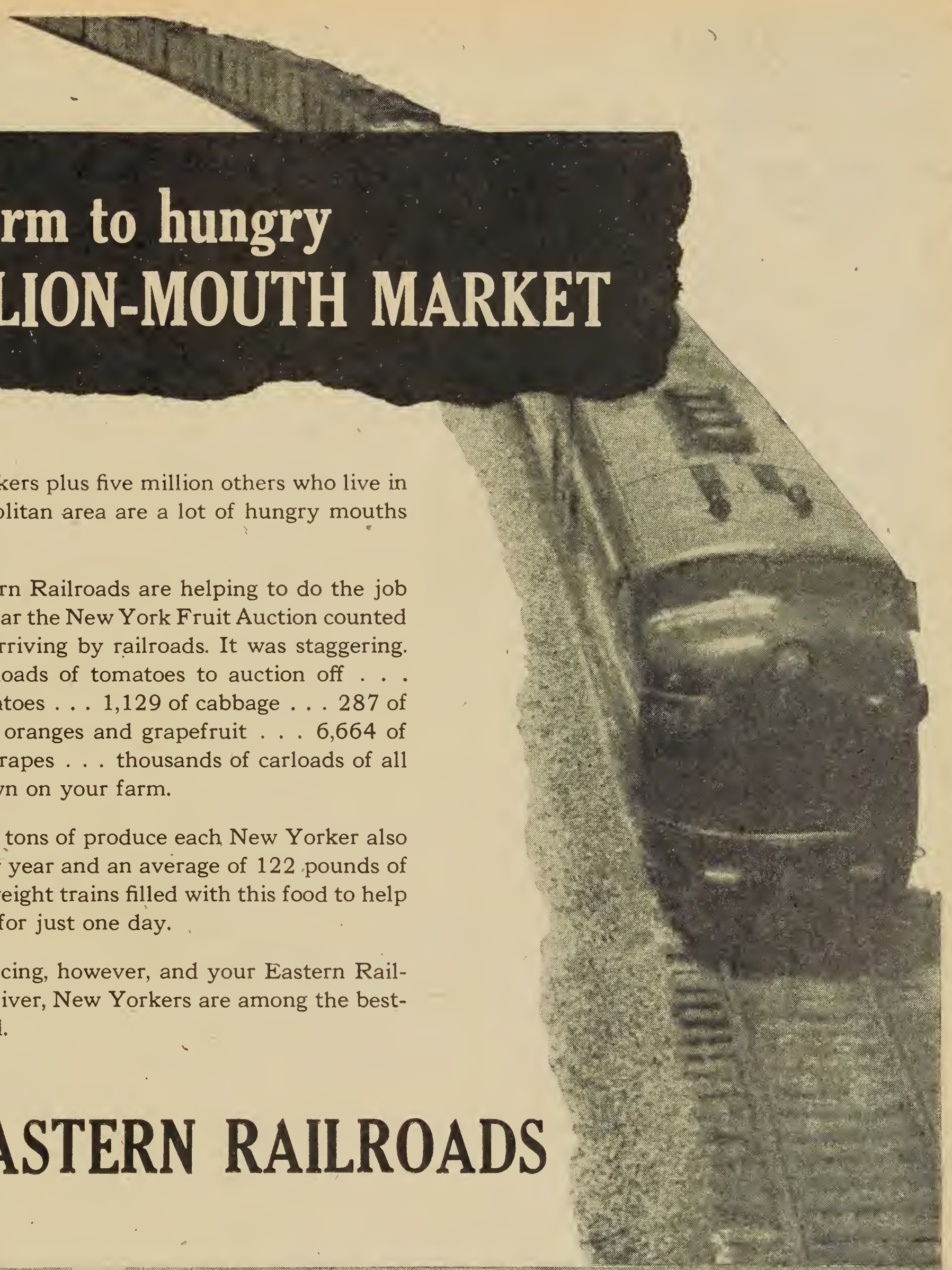
One morning after having had a fire in the range, I put the oil stove on the range to warm something. The range must have been warm from a fire earlier, and the oil stove must have leaked oil. Soon the flames were shooting to the low ceiling.

I called my husband but he did not come at once. I grabbed a towel from the rack near the stove and, putting it over my left hand, I carried the blazing stove to the door and threw it into the grass.

The right hand which had not been protected was badly burned. My hair was singed and my face burned some. No doctor was available. My niece took me to a nurse who dressed the hand. This was on Saturday, but we could not find a doctor until Monday night. He cut away the skin and burned flesh and dressed the hand.

Later I had infection in my hand. I suffered with it the rest of the summer and could not do much work. This was bad, with so much to do, but I had the satisfaction of knowing that I had saved our home from burning.

—Mrs. F.A.T., Cherry Creek, N. Y.



from farm to hungry 13 MILLION-MOUTH MARKET

Eight million New Yorkers plus five million others who live in the New York metropolitan area are a lot of hungry mouths to feed!

But farmers and Eastern Railroads are helping to do the job without a hitch! Last year the New York Fruit Auction counted up the total tonnage arriving by railroads. It was staggering. There were 3,874 carloads of tomatoes to auction off . . . 10,712 carloads of potatoes . . . 1,129 of cabbage . . . 287 of onions . . . 15,152 of oranges and grapefruit . . . 6,664 of lettuce . . . 5,325 of grapes . . . thousands of carloads of all the types of crops grown on your farm.

Not content with these tons of produce each New Yorker also consumed 400 eggs per year and an average of 122 pounds of meat. It takes several freight trains filled with this food to help feed these 13 millions for just one day.

Because *you* are producing, however, and your Eastern Railroads are helping to deliver, New Yorkers are among the best-fed people in the world.

Your **EASTERN RAILROADS**



The makers of famous
KOW-KARE and **BAG BALM**
offer easy, proven help to

**REDUCE
SCOURS**
incidence



it's NEW...Proven!

Contains fully recommended dosage of Aureomycin, Vitamin B-12, Pectin. Add to milk or milk-saver during calves first 8 weeks.

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the incidence of scours

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up to 20% faster growth

KALF-KARE promotes
smooth, sleek coats

KALF-KARE helps assure
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during field tests on farms, and by a leading
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see your local National Farm Loan
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310 State St., Springfield, Mass.

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT

POTATOES? We Have 'Em!

(Continued from Page 1)

paddle to a falls and still be able to back-paddle to safety. "One day," says Jack, "they ventured closer than ever to the falls. The wise old chief gave the order to back-paddle, quick." Three of them cooperated immediately but the other 17 thought they could go a little closer.

"The result was that the whole kit and caboodle went over the falls, including the three men trying to put on the brake.

"That," says Jack, "is the position those of us are in who are voluntarily cutting back acreage. Those who won't back-paddle are carrying us right over the falls with them!"

Some potato men feel that if supports were taken from all crops they'd be willing to take their chances in a free market. Others say it may be all right if those growing supported crops were prohibited the right of planting crops such as potatoes to compete in a free market. They point out that the build-up to excessive acreage of tubers got started years ago when the government paid tobacco growers not to grow tobacco and then let them put the acreage into potatoes.

There isn't a great deal that can be done about the potato situation this year. Leaders in the industry's associations are urging growers to cull out at least 10% of the crop and keep it off the market. "If this isn't done," said one, "few of us will get our production costs back." That's sound advice. Will enough follow it to keep the industry's canoe from "going over the falls?"

But what about next year?

What are potato men going to do—ask again for government support out of taxes and the attendant controls and quotas set down by government officials? Or get to work on a program of their own?

Well, some of them, at least, according to Jack Bishop whom I mentioned earlier, and who is secretary of the National Potato Council, are working on a plan which they claim will need some government administration but will not call for any taxpayers' money for support prices.

Actually, the plan is a form of control but the controls are set by the industry. There would be lots of details to work out but, roughly, the plan goes like this:

A Growers' Plan

A committee of potato men, working with government statisticians and marketing men, determine as nearly as possible how many potatoes will be needed. Then potato men at national, state, county and even down to township and neighborhood levels work out quotas. Stamps (three different colors for early, summer and late crops) will be issued free to each grower for the number of bushels assigned to his farm by his local committee.

Actually, each man can grow as many spuds as he wants. If he exceeds his quota, he'll have several ways of disposing of his surplus.

1. He can go to the post office and buy extra stamps to get his extra spuds in the regular markets. These

stamps will be priced high enough (perhaps a dollar a bushel) that this practice won't encourage surpluses and won't ruin the market for those sticking to their quotas.

2. He can buy or borrow stamps from a neighbor who grew less than his quota.

3. He can sell all he wants for export, for alcohol, starch, flour, etc., without stamps.

Under this plan, countries such as Canada will also be given stamps for the quota assigned for export to the U. S. If they want to send more than the quota set they, too, will have to pay for extra stamps in addition to the regular duty charges.

Advocates of this plan admit there are holes in it. They know that some retailers, for a good price, will handle a few bags of unstamped spuds along with the stamped ones. It might mean that all potatoes will have to be pre-packaged and stamps affixed to 15-10- and perhaps even 5-pound bags. However, they point out that in some states stamps used to be affixed to every bag of fertilizer; that liquor, beer, and even 20c cigarettes are all stamped, and we think nothing of it.

Fear Bootlegging

While admitting there will be some "bootlegging" of spuds, they claim it will be just a drop in the bucket due to the fact that most of the potatoes in this country are sold through big chain stores and super markets. Even if tempted, the big concerns wouldn't dare sell unstamped potatoes any more than they would try to sell unstamped cigarettes. The few one neighbor would sell to another would have little effect on the total crop.

Perhaps it won't work. But at least the growers who dreamed up this plan are thinking about their own industry and what they can do to keep the industry solvent even in the face of competition from government support of other crops.

What are your ideas on the potato situation?

Are you interested enough to answer the questions below and mail them to Jim Hall, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., in order to give your editors the benefit of your ideas?

Now, let your hair down, take a sheet of paper, and let us know what your ideas are on the whole situation. What's wrong about controls? What's wrong with the 'stamp' plan? If you think there should be price support on spuds, what percent of parity should it be at?

When you get all that off your chest and on paper, mail it to us with the answers to the questions below so that we can share your ideas with other growers through the pages of their farm paper.

We won't use it if you say not to, but please sign your name and let us know if you are a potato grower.

If you like, drop your answers in the "Potato Quiz" box in our tent at the Annual Potato Field Day at the Schuler Farm near Cato in Cayuga County, N. Y. We'll see you there!

1. Do you think there will be a surplus next winter? Yes— No—
2. Would you be willing to accept government acreage controls and marketing quotas in order to get support prices on potatoes again? Yes— No—
3. In general, what do you think of the "stamp" plan outlined above? Good— No Good—
4. Do you feel you would be better off eventually if supports were removed from all commodities? Yes— No—

Name

Address

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Your HARDER Silo is built to last. Every detail is planned for strength and safety.

Your HARDER Silo is designed for 100% efficiency. Special construction features keep maintenance costs at a minimum.

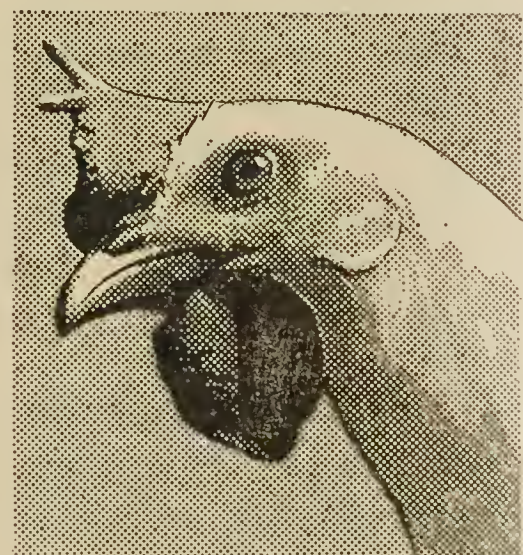
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Capette Pellets continue as America's first, finest and MOST POPULAR method of hormonizing poultry for profit! Millions of treated birds have proven this best seller MORE EFFECTIVE...EFFICIENT...and ECONOMICAL. You can prove these results yourself and "pocket the difference".

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From left to right: Leonard Hollenbeck of Jasper, Steuben Co.; Herald Ford of Andover, Allegany County; Jacob Pratt, president of Milk for Health; Everett Clark of Andover, and Harold Stanley, president of the American Dairy Association of New York. These five men took an important part in a recent meeting at Belmont, Allegany County, New York, the highlights of which are told in the story on this page.

These Western New York Dairymen Want More Milk Advertising

NO MAN that I know is more interested in increasing milk consumption than Herald Ford of Andover, Allegany County, New York. When you consider that he is a farm machinery dealer and not a dairyman, you might question the statement. But Herald figures that he will sell more farm machinery if dairymen get a satisfactory price for their milk. Sounds logical, doesn't it?

This man thinks about milk and milk advertising constantly. For example, some time back he asked the proprietor of the Bungalow Diner why the girls didn't suggest milk instead of coffee when taking orders. The idea was tried and consumption of milk at the diner jumped from 11 quarts to 30 quarts in a day, and one day it went to 40. That doesn't sound like much in terms of quarts, but percentage-wise it was quite a jump. If every eating place in every community could match that record it would put a lot of milk that is being manufactured, into Class 1 sales.

Mr. Ford's interest goes back several years. Four years ago at a meeting of the Allegany County Farm Implement Dealers he suggested that the group pay for a billboard milk ad on Route 17. They accepted his idea and paid for this billboard which was located on a heavily traveled road for a period of four months.

I first met Herald Ford at a meeting in Belmont on July 6, the purpose of which was to check on the results of an effort to build up a fund in Allegany and Steuben counties to pay for more milk advertising. In that effort Herald was one of the spark plugs. In explaining the idea to me he said that there was a time when very few dairymen believed that milk advertising really paid. "That time has passed," he said "but now our dairy leaders tell us that we should be spending more money for advertising if we really want to do a job. So far, they say, the money isn't available. We set out to prove that the money can be secured and that businessmen as well as dairymen are interested in milk advertising."

It is generally conceded in Allegany County that the recent drive for funds was the result of a series of forums last winter, two of which were on milk marketing. It is not the idea that businessmen should necessarily continue to pay for milk advertising. The sum of nearly \$6,000 which came largely from businessmen in Allegany and Steuben Counties was secured on a definite promise that if the money could not be

used in advertising milk on some television program, it would eventually be returned to the donors. The belief was stated that if dairymen could see the results from a bigger milk advertising program they would then be willing to pay for it by contributing more money for advertising than they are giving at the present time.

The enthusiasm at the Belmont meeting was marvelous. It was something I have seldom experienced and I firmly believe that if that enthusiasm could spread over the entire milk shed and be properly directed we would be well on our way to solving many worrisome milk marketing problems. At the meeting a small committee was appointed to answer questions about the drive which were already beginning to come from other counties, and to enlist the aid of such groups as cattle breed associations, implement dealers, service clubs, and Chambers of Commerce.

On the committee are Herald Ford, Everett Clark of Andover, Leonard Hollenbeck of Jasper, Howard DeMunn of Troupsburg, and Walter Kopp of Cuba.

At the Belmont meeting the sentiment for milk advertising (and for increased milk advertising) seemed unanimous. Apparently the confidence in such a program of advertising and promotion is growing steadily, but there is still much to be done. A great many people believe that some responsible group (perhaps a state college) should dig out the facts to show what kind of milk advertising pays best. Furthermore, they point out, dairymen can have any kind of a milk advertising and promotion program they want, but that dairy organizations should take the trouble to find out what the majority wants.

The crux of the whole situation is that the best way to increase the milk price which dairymen get is to consume a higher percentage of total production as fluid milk. That means more milk as a beverage for children, for adults, for everyone!—H. L. Cosline

—A. A.—

Up to April 7, sixteen states passed legislation requiring that garbage be properly treated to kill disease organisms before being fed to swine, and to control the movement of garbage fed swine. The 16 states are Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Similar legislation has been introduced in 19 other state legislatures.

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WATCH the fairs and shows this year! See how many of the top winners are sired by the great sires of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.

In these winning animals you'll see the best in type going right along with the proved high production of daughters of NYABC sires.

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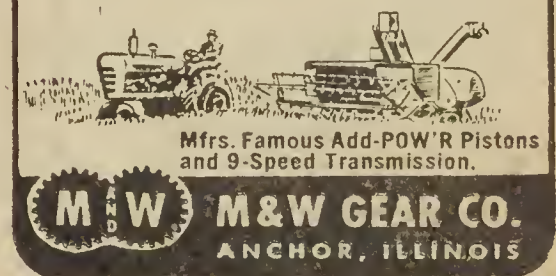
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New M&W Live-POW'R provides constant pto speed on your Farmall H, M, Super H or Super M regardless of tractor travel. A convenient hand clutch gives you complete control of your tractor speed at all times... lets you "walk" through lodged crops or heavy growth without slugging-up.

Live-POW'R handles twice the power your tractor can produce. It's the only continuous power-take-off with this 2 to 1 safety factor. Eight heavy-duty clutch surfaces together with slow speed, low pressure action give you smooth operation... no jerking at starts or slipping under load. Live-POW'R also provides a convenient hand clutch, live hydraulic pump and live belt pulley. It's compact, too... extends only one inch beyond original equipment. For complete information see your tractor dealer or write Dept. Q-5



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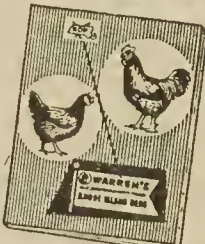
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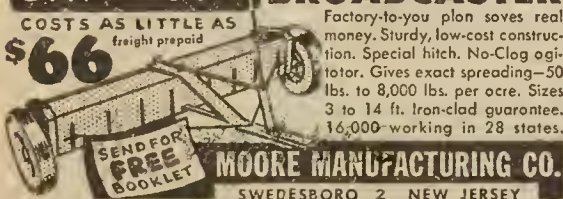
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ENERGIZE Your Poultry Ration

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PROFITS

By ROBERT F. COFFIN

WHETHER you use a commercial ration entirely or local grains in a "mixing mash," the productive energy value of your ration is one of the main factors determining overall quality and efficiency. Less feed is required to produce a dozen eggs when rations of high-energy value are used as compared to low-energy rations.

George Earl Jr., Tompkins County, New York, commercial egg producer, says, "In past years I kept mash and whole oats before my birds at all times. When I stopped feeding oats free-choice and stepped up the amounts of yellow corn and wheat in an all-mash layer ration, rate of production and length of lay topped anything I ever recorded." In one of his eight laying pens, 289 June pullets produced 245 eggs (84 per cent) on a wintry day in February. An 80 per cent rate or above in each pen was maintained for periods of six weeks or more throughout the year.

Watching Costs

How much of these high-energy feedstuffs should you use in your laying ration? Needs of the birds and grain prices are the determining factors. Earl watches these carefully. For pullets in heavy production (80 per cent or better) he increases the amounts of cereal grains—corn, wheat, and oats—to make up 60 to 70 per cent of his high-energy all-mash layer ration. The proportions used of corn and wheat are determined, within limits, by the market price of each. Older layers receive less corn and more oats to prevent "fattening up."

To increase labor efficiency is the goal of every poultryman. Today's high wages and labor shortages squeeze profits to the limit. "With a high-energy all-mash layer ration I have reduced my labor and maintained high egg production," claims Earl. "With high amounts of ground corn and wheat in the ration, grain feeding is no longer needed. Earl fills his "walk-in" feeders and troughs twice a week. "No more daily feedings of scratch grain either," he adds. "I can take care of nearly 3,000 layers with only the help of a high-school boy two hours daily." And this is done without using an automatic feeder.

On the profit side of the ledger, Earl estimates his layers consumed five pounds of feed less per hundred hens daily during the 1952-53 season. He credits this directly to a high-energy value in his layer mash. "Before putting high energy value in my feed," Earl states, "I had to step up feed intake during the winter months with extra feed." Now, with high-energy feedstuffs in the ration, production rate and weight maintenance are sustained without additional feed.

Cost Per Dozen Eggs

How about dollars and cents? The reduction of feed intake and the rise in egg production combine to make the high-energy level mash much more efficient in terms of the feed requirement per dozen eggs produced. Comparing like costs, Earl estimates that the feed cost per dozen eggs produced over a one-year period using the high-energy mash was approximately five cents less than the previous year when productive energy value was overlooked.

According to some field opinions, the use of supplemental pellets is desirable or necessary to get best results from a high-energy all-mash layer ration. Earl lives in central New York State where winter temperatures are apt to sink to

zero. A sprinkling of pellets on the mash each evening assures body weight maintenance during the "cold" months.

Pullets, Too

Earl's high-energy feeding program has gone beyond the laying house. About 700 chicks are started every three months. At the end of eight weeks, the pullets go on a high-energy all-mash ration. Earl varies the amounts of corn, wheat, and/or oats depending on the weather and the condition of the flock. After a year's trial with this "energized" ration, Earl says without hesitation, "Cheapest layers I ever raised!"

A checkup now on the productive energy level of your layer ration may enable you to gather more eggs, save

labor, and count out more profits during the heavy laying periods ahead.

The table shows an example of a high-energy all-mash layer ration successfully used during the past year at the Cornell Experiment Station.

Example of a high-energy all-mash layer ration

	lbs.
Yellow corn meal	945
Ground wheat	500
Alfalfa meal (17%)	40
Soybean meal (44%)	250
Fish meal	50
Meat scraps (50%)	50
Distillers' dried solubles	50
Dried whey	50
Dicalcium phosphate	25
Ground limestone	30
Salt	10
Manganese sulfate	0.5
Vitamin A oil (4500/gm)	1
Dry D (1500/gm)	1
	2002.5

(The above mixture contains 16.1% protein)



Walk-in feeders and troughs are filled twice a week with a high-energy all-mash layer ration. No scratch grain is fed at the Earl farm. Supplemental pellets are sprinkled on the mash in the evening during the "cold" months.

FATS IN BROILER RATIONS

Recent research at the University of Wisconsin indicates that some fats which are now a drug on the market can be used in rations for broilers. On June 12 at the University Field Day, Professor Sunde showed birds which had been fed with tallow and other grease. He told visitors that a ton of broiler meat could be produced with 600 pounds less feed when the ration contained about 4½ per cent of white grease or tallow. He pointed out that a good method is needed to keep fat from becoming rancid but felt that such a method would be coming along shortly.

Feeding animal fat to animals sounds something like milking the cow and then letting her drink the milk. But with so much fat for which there seems to be little market, the plan certainly has some obvious advantages.

HANDLING HATCHING EGGS

DR. MORLEY A. JULL, head of the Poultry Department of the University of Maryland offers the following suggestions for poultrymen who want to secure the best results with hatching eggs:

Gather hatching eggs frequently, using basket made of wire lined with rubber. Excessively rough handling may produce "tremulous" or moveable air cells, hatchability being reduced.

The eggs should be packed large end up in cases and held in a room where

the temperature is 50° to 55°F. A relative humidity of about 80 per cent is desirable in the egg-holding room, especially in warm weather.

Eggs not over four days old hatch better than older eggs. Since most hatchery operators set eggs twice each week, turning the eggs during the holding period is not necessary.

Dr. Jull points out that all hatching eggs should be uniform in shape and size and sound in shell. Misshapen eggs usually hatch poorly. Eggs approximating the standard size of 24 ounces per dozen hatch better than very large and very small eggs. Chicks hatched from small eggs grow slower than chicks hatched from two-ounce and larger eggs. Tinted eggs laid by White Leghorns should be discarded.

Dirty eggs may be washed without hurting their hatchability by washing in water warmer than the eggs.

— A. A. —

GOOD POULTRY RANGE PAYS

If you have been wondering whether or not it would pay to give some attention to better poultry range, some figures at the Ohio Experiment Station may interest you. This Station reports that from April to November, laying hens on excellent ladino range at the rate of 100 hens per acre, consumed one dollar's worth of feed less than similar hens that were confined and fed an all-mash ration.

That dollar isn't, of course, all profit but a considerable portion of it is. It looks like better ranges for laying hens are worth looking into.

Now . . . automatic hitching
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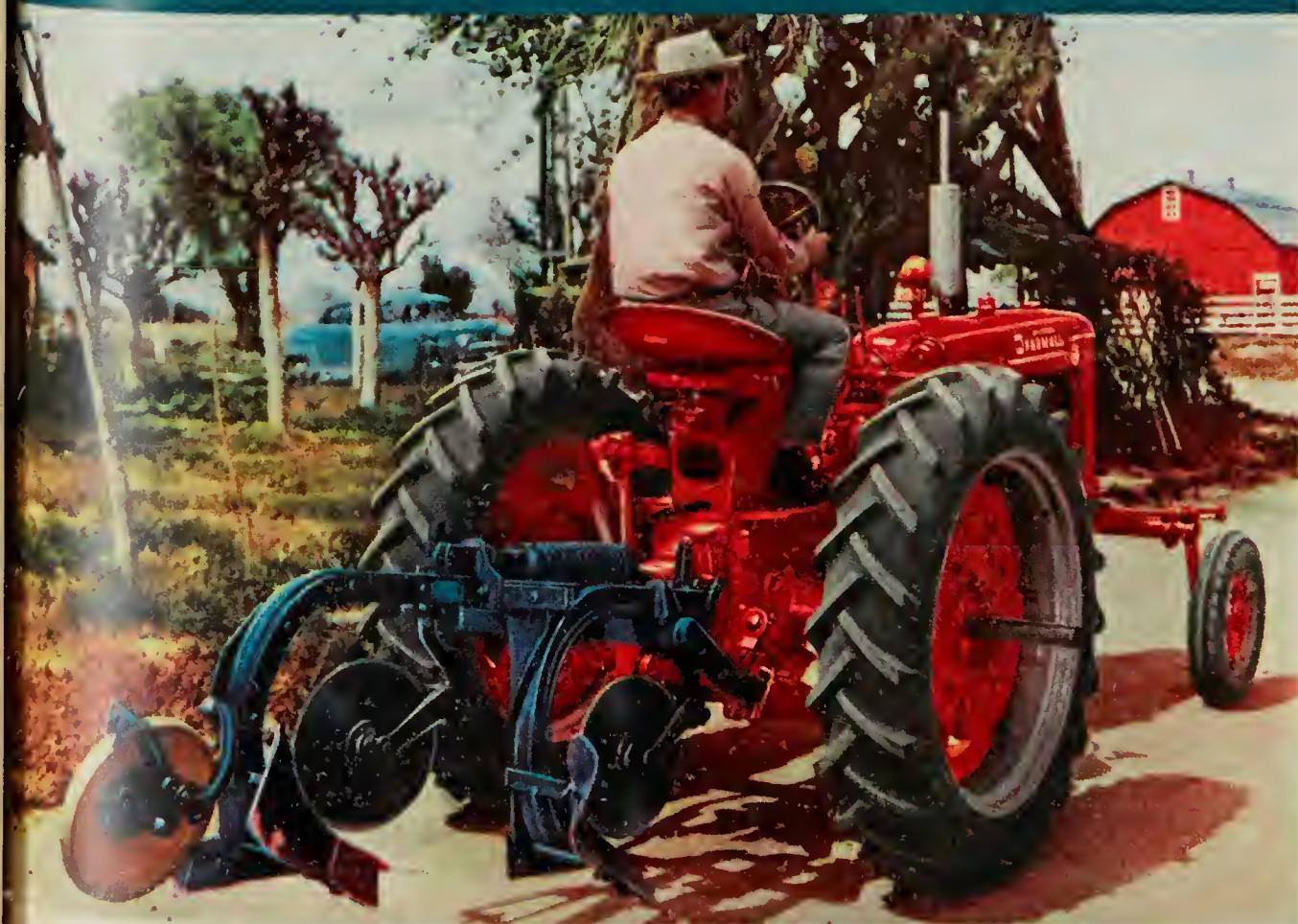
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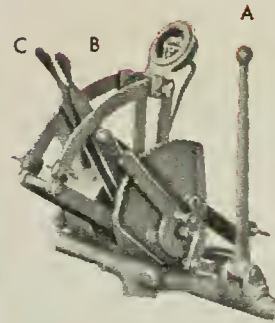
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Measure... Compare... Prove-to-Yourself

**at the touch of your finger . . . hydraulically,
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. . . **Farmall Touch-Controlled Fast-Hitch**
delivers instantly, effortlessly**

Now farming can be as simple as ABC!

The three hydraulic control levers shown at the left are right at your fingertips.



- With "A" you hydraulically raise and lower implements.
- With "B" you hydraulically adjust plowing depth where you want it — and assure the correct line of draft for best quality work.
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Fast-Hitch is free-floating three ways. All McCormick F-H implements are free to "float" vertically, independently of the tractor. Uniform depth is maintained regardless of ground variations. This floating action automatically maintains correct line of draft. Fast-Hitch also is free-floating, side to side. You have "swing" for work on sharp contours. And, Fast-Hitch is free-floating, diagonally. Harrows and other wide implements are free to follow slopes and other ground contours. Fast-Hitch maintains the quality of work for which McCormick implements have long been famous!

. . . Or, Fast-Hitch can be made rigid. In an instant, you can change Fast-Hitch from free-floating to fully rigid, or partly free-floating and partly rigid. The Farmall Fast-Hitch meets every field operating requirement!

Fast-Hitch slip-on drawbar is hydraulically controlled. You slip the drawbar for trailing implements into position in *seconds*, and adjust its height hydraulically for best line of draft. A swinging drawbar also is available. Fast-Hitch improves the operation of *both* trailing and mounted implements.

A Fast-Hitch adapter unit is available for special duty equipment and for many implements presently designed for use with most 3-point attaching systems.

A call to your IH dealer will place a Farmall Super C with Fast-Hitch at your disposal for a free trial on your own farm. Why not call him today?

Control front and rear-mounted implements together or separately

Three double-acting hydraulic cylinders on the Farmall Super C give you complete control of *both* front and rear-mounted implements. You can apply *down-pressure* on cultivator gangs, control right and left front gangs individually for point rows, and use delayed action for rear section.

Regulate trailing implements with hydraulic Remote-Control

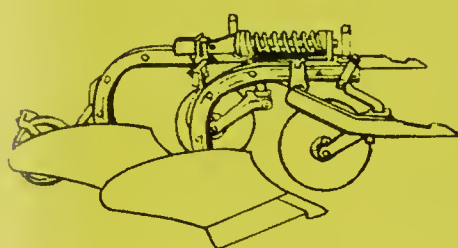
The Fast-Hitch cylinder is easily removed from the tractor and used to control disk harrows, trailing plow, grain drill, mower and other pull-behind implements equipped with mounting for ASAE standard remote-control cylinder.

Farmall Super C lifts itself for fast tread width change

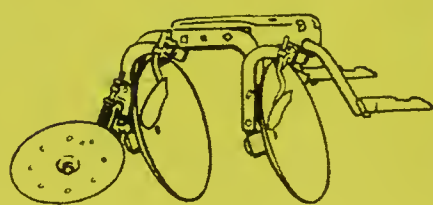
With the slip-on drawbar in place, simply put a block under the drawbar, touch the hydraulic control lever and up comes the tractor rear wheel for easy sliding adjustment to the tread you want. No more hunting up a jack when you want to change wheel settings!



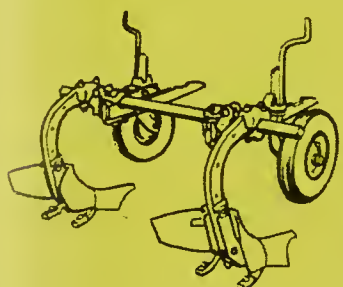
The largest, most complete line of McCormick implements ever available for a 2-plow, 2-row tractor



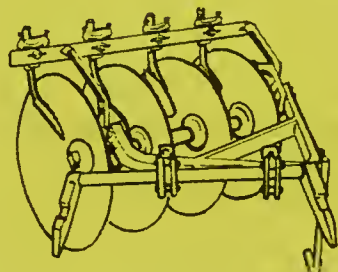
Two-furrow, 12"-14"
mold-board plow



Two-furrow disk plow



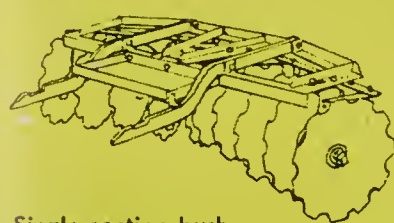
Two-row, 14-inch
middlebuster



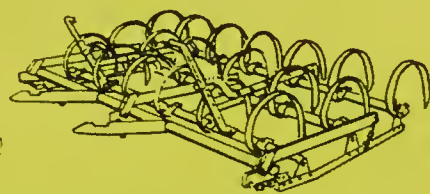
Four-disk harrow plow



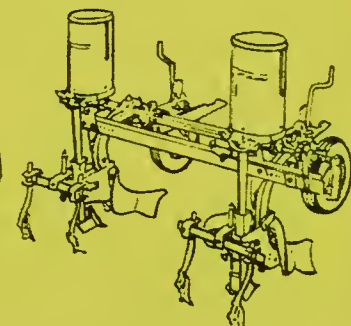
Seven-foot tandem
disk harrow



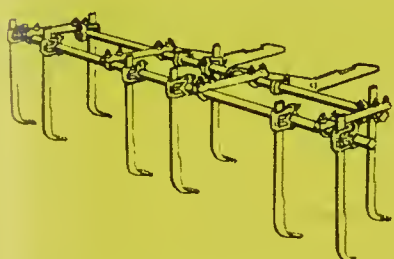
Single section bush
and bog harrow



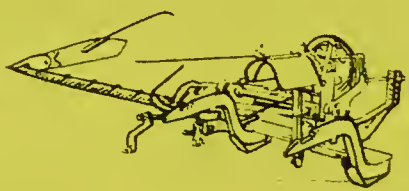
Spring-tooth harrow



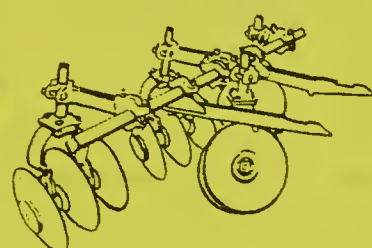
Two lister planters and
a Blackland planter



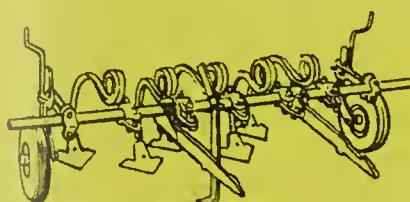
C-652 cultivator with F-H rear
section; also available: C-254
cultivator with F-H rear section



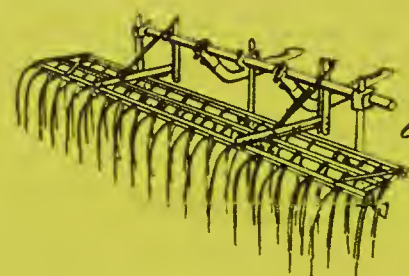
Two mowers, regular
and heavy duty



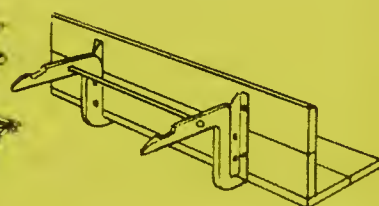
Toolbar with disk bedder



Two toolbars with coil
and stiff teeth



Two-row weeder mulcher



Platform carrier

Here are typical examples of the many clean, simply designed McCormick Fast-Hitch implements. No expensive, cumbersome frames and linkages.

Now you can get the implements you need at low cost with the complete assurance of McCormick time-proved, field-tested performance.

Fast-Hitch **LIFT-TYPE IMPLEMENTS** for the Farmall Super C



Fast-Hitch fertility level planters include check-row, power hill-drop, and drill corn planters, and cotton and corn drill planter.

A full line of forward-mounted implements for the Super C

Now with the Farmall Super C you can enjoy effortless Fast-Hitch implements plus all the advantages for which quick-connected McCormick forward mounted implements are famous—including cultivators (6-row beet and bean, 2-row corn and cotton with F-H rear sections), planters, peanut digger, bean harvesters, two-row "skip-row" middlebuster, and leveling and grading blade.

3 new mounted harvesting machines for the Super C to completely mechanize your farm operations in corn, in cotton

NEW McCORMICK No. 14-M CORN PICKER

provides all the advantages of mounted picker design in a 1-row machine. Picks 7 to 10 acres a day.



NEW McCORMICK C-14 COTTON PICKER

—a "first" in mounted pickers for tractors in the 2-row, 2-plow class. Picks up to 8 acres a day.

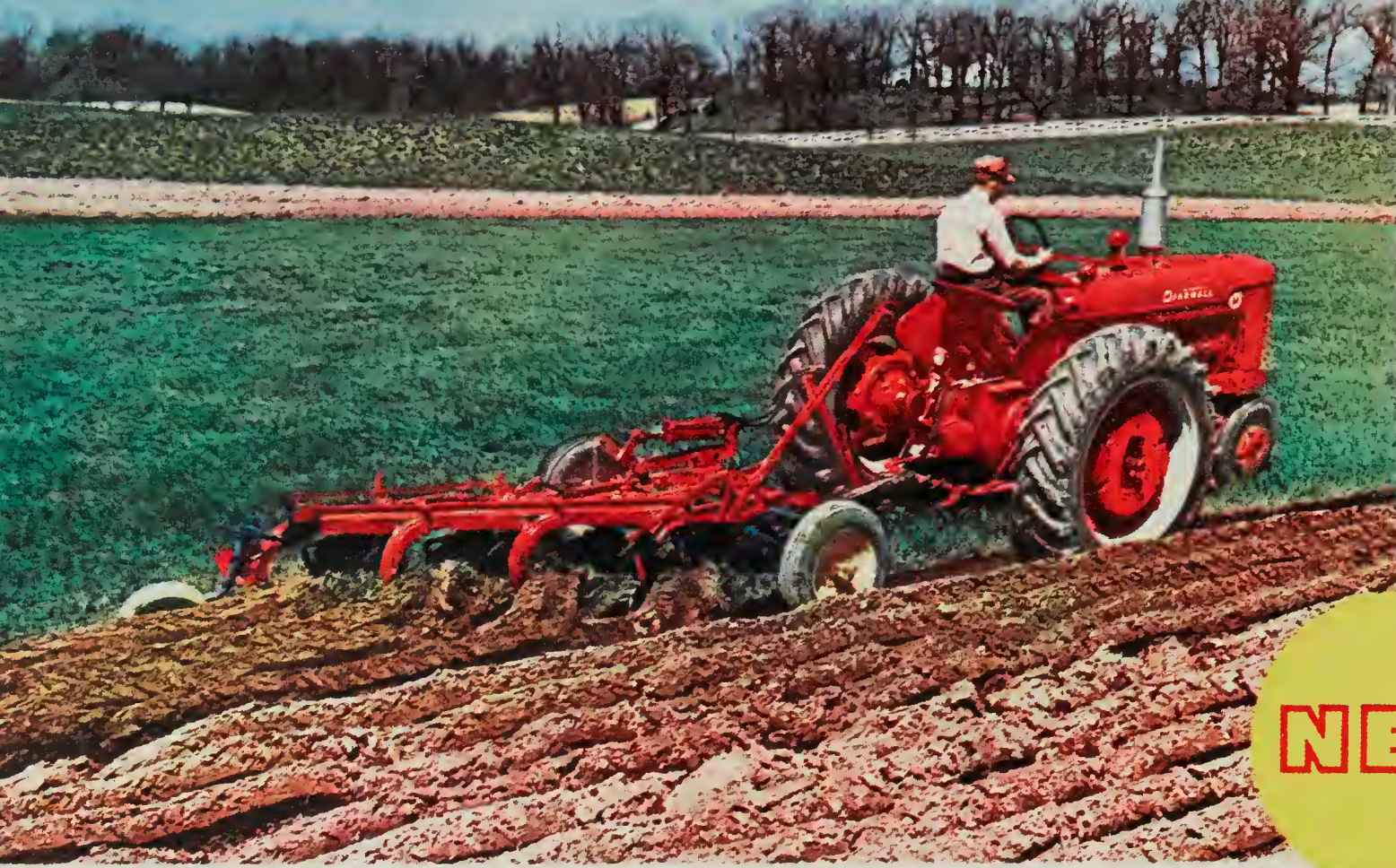


NEW McCORMICK HMC-20 COTTON STRIPPER

gives you clean, fast stripping. Handles up to 25 acres a day of storm-proof, semi-storm-proof cotton.



in addition



New Farmall Super M pulls 4-furrow No. 8 plow with new Plow Chief bottoms

You pick the field—and the job. Then prove to yourself how the Super M's 44 1/4 drawbar horsepower and faster, more useful speeds cut your field time. Try it on a plow equipped with McCormick Plow Chief bottoms—prove you can cut your plow share costs in half! Super M series tractors include engines for gasoline, distillate, diesel fuel, LP gas. High clearance models are available with engines for each type of fuel.

NEW



Super M with New LPG attachment and New McCormick 35-A wheel-controlled tandem disk harrow

Hitch this 12-foot wheel-controlled disk harrow to a Super M—and do up to 60 acres of perfect disking a day. The wheels let the disk work at full depth without burying in loose ground and let you go to and from fields in high gear!



in the past 24 months...

In addition to the full line of Fast-Hitch implements for the Farmall Super C, IH has built for you 34 new farm machines and new lines of motor trucks, refrigerators and freezers, room conditioners, and dehumidifiers.

As in the past 122 years—International Harvester continues to lead the farm equipment industry in bringing you new labor-saving machines designed to increase production and cut costs.

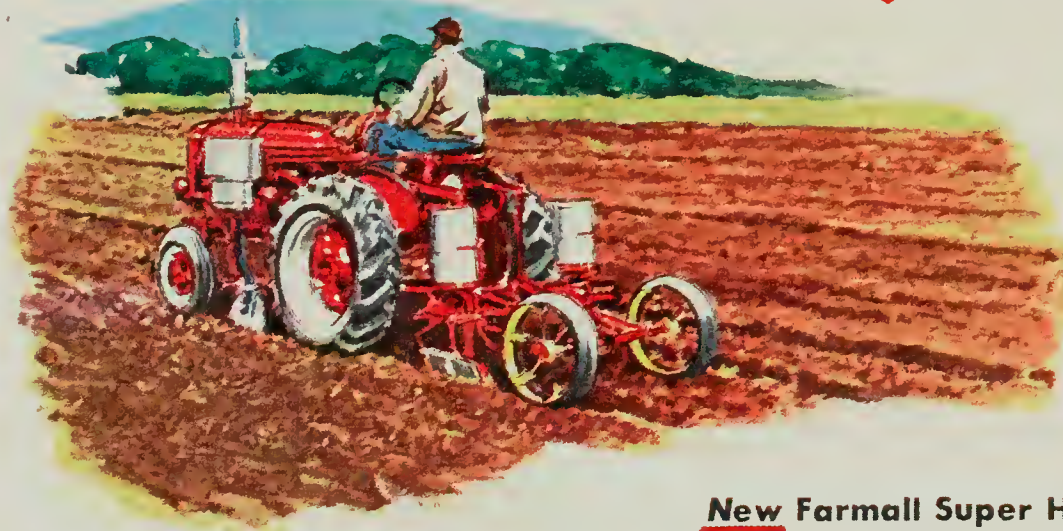
Just a few are shown here. Look them over—try them, with full assurance. They are a part of International Harvester's continuing program of product development and improvement to provide you with equipment keyed to today's farm production problems.

New 28-A lift-type disk harrow on the Farmall Cub

Choice of 4 or 5-foot sizes to do 12 to 15 acres of high quality work in a day. Harrow hydraulically lifted for easy turns and convenient transport—easily backed into corners to work *all* your land.

New A-Cub 201 Planter on Farmall Super A

Easily mounted on Farmall Cub or Super A tractor. Lifted and lowered by hydraulic Touch-Control. Plants corn, cotton and dozens of other crops in row spacings from 20 to 40 inches.



New Farmall Super H and new 4-row planter check-plant 55 acres a day

Now you can plant to the fertility level of your fields with this new McCormick 4-row trail behind planter. Do it at the depth you want, for each two-row unit is free to move up and down over the contour of the land.

NEW



New Farmall Super H cultivates up to 75 acres a day

Get in the driver's seat and let the 21 new features of the new Farmall Super H "talk" for themselves. See how the 14% more pull-power of the Super H makes it easy for you to cultivate up to 75 acres a day, pull three 14-inch plow bottoms in most any soil. Faster field speeds help you save time on many jobs. New disc brakes are self-energizing. A toe-touch is all it takes to make a pivot turn or an emergency stop.



**New McCormick Super W-4
and new 10½-foot fertilizer-
grain drill seed over 50
acres a day!**

The faster Super W-4 has bigger "muscles." Try the increased horsepower that makes it a three-plow tractor in most soils. Compare its easy steering and braking. Prove to yourself that, any way you measure it, the Super W-4 stands at the head of its class! Just throttle down, in fourth gear, to seed at speeds of 5 or 6 mph! You save time, fuel, and labor without any sacrifice of seeding accuracy. Look back at the wide 10½-foot span of this low-wheel drill that makes a few rounds add up to a lot of acres. Discover how you can do three jobs—sow grain and grass seed, and fertilize—all in one trip!

NEW



**New McCormick 22-H one-
way plows 6½ acres an hour**

You can follow on the heels of a big combine with the powerful WD-9 and this new 15-foot plow to turn your stubble ground before it's sunbaked and hard. See how thoroughly the big 22-inch disks chop and mix stubble and trash, to make a blotter-like mulch that soaks up moisture and helps keep light soil tied down. Notice how the low hitch-point and overhead beam construction give you fast, positive penetration. See how easily this wide plow pulls at five and six-inch depths. Count the anti-friction bearings and you'll know the secret of this light draft. See how hydraulic Remote-Control lets you raise, lower, and control the working depth of this big plow with a finger touch. The closer you look at it... the longer you use it, the surer you'll be that there's nothing to match the new McCormick No. 22-H plow!

NEW



... new
harvesting
machines ...

**New McCormick Super WD-6
tractor and New No. 4
tiller stubble mulches up to
60 acres a day**

Now, you can quickly blanket fallow land with a straw mulch that soaks up moisture and staves off erosion. Hook this wide tiller to the Super WD-6 and head across the stubble at close to 5 mph! Reach way down with diamond point chisels and feel the surging pull of 43¾ drawbar horsepower, even on steep slopes. Try those faster speeds—2½, 3⅝, 4¾, and 6½ mph—that seem to put wings on your work. Prove to yourself that the Super WD-6 diesel or its gasoline-burning partner, the Super W-6, give you more of the things you want in a 4-plow standard tractor than any other make!

NEW



Measure... Compare...

NEW

New bigger-capacity McCormick No. 55 Series baler handles up to 10 tons an hour. New 15 x 19-inch bale size.

Use your watch to time the No. 55 baler. Prove that you can move your hay crop from windrow to storage faster than ever before! Notice that the twine ties are tight. See how the three-turn twist made by the wire-tying model gives 125-pound bales box-like rigidity. Pile them, and these big 15 x 19-inch bales stay tied to stand rough handling. Measure field performance in the heaviest hay. Compare bales for size, tie, and ease of feeding. Prove to yourself that the No. 55 is your best baler buy!

NEW

New McCormick No. 5 side rake windrows heaviest hay at high tractor speeds

Head across a rough hay field. Notice how the big 4-bar reel and those 10-inch-long teeth sweep it clean. Measure the windrow against the best you've ever made. It's loose and fluffy for fast curing. The feed-rich leaves are safe inside. Compare the new, more rugged twin-beam construction of the No. 5. Prove to yourself that the No. 5 side rake can deliver better performance and save more hay than any other side rake made!

NEW

New McCormick No. 20-C field harvester handles up to 25 tons an hour

Now, you can chop 250 tons of grass or corn silage—fill three 14 x 20 silos in a 10-hour day! Notice that the over-running clutch prevents bothersome clogging. Measure the nine lengths of cut against your storage and feeding requirements. Compare the ease and speed of the 4-bolt change-over from hay pickup to row-crop attachment. Prove to yourself that the McCormick No. 20-C can help you harvest bigger profits from your same fields!

You unload fast at the silo

with the McCormick No. 3 forage blower. There's no waiting. With a 2-plow tractor on the belt, the blower handles as much in a day as the 20-C can cut, chop and load in the field. The 9-foot conveyor raises quickly, easily.

NEW

New McCormick No. 2-PR husks clean—handles two rows of 100-bushel corn up to nearly 4 mph!

See how fast the No. 2-PR picker moves through tall, high-yielding corn. Notice the way it picks down and tangled corn. Compare the work of the six-roll husking beds with the cleanest hand picking you can remember.

Prove-to-Yourself

New McCormick No. 64 Harvester-Thresher —biggest of the 6-footers

Any yardstick will tell you the No. 64 is the biggest of the 6-foot combines. Measure the feeder, the cylinder, and the straw rack. They're all over 63 inches wide! This extra width gives you extra capacity—prevents slugging in shoulder-high grain—keeps you from seeding your stubble—lets you operate a full gear faster and put more clean grain in the tank. Comparison will prove that the No. 64 is not only the biggest, but the best 6-foot combine for you!

NEW



New two-speed, twin-fan McCormick M-120 picks clean in the heaviest cotton you'll ever grow

Tackle the heaviest cotton you can find. See how this high drum picker reaches top bolls on tall cotton. Notice how smoothly the two-fan conveying system moves the heaviest crop from doffers to basket. Look back at the picked rows that tell you the 600 tapered, barbed spindles have picked both sides of the row with more than 95 percent efficiency! Make your own comparison of speed, clean picking, and cost. Prove to yourself that this is the way to pick high, heavy cotton!

NEW



New 28-speed McCormick No. 127-SP Harvester- Thresher harvests clean—50 to 60 acres a day

You're master of your harvest in the comfortable seat of the 127-SP. Try the bird's-eye view that makes it easy to cut a full swath. See how easily you boss on-the-go unloading. Operate the handy controls that turn your wishes into work. Adjust the platform

hydraulically to save down grain or low-growing bean pods. Instantly match travel speed to changing ground or crop conditions. Compare the 10, 12, or 14-foot cut—the big threshing and double-shake cleaning capacity. Prove to yourself that the No. 127-SP is the harvest short-cut you've always wanted!

NEW



5-STAR SERVICE
MAINTAINS BUILT-IN PERFORMANCE

★ IH factories
● IH parts depots
● Each dot represents 10 IH dealers

World's most efficient service and service parts network

protects your machine and crop investment . . .

IH parts and service facilities are unmatched. You know the skill of your IH dealer's servicemen. You've seen the modern tools that help them do precision work. But that's only part of the story. Your IH dealer's men are constantly schooled in new machines and new methods by IH parts and service specialists. Scientific inventory control saves you trouble by enabling your IH dealer to stock parts you need. The twelve strategically located IH parts depots supply seldom-called-for parts on short notice!

Your IH dealer invites you to measure...compare...prove to yourself

You owe it to yourself to see and try the Farmall Super C with McCormick Fast-Hitch implements. See how you can just back in—hitch—and go. See how you can hydraulically dictate any implement action with Farmall Touch-Control.

See how Fast-Hitch lets the full line of Fast-Hitch implements work the way they work best. Try the Super C or any other new McCormick machines on your own farm! Call your IH dealer and set the date.

Find out exactly what Farmall FAST-HITCH and other new developments can mean to you!

Send coupon TODAY!

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept. 8-PI, Chicago 80, Ill.

- ☐ I would like to read more about Farmall Fast-Hitch. Please send me your free catalog.
☐ Send catalogs on other equipment as follows:

Tractors (model) _____

Equipment _____

Name _____

Address _____

My IH Dealer is _____

I farm _____ acres; principal crops are _____

58 NEW FARM MACHINES IN THE LAST 24 MONTHS

Complete information is yours for the asking on 23 new Fast-Hitch implements and the Fast-Hitch Farmall Super C . . . PLUS . . .

34 new farm machine developments as listed below:

Plow Chief Bottom
No. 22-H Plow
Diskall
No. 28-A Cub Lift-Type Disk Harrow
No. 41-A Offset Disk Harrow
No. 35-A Wheel-Controlled Disk Harrow
No. 30 Offset Disk Harrow
No. 29-B Offset Disk Harrow
Improved No. 8 10-foot Field Cultivator
No. 4 Stubble Mulch Tiller
DS Press Drill, M and MF Drills
Combination Hoppers for 13 Planters
A-Cub 201 Planter
No. 5 Law Wheel Side Rake
No. 55 Baler (wire and twine-tie)
No. 20-C Field Harvester
No. 120 10-Foot Windrow-Harvester

No. 64 Harvester-Thresher
No. 127-SP Harvester-Thresher
HMC-20 Cotton Stripper
C-14 Cotton Picker
M-120 Cotton Picker
No. 1-PR Corn Picker
No. 2-PR Corn Picker
No. 14-M Corn Picker
No. 400 Spreader
No. 52 Tractor-Trailer
C-72 Leveling and Grading Blade
Power-Washing Cream Separator
Super H and HV Tractors
Super M, MD, MV and MDV Tractors
Super M with LP Gas Attachment
Super W-4 Tractor
Super W-6 and Super WD-6 Tractors



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Crawler Tractors and Power Units . . . Refrigerators and Freezers—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois.



From the Editor's MAILBAG

WEATHER PROPHET

WE HAVE had your paper in our family for over sixty years and we always enjoy reading Eastman's Chestnuts.

I read your article "What Happened to The Weather Prophets" and it reminded me of the following story:

Once upon a time, many years ago, a King with his army and their spears, shields, horses, and chariots went forth to battle against the enemy. They started out early in the morning and about 10 o'clock they stopped at a farm house for water. While they were drinking, the farmer came out and asked the King where they were going. The King replied that they were going to meet the enemy and to battle against them. Then the farmer said, "Oh! King, please do not go because it is going to rain and you will surely be defeated." But the King said, "Oh! No! I consulted with all my weather prophets and they said that we would have clear weather for several days." So the King and his army continued on.

Sure enough, late that afternoon it began to rain and it rained all night and all the next day and the day after that. The following day the farmer saw the King and his army coming home, and they surely were a badly beaten and sorry-looking army. They were wet, their clothes were ragged, and they carried many dead and wounded with them. This time the King did not stop, but went directly home.

The next morning the King had all his weather prophets beheaded, then sent two servants out to bring the farmer to him. The King then asked the farmer how he knew it was going to rain that day when the army stopped for water.

"Well," the farmer replied, "I have a little beast of burden that always lays his ears back when it is going to rain and he always pricks them forward when it is going to be clear. That day you stopped for water he kept his ears back all morning so I was sure it would rain."

Then the King asked him to get his little beast of burden and be his weather prophet. So that is the reason why, from that day forward, even until the present time, we have always had jackasses for weather forecasters! — F. H. Carlson, Pittsfield, N. H.

BACKBONE

I ALWAYS enjoy the A.A. I like the tone of your editorial page. I know all of your poultry contributors.

This is just to say "thanks" for publishing the page 1 story in your last issue about conservation. It would be fine if we could have more men with enough backbone to kick over the traces and stand on their own feet.

Congratulations to you and to Rodney Fellows.—Eben Wood, West Bridgewater, Mass.

DON'T CRY!

IN REGARD to your article on advertising, I thoroughly agree, but make it hit with adults. Convince the housewife that milk can probably make her look younger longer, make her husband live longer, and help them both to a happier, healthier old age, and the surplus should take care of itself.

After all, nearly everyone who is interested already knows that children need milk. Getting them to drink it is

often something else. Maybe preflavoring could help this.

If farmers saw such advertising in national magazines, instead of the usual crying over oleo in farm magazines, I think they would be much more willing to contribute to it.—Mrs. Edward T. Donlon, Fly Creek, N. Y.

FATTENING?

SINCE there is a current fear of foods containing fat, perhaps skim milk could be flavored lemon, pineapple or vanilla, to be sold in vending machines. A little advertising of the value of the protein and mineral content of skim milk might boost the sale of this beverage and all other dairy products, as well.—Arthur Phillips, West Monroe, New York.

ALL SHOULD PAY

LET'S face the facts in the milk situation. We have a milk marketing code in New York State to protect all producers of fluid milk.

I believe any one who sells milk for fluid consumption should be required to pay to help advertise it. There is no

surplus. Let's stop kidding ourselves and get out and advertise. There are too many "penny pinchers" who like to ride free even if it means cutting their own throats.

We have a product, fluid milk, that is unequalled. Let's face the situation in a businesslike way and do something about it. Let's present the facts of the case where everyone can see them, not just a few who are to run the situation.—Charles E. Hemminger, Lyons, New York.

DANGEROUS BULLS

THE OTHER day while trying to put a neighbor's young stock from our meadow into our pasture, we were surprised by a mean-tempered bull that belonged to a third neighbor. The bull was one and a half years old and had all the meanness and energy of a two or three year old. The owner knew the bull was there as it chased him into our big apple tree earlier that day.

Knowing nothing about this bull being with the stock, my Dad sent my two boys (one 11 years old and one 4 years old) up into the pasture to put back the bars across the gate. The bull took after the two boys and with the greatest effort the 11-year-old got the 4-year-old to safety.

I think it is the duty of any farmer when he misses any such animal and knows where he is, to call the owner of the land on which the animal is trespassing and warn him so that all chances of any possible tragedy can be averted.—George Bourne, Verona, N. Y.

The Question Box

Must a New York farmer license a tractor in order to operate it on the road?

The New York law says that a motor vehicle on the road must be licensed except tractors that are used exclusively for agricultural purposes. In general, that means that you do not need to license a tractor or a trailer drawn by a tractor when you are using it to produce a crop. However, you must license both tractor and trailer if you haul milk to a factory or deliver any farm product to wholesalers or consumers or haul farm supplies from town.

What conditions are most favorable for late blight on potatoes?

Cool nights and high humidity. To get started, late blight needs at least 10 hours of temperature below 70° and humidity above 91 per cent. It has been noticed that blight is likely to start after a warm, wet period when temperature drops to above 60°. Once it has been established it develops rapidly when you have a few days of cool, damp weather and then a few days of warm, damp weather.

Do you know of any chemical that can be used to prevent wet hay from becoming moldy?

So far as we know the only chemical that offers any promise is too costly to be effective, running into as much as \$5.00 a ton. Materials which are supposed to release carbon dioxide have proven ineffective in tests because it is impossible to keep all the oxygen out of the hay.

Do phlox revert in color?

Phlox with blossoms of a different color grew from seed. To prevent, cut off the tops before they seed.

What is the difference in the cost of current for incandescent and fluorescent electric lights?

While the first cost of fluorescent lights is higher, it is stated that they

give three times as much light for the same amount of current, and that they last longer.

Some dogs have been annoying our cows. I have always understood that under such conditions that we could shoot a dog. We have a neighbor who tells us that if we do we will get into trouble.

In New York State where you live, the law specifically states that the owner or caretaker of domestic animals who sees a dog actually attacking, chasing or worrying animals can kill the dog while he is chasing or attacking them. The law specifically states that the one who kills the dog shall not be liable to the owner of the dog in any way.

How much gain can a good beef steer make per day on pasture and how much beef can you expect to grow from an acre of pasture?

In Ohio some gains of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound a day were recorded in the fall for a 40-day period on blue grass pasture. In the spring, over a 44-day period, the steers gained slightly over $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each per day. We have heard of one case where 300 pounds of beef per acre were grown on an excellent meadow used as a rotated pasture.

How can I control squash borers?

Dust with a 1 per cent rotenone dust the last of June and then once a week for 3 or 4 weeks. At first, cover the entire plot; later, cover an area 2 feet across in the center.

Butternut, a new (and good) variety is less susceptible to borers—in fact, almost immune.

Does granulated superphosphate in the stables do as good a job as the old-fashioned pulverized kind?

The granulated superphosphate does a better job of keeping the animals from slipping. It also improves the appearance of the barn. It probably does not hold as much liquid as the pulverized.



HAPPY FEEDING!

William Edwards, owner of this Rockdale, N.Y. farm, is more than happy about his Craine Tile Stave silo. "It's the best investment I ever made," he says, "It's always 'on the job' with no tinkering or maintenance to worry about."

The Craine Tile Stave, like all the silos in the farm-proven Craine line, is a sound investment in profitable feeding. You're money ahead, when you buy the best. Prices are lower than you'd expect. Terms up to 3 years. Craine owners are happy owners!

CRAINE'S THE NAME



Write us now
for full details,
without obligation.

CRAINE, INC., 813 Pine St.
Norwich, N.Y.



TILE STAVE



TILE BLOCK



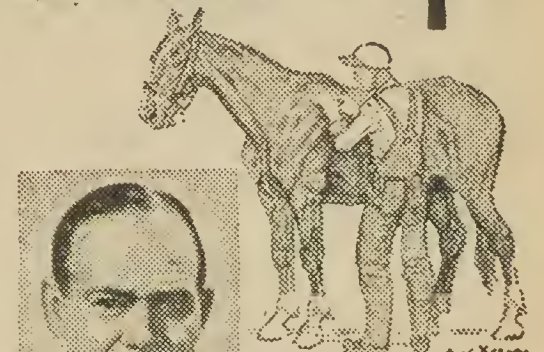
WOOD STAVE



TRIPLE WALL

CRAINE SILOS

"Horse laid up?"



says Norwood Andrews, of Moorestown, N. J.

"Whenever my horses show signs of lameness, I use Absorbine for relief. I'm sure it has saved me many working hours in the past ten years."

There's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to strains, puffs, bruises. Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall and similar congestive troubles.

A stand-by for over 50 years, Absorbine is used by many veterinarians. Will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

REVOLVING Chimney Caps & Ventilators. Galv. Steel or Alum. All sizes & styles. Keeps rain & snow out. Saves Fuel, Eliminates back draft & creosote. Automatic Rite-Heat Regulators. Elec. Poultry Debillers stops feather picking & cannibalism. Steel Hog Feeders. Elec. Pig Brooders. Cat. FREE. G. D. SHRAWDER, Mfr., Richfield 10, Pa.

NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Ebenezer and Hetty Webster's first child, Ollie, was very frail and did not live very long. Neither did their first-born son, Ebenezer. The grief crushed Hetty and she lost interest in life and told Eb that she shouldn't have any more children. But little Susannah, who was born on October 25, 1766, was a strong, healthy child.

Since the Websters came to Stevens-town the settlement had grown sufficiently that it seemed to Eb and Jerry and their neighbors that they had a large enough population now to start a church. Heretofore they had been attending church in Contoocook, but controversies had arisen among the church people there and Eb called a meeting of the Stevens-town folks to suggest that they start a church of their own.

CHAPTER XVIII

BUT before the meeting something happened at Boscawen which plunged the people of both towns into intense excitement. The quarrel over church affairs and Minister Merrill, which had lined up long-time neighbors and friends in two opposing camps, finally culminated in the burning of the church. Each side blamed the other for the disaster. Some of those who were violently opposed to the minister even hinted that he had had a hand in it.

When Eb got the news he went over to see Jerry Eastman.

"Riled as they were at each other over there," he told Jerry, "I don't believe any of 'em had anythin' to do with burnin' their church."

"Well, the church burned," Jerry retorted. "They were het up enough to do anythin'. If one or another of those fightin' sons of guns didn't do it, who did?"

Eb said mysteriously:

"I think I know."

"What d'you mean?"

"I think the fine hand of our old friend, Ben Whittaker, is showing up again. It sounds just like somethin' that he would love to do."

"Aw, now," Jerry protested. "That's pretty far fetched. What reason would he have?"

"Is it now? I've thought a lot about it since the news came. When it comes right down to it, no matter how mad they were on either side, I can't for the life of me think of any of them—of the older men at least—who would do such a dastardly thing as to burn down a church."

"I can," said Jerry. "When men get mad enough they'll do anythin'! An' they'll fight about religion quicker'n about anythin' else."

"Well, I just can't think they were mad enough," persisted Eb, "except possibly three or four of the young hot-heads, an' even they wouldn't unless they had a leader."

"An' you think that's where Ben Whittaker comes in?"

"Yes, I do."

"I can see why he would have it in for us," agreed Jerry, "But I still can't understand why he would burn the church at Boscawen to get even with us."

"That brings us up to something else. I may as well tell you the whole story," said Eb. "Jake Morrill was up to my place this mornin'—came a-purpose. He said he thought he'd better talk to me an' let me tell you. It seems the story is goin' the rounds in Boscawen like

wildfire that you, Jerry, hated Minister Merrill, you had been keepin' in the background to work up the young hot-heads in the opposition to get Merrill out of the church. When you didn't succeed, so the story goes, your boys got a little out of hand an' burned the church so Merrill wouldn't have any place to preach."

"Aw, nonsense! Who'd believe a story like that?"

"You'd be surprised what people will believe when they get worked up. You just said they'd do anythin'. An' somebody has been circulatin' that story. Apparently you've told more'n me how you feel about ministers an' churches, an' it's got around."

Jerry looked sheepish.

Yeah, prob'ly did. I talk too darn much. But that don't connect me with burnin' any churches."

"But it does," said Eb, "when someone deliberately circulates the story. It seems that I'm one of your hot-heads, too. All of which makes me mighty suspicious. I don't know of anyone who would have any reason to start a story like that except Ben Whittaker, an' while Jake Morrill was talkin', it came to me. So I asked him right out if he'd seen Ben Whittaker since the party down in his barn. Jake answered that Ben had been around several times, that he seems to have some friends up this way."

Jerry stood for a moment looking at Eb, then grabbing off his hat he threw it on the ground and jumped on it in a rage.

"Of all the damn lies I ever heard this is the limit," he blazed.

"I'm tellin' you," said Eb, "that it doesn't take much to start a story when people are excited, an' they sure have been excited for months over that church business. Now, since the burnin' of the church, they're at boilin' point."

"What shall we do?" queried Jerry, picking up his maltreated hat and gazing at it ruefully as he tried vainly to straighten it out. "What can we do?"

"First, get it into your dumb head that there's no doubt that Whittaker did start such a story about us, an' a lot of people are believin' it. People are always on the lookout for scapegoats, you know that."

"The next thing to work from is that Whittaker himself burned that church more in a spirit of the devil—a blood brother of whom he is—than for any other reason. Realizing that it might get him into trouble, he's tryin' to shift the blame to us."

"If that's right—an' I'm sure it is—then you an' I have got to run this thing down, prove the case against Whittaker, an' clear our own good names."

"Aw, but Eb, we've got farms to run, families to care for. I don't know about you, but I just ain't got no time for this sorta thing."

Eb shook a finger at him.

"I know about farm work just as much as you do, Jerry. But I'm tellin' you this matter has got to be straightened out if we're goin' to continue to live here."

"But how? I wouldn't even know where to start."

"It may not be so hard. No one who really knows us will believe the story. We've got lots of friends. We've got to

see some of those friends an' some way or other get them to workin' for us."

"You won't like this," he continued, "but the first man to start with is Reverend Merrill."

Jerry shook his head.

"Now, you listen! Merrill isn't such a bad fellow. He just got some people down on him because he thinks there's another way to reach the Promised Land besides the road they want to take. You said yourself a while ago that there's more'n one way. I think Merrill will help us, because he knows that he's in the same boat with us. A lot of folks think he burned the church."

Several days were spent by Eb and Jerry talking with men they could trust in both towns. They learned that Ben Whittaker made frequent appearances in Boscawen, visiting regularly a man and woman with unsavory reputations who were practically outcasts in the town, because each had deserted his original spouse to live together. It had been observed, also, that at the time Whittaker visited this home, three or four other men, some of them strangers in town, were seen about the premises.

"That's it," said Eb Webster, when he and Jerry were talking with Jake Morrill one day. "There's the dirty outfit that burned the church, an', like a gang of rattlesnakes, they'll continue to make trouble in this town until they're cleaned out."

Jake jumped to his feet suddenly, his eyes blazing.

"You're right," he shouted. "I helped clean up a couple of outlaws once before. If necessary I can do it again."

As if a little ashamed of his outburst, he sat down heavily, but his face was still red, and the others knew that he was boiling mad.

"I've been tellin' my friends for some time," Jake said, speaking more calmly now, "that that man an' woman are a menace to this neighborhood. I guess we're gettin' a little too easy in our ways. We had to wait for somethin' like this to happen to get folks roused up."

His voice rose again.

"Ought to ride the whole gang out of this town on rails, with a good dose of tar an' feathers to boot."

"You never can cure one evil with another," said Eb. "If Whittaker burned the church, that's a crime, an' there are laws to take care of cases like that."

"Not too much law that we don't make ourselves in new country like this," declared Morrill.

"New country or old," retorted Eb, "there's always God's law. An' He gives us no right to take punishment into our own hands, except in a normal and legal way."

Morrill looked at him coldly, and Eb was reminded of how this usually affable and pleasant man could be an implacable and dangerous hater when aroused. He was aroused now. He said:

"Eb, when I heard about the burnin' of that church, I went right over there. It was still smokin'. Friends of ours gathered around to tell me, with tears in their eyes, how they'd got there in the night to have to watch helplessly while the ragin' flames tore down the house of God, the place where all of us have gathered with peace in our hearts to get courage to live up to our responsibilities."

"Well, all right," broke in Jerry, a little impatiently, "we know how you an' the other folks feel about the church. But it's worse for Eb an' me because of the stories they're tellin' around about us." He looked at Eb defiantly.

"We know well enough who was back of this business; we know who's tellin' these lies. Jake is right about the law bein' too slow. I agree with him that when we locate a gang of rattlesnakes the thing to do is to clean 'em out—an' waste no time doin' it."

"Moreover, how're you goin' to prove

AT FRANKLIN, New Hampshire, is a little country burial ground called the Webster Place Cemetery. Here sleep Ebenezer and Abigail Webster, leading characters in my story "Not With Dreams," and the parents of the great statesman, Daniel Webster. Here also are buried many of the pioneer settlers of Salisbury and Franklin.

Like many other country cemeteries, this one has been neglected, but now the Webster Place Cemetery Association is trying to raise a few dollars to restore and maintain this historic burial ground. The Association needs a little financial help. If you would like to contribute toward honoring some of the men who built America, send a dollar or two while you think of it to Esther Greeley Stevens, secretary-treasurer, Salisbury Road, Franklin, New Hampshire.—E. R. E.

anythin' that'll convict Whittaker in the court? An' if you get him, how about that couple, the nest where the snakes have been gatherin'?"

Morrill nodded in emphatic agreement:

"We've got to drive them villains out—an' the law's too slow," he repeated.

"All right!" Eb suddenly seemed to agree. "Here's a way how maybe we can do it."

A few nights later some twenty or twenty-five trusted men, led by John Webster, Eb, Jerry and Jake Morrill, surrounded the squalid little cabin on the outskirts of the town. They had waited for a night when they could be sure that Whittaker and some of his friends were visiting there. The tiny gleam of a candle shining through one of the little windows of the cabin was the only light in a pitch-black night.

When Eb had suggested his plan he had made it plain that there must be no violence, and his growing leadership among the kind of men who were around him now assured him that he was master of the present situation, and that his directions would be followed. Even Jake Morrill had come to agree that Eb's idea was the only good way the problem could be solved.

A word from Eb was passed from one man to the other. Slowly and silently they drew the circle tighter until Eb finally knocked peremptorily on the door. Getting no answer, he shouted: "Open up!"

The door opened slowly, and before the man back of it could protest, Eb and his friends filled the little cabin to overflowing. Seated at a table at one end of the cabin was Ben Whittaker and three or four other men, including one of the younger Stevenstown settlers. All jumped to their feet, and Whittaker shouted angrily:

"What's all this about?"

Eb walked slowly toward him, his tall, well-knit, six-foot frame dominating the room, while his dark eyes reflected the gleam of the candle. Whittaker looked at him and at the men back of him, and slowly sank back into his chair. His friends looked around, evidently with the thought of getting away through the back door of the cabin. But they gave up the idea when they saw that the back door also was guarded by some of the group.

Again Whittaker demanded to know why they were there, "breaking in on peaceful citizens this time of night?"

"Peaceful!" Jake Morrill hissed the word. "Before we get through with you we'll show you how peaceful you be."

Eb laid a restraining hand on Jake's elbow.

"Let me handle this," he ordered. Then to Whittaker he said:

"We aim to be fair. If you got what is due, you'd get what has been proposed several times, that is a nice cost

of tar an' feathers for you an' your friends, and — "Eb gritted the words through clenched teeth, very apparently holding back his own wrath with difficulty—" a nice ride out of this place on a rail."

Whittaker began to sputter, although visibly shaken, as were his companions. "Don't — don't know what you're talkin' about," he stammered.

"Aye, you do, all right. We know who burned the church. We know who's been lyin' to shift the blame. In the army an' out, Ben Whittaker, I've known a good many men, some of them well, but I've never known such a thorough-goin' snake as you are."

In attempted bravado Whittaker started to get up. Jake Morrill, who by this time had moved away from Eb's side and was standing near him, laid a powerful hand on his shoulder.

"Sit down!" he ordered, "an' listen to yer betters."

But Whittaker wasn't cowed yet. "I know who burned the church, too," he cried. "You did. You an' that Jerry Eastman." He pointed Jerry out in the crowd, then appealed to the others.

"Listen, you men! Who is it that has been goin' around criticizin' the minister an' the church in Boscawen? Not me. Nor none of my friends here."

Again he pointed to Jerry Eastman. "He's the one that don't like religion or any of its works. He's the one that's

been tryin' to stir up trouble. He don't like the church an' so he burned it."

The men shifted their feet uneasily. The story was around the neighborhood, they knew. The men there had never believed it, but some of their friends had, and now Whittaker had managed to instil a tiny doubt in their minds. After all, Jerry had talked — some of them had heard him criticize the minister.

But Eb Webster, later famous as a judge for bringing out evidence, had an answer for Whittaker's accusation.

"You lie through your teeth an' you know it! Your friends know it. To be sure Jerry has talked. This is a free country. We have a right to talk. Those who talk straight from the shoulder are the least to be feared. We know where they stand. It's underhanded snakes like you, Whittaker, who are to be feared."

Then Eb turned to Jake Morrill. "Maybe you're right, Jake. I'm beginnin' to wonder. What I had in mind is too good for these fellows." He winked at Jake. "Maybe we should go a step farther. Maybe hangin' is too good for them."

With deadly emphasis, he added: "I guess we could find some rope. An' there are suitable trees nearby."

A beardless youngster, a boy still in his teens, who was a member of Whittaker's party, jumped to his feet, his face white in the candlelight, and screamed:

"Don't do it, Mister! Don't do it! We weren't to blame. This man — " he pointed to Whittaker—"he told us to."

With a curse Whittaker jumped for the boy, yelling:

"Shut up, you fool!" But before he could do anything several of the men interfered and threw him back into his chair, while Webster stood over him.

"Now, Whittaker, maybe even you can see that you've come to the end of your road, so far as your hellishness around here is concerned, anyway. Some of these men want to hang you. I agree that that's too good for you. Others would like to give you the ride on the rail I told you about. That's far too good for you. Some of the rest of

us think you an' your friends ought to be in jail for a long, long time.

"But we have agreed that it would take money and time, neither of which we have to spare, to put you through a trial. So this is what we've agreed upon. Starting tonight, you, these men with you, an' the man an' woman of this house are goin' to leave New Hampshire, never to return. We have a guard who have volunteered to travel with you to see that our sentence is carried out. That sentence is exile from the country an' the friends—if you have any—that you've always known. You're goin' to Canada, an' so help me, God, if I ever hear of you back in this colony again I'll be the first to join with my friends here in carryin' out a sentence that you richly deserve and that they'd like to impose on you at this moment."

As the tall, swarthy figure bent nearer and nearer to shake an accusing finger at the now thoroughly cowed villain, neither Whittaker nor any other man in that room had the least doubt of exactly how deeply Eb Webster meant what he had just said.

(To Be Continued)

— A.A. —

BAKE BY BOILING

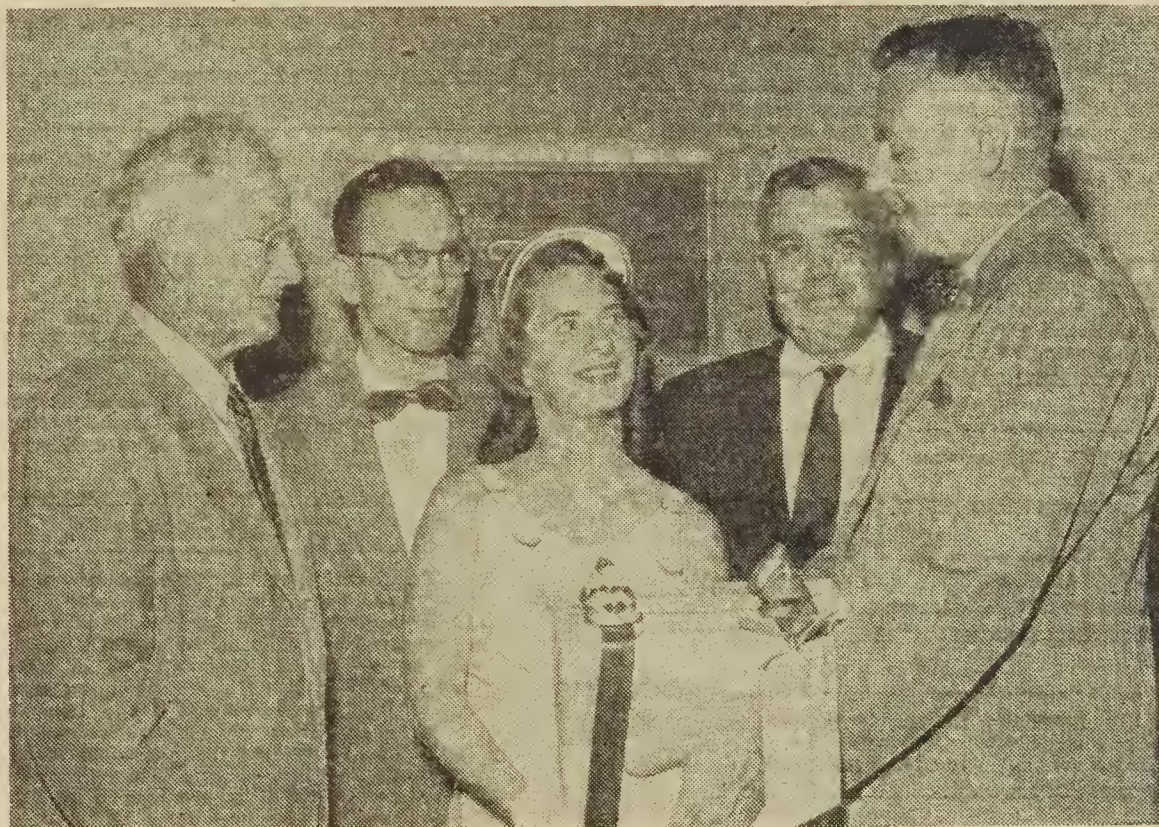
ONE of the newest ways to cook potatoes is to bake them by boiling. This sounds strange, doesn't it?

The secret of the process is to boil them in a strong salt solution and during the process the salt solution tends to bring moisture out of the tuber so that the finished product is as dry and mealy as a baked potato would be and it takes only half the time.

While no definite formula can be given at this moment the idea is to use enough salt to make a real strong solution. Practically all the water will dissolve. It is said that 45 minutes is ample time to bake a medium sized potato by this method. Try out a few and let us know how you like it. It may take a few batches to get the right proportions and timing, but anything that will make potatoes taste better is worth trying.

—From Potato News Published by Empire State Potato Club

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DR. RALPH COOPER HUTCHISON (right), president of Lafayette College, Easton, is presented the 19 millionth case of tomatoes canned in Pennsylvania since the state's canning industry was born in 1847. In that year Harrison W. Crosby, assistant steward at the college, canned tomatoes "in tin" for the first time in America. He also was the Commonwealth's first canner.

Presenting the historic case of tomatoes to President Hutchison (left to right) are James T. Smith, owner of the James T. Smith Company of Fawn Grove and the state's oldest living canner; C. W. York, executive secretary of

the Pennsylvania Canners' Association; Celeste K. McDermott, queen of Pennsylvania Canning Industries Week; and D. J. DeLand, Eastern Pennsylvania representative of American Can Co.

The ceremony, part of Pennsylvania Canning Industries Week observances, took place at the site of a bronze plaque dedicated to the memory of Crosby in Galey Hall. In accepting the case of 24 souvenir labeled cans of Pennsylvania tomatoes, President Hutchison noted that canning has grown into a \$400,000,000-a-year business in the state.



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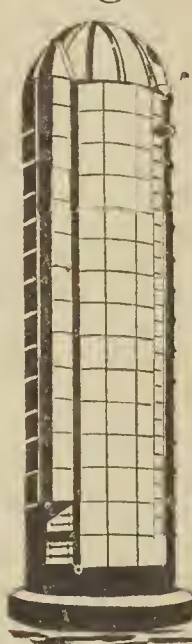
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BABY GEESE—Hardy, easily raised White China, Emden. Excellent weeders. Reasonable. Postpaid. Latest goose booklet 10¢. Circular free. Northside Farm, RFD, West Rutland, Vermont.

GUINEAS

GUINEAS White African: Eggs or Keets. Sturdevant's, Ulster, Penna.

DUCKS

DUCKS for Profit, and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings \$8.50. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

RABBITS

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits. Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

HAY

STRAW and top quality hay delivered subject to your inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain R. D. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

BULBS

IMPORTED Holland bulbs—10 top size tulip bulbs in five varieties \$1.00 postpaid. Our own rainbow mixture—20 large bulbs \$1.50. Gent's Gardens, Sodas, N. Y.

IRIS and Daffodil bulbs. Surplus. Iris \$2.00 dozen. Daffodil 100 for \$3.00. Albert Brownly, Woodville, Mass.

PLANTS

POTTED Strawberry Plants set in Aug., Sept., Oct. will bear next Spring. All leading varieties including Everbearing. Also transplanted strawberry runners, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, asparagus, grapes, strawberry rhubarb. Free catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farms, Millbury, Mass.

GINSENG

GINSENG Wanted: Wild roots only. Price lists free. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice clover New York's finest. 5 lb. \$1.45; case of 6—5 lb. pails \$7.48 postpaid 3rd zones. 60 lb. can \$9.00 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey

THE NATIONAL Farm Labor Bulletin is published bi-monthly listing hundreds of descriptions, past reference, and qualifications of single, family men, and house servants, seeking all phases of farm employment. Trial subscription to the bulletin is 6 months \$10.00. We place free at any time, qualified white single, family men, and housekeepers, in all phases of farm employment only. Application blank available. Department AA, P.O. Drawer 2-M, Richmond 4, Virginia.

WANTED TO BUY

WANT to buy a crop of low bush blueberries. Box 514-YW, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED To Buy—United States coins. Dr. Stewart Gay, 22 Summit Ave., Monticello, N. Y.

WANTED—Used four roll corn husker and shredder. Wm. Irving, East Aurora, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

AMAZING Clothing Bargains **Free Catalog** Save 50% —Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.09 shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99¢, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.99 mackinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets, etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

PINKING SHEARS. Only \$1.95 postpaid. Chromium plated, precision made. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock. Guaranteed \$7.95 value or money refunded. Order by mail. Lincoln Surplus Sales, 539 Main St., Evanston 4, Illinois.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Free 28-page catalog. Merrilee, Dept. 168, 22 West 21st St., New York 10, N. Y.

PRINTED Cotton Quilting Remnants (quilted) 8 inches to 15 inches wide, 40 inches long. \$.20 pound. Also cotton strips suitable for rug making. \$.15 pound. Samples upon request. Minimum order 25 pounds, postage extra. Salzberg, 366 Washington Street, Newburgh, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ON Snapshot Days—Remember Ray's. With this ad—any 8-12 or 16 exposure roll developed, including Raytone King Size print from each negative, for only 35¢. America's Quality Finishers since 1920. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. NE, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Farm Catalog—Free! Farms, homes, businesses, etc. Over 3200 bargains described, 31 states. World's largest, 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

RETIRED? Buy comfortable village home like rent, no down payment. List free. Perry, Brier Hill 38, Pa.

HUNTING Lodge. Fireplace, tall pines, view. New Hampshire. Dr. Ralph Delano, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

125 ACRE alfalfa farm, 100 acres tillable. Oneida County. Drive through barn. 10 room house, spring water, electricity. School bus service. One mile from Oriskany Falls, N. Y. Good road, sell at once. Edward Jordan, Sr., Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

NEW OR USED balers, combines, rakes, mowers, pickers, etc. New hay balers—Any or every make—Save \$600.00 more or less. Immediate delivery to any state. Phone Phil Gardiner, person to person at Mullica Hill, N. J. 5-6291, or 5-4831 or 5-4444. Visit us or write Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, N. J. Inspect our merchandise in our indoor warehouses or I will tell you about it on the telephone. Also several used hay balers. We have the popular makes and the unpopular makes for quick delivery. Combines—ditto. Corn Pickers—ditto. Side Delivery Rakes—ditto. We have much new and used machinery we want to dispose of. Visit us or phone me and make an offer. 10 acres assorted used machinery. Cash or terms arranged.

SAVE \$ \$ \$ \$ on Balers and Combines. New Holland wire type, never used, floor sample. Retail about \$3,200.00. Special price to you \$2,195.00. Also new model 77 & 66 at savings. John Deere with motor—Floor sample—Reduced from \$2,895.00 to \$2,295.00. All below are used: Massey Harris, 7 ft. self-propelled combine. Cost over \$3,000.00 in 1951. Appears as good as new for \$1,595.00. John Deere combine 12-A with motor 6 ft. cut, like new. \$1,295.00. John Deere baler with motor. Cost \$2,900.00 in 1951. Terrific buy at \$1,195.00. McCormick baler 50 automatic wire \$1,295.00. Saves close to \$2,000.00. McCormick 45T baler, looks like new. \$1,295.00. New Holland with motor \$695.00. Oliver Ann Arbor with motor \$295.00. Allis Chalmers Roto Baler, looks like new. \$795.00. McCormick 5 ft. combine with motor. \$495.00. Any other make or model of new or used baler or combine or tractor or farm machinery. Visit—Write or phone: Phil Gardiner, 98 N. Main St., Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone person to person at Mullica Hill 5-6291, 5-4831 or 5-4444. Free delivery to most states.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

August 15 Issue.....Closes July 31
Sept. 5 Issue.....Closes Aug. 21
Sept. 19 Issue.....Closes Sept. 4
October 3 Issue.....Closes Sept. 18

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government, and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

FREE New and used tractor parts catalog. Big 1953 Edition. Tremendous savings for all models. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Parts Co., Dept. 10, Des Moines 3, Iowa.

GRAIN BINS and Corn Crib—Buy the famous C&L Buckeye Steel Storage Bins that give your crops complete protection year after year. There's no better storage protection at any price. Before you buy—compare Buckeye. To complete your storage facilities, inquire about our C&L Silver Shield Steel Silos. Universal Steel Silo Co., Box 361A, Red Creek, N. Y.

SILOS AND PARTS — Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

ACETYLENE Welding Outfits new \$49.00; used \$29.00; Arcwelders \$49.50. Eagle Welding, Dept. 71, 5085 Broadway, Chicago 40, Illinois.

WILL SWAP Iron Age one row transplanter, one year old, used once, for used manure spreader of equal value or will sell for \$350.00. Fred Mohr, Prompton, Pa. Honesdale 996J3.

CLEAR land—pull brush, trees, stones to capacity of Ford or Ferguson tractor. One man operation from tractor seat. Fast, safe, simple. No extra controls. \$49.50, delivered C.O.D. Details free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tuttle Tools, Buskirk, N. Y.

FOR SALE: One fruit press suitable for grapes and other fruit, in good condition. G. W. Callaway, Argyle, New York.

KNIVES: Silo Filler—Field Harvester—Baler. Save up to 1/2 and more. Forged tool steel edge. Direct from factory as made for leading manufacturers. Papec N or 81 and Blizzard 5010, \$3.00 each. Papec L or 127 and Blizzard 6010, \$3.66 each. Papec K or 158, \$4.33 each. Case, John Deere, Skyline, New Holland, Dellinger, Bradley, \$4.00 each. McCormick-Deering silo and hay chopper, \$4.00 each. Baler slicing knives, \$5.00 each. Thousands used on money back guarantee. Immediate delivery. United States postage paid (COD \$1.00). Agricultural Knives, 51 Lock St., Baldwinville, New York.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime—Seed—Sizes 3 to 14 foot. Factory to you price saves \$100.00. Free booklet—Mooreven—3-A—Swedesboro, New Jersey.

TRUCKS at Wholesale Prices. Farmers-Business Men—Read this adv.—Tell friends. 1947 Ford cab over engine \$495.00. Dodge tractors at \$195.00 to \$495.00. Chevrolet 10 wheelers—1947—\$495.00 and \$795.00. Pick-ups \$100.00 to \$1,200.00—Most makes and ages. 1947 Chevrolet tractor \$595.00. 1950 to 1949 farm trucks and farm tractors. Make us an offer. For any other new or used truck, tractor or farm tractor or machine visit, write or phone: Phil Gardiner, Self styled "Henry J King" because we sold so many new and used world famous Henry J Penny A Mile Cars. Address: 98 N. Main St., Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone person to person at Mullica Hill 5-6291, 5-4831 or 5-4444. Free delivery most states. Please visit me and save some dollars. If you don't like my price, make an offer. We are anxious to sell what we have and we are friends of other dealers that have items at bargain prices, which we can get for you. Cash is king, but credit is available. 10 acres covered with new and used machinery, trucks and automobiles.

FOR SALE—Cedar Posts, all sizes. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

JIGSAWED lotteries for making signs. Price list. M. Schumacher, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

INVENTORS: For information on Patent Searches and Protection without obligation write Patrick D. Beavers, Registered Patent Att'y., 1062 Columbia Bldg., Wash. 1, D. C.

OUTDOOR TOILETS. Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

BEAUTIFUL Neck Chain markers of aluminum, brass and plastic, for cattle. Identify your herd with these fine tags. Send for big 60-page Cattle-Log with descriptions and prices. Geo. F. Creutzburg & Son, Drawer 152-A, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

WEEDS Quickly Destroyed with kerosene burner. Free bulletin. Sine, AA2, Quakertown, Pa.

STEEL Quonset huts, 20x48, 18 windows, 2 doors; good barn, chicken coop, storage, shop, dormitory. Fire and vermin proof. \$550.00 delivered. Nelson, Croton on Hudson, N. Y. Phone Croton 1-4357.

CHAIR Cane Seating Material. Catalogue, Samples, Instructions, \$.35. Complete seat weaving book, \$1.15. Basketry materials. Bases. Reed. Books. Triscilla Basketry \$.75. Basketry Making, \$.60. Raffia Work \$.125. Willow Basket Work \$.125. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

HAVE your precious keepsakes, baby hair, baby teeth, insignia, wedding cake section, etc. permanently preserved by embedment in crystal clear plastic. Special on sizes suitable for key chains, purse puffs, \$1.50 each. Plasties, Box 1, Glenmont, N. Y.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania breeders will want to enter the GLF Patrons Laying Mash Contest, announcement of which was made in the July 18 issue. An excellent list of prizes is offered. In order the first 3 are: a 35-cubic foot farm freezer, an automatic egg washer and grader, and a power lawnmower.

It is easy to bank by mail. To find out how easy it is, write to Department AA, THE GREATER NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, 5th Avenue and 9 and 10th Streets, New York City.

One of the simplest and incidentally the best way of getting information about new machines is to write for booklets which the manufacturer is glad to send. For example, JOHN DEERE, Dept. C-34, Moline, Illinois, has several pamphlets on manure spreaders and, of course, other equipment also. For the latest information on all types of equipment watch the ads in American Agriculturist and send for catalogs and booklets offered.

THE HOL-DEM ELECTRIC FENCER COMPANY, 1330 Quincy St., N. E., Minneapolis 13, Minn., has a new folder which describes the advantages of increased forage yield through pasture rotation. You can get a copy of this folder by writing to the above company and asking for the Hol-Dem Pasture Rotation story.

We often get requests for names of local dealers handling certain equipment. An excellent way to get this is to write the company and ask them for a list of nearby dealers. For example, the HARDER SILO COMPANY, Box A, Cobleskill, N. Y., makes this offer in their advertisement on page 23 of the July 18 issue.

THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY has developed a dustproof, shockproof, and water-proof radio especially for farm tractors. This radio is available at Firestone dealers and stores.



Hitching and controlling farm implements with International Harvester's new hydraulic Farmall Fast-Hitch system for the McCormick Farmall Super C tractor is a simple "line-up, back-up, click and go" procedure, without leaving the tractor seat. Operator backs the tractor until the implement hitch points, or coupling beams, slip into the flared Fast-Hitch sockets. The hitch is locked instantly and automatically to complete the coupling, and the implement is ready for work. Unhitching is just as simple. Just lift a latch in each socket and drive away.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

THE CATTLE market has advanced very rapidly due to recent rains in parts of the South and Southwest and to the very quick and efficient feed deliveries into the "Dust Bowl."

So once again, almost over night, we see a demoralized market change into an orderly market. Prices are still too low, but what a country this is! Just don't ever sell it short! And again we see the fallacy of rushing any of our farm products to market on a demoralized or oversupplied situation.

At the present time even butter and wheat should be included from a marketing standpoint. I believe thoroughly that if these products had not been "overpegged" as to price, their situations would have also long since cleared. They will eventually clear up, and when they do everyone will be surprised at how fast they were absorbed by the millions of people the world over. I remember a few years ago when a butter and egg surplus cleared up in just a few weeks.

Public Can Buy

I sometimes wonder if we as farmers are not inclined to lose sight of the tremendous buying power of the public—with present wages, labor's hourly rates, population increases, and full employment. Under these conditions, demoralized markets, food surpluses, and overproduction should be lost phrases and they will be if farmers and the public are left alone.

Some leaders are comparing these times with the "Twenties" when industry and labor were comparatively prosperous and farmers were having a tough time. I do not believe we face that situation. We have fewer farmers and many more people in our cities. Our cities are begging for more and more labor from farm areas, and the trend is all in that direction. There is no necessity or pressure for poor farmers or poor farms to stay in production. Farm products that break down in price soon recover and most farm products are bringing good prices. Beef and milk are farm price exceptions now, but the public is paying plenty for these products and the farm cattle situation in clearing.

Distribution Is the Problem

The farm problem today and for the future is not surpluses, but ways and means of getting food from the farmer to the consumer without the full price the farmer receives being added again between the time the food leaves the farm and the consumer buys it. In other words, marketing is now and will continue to be the one big problem facing agriculture and the eating public.

Secretary Benson has asked that all farmers work with him and the Administration to decide upon a new realistic farm program. I do hope that farmers and the Department of Agriculture in Washington will devote most of their time to figuring out ways and means of cutting down the spread between what the farmer receives and what the public pays. On most of the food which the farmer of the Northeast produces, he receives about half of what the people are paying for the same food.

Food Marketing, food processing, and food transportation are the fields for study, research and change, Mr. Benson.

The farmer, if left alone, will adjust his own production to a profitable demand, but he cannot absorb a marketing cost greater than the price he has

received for his product — a product which has taken him a year or longer to produce, most any way you want to figure it.

P. S. Since writing the above, the cattle market has taken two flip-flops. The middle of last week steers brought 31c compared to only 22c the week before. This is as much as \$1,500 a carload. By the end of the week the same cattle did not bring over 27c, and today—Monday, July 20—they brought 29c. Cows and heifers have turned almost as sharply up and down. Never can I remember when such unsettled uncertainty in values existed for all classes of cattle on all our price-making markets.

— A. A. —

LIMING VARIOUS SOIL TYPES

LIME is added to the soil in order to neutralize acidity and provide calcium and magnesium for plant growth, prevent harmful quantities of iron, aluminum and manganese, increase the availability of phosphorus, stimulate the activity of beneficial organisms (bacteria, etc.) and improve the physical condition of the soil.

The soil reaction (pH) should be checked at regular intervals, for example, every two years for sandy soils and every four or five years for the

heavier loams, or whenever a crop requiring a comparatively high lime level is to be planted. The following table is a general rule of thumb showing the amount of limestone required to raise a soil one pH unit.

Soil Type	Limestone (lbs. per acre)
Sands	1600
Sandy loam	2000
Heavy loams	2400
Very heavy loams	3400

Farmers planning to seed a field that has not been limed recently, to a legume such as clover or alfalfa owe it to themselves to get the soil tested. If the pH is less than 6.5 the chances are that the result will be a very poor stand if not a complete failure. If the pH is nearer to 7.0 so much the better. This will practically insure a good stand and will without question increase the availability of both the applied fertilizer materials and those native to the soil, will stimulate bacterial activity, and reduce the harmful effects caused by excessive amounts of iron, manganese, etc. So, to assure maximum returns for labor and equipment expended in preparing the soil, the cost of the seed and doing the seeding plus a return for all of the fixed costs, make sure that your soil is adequately limed. The surest way to do this is to have the soil tested at an accredited laboratory.

"PROVEN IN THE FIELD"

THE AMES BALL COUPLER

IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT

SINCE 1910

LESS LABOR - MORE PROFIT WITH

Distributed by **AMES**

CHARLES W. HARRIS, Jr.

26 Somerset Ave., No. Dighton, Mass.

SEND FOR FREE FOLDER

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE

Clayton Wing, R. 1, Caledonia, N. Y.

WESTERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12

80 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 80
Blood tested, Calhhood vaccinated, T. B. Accredited.
GEORGE H. WAIT & SONS, selling at their farm located 3 miles south of Cassadaga, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., on Route 60 just 9 miles south of Fredonia, N. Y., 18 miles north of Jamestown, New York.
Owners been breeding Holsteins over 30 years, mostly home-raised. Average 475 lb. fat on 2 time milking, very sensational. Large, good uddered, richly bred, beautiful herd. 3 Great Popular Bred Herd Bulls sell with many daughters and granddaughters. Also 4 Yearling Sons.
30 fresh and close; 20 open yearlings; 15 fall heifers; 8 heifer calves.
COME TO THIS BIG QUALITY DISPERSAL. THIS KIND IS RARELY AVAILABLE. Starts at 11 A. M. in a tent. Catalogs at ringside. **GEORGE H. WAIT & SONS**, Owners, Cassadaga, New York.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer, R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK

BIG CATTLE AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5
125 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 125

Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., NEW YORK.

Blood tested, mostly calhhood vaccinated, T. B. Accredited, many Bang Certified for shipment into any State.

90 Fresh and Close Springers. A wonderful offering ready to produce valuable, early fall milk for you.

A nice group of yearlings and heifer calves. The 292nd in famous EARLVILLE series. YOU CAN BUY WITH CONFIDENCE — starts 10 A. M., catalogs at ringside.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer, R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK

350—HEREFORD FEEDER CALVES—350

New York State raised—Available Nov. 1st
Visit our Island and Mainland Farms this summer. See our new Imported Herd Sires. Make your selections later this fall.

ZENDA FARMS Clayton, N. Y.
Clinton Maldoon, Mgr.
Sales Representative—contact Buffalo Producers Co-op Comm. Co., Buffalo Stock Yards.

70 REGISTERED AND GRADE GUERNSEYS 70

MONDAY, AUG 10th—12:30 P.M. DST

At Dutchess County Fair Grounds, East Rhinebeck, N. Y., which is on the east side of the Hudson River across from Kingston.
RHINEBECK is on Route 9—88 miles north of New York and 57 miles south of Albany. There is a ferry from Kingston to Rhinecliff (3 miles from Rhinebeck). Hudson River crossings may be made at Bear Mountain Bridge (Peekskill-West Point, N. Y.); Mid Hudson Bridge (Poughkeepsie-Highland, N. Y.) and Rip Van Winkle Bridge (Catskill-Hudson, N. Y.). Also just southeast of Red Hook on Route 108 which is about 5 miles west of the south end of Taconic Highway. From New England take Route 44 to 199 just west of Millerton then to Red Hook.

About 30 GRADES that look like Purebreds from Gordon Sheldon who has been using Douglaston Manor and McDonald bulls for 20 years and two daughters of Douglaston Baron Kenyon from Sherman Lake. 1 Bull by Foremost Acme out of a dam with 14688-650; 2nd dam 14665-671.

15 COWS fresh or near fresh—30 BRED HEIFERS—5 OPEN HEIFERS Mostly vaccinated with Strain 19. All will freshen for Fall production.

NEW YORK STATE SALE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st—1 P. M. DST. DUTCHESS COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

55 HEAD—4 BULLS from high record dams—20 COWS—20 BRED HEIFERS—6 OPEN HEIFERS.

FOR CATALOGUES WRITE THE LOUIS MCL. MERRYMAN & SONS, INC., SPARKS, MARYLAND.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

Finger Lakes Club Sale
Thurs., Aug. 13, at 12:00 P.M., D.S.T.
Fair Grounds, Cortland, N. Y.
70 HEAD 70
20 COWS, 25 BRED HEIFERS, 4 YEARLINGS, 20 HEIFER CALVES, 2 TOP BULLS

This is the biggest offering ever assembled for a Finger Lakes Sale. It includes a lot of springing and fresh cattle—real money-makers. Many are by proven or Approved sires. All are from good farmers' breeder herds. **HEALTH:** Many are from Bangs Accredited herds. Majority are calhhood vaccinated. All have been T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days prior to sale.

FOR CATALOG WRITE — Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 352, Brandon, Vt.



Back-to-School

By
MABEL HEBEL

LEAVES will soon be turning and school bells ringing . . . and that means it's time to make plans for back-to-school wardrobes. This year, it's the "spic-and-span" look for all scholars, from kindergarten to college—jumpers with fresh cotton blouses, skirts with a well-tailored look, trim weskits to switch and swap, and smartly tailored woolen dresses. On this page you'll find the pick of this fall's fashions for classes—or careers!

2711 is an essential on every high-school and college list . . . the stand-by jumper and blouse ensemble, easy-to-make and fashion-wise in sizes 12-20. Size 16: Jumper takes only 2½ yds. 54-in. The push-up-sleeve blouse, 2¼ yds. 35-in.

2674 offers lots of changes. Easy-to-make skirt with two weskit tops in

sizes 10-20. Size 16: Skirt and weskit with collar, ¾ yds. 54-in. Weskit with sweetheart neckline uses 1¾ yds. 39-in.

2915. These two skirts in a single pattern offer sewing simplicity and style-sense, in waist sizes 24-32 inches. Size 28: Skirt with patch pockets, 2 yds. 54-in. Skirt with inset pockets, 2½ yds. 39-in.

2686. Here's a charming easy-to-make hat, ready for special occasions or to match any costume. Open or closed crown design. In small (21"), medium (22"), large (23") head sizes. Medium, closed crown, 1 yd. of 35-in. only!

2688. For daytime or date time, this little midriff-high skirt teamed with the waist-hugging Spencer will give you a thousand wonderful wearings in any fabric you can name! Sizes are 10-20. Size 16: ¾ yds. 54-in.

2744. An essential which will never lie idle in a school-girl's closet is this bias-yoked dress style to make in favorite woollens. Sizes are 10-20. Size 16: 3 yds. 54-in. (Sleeve and neckline choices).

2983. Teacher's pet is this little basque dress with bias triangular inset in bodice and bias pockets. Sizes 6-14. Size 8: 2½ yds. 35-in. with ¾ yd. contrasting color for collar.

2001. Here's the spic-and-span look so important in jumpers and blouses! Sizes 6-14. Size 8: Jumper takes 1¼ yds. 54-in. or 1¾ yds. 35-in. Blouse takes 1½ yds. 35-in.

2955. Jumper with button-on scalloped bib . . . no seam at shoulder for easy cutting and sewing. A four-gore skirt. The blouse with puff or long shirt sleeves is included, too. Sizes 4-10.

Size 8: Jumper, 2¼ yds. 35-in. Blouse, puff sleeves, 1½ yds. 35-in.

2621. For the what-little-girls-are-made-of look in dresses, make your daughter this one with contrasting collar and puffed sleeves for school . . . and then later make her the beruffled sleeveless version which is also included. Sizes 2-8. Size 4: 2¾ yds. 35-in. material (or use two 100-lb. feed bags).

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our new FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Summer Time Is Stain Time

By MARGARET E. ROE

SUMMER time, with its picnics and outdoor life, brings with it the problems of stained clothing with which every homemaker has to contend. This includes stains from grass, soft drinks, fruit stains, and in this mechanical age, the men-folks' work clothes are almost certain to be stained with grease. Add all this to the everyday problems of stains from coffee, lipstick, etc., and — well don't be discouraged. Here is a review of some quite simple ways which can be used to remove stains from washable clothes:

Chocolate or Cocoa

Warm soapy water works best for these, rubbing gently, but before wetting, scrape off as much of the stain as possible with a dull knife.

Egg

Scrape off as much of the stain as possible, then sponge with cold water.

Coffee and Tea

Remove fresh stains from washable materials by pouring boiling water on the stain from a height of 2 or 3 feet,

then wash in warm soapy water. If a trace of stain remains, dry in the sun or bleach with hydrogen peroxide and sodium perborate.

Fruit

Treat fruit and berry stains immediately, if possible. Hold the spot over a basin or in some other position so that boiling water can be poured through it. Unless spot is very bad, only a little boiling water will be needed, and this method will not harm colors. But don't use this method on a fabric that can't stand hot water. Try sponging that kind of fabric with as warm water as it will take. This is usually effective.

Grease and Tar

Cover the spot thoroughly with lard or other clear shortening, leaving for half an hour or longer, and then wash thoroughly with soap.

Ink Stains

These are quite a problem because there are so many different kinds of ink that no set rule can be given, and some ink stains are almost impossible to remove. Peroxide of hydrogen and soda

applied as a paste and then held over steam will often work, but don't try it on rayon. Another good suggestion is denatured alcohol rubbed on the spot thoroughly and then immediately washed in clear water.

Grass Stains

These can usually be removed with a hot soapy solution, rubbing the spot gently between the fingers.

Iodine or Mercurichrome

Sponge spot with ammonia diluted one-half with water or with alcohol, and rinse well with clear water.

Iron Rust

On fabrics that will stand sunning, cover the spot with salt moistened with lemon juice. If the color is not sunfast, soak spot well with lemon juice and hold over steam. Repeat either treatment until spot is removed. Don't be discouraged; it may take several treatments.

Lipstick

Most stains from lipstick wash out with soap and water, but if you have difficulty in getting lipstick stain out, try applying a little lard to the spot before washing with soap.

Mildew

Wash in hot soapy water and rinse. If the stain persists, some ammonia water may help. Rinse thoroughly in clear water after using ammonia.

Soft Drinks

Sponge spots with lukewarm water and denatured alcohol, rinse well in clear water and then wash in soap and water.



OUR new FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK illustrated in color is just out! It's filled from cover to cover with over one hundred pattern designs destined to create so much fashion in so little time:

Soft tweed dresses, pleats under new management, stunning woolen ideas, separates to mate or relate; toppers to top all; tots to teen-age fashions; stay-at-home dresses for your favorite cottons; aprons to come to dinner right after their jobs back stage! Gift suggestions for baby, Aunt Mary and Cousin Sue. At your finger-tips: sew-easy styles to supply that exciting any-hour answer from breakfast 'til bedtime!

This book is only 25 cents. TO ORDER: Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Pattern Service, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y., and enclose 25 cents (in coin). Write plainly your name and address.

She Won With Grandma's Recipe

MRS. EVELYN VAUGHN of Vernon, N. Y., a Grange who used her grandmother's molasses cookie recipe, carried off top honors in the Oneida County Molasses Cookie Contest. This match was one of 53 county competitions in the big statewide Molasses Cookie Contest which the New York State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are sponsoring jointly this year.

"Eighteen out of our 19 Subordinate Granges took part in the contest," reports Mrs. Mary Camp of Oriskany Falls, N. Y., who as chairman of the Oneida Pomona Grange Service and Hospitality Committee had charge of the Oneida County contest. "Our winner, Mrs. Vaughn, has 5 children of her own and cares for two others. When asked if her freezer was full of cookies as the result of the contest, she replied, 'I should say not! I'm lucky if I have enough on hand to satisfy the family's current demands!'"

Mrs. Camp apologized in her letter to us for not having sent in her report sooner—but she had a good excuse: a very serious automobile accident. She and Mrs. Floyd Wilmot of Poolville, N. Y., member of the State Grange S. & H. Committee, were in a head-on collision near Margaretville, N. Y., in June.

Mrs. Wilmot, who is also the chairman of her Madison County Pomona Grange S. & H. Committee, wrote us the same day, and gave more details of the accident. About their Madison County Molasses Cookie Contest, she wrote: "Our first prize winner, Mrs. Alice Arity of Bouckville, N. Y., could hardly believe it when she won her Subordinate Grange (Hamilton) contest, and she certainly didn't expect to win the county contest, but got a score of 98!"

Otsego County's chairman, Mrs. Clara Rathbun of Oneonta, N. Y., reports that they had almost one hundred per cent participation in their county molasses cookie contest. She says: "We had 22 of our Subordinate Granges represented, and would have had 23 but

the delegate from one Grange forgot to stop for their winning contestant's cookies! Our county winner, Mrs. Loren Pierce of Cooperstown, N. Y., is a charter member of Red Creek Valley Grange, and is a young grandmother.

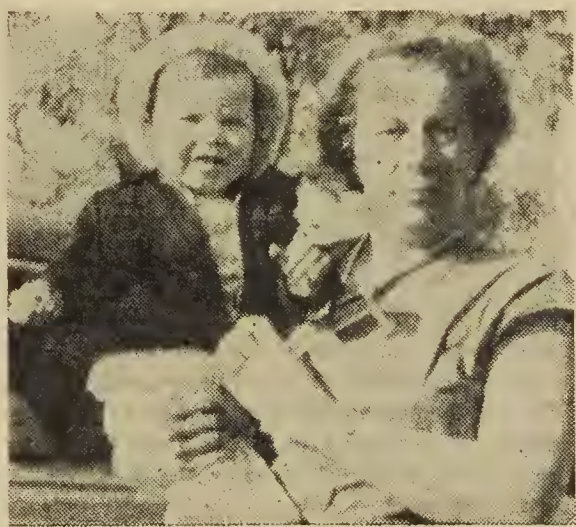
"We were very happy about the Pomona prizes awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers, and I am writing to each of them to thank them. We do appreciate these annual baking contests, because they create more interest in Grange work and attendance. We always have a big response to the baking contests."

Montgomery County's chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Montanye of Canajoharie, reports that their county winner, Mrs. Carl Nasse, Sr., of Canajoharie, R.I., is active in both Grange and church work, and that besides carrying on her home duties as a farmer's wife, she has a job with the Beechnut Packing Co.

The county contests are approaching the halfway mark. We have already received the names of 25 county winners. In addition to the names published in our July 18 issue, here are the five we have received since then:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Madison	Hamilton	Mrs. Alice Arity
Montgomery	Mapleton	Mrs. Carl Nasse, Sr.
Oneida	Knoxboro	Mrs. Evelyn Vaughn
Otsego	Red Creek	Mrs. Loren Pierce
Wayne	Wolcott	Mrs. Alice Shear

These county winners are now in line to compete in the finals this fall for the title of state champion molasses cookie baker and a slew of valuable prizes—groceries, household equipment, and cash—from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers, the State Grange, and this publication.



Greene County's winner, Mrs. Charles Griffiths of West Coxsackie, N. Y., with her granddaughter, Alice Jean.

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CANNING

and
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White Enamel Lined

See THE Seal



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ARC-LID



HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY
Wheeling, West Va.

A perfect seal. Strong and safe for all approved methods of modern home canning and freezing. Easy to use and to open. No rubber rings required. Only the lids need replacing. Fit all standard mason jars, but only ATLAS Jars come with ATLAS Arc-Lids. Insist upon ATLAS —Caps and Jars. FREE—Write for complete freezing information.

RURAL RADIO Is Going to the POTATO FIELD DAY

Thursday,
August 6 at
Cato, New York

Rural Radio Network takes a deep interest in farmer field days. Their coverage is an important part of Rural Radio's service to all Northeast farmers . . . a service which no other station or group of stations has equalled.

To potato growers, for instance, we offer: **WEATHER REPORTS** . . . from planting time to digging time, Monday through Saturday at 6:25 a. m., 7:15 a. m., 12:15 p. m., and 6:15 p. m. A special 5-day forecast occurs at 12:15 and 6:15 p. m., each Tuesday and Friday. **TECHNICAL INFORMATION** . . . about sprays and latest farm practices are carried over Northeast Farm Digest at 6:15 to 8 a. m. Monday through Saturday. **MARKET REPORTS** . . . at 6:45 a. m., 11:50 a. m., and 6:20 p. m. **FARM MEETINGS** . . . reported by Bob Child, Farm Editor.

Hear Them Over these FM Rural Radio Stations

WHLD-FM	Niagara Falls	98
WFNF-FM	Wethersfield	108
WHDL-FM	Olean	96
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WVCN-FM	DeRuyter	105
WWNY-FM	Watertown	100
WMSA-FM	Massena	105
WRUN-FM	Utica-Rome	106
WVCV-FM	Cherry Valley	102
WFLY-FM	Troy	92
WHVA-FM	Poughkeepsie	105
WQAN-FM	Scranton, Pa.	107

Rural Radio Network

Ithaca, New York



This handsome room-size "hodge-podge" braided rug was made by the author's sister, Mrs. George Bellinger of DeKalb Junction, N. Y. A year's spare time and all kinds of sewing scraps went into it.

"Hodge-Podge" for Braided Rugs

By ESTHER CASEY

BRAIDED ovals, large and small, go a long way toward creating that homey, lived-in, much-loved look that is the modern trend for homes. Handmade ones are expensive to buy (if you can find them), but if you have a ragbag and a little time now and then, you can create the same kind of beauty for your home at little cost.

I've made or helped to make some 15 to 20 rugs, from room-size down, and have learned the value of "hodge-podge." Hodge-podge is exactly what it sounds like—a little of everything, not much of anything — sewing scraps, small outgrown garments — all sizes, shapes, weights and colors. Hodge-podge has endless possibilities for stretching the size of a rug. It will also stretch the basic color so that color can be carried throughout the rug. It can be kept light or dark in tone and used to lighten or tone down a rug.

To make a hodge-podge braid: cut or tear the small scraps, preferably on the straight of the goods, into strips varying in width according to the weight of the material—heavy fabrics, 1½" to 2", finer ones, 5" to 6".

Sew these short strips together lengthwise (I use the machine) hit or miss fashion, scattering the bright, light and dark colors throughout the length of the strip. Make three such strips, of course, and if you're experienced you won't make them too long, because they tangle in the braiding.

The strip will look uneven because of the varying widths of the pieces, but all the edges are folded under in the braiding process so the finished braid is smooth. Keep adding hodge-podge until the braid is the desired length.

I like to use a hodge-podge center, fairly neutral in tone, and finish up with three to five rows of neutral hodge-podge for the edge. Many rugs are edged with a band of black, but the neutral edge makes the rug look larger. Also, when it's necessary to do a hurry-up job with the dust mop, the fuzz which clings to the edge of the rug doesn't show up on a neutral color as it does on black.

Between the center and the rug edge I use bands of hodge-podge, but if possible I like to incorporate a definite color here by using one or two strands of the color with a third of hodge-podge for the three-strand braid.

These bands are separated by a one-braid band of solid color, preferably black. Varying both the width and the color tone of the hodge-podge bands re-

lieves the monotony and gives interest to the rug. One braid of solid light (old blanket, drapery lining, coat or suit), flanked by braids of solid black, makes for an eye-catcher in any rug. Also, after a solid black braid, a braid composed of one black strand and two of light hodge-podge is very effective. It gives a wavy, rickrack-like edging to the black band.

There's a particular advantage in the hodge-podge idea if more than one rug is to be used in the same room. Even though the colors are different, the hodge-podge gives a sameness, so the rugs seem to go together.

Where to get hodge-podge material? Keep your own ragbag. Scraps from sewing, children's outgrown jerseys, blouses, shorts and jackets, faded slipcovers — they all work up. Remnant counters, dressmaker shops, interior decorating workrooms, and fabric shops are good sources, too. Some workrooms give scraps away; others package them and sell the bundles for small fees. These new pieces are well worth the small cost, since they are usually more colorful and should wear longer than used material.

Along the South Hill Road

Early Rising

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

DAWN is the hour of day when I feel most completely awake. I like to pad silently through the sleeping house before it bursts into early morning activity. Linda Anne is sleeping like a cherub, with her unclasped hands flung above her head in a gesture of complete relaxation.

Pausing only to put the percolator on the stove, I carry my typewriter to the porch where its clickety click will not arouse anyone, and I have a half hour or so to myself. Here's a chance to plan the work of the day, write that long letter to an old friend, and rattle off some verses that have been shaping up in my mind for the past week or two.

If there's ironing to do on a hot day, this is the time for me to do it.

The air is cool and fresh, and the birds are singing in their full dawn chorus. Even a whip-poor-will is adding his plaintive note. My ear is not good enough to pick out all the bird voices, blending like the music from the instruments in a giant symphony, but I recognize some of them.

Later on in the day the summer sun will blaze, wilting the lettuce and curling the leaves of the corn. The birds will be silent, except for some occasional twittering, and insect voices will take over in their drowsy, monotonous hum. The cattle are taking advantage of the cool dawn to graze in the night pasture. They will take their afternoon nap in the shade of the pasture trees later on.

The clock in the kitchen reminds me sternly that time has not been standing still. Umm! The coffee smells good. Time to wake the family, who, needless to say, do not all share my sentiments about early rising.

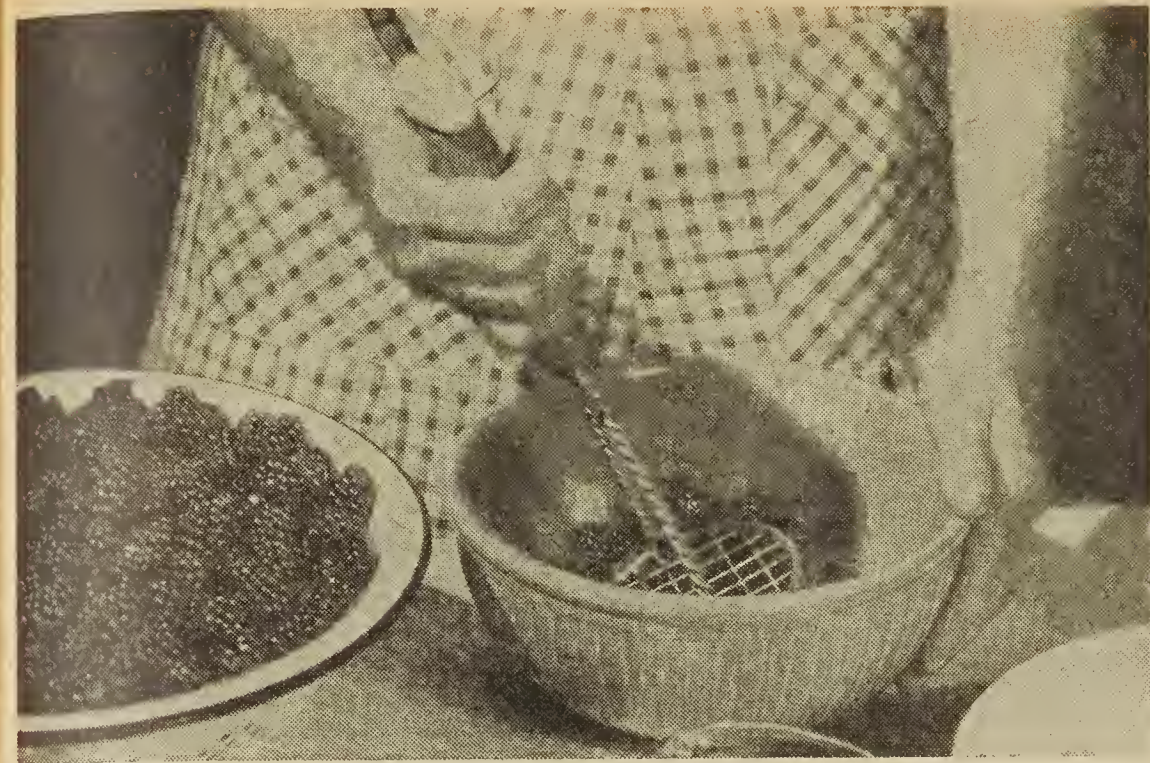
*This is the April hour of day . . .
Who rises late, the laggard way,
Finds flowers surfeited with sun,
And birds whose matin songs are done.*

MONEY-MAKERS AT BAZAARS



Novelty items are always money-makers at church bazaars, and here are several that are sure to be best sellers: a cowboy sewing kit with space for all your sewing needs; a pair of gay colored crocheted slippers with flattering ankle straps; a wooden salad set dressed in a potholder hat and dishcloth dress; a sunflower thread case with pincushion center; and a charming checkerboard apron with ruffle trim.

To get directions for making all of these items, write to Needlework Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and enclose 3 cents for Bazaar Items Leaflet S-151. Be sure to write your name and address plainly.



For a substantial and refreshing dessert on a summer day, try fresh blackberries, crushed and sugared, served over piping hot muffins.

Blackberry Desserts

By LUCILLE BREWER

MANY of us feel that blackberries are at their best uncooked, but they are always delicious regardless of how they appear! Here are some of my favorite ways of using them:

Serve them fresh with sugar and cream, or crushed and sugared over piping hot muffins as a hasty substantial dessert.

Sprinkle berries with sugar and mound them on a dessert plate with a portion of cream cheese or cottage cheese, crisp crackers or plain sugar cookies.

Scatter them generously over sliced bananas or a dish of cold apple sauce or a bowl of perfectly cooked fluffy, hot rice.

Combine blackberries with lemon-flavored gelatin to make a refreshing dessert. Top with whipped cream.

Make a delectable blackberry pie, fruity and fragrant. You may like it best served just warm. Or serve a luscious blackberry roll, plain or with cream.

Blackberry Cobbler and dumplings are delicious, or you may want to try "Old-timer." It's no work — just use plenty of fruit, sugar and butter. Butter a shallow baking dish, add a generous amount of blackberries, sugar, a little lemon juice and dot with butter. Cover with a thick layer of buttered stale bread crumbs. Bake in hot oven (400° F.). Time depends on size of pudding. Berries should be cooked and the crumbs golden brown. Cool and serve.

Clear, sparkling, shimmering blackberry jelly with its intriguing flavor is perfect with hot rolls, graham muffins and popovers. Made the modern way with Sure-Jell, it's easy and takes so little time, with never a failure if the directions that come with the package are followed with care.

Now here is my favorite "Blackberry Pudding." It's easy to make and so delicious:

Blackberry Pudding

- 1½ cups sifted flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup sugar
- ½ cup milk
- 2 tablespoons melted shortening
- 2 cups blackberries
- 1¼ cups hot water
- ¾ cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons butter

Sift flour once, then measure, add baking powder, salt, and ½ cup sugar, and sift into mixing bowl. Add milk and melted shortening; stir only until smooth. Spread evenly in greased 10 x 6 x 2-inch pan. Arrange berries over top.

Combine the hot water, ¾ cup sugar, and butter. Bring to a boil and pour over berries. Bake at once in moderate oven (375°), for 45 minutes or until done. Serve warm. Serves 6.

Sour cherries, fresh, canned or frozen; red plums, pitted and cut in pieces, or peaches may be substituted for the blackberries.

dark or light color. As to refinishing antiques yourself, any piece of furniture is worth refinishing if you like it and it serves your purpose. Don't be deceived by the shabby look of an old piece you may find in your attic or basement or at a second-hand shop, or even at the dump. If you know furniture styles, you may be able to rescue a piece of great beauty.

You can know what wood to expect, too, by the design of a piece. To help you recognize designs, I suggest that you send 25 cents to: Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., for a copy of Bulletin 672, "Three Centuries of Furniture." It will make it easier for you to recognize good values at an auction, as it is filled with photographs and descriptions of various styles of chairs, rockers, beds, mirrors, clocks, desks, highboys and tables.

Good values in antiques may not cost a lot of money. What you will have to pay depends upon many things, such as



A DAY UP RIVER

By Edith Shaw Butler

Breathe in this quietness of earth and sky,

The river shining in the summer sun
As wavelets lap the shore and willows sigh;

Such hours, such lovely hours are halcyon.
The sky is very blue this August day,
The lazy white clouds hardly move at all.
I watch two bright green dragonflies at play;

I hear, far off, a crow's discordant call.
The river bank is edged with pickerel weed,
Blue vervain and the pearly arrowhead.

A day like this can fill the heart's deep need

For something more than meat and daily bread.

A hidden cricket chirps, a wood thrush sings;

God gives His peace in simple, common things.

how much demand there is for a particular article or style at the time; whether collectors of the particular article are present at the sale; how rare the piece or style is; how good its condition; and whether it is entirely original. Remember, too, that for the same reasons an antique you may want to sell may not bring you as much money as you think it is worth. Its value to you may be mainly in its sentimental value.

Below are answers to specific questions that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers have asked me about antiques:

"An antique dealer has told me of his concern over the popular craze for amateurs to refinish all types of old furniture, saying that the value is often destroyed if the original finish is removed. What guide can you give me in knowing when to leave a piece as it is?"

It is true that many a valuable antique has been lowered in value because of an over-zealous amateur refinisher. If an antique has its original finish and it is in good condition, do not remove it. A good cleaning and polishing will do much to restore its original beauty.

Early pieces, especially such types as the Sheraton and Hepplewhite (see page 45, "Three Centuries of Furniture") are always more valuable with the old finish, even though it is dull, than if they had been restored. Be careful too in refinishing old furniture to leave some marks of age, such as traces of paint, the marks of the early hand tools, and signs of wear that have come naturally with use through the years. These are signs of authenticity, and if not disfiguring, add interest and charm to old furniture.

"I have tried cleaning off the paint from an old chair, but cannot get the black color out of the wood. How can it be removed?"

This is an indication that your chair was originally meant to be a painted chair and was not meant to have a clear finish. It is almost impossible to remove the black, and I would suggest that you restore it in the original manner. If you want to use a natural finish on such chairs, remove the old paint with the scraping method, as varnish remover drives the black into the wood.

If your chair is a Hitchcock type, as your description suggests, it probably had a first coat of red, then black which was wiped off to give a grained effect, or, if graining is indicated by black lines on your chair, a brown varnish is used. Most of these chairs had a stenciled decoration.

Home-Canning IDEAS



by Lucille Brewer

HOME CANNERS WILL "HARVEST" MILLIONS OF JARS of delicious, nourishing fruits and vegetables this month. And leading nutritionists say these families will EAT BETTER at LESS COST—because they always have on hand the foods that are good for them.



Look! No Guesswork!

Be sure each jar YOU put up is sealed perfectly—eliminate guesswork, with Ball DOME Lids. As jar cools, Dome clicks down. Then a glance or a touch tells you the seal is completed. These finer lids have RED rubber seal, cream-white ENAMEL lining for extra protection.



Knife Trick

Before sealing, always remove air bubbles by running a knife between the contents and side of jar. This prevents food discoloration and assures a better seal.

New Jar Reminder

The ONLY jars that come with Ball Dome Lids are BALL Dome Mason Jars—regular or wide mouth. You'll like the squared shape and the non-slip gripping ribs.

An "Ideal" Container!

For home canners who prefer wire-clamp jars, Ball IDEAL is the kind to order. Finest in quality, Ball Ideal Jars have squared shape, and heat-treated spring steel wires. They come with Ball Jar Rubbers, for sure protection.



Yours FREE

New illustrated booklet, "BALL Home-Canning and Freezing Methods," yours for the asking. Latest simplified methods, basic recipes, yields. Address Ball Brothers Co., Dept. AA83, Muncie, Ind.



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The Workshop by FLORENCE E. WRIGHT

Antiques

IF YOU have some old pieces of furniture in your home, you may have often wondered how old they are and how valuable. Or perhaps you would like to collect some, and you wish you knew how much you ought to pay for such pieces; how to tell what wood to expect under the coats of old paint; how much of a job it would be to refinish them yourself; and whether you can use antiques with your modern furnishings.

Antiques do mix well, usually, with even the most modern furnishings, especially those with simple lines and wood that is effective because of its

Housework Easy Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages. Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT HAYFIELDS - - By TOM MILLIMAN

WORDS OF PRAISE —

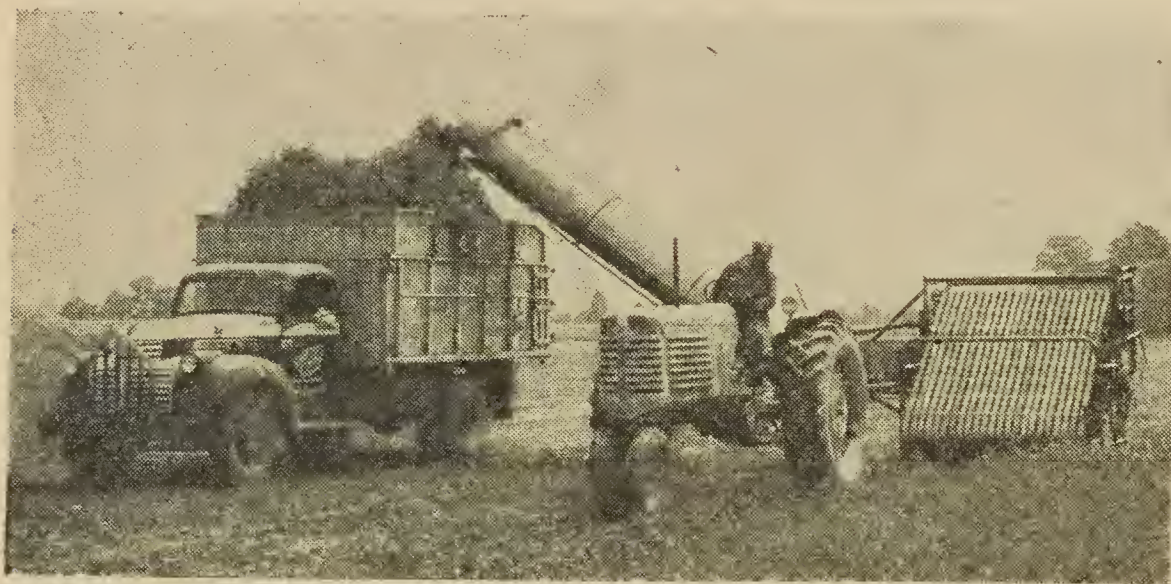
FOR NEIGHBORS who readily lend, who come to help if needed, and who are really modest when their turn arrives.

* * *

For outdoor chicken barbecues. They are much less expensive than big, old fashioned clambakes where gorging takes place, at least on this writer's part. To one who officially or on his own attends many summer farm meetings, barbecued chicken always tastes

steel to rubber tires. The late H. E. Babcock, first writer of this page, had a part in hastening the changeover and in getting farm machine makers to standardize on tire sizes.

Among machines on wheels, virtually no market now exists except for rubber tired equipment. An air compressor for inflating tires is almost a "must" on every farm. Getting compression by removing a tractor spark-plug is very slow, and results in too many tires being underinflated and short-lived. Hand pumps are man kill-



Seabrook Farms pea cutting and loading at 4 miles an hour, near Bridgeton in South Jersey, using the one-man Porterway Pea Harvester. The truck driver moves the truck faster or slower, nearer or farther, and thus saves the cost of a man on the load. The hoist truck dumps in less than a minute at the viner station.

W. W. Porter of Waterloo, N. Y., a small manufacturer who started from scratch, makes the harvester. As a long-time member of the Board of Seabrook Farms, it was my pleasure to bring Porter and Seabrook together for mutual helpfulness. Peas harvested this way are fresher and less bruised than by the old method of using a mower and then a hay loader.

good. Continuous improvement is noted in blending the barbecue sauce, and the chickens seem to be plumper and more delicious each year.

* * *

For bacon cured in barrels of brine from home mixed materials, and corn-cob smoked by C. L. Servis, Adams, N. Y., on U. S. Highway No. 11, well North of Syracuse and South of Adams Center. Unlike some of these special bacons, Mr. Servis's is priced competitively. None the less his bacon is so appetizing that a customer tends to overeat and run up the cost on himself.

* * *

For a crew willing to work according to the needs of farming, rather than by the clock. Although living well within industrial Rochester's commuting zone for factory help with its 40-hr. week, Marion—the leader—George, Hayden and Charles have put in many an evening in the field after chores were done. Old Man Weather has been the cause for most of it. A way of getting around him, even as far as second base, is yet to be discovered by man.

* * *

For the finest grazing in our 28 years at Hayfields, thanks to two kinds of rotation on pastures for milking cows, and Birdsfoot Trefoil on dry-stock pastures. Thanks also to Old Man Weather who lifts you up in one department while he knocks you down in another. Fertilizer, lime, manure and clipping were also in there to make the most of rainfall on pastures.

* * *

ON RUBBER NOW

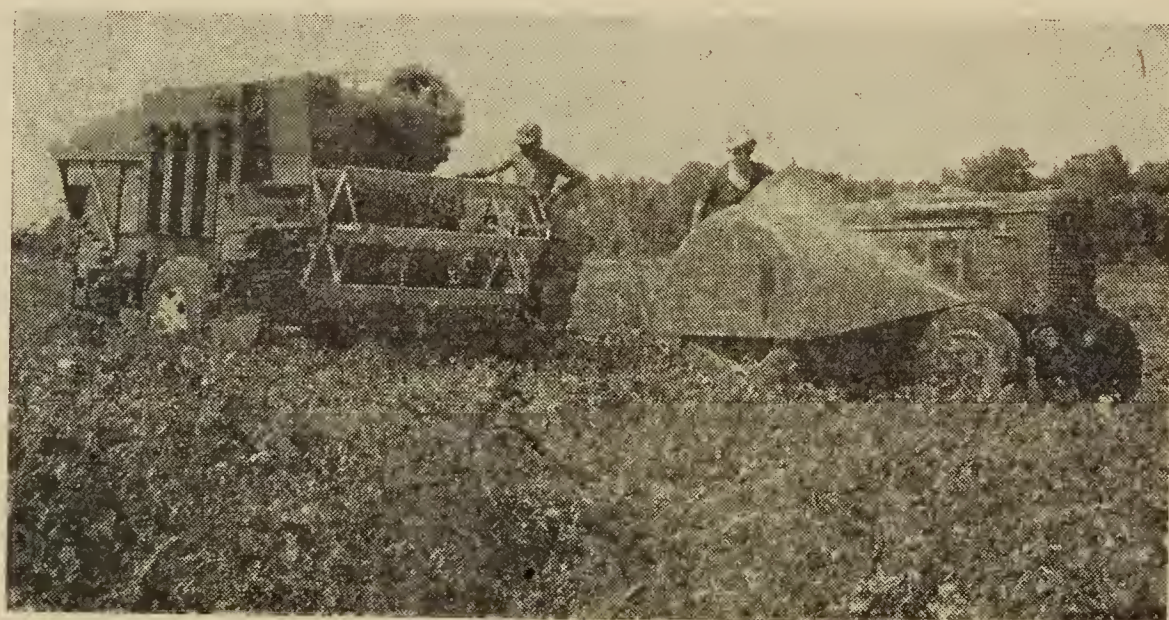
NO PART of the revolution in farm methods of the last 25 years is more noticeable than the shift from

ing considering the number and sizes of tires.

* * *

Naturally with tires everywhere on farm machines, trucks and passenger cars, farmers form opinions and preferences for particular brands. A curious thing is that already some rubber mounted equipment has become obsolete, such as corn binder, bale loader, and hay loader, with the result that today we have fewer tires at Hayfields than was the case a year ago. Here is a list which I fear is not quite complete:

1920 Buick wagon (tall tires)	4 Firestone
1947 New Idea Wagon	4 Unico
1953 Massey-Harris Wagon	4 Unico
1948 GMC 1 1/2 ton truck	7 Dunlop
1946 Ford (2nd-hand) truck	6 Goodrich
1937 Milk cart	2 Unico
1949 Massey-Harris 44 tractor	4 Dunlop
1949 spare tractor tires	2 Dunlop
1952 Massey-Harris 44 tractor	4 Dunlop
1950 Ford Tractor	4 Firestone
1948 John Deere Plow	2 Unico
1940 Cattle Trailer	2 Unico
1951 John Deere Corn Planter	2 U. S.
1950 Ontario Grain Drill (tall)	2 Goodyear
1946 Fertilizer Distributor	2 Unico
1946 New Idea Corn Picker	2 Dunlop
1950 Papec Field Chopper	2 Firestone
1953 New Holland 66 Baler	2 Goodrich
1953 Mulkey Bale Elevator	2 Unico
1953 New Idea Mower	2 Firestone
Marion Noble's Ford	5 Various
George Grattan's Ford	5 Various
Hayden Spink's Chevrolet	5 Various
Charles Noble's Ford	5 Various
Tom Milliman's Mercury	5 Unico
TOTAL 86 Tires	



A possible successor to the Porterway Pea Harvester pictured above. This experimental machine is called a pea combine and does the whole job, including shelling. Man at left is tending pea boxes into which the shelled peas flow. The threshed vines are dropped to the rear as the machine moves along.

Seabrook Farms had 2 makes of experimental pea combines at work this season. With 3000 acres of peas in Seabrook's own farming operation, and another 3000 acres with contract growers, any machine is worth trying out when it carries promise of 100% vine fresh peas, time saving and lower unit cost of harvesting. Seabrook Farms Brand of quick frozen peas must always be of the highest quality and competitively priced. A few big and little "bugs" are yet to be ironed out of the pea combines.



At Henry Case's farm at Troy in Bradford Co., Northern Penna., Henry and I are examining Empire Birdsfoot Trefoil on June 8, 1953. The seeding was made in June, 1952, on a steep hillside broken up during the preceding fall and winter, and thoroughly worked before seeding. Henry had consulted me, and then went on to apply double the amount of fertilizer I recommended. He got results, and now has a remarkably heavy stand of 40 acres of Birdsfoot for his large herd, just up the hill from his barns.

The job cost money, but in spending it Henry has changed a practically abandoned hillside into a rich pasture high in a milk producing, permanent legume. The Birdsfoot can be expected to remain for 10 if not 20 years, given moderate liming and fertilizing when needed. Maintenance costs will be low.

Right now, from August on, is the time to disk up or plow or treat with chemicals the old sods of roughlands, let them weather through the winter and seed to Birdsfoot next spring. This practice is the new frontier for Northeastern dairy farms. If a farmer lacks capital for 40 acres, he can do 4 for a starter.

SCREENINGS & CHAFF

The article by Rodney Fellows in the July 4th issue on the confusion caused by 8 federal and state organizations all messing in soil conservation was illuminating and convincing. He offered 9 suggestions. Some of these are sound and good. Rodney's suggestion No. 1, however, assumes that someone other than the farmer is going to determine what should be done. He said: "Determine what soil conservation practices should be of public concern and what ones the farmer should and would do for himself as a good farmer."

It is humbly suggested here that the farmer should be top man in making these determinations rather than having them done for him or to him.

* * *

Amazon, the half-blood Angus heifer calf being raised for beef, is now in calf pasture. Lively as a cricket, she is a little shorter than dairy heifer calves of same age, heavier, a great grazer and eater, and so alert as to be slightly on the nervous side. Billy, the half-blood Angus steer, 5 months younger, is the same way. Recently the New York Artificial Breeders' Co-op added Angus service. It is a great opportunity to improve the quality of beef in farmers' freezers. Enough cows from which a dairy heifer calf would not be raised, are available on every farm to provide beef and veal, without resorting to the use of Angus on virgin heifers, as some do.

* * *

For the first time we've used liquid nitrogen as a side dressing to corn. It is cheaper and on the whole, handier than dry fertilizer. The applicator mounts on a tractor cultivator at a cost including fixtures, welding, etc., of less than \$125. This season Hayden Spink, our new man, did the cultivating and applied the nitrogen at the last cultivating of corn. It was 3rd cultivation on one field but only 2nd on the others. We figure that each acre received about 30 lbs. of actual nitrogen when the corn was knee high or a little less. Will it pay? A world of experimental and commercial evidence supports this practice as a profitable one.

SERVICE BUREAU

NOT EASY!

I received a circular in the mail asking me to send five dollars for information on how I could make money in my spare time. I know that you have advised against this many times. Why doesn't the Post Office Department deny such companies the usage of United States Mail?

That sounds like an excellent idea but just doesn't work out. Many times the Post Office Department has denied the use of the mails to a company of this sort. When that happens the individual or individuals who are running the company, will often start up the same kind of business under a new name the following morning.

Our subscriber doesn't say so, but the chances are that the solicitation she received was not signed with the name of any individual. Those we have seen are always signed with the company name. It is easy to change the name of a company, but not easy to change the name of a person.

After several years of search for a company that does give worthwhile work to be done at home, we have concluded that any company that asks you for money in the first letter is not worth answering. It is your money that they are looking for.

INDICTED!

Recently the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York indicted Stanley Mitchell Sperber on a charge of using the U. S. Mails in a scheme to defraud. He was released under a \$2500 bond. Mr. Sperber has operated under the names of Hudson Gem Company, Stanley Optical Company, Guaranteed Home Appliances Company, Mitchell Binocular Company,

Titania Cutters, and Hudson Gem Company, Ltd.

The indictment charges that in some instances, money orders and checks were accepted for goods which were not shipped and that returned merchandise was accepted without making a refund.

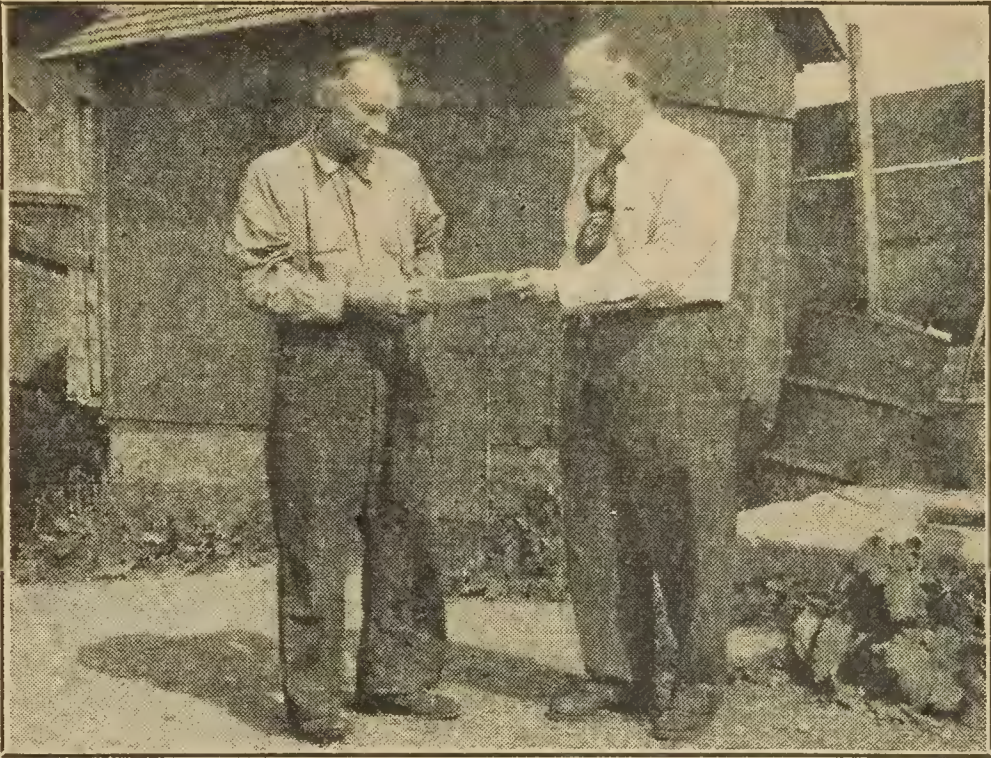
LOST OR STOLEN!

Mr. Lauren Nelson of Lakewood, New Jersey reports the theft of a 5-month-old polled Hereford bull calf. The calf was first missed Sunday morning, July 12th, and it can be identified by tattooed markings in both ears which show the numbers 302. If you have any information about this calf, we would appreciate your writing to either us or Mr. Lauren Nelson whose address is Sunnyside Farm, R. D. No. 4, Box 454, New Prospect Road, Lakewood, New Jersey.

SMALL NET!

We have received a few questions about the National Cancer Hospital of America at Detroit, Michigan. We can now say definitely that the Supreme Court of New York state, on June 12, 1953, issued a permanent injunction against the solicitation of funds by this hospital in New York State.

This organization is not connected with any other Cancer group. Their method of, soliciting was to send a dollar bill in the mail with a request to the person who received it to return the dollar with a donation. Attorney-General Nathaniel L. Goldstein, who presented the case, revealed that about \$600,000 had been taken in, of which over \$200,000 went to the commercial firm which handled the mailing.



ALWAYS A FIRST TIME

For more than twenty-five years Robert Coomber never had to go to a hospital or see a doctor. Then it happened. He was backing his tractor to hook on a wagon—as he reached around to drop in the draw pin his foot slipped from the clutch. Instantly, the tractor leaped backwards crushing his arm against the wagon. The arm was badly broken in two places.

Mr. Coomber carried two policies which paid a total of \$378.00. Receiving the checks from Eston Reed, Coomber said:

"These checks mean a great deal to me because they will help pay for my doctor bills and hired help for the time I was laid up."

"My wife and I have carried North American Accident policies for 26 years. I'd recommend this protection for every member of the family."

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

ITHACA, NEW YORK

ANOTHER CHECK FOR \$100

FOR a number of years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has offered a \$100 reward for jailing cattle thieves. The reward is offered for information leading to the arrest and imprisonment, for at least 30 days, of anyone who steals cattle from a subscriber. It is also required that the subscriber have an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau sign posted on his property.

As you can see from the reproduction of the check below, the latest reward goes to Mr. Robert Schram, Westmoreland, New York.

The stolen animal was missed from the pasture and later identified through a set of fortunate circumstances. That is, the circumstances were fortunate for Mr. Schram; unfortunate for the two men implicated in the theft. Were it not for the fact that the thieves were involved in an automobile accident, the animal might well have been killed and skinned so that identification would have been difficult or impossible.

The reward offered by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was started during the war when thieves were stealing cattle to be sold in the black market. At that time it was the hope of the editors that the reward would discourage thieves, and encourage our readers to act promptly and to give every bit of evi-



Mr. J. K. Lewis, American Agriculturist field representative presenting a \$100 check to Robert Schram.

dence to state troopers or the sheriff.

Since the reward was first offered, we have paid almost a reward a month. We believe that these rewards have been helpful. We want to offer our congratulations to Mr. Schram and to Deputies Lee Northrup and Carl Kelly of Oneida County, also to Howard Babcock of Westmoreland who heard the case and sentenced the thieves to jail for thirty days.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

Nº 16477 50-262
213

July 2 19 53

PAY EXACTLY ONE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Robert Schram
Westmoreland, New York

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E. R. Eastman

\$ 100.00

LATEST
DIVIDEND

2 1/2 %
a year

(Maximum rate permitted by New York State Banking Board)

From DAY of Deposit
and Compounded QUARTERLY

If Remaining On Deposit Until
September 28, 1953

You may deposit up to \$10,000 in an individual account . . . or you and another person (your husband or wife, for example) may deposit up to \$20,000 in a joint account. In addition, you may deposit an aggregate of \$10,000 in one or more trust accounts.

The GREATER NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

A \$180,000,000 Institution — Chartered 1897

Main Office

Fifth Avenue, 9th and 10th Streets, Brooklyn 15, N. Y.

Flatbush Office: Church & McDonald Aves., Brooklyn 18, N. Y.

18th Ave. Office: 4210-18th Ave., nr. McDonald, Brooklyn 18, N. Y.

Insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Telephone: SOuth 8-4400

BANK BY MAIL! — Free Postage-Paid Envelopes. Write Department AA



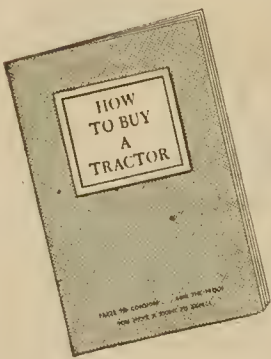
It makes sense to choose your tractor this way

Base your decision on *performance*—not talk.

To help you do this, Ferguson has devised the conclusive Showdown Demonstration. It is a *performance* test right on your own farm. It proves just how well the powerful Ferguson "30" will do most of your jobs—*more* of the times than any other tractor!

At your own Showdown Demonstration, you'll see the rugged Ferguson perform your toughest jobs without effort, your easier jobs without wasting power. You'll be able to compare the performance with that of your present equipment, or that of any other make you're considering.

So take this sensible step now . . . Call your Ferguson Dealer and arrange for your Showdown Demonstration of the powerful Ferguson "30". There's no obligation. You'll make your own decision about the best tractor for *you*—based on performance alone, not claims!



ASK FOR FREE BOOKLET

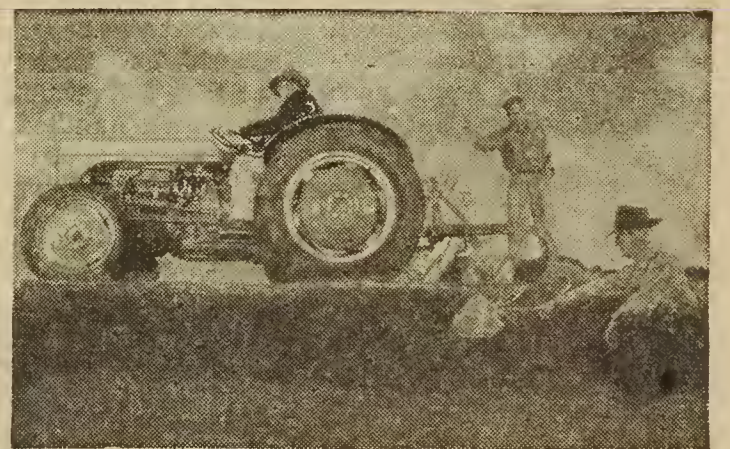
What you need to know about tractor buying! Ask your Ferguson Dealer for free copy of 24-page, fact-packed booklet, *How to Buy a Tractor*, or write: Harry Ferguson, Inc., Detroit 32, Michigan.

© 1953, H. F., Inc.

Seeing is Believing—Get Your Showdown Demonstration of the

FERGUSON "30"

See your nearest Ferguson Dealer



Your Showdown Demonstration will show you remarkable new Ferguson developments, like the Tiller, for low-cost seedbed preparation. You'll also see how *convenient* the Ferguson is, with *fast* hook-up, *eyes-ahead* steering, and tractor-mounted implements!



No other tractor gives you the Ferguson System! That means traction without power-stealing weight, plus front-end stability, and a simple built-in hydraulic release that saves your tractor and implement if a hidden rock or stump is hit. Get *all* the facts about the Ferguson System at *your* Showdown!

HUB

MOTOR SALES, INC.

Ferguson Distributors for New York and New England

67 HUNTINGTON ST., CORTLAND, N. Y.

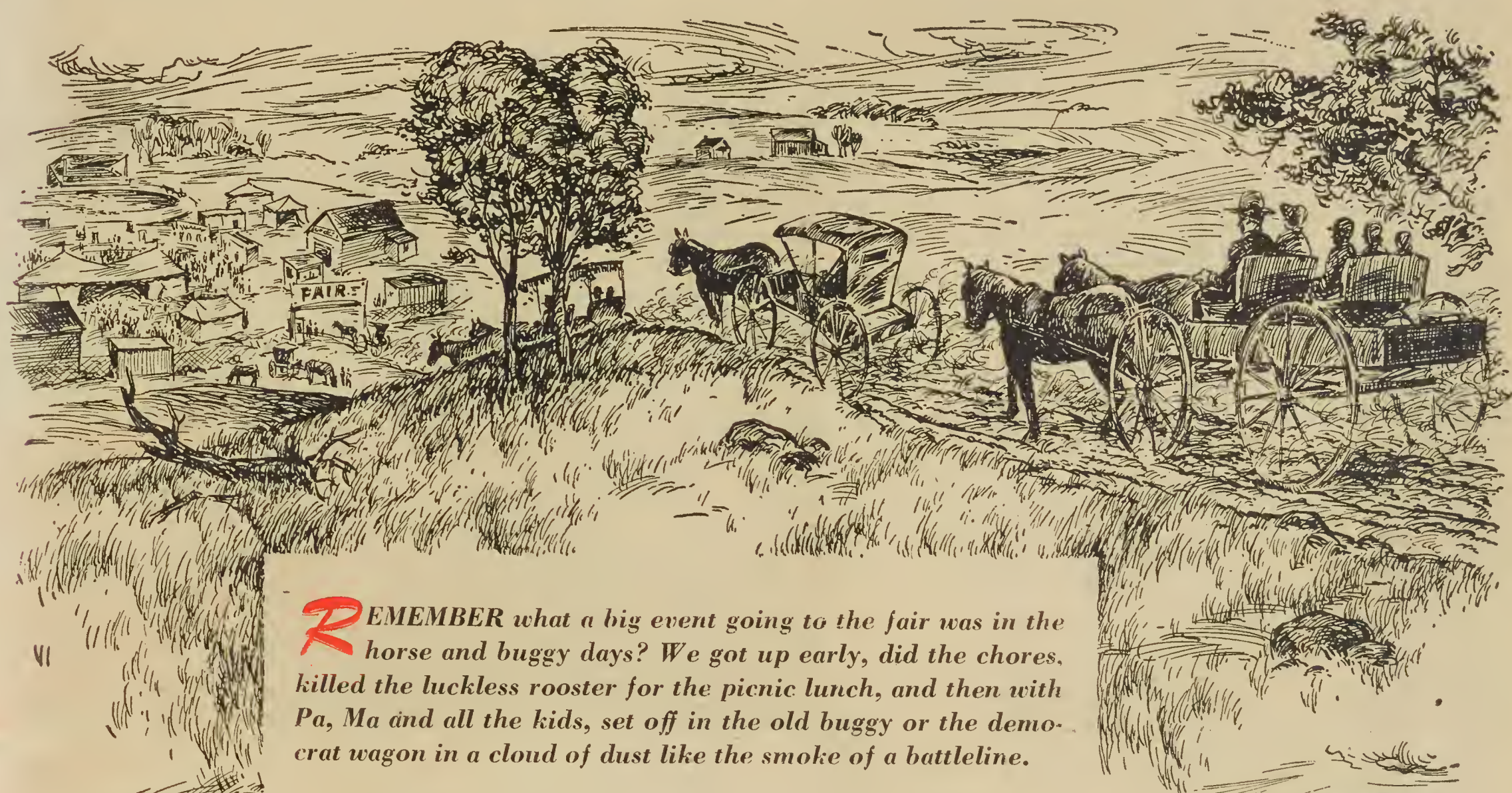
• 217 PAGE BLVD., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

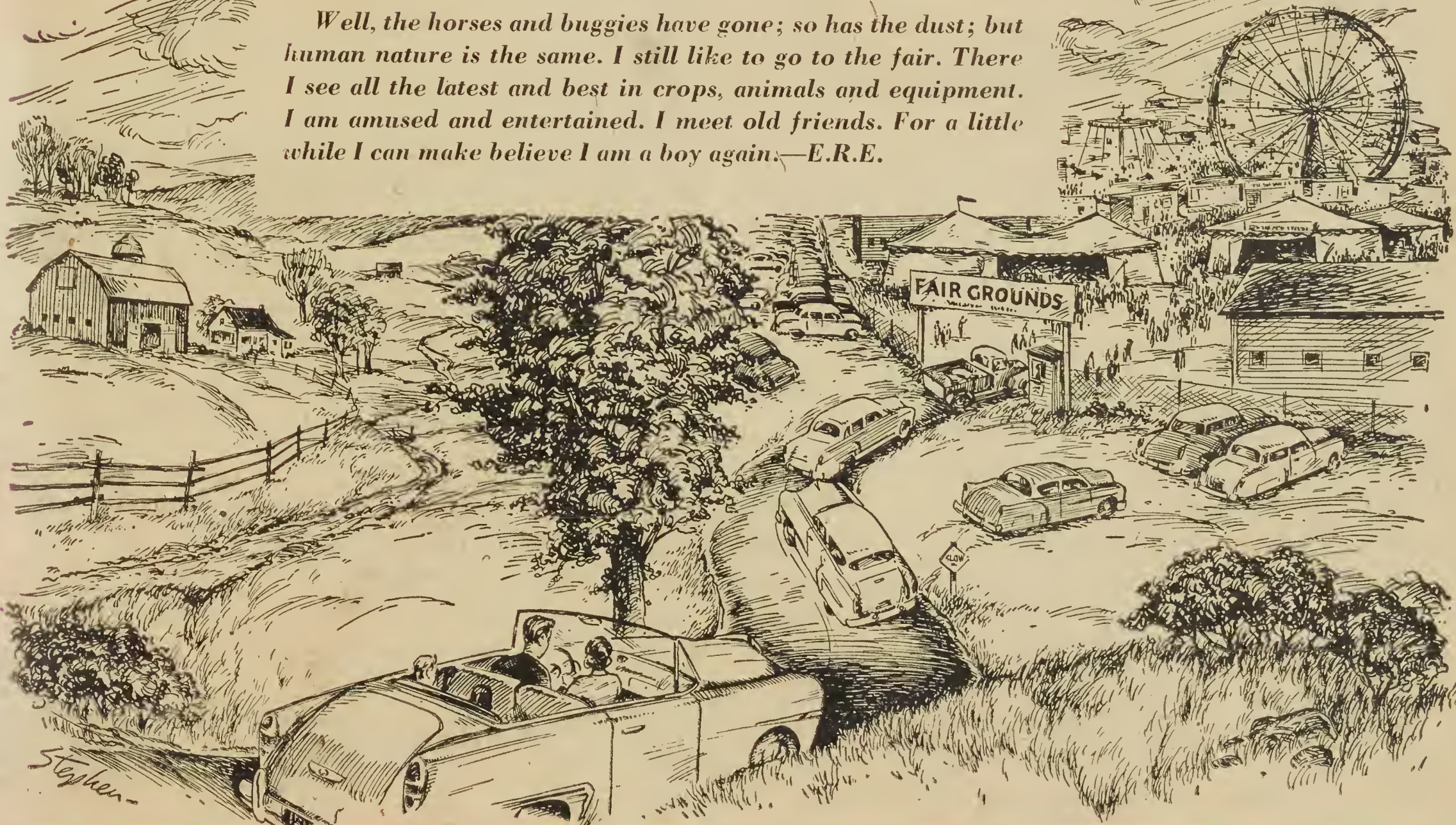
FOUNDED 1842

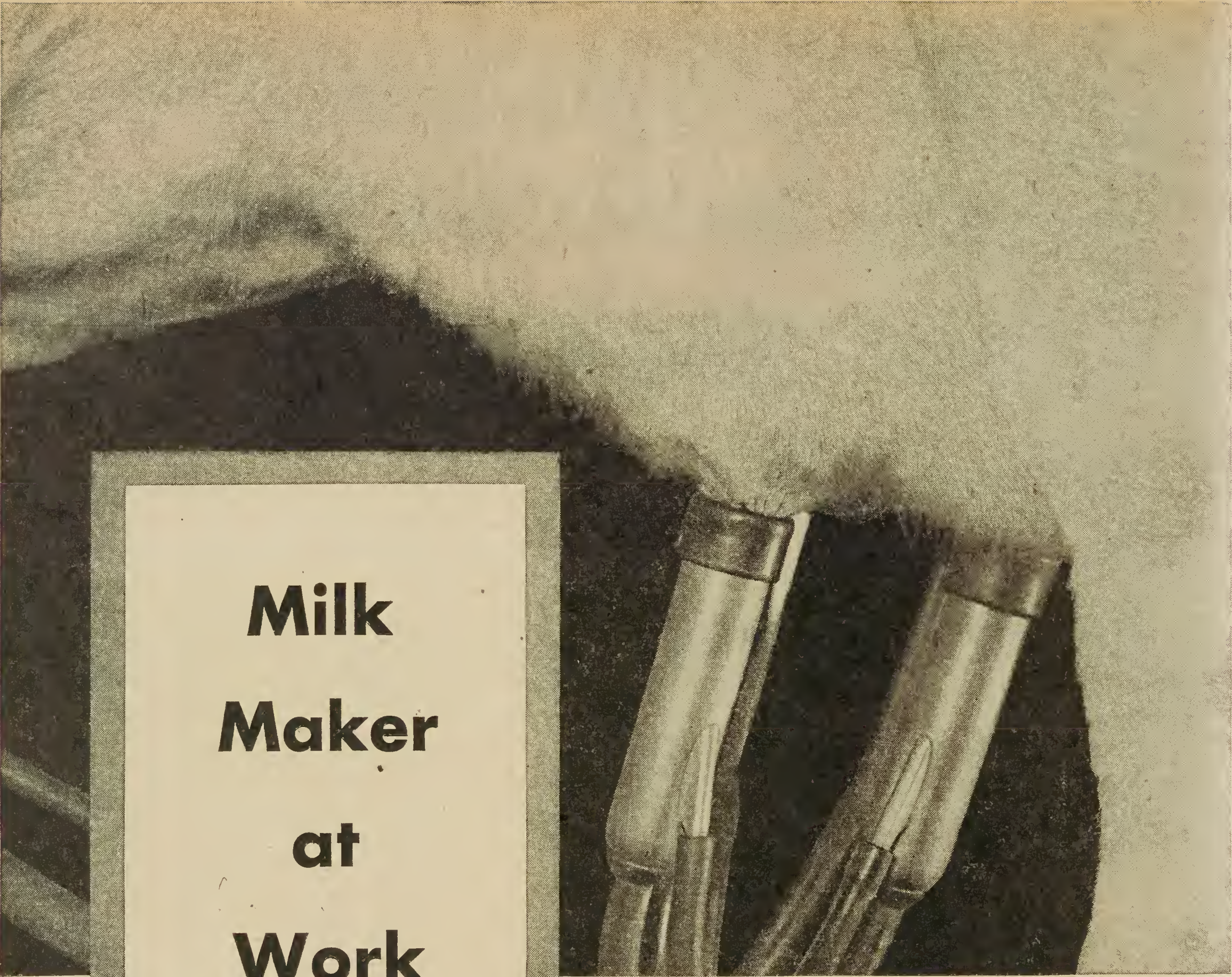
THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



REMEMBER what a big event going to the fair was in the horse and buggy days? We got up early, did the chores, killed the luckless rooster for the picnic lunch, and then with Pa, Ma and all the kids, set off in the old buggy or the democrat wagon in a cloud of dust like the smoke of a battleline.

Well, the horses and buggies have gone; so has the dust; but human nature is the same. I still like to go to the fair. There I see all the latest and best in crops, animals and equipment. I am amused and entertained. I meet old friends. For a little while I can make believe I am a boy again.—E.R.E.





Milk Maker at Work

EACH time that milking unit is taken off, and the milk poured into the can, no further proof is needed... Milk Maker is doing the job it was meant for.

Yes, this 16% Feed of G.L.F.'s makes a lot of milk—and fortunately, it does it economically. You notice that right away, once you begin comparing milk production with feed costs.

That's why Milk Maker is far and away the first choice feed of more and more good dairymen. Check the formula tags and you'll see it has the feeding value (T.D.N.) to keep cows producing at their peak, and in good rig. You'll find a good balance of the kind of ingredients you like to feed your cows—ingredients like corn gluten and ground oats, wheat bran and corn

meal, brewers' grains and molasses. All this, plus a balance of minerals you wouldn't do without. It adds up to the kind of cow feed that produces milk—16% protein, 4% fat and low in fiber.

Check the price too, and you'll see it costs several dollars a ton less than most higher protein feeds—it's the G.L.F. Flexible Formula system at work.

It has always paid to feed a good cow well. It sure does pay to feed Milk Maker... G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

...And For Mixing With Home-Grown Grains--G.L.F. 30% Protein Supplement, G.L.F. Hi-Pro 24% Dairy

G.L.F. Mill Mixed Formula Feeds

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

GREETINGS

THE OTHER night at the supper table we counted the different foods at the one meal that had come from our garden or the farm. From the freezer was a beef roast. There were new potatoes, peas, sweet corn, cucumbers, and choice of blueberries or red raspberries. Not on the table, but could have been, were summer squash, onions, lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, and beets.

August and September are in many ways the payoff time for those of us blessed with the privilege of living in the country. It's the time that we reap the benefits of hard work in the garden and on the farm. The garden is at its best, so are the crops. Corn, which you can almost hear growing, is again justified in its name of "king". It's America's finest crop. What is more beautiful than a long field of corn in the tassel, contrasted with a green meadow by its side?

No one who loves the country can help appreciating this lush, fruitful northeastern farm country at this time of the year.

TRUCE IN A PHONY WAR

AT LAST there is a truce but not peace in Korea.

In all our history, America has never made such a tragic series of mistakes as we have in this phony war in Korea. In the first place we never should have been in the war at all, because we pulled our troops out at the wrong time. Then, after we went in, Truman and Acheson, acting under pressure from France, and particularly from Great Britain, would not permit Generals MacArthur and Van Fleet and our boys to fight a real war. We had the opportunity

By E. R. Eastman

time and again in the beginning of the war to press matters to a successful conclusion. But no, instead MacArthur was removed on the point of victory and Van Fleet, according to his own statements, was never allowed to go beyond certain limits.

In the meantime, urged on by Russia, China came into the war without openly declaring it, while Russia, laughing all the time, furnished China and the North Koreans with the means to fight. Through it all, Great Britain has continued to trade with China. Great Britain, with only a token number of troops in Korea had something like 5,000 casualties, while America lost 25,000 killed, and a total casualty list of 140,000. All for what?

Faced with this stalemate, President Eisenhower had no alternative except to bring the phony war to a close. For that, he is to be congratulated. At least the useless bloodshed is temporarily ended.

Let us hope and pray that from here on our leaders will cease letting Great Britain and other foreign nations dictate our foreign policy and give more attention to the needs of our own people. By all means let us avoid war if we can do so honorably, but once in, let's fight it as we always have in the past to a successful conclusion.

ROBERT A. TAFT

HOW MANY men are there, think you, who can take a bitter defeat and still come up smiling, willing and able to work wholeheartedly with the men who defeated them? Such a man was Robert A. Taft. It was Taft's ambition to become President of the United States but to do so he never put his personal desires above the good of his country. When he was defeated for the nomination, did he quit and go home soured and embittered? No, instead he joined up with President Eisenhower in a great team to use his high abilities to help keep America free and marching on.

Robert Taft was that rare individual in public life, a statesman, of which we have all too few. Because he was honest, spoke straight from the shoulder, put truth and honor above political gain, petty, self-seeking politicians hated him and worked for his defeat.

But such men are never really defeated in the principles that endure. Robert Taft's name and work for America will be remembered long after selfish, power-seeking little men are gone and forgotten.

THEY CONQUERED THEIR STOMACHS!

IF YOU are overweight, you will find the experience letters on page 14 the most interesting and helpful you have read in a long time. They were written by the winners of our diet and reducing contest, announced in our May 16 issue.

You will see by the letters that the diet had the full approval of the doctors who were consulted by each contestant at the beginning of the contest. It is dangerous to try to reduce—especially too fast—unless you follow a diet like this one approved by health authorities and by your doctor. But what a satisfaction it is both mentally and physically to get rid of that excess fat!

If you are overweight, why don't you resolve to do something about it? We will be glad to furnish you a copy of the diet which the winners of this contest used. It was first designed by the dietitians at Michigan State College of Agriculture, and revised by the School of Nutrition at Cornell University. But if you decide to follow this or any other reducing diet, we strongly advise that you first consult your personal physician.

If you want a mimeographed copy of the reducing diet, send 10c to cover handling and mailing charges to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department RD, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

EXCELLENT JOB

DURING the fiscal year ending July 1st, more than 317,000 cows in New York and western Vermont were served from bulls owned by the New York State Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. The organization is looking forward to an increase of at least 10% in this number in the coming fiscal year.

Reports at the annual meeting, which I had the privilege of attending on July 31st and August 1st, show that there are now 44,000 members in the organization. Judging from the many with whom I have talked, these members are enthusiastic over the work that the Association is doing. They have a right to be. No other organization that I know has grown faster or accomplished more than the NYABC. The marvelous results that this and similar organizations across America are getting in the improvement of dairy cattle and in increased milk production are beyond estimation.

The officers, the directors, and the management of NYABC are to be highly congratulated and commended for the most excellent job they are doing in making available to any dairy farmer the services of bulls that the average farmer couldn't possibly afford to own.

For a full report of the meeting see page 20.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

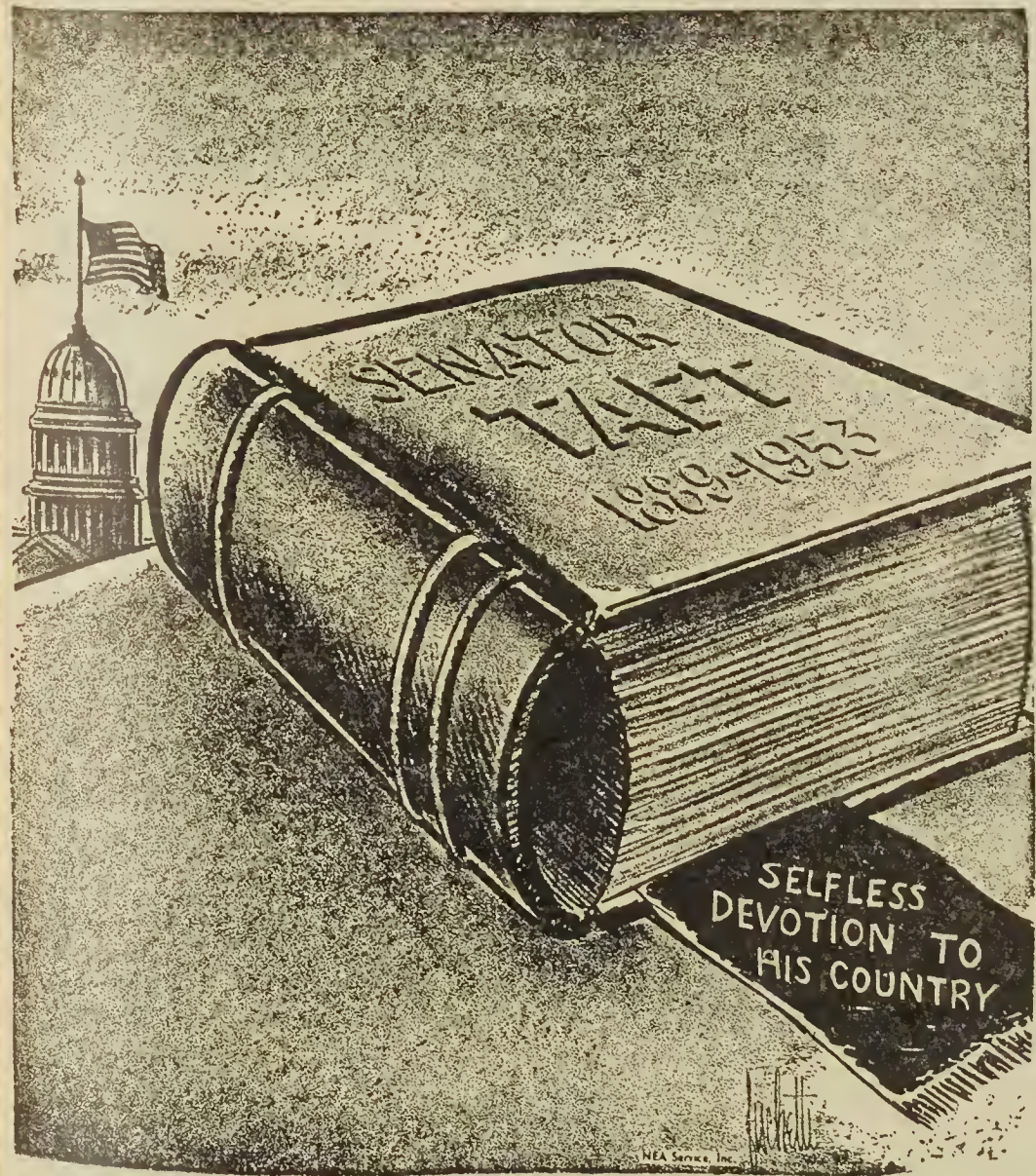
A CITY boy and his country cousin were walking down the street, and toward them came a vision of feminine loveliness—scarlet fingernails, permanent wave, drugstore complexion and gaudy lipstick.

"Now, what do you think of that?" asked the city boy.

The farm boy observed carefully, then said:

"Speaking as a farmer, I'd say that only awful poor soil would need that much topdressing."

RARE VOLUME



N.E.A. Service—From Ithaca Journal

WOODHOUSE BANNER

WOODHOUSE BANNER

WOODHOUSE BANNER

WOODHOUSE BANNER

Serving the NORTHEAST FARMERS through recognized farm Machinery Dealers has been the job of the . . .

J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY FOR 110 YEARS

AEROQUIP Hydraulic Accessories
BELT Harvest-Handler Elevators
BULLER Tractor and Stationary Saw Frames
BLACKHAWK Half Tracks
CHAR-LYNN Pumps
COBEY Power Driven Manure Spreaders
COBEY Running Gears
COBEY 2 and 4 Wheel Platform Wagons
COBEY Hydraulic Dump Wagons
COBEY Self-Unloading Wagons
COOPER Power Lawn Mowers
EASY WAY Tractor Post Hole Digger
ELECTRIC WHEEL Running Gears
ELECTRIC WHEEL Platform and Forage Wagons
ELECTRIC WHEEL Wagon Unloaders
ELECTRIC WHEEL Saw Frames
FARM TOOLS Disc, Spring and Spike Harrows
FARM TOOLS Pulverizers
FARM TOOLS Rotary Hoes
GARBER Power Seeders
GEHL Forage Harvesters
GEHL Forage Blowers
GEHL Silo Fillers
GEHL Hammer Mills
GEHL Wagon Unloaders
GILSON Concrete Mixers
HARVEY Farm Elevators
HARVEY Corn Shellers
HARVEY Hammer Mills
LILLISTON Roto-Speed Cutters
LLOYD Tractor Tire Chains
MONROE Hydraulic Tractor Seats
MORRISON Tractor Snow Plows
MOUNT VERNON Fertilizer and Lime Spreaders
MOUNT VERNON Two Wheel Running Gears
NATIONAL Sickle Bar Mowers
NORTHERN WISCONSIN Smoothing and Spike Harrows
PLANET JR. Garden Tractors and Tools
RUSSELL Grass Seeding Attachments
SUPER SIX Manure Loaders
SUPER SIX Low Gallonage Sprayers
TURLEY Seeder
TURNER Twinematic Hay Balers
TURNER Newkirk Tillage Plow
TURNER Saw Mills and Gang Edgers
TURNER Tractor Saw Frames

This Progressive Record was Maintained Only by Offering the Best Available Equipment, All Leaders in the Field.

See the advertisements of many of these products on the following pages.

DRINK MORE MILK

J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY, DISTRIBUTORS

ESTABLISHED 1843

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Downingtown, Pa.

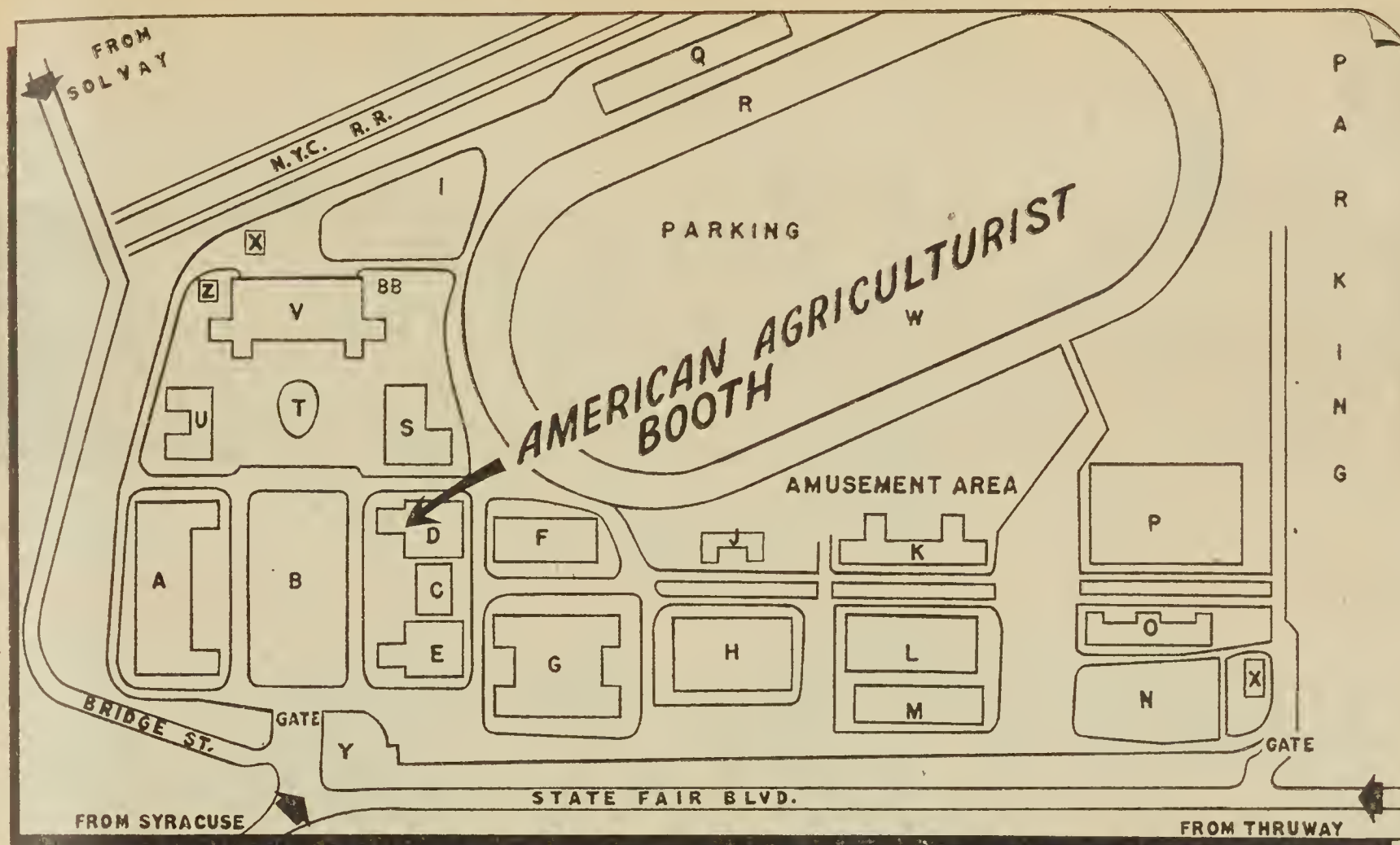
Springfield, Mass.

Syracuse, N. Y.

New Kensington, Pa.

Waterville, Me.

See the N. Y. STATE FAIR • J. S. WOODHOUSE CO. EXHIBIT



- A. Manufacturers and Better Homes Building.
- B. Empire Court.
- BB. Basketball foul-shooting court.
- C. Conservation Department Exhibit.
- D. Dairy Building. (Be sure to stop at your American Agriculturist Booth. The arrow shows the location.)
- E. State Institutions Building.
- F. Poultry Building.
- G. Cattle Barn.
- H. Coliseum.
- I. Civil Defense Area.
- J. Agricultural Museum.
- K. Sheep, Swine and Goat Building.
- L. Horse Building.
- M. 4-H Livestock Building.
- N. Indian Village.
- O. Boys' and Girls' Building.
- P. Farm Machinery Building.
- Q. & R. Grandstand and Track.
- S. Pure Food and Health Building.
- T. Lagoon.
- U. Harriet May Mills Memorial Building.
- V. Horticulture Building.
- W. Racetrack Infield.
- X. State Police Barracks.
- Y. Administration Building.
- Z. Hospital.

\$107,827 In Prizes Ready For State Fair, Sept. 5-12

By ED O'CONNOR

THIS is the month for unusual activities on farms, in kitchens and in sewing rooms. As your operative-in-charge-of-finding-causes-for-bustling-noises, I can report that much of the extra activity represents preparations for the 107th New York State Fair.

Their eyes are on blue ribbons at the gigantic Empire State exposition which will open at Syracuse Saturday, September 5 for eight days and nights.

The bustling on farms and in farm homes is caused by no single activity, but by an infinite variety. In a small farm kitchen I found a young girl practicing the repeated baking of tasty breakfast kuchen. A high school poultryman worked to combat a peculiar new-to-him ailment in the flock from which he'll choose his State Fair entries. At another place I saw a well-to-do man grooming the already glistening coat of a beautiful Holstein two-year-old. In the field a darkly tanned older farmer was paying special attention to cultivating a new hybrid corn variety. He already had his eye on the 10 ears he'll braid for entry in the farm products division.

18 Departments

By actual count, there are 18 departments at the New York State Fair in which busy thousands of farmers, housewives, boys and girls are interested. And their interest isn't entirely in the blue ribbons. Exhibitors are giving considerable thought to the fact that winners in all the departments will receive exactly \$107,827.00 in prizes!

In order of premiums awarded, the departments and the amount of cash premiums offered, are as follows:

Cattle, \$23,870; Boys and Girls, \$16,900; Show Horses, \$10,250; Poultry, \$10,028; Flowers, \$6,000; Sheep, \$5,987; Draft Horses, \$5,520; Grange, \$5,000; Home Bureau, \$4,000; And: Farm Products, \$3,976; Fruit, \$3,700; Swine, \$3,316; Farm Bureau, \$2,000; Dairy Products, \$2,090; Domestic Arts, \$1,563.50; Indian Village, \$1,070.50; Dairy Goats, \$956; New York State Foods, \$600.

Some 20-odd buildings long familiar

to fairgoers will house the livestock, field produce and other objects of farm and home life which so graphically demonstrate the diversity and strength of agriculture in the Empire State.

One new building, however, will stand out for visitors this year. On the right of the main entrance is a neat new brick administration building to which Harold L. Creal, State Fair director, and his staff recently moved after being for many years in a small wooden building at the rear of the 267-acre grounds.

New Car Feature

Newest of the fair features will be a 100-mile AAA-sanctioned New Stock Car Race on Thursday afternoon, and an exciting Texas Ranch Rodeo occupying the huge Coliseum arena for the last four days of the fair with a show every evening and a matinee on Friday and Saturday.

The New Stock Car event, coming on Thursday, the day of the Governor's visit, will pit the latest models of major auto manufacturers against each other in a thrilling event. Drivers from the Indianapolis Speedway, including Jack McGrath, last year's winner in the traditional 100-mile State Fair classic of big racing cars, will be among the pilots.

Bringing from Texas an array of championship cowboys and glamorous, but daring cowgirls, the Rodeo achieves the ultimate in excitement and danger.

Huge Machinery Show

Repeating the hugely successful Farm Machinery Show of last year, nearly fifty major manufacturers and distributors will cover five acres with the latest in mechanized efficiency.

An overwhelming number of other attractions will greet the visitor, and all except special features are free to the public. It is a fair which brings to a single location multitudinous exhibits and thrills.

On the agricultural side, the exposition brings the finest of New York's farm products to the grounds where the fair has been permanently settled since 1890.

The Cattle Show is an exhibition of

dairy and beef animals considered one of the most important in the nation. The Holstein division has attracted the largest field of any show in the world during the past few years.

Youths Compete

At the Boys' and Girls' Building, hundreds of youths compete in 420 classes under ten general divisions. Their efforts touch on virtually every aspect of farm and home life,—sewing, cooking, cattle breeding, tractor driving, vegetable growing, and dozens of others.

In other buildings are judged the exotic poultry breeds, big-eyed rabbits, and sheep, swine and goats. The farm products display has vegetables and grains in profuse abundance while aromatic fruit and flowers add their brilliant colors.

In other special fields, the displays include: draft horses, foods, domestic arts, and exhibits by the Grange, Home Bureau and Farm Bureau. Particularly appealing to the children is the Indian exhibit (with real live Indians) at the Indian Village.

For eight straight days and nights, the events run the gamut—spine-tingling, educational, colorful and dramatic. The famed Horse Show of the fair opens with its children's events on the first morning at the Coliseum, continues with an afternoon show and four evening shows through Tuesday. Known as a leading Horse Show of the East, it presents the gleaming champions of gaited competition, tall jumpers, Western trail horses and working hunters.

Jack Kochman's World Champion Hell Drivers risk dangerous injury as they wheel their speeding autos over jumps and through obstacles. Holding forth for the first four days, they will be followed by Irish Horan's Lucky

Hell Drivers, who also gamble with death and add to the show their famed cannon act in which a car leaps nearly 100 feet through the air.

On Sunday comes a change in tone as the New York State Fair Religious Services are held at the Coliseum. The three major faiths cooperate in the services and hundreds of trained voices join in a great massed chorus. Rabbi Samuel Wolk of Temple Beth Emeth, Albany, will be the principal speaker.

Labor Day is devoted to the hepped-up stock cars driven by the daredevil pilots of leading tracks on the Eastern Seaboard. Their goal: the money and trophy that goes with the New York State Stock Car Championship.

Motorcycle racing, under the sponsorship of the American Motorcycle Association, is the feature on Tuesday and Friday. On Tuesday, the amateurs and novices among the dusty-faced riders of the two-wheeled steeds compete; on Friday, the experts.

The heavily muscled draft horses weighing more than a ton-and-a-half will compete in pulling contests on Wednesday afternoon on the track before the grandstand. Pitting their great strength against the Dynamometer, the magnificent power-horses provide tense moments as they strain in the traces against the huge dial of the measuring instrument.

Saturday, the final day, will see the ever-popular 100-mile auto race return to the big mile track. With well-known figures of Indianapolis driving in the AAA-event, the track record may be broken on the newly-improved racing surface.

Last year a new record of 437,000 persons came through the great iron gates. Expectations are high that this may be surpassed in the '53 fair.

Harold L. Creal, Homer, N. Y., dairyman who has done such an outstanding job since becoming director of the Fair, says: "This exposition which last year played host to 417,000 visitors has grown from the small, two-day fair in 1841 to its present size through the interest and participation of the residents of our state."

"In 1841 the first exposition was held in and near the old Court House in Syracuse and paid about \$300 in premium money. Today the State Fair spreads out over 267 acres and this year will pay more than \$100,000 in premium money to the thousands of exhibitors who display everything from string beans to prize livestock."

"It is a great Fair. It is truly the showcase of the Empire State."

SEE US

SEPT. 5TH
SEPT. 12TH

STATE FAIR

BLACKHAWK HALF-TRACKS



More Traction

For positive traction in mud, snow, sand or any soil. Reduces tire slip-page, increases drawbar pull. Enables you to work your tractor the year 'round.

More Flotation

Provides flotation in light soils, wet, loose ground and snow. No bogging down in soft, treacherous conditions.

More Stability

Assures stability and pulling power on hillsides, rough terrain, rocky soils.

AVAILABLE FOR

- ALLIS-CHALMERS
- INTERNATIONAL
- J. I. CASE

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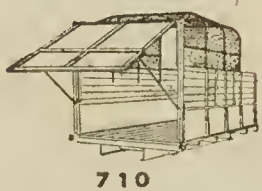
J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY
Outdoor Machinery Exhibit

ARPS CORPORATION

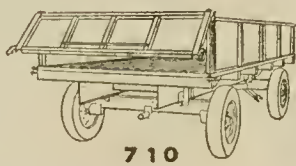
NEW HOLSTEIN, WIS.

PRODUCTS FOR BETTER FARMS, BETTER INDUSTRIES SINCE 1920

ELECTRIC



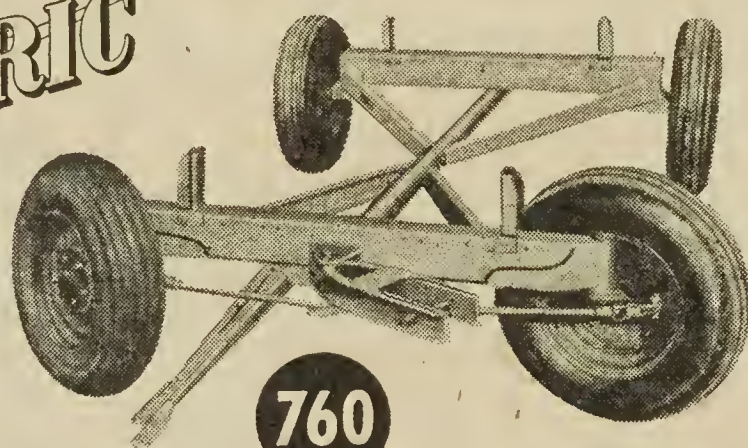
Illustrated above: Big Haul Wagon Box with ensilage sides. At right, the basic box. Below, 6 x 10 Barge type box. In upper right-hand corner, the ELECTRIC Auto-steer Wagon with 8,000 lbs. capacity.



710



610



760

America's Leading Wagons & Wagon Boxes

ELECTRIC design and experience are your assurance of greater value in farm haulage equipment. You get longer life and larger pay loads. ELECTRIC is America's leading manufacturer of wagons and wagon boxes.

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GILSON FARM MIXERS



Model 2-T-SW
Equipped for electric
motor mounting.

Gilson farm mixers are quality built for dependable performance whether mixing concrete, inoculating seeds or washing root crops.

GILSON BROS. CO.
FREDONIA, WISCONSIN

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SEE US

**Sept. 5th
Sept. 12th**

STATE FAIR

Daily Program at the Syracuse Fair

Every Day

(Free school children tickets good every day and night.)

8:00 a.m.—Gates open.
9:00 a.m.—All exhibits open, including largest farm machinery show in the Northeast.

Dramatic Dairy Display — Dairy Products Building.

Colorful "Eggland" in Poultry Building with interesting demonstrations and exhibits.

Boys and Girls events—judging all day.
House of Magic—Manufacturers' Building.

Band Concert until 1 p.m. — Empire Court.

10:00 a.m.—Flower arrangements demonstration and flower judging starts— Horticultural Building (except first 2 days).

Food judging until 5 p.m. — Women's Building.

Food Demonstrations start — Women's Building.

Utility Demonstrations start—Women's Building.

Women in Industry Exhibit, demonstration of machine operators — Women's Building Court.

State Fair Basketball Foul Shooting Contest until 8 p.m.

10:15 a.m.—Film Festival of American Association of University Women—until 11 a.m. Women's Building Auditorium.

11:00 a.m.—Ceremonial songs and dances—Indian Village.

Amateur Show—Grange Building.

2:00 p.m. — Fashion Show (Monday through Friday) — Women's Building. (Also 3 and 4 p.m.)

Band Concert until 6 p.m. — Empire Court.

Amateur Show—Grange Building.

Aerial and Circus acts—Grandstand.

4:00 p.m.—Ceremonial songs and dances (Sun. 4:30 p.m.) — Indian Village (except first 2 days).

Presentation of food contest awards—Women's Building.

5:00 p.m.—(Except last day) — Play at State Fair Theater by Amateur dramatic clubs—Women's Building, Auditorium.

7:00 p.m. — Aerial and circus acts — Grandstand.

8:30 p.m. (except Sunday—) Hell Drivers—Grandstand.

10:00 p.m.—Fireworks—Grandstand.

Opening Day, Sept. 5

8:30 a.m. — FFA Livestock Judging in Coliseum until 11 a.m.

9:00 a.m.—Official opening at Main Gate.

10:00 a.m.—Judging: Fruit, Flowers and Farm Produce; Poultry. (Dairy Products completed 3 days prior to Fair.)

11:00 a.m.—Drum and Bugle Corps competition—Grandstand.

12:00 m.—Junior Novice Championship Fly and Bait Casting events until 5 p.m. Lagoon in front of Horticultural Building.

12:30 p.m. — Children's Horse Show Classes—Coliseum.

1:00 p.m. — FFA Farm Machinery Parade.

2:30 p.m.—Kochman's Hell Drivers — Grandstand.

4:00 p.m. — Reception for State Fair Queen—Women's Building.

7:00 p.m.—Horse Show—Coliseum; judging of draft and harness horses at intermission.

8:00 p.m.—Queen's Coronation — Grandstand.

Sunday, Sept. 6

2:45 p.m.—Organ Recital—Coliseum.

3:15 p.m.—Special religious services with 1,000 voice choir—Coliseum.

4:30 p.m.—Hell Drivers—Grandstand.

7:00 p.m.—Horse Show—Coliseum.

Labor Day, Sept. 7

9:00 a.m.—Judging: draft horses, swine and goats.

Fly and Bait Casting—State Fair Open Championships until 5 p.m.

11:45 a.m.—Labor Leaders' Luncheon—Women's Building.

1:00 p.m.—Special Labor Day Program — Empire Court.

Cattle judging, Dairy Division—4-H and FFA Holstein and Guernsey classes.

1:30 p.m.—State Championship Stock Car Race.

7:00 p.m.—Horse Show—Coliseum.

Armed Forces Day, Sept. 8

8:30 a.m.—Cattle judging; Dairy Division 4-H and FFA Brown Swiss classes.

9:00 a.m.—Cattle judging until noon: Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein bulls and female classes; also 4-H and FFA Ayrshire classes.

Swine and rabbit judging.

10:00 a.m.—State Championship Tractor Operating Contest—Racetrack Infield

12:30 p.m.—Luncheon, Council of Rural Women— Women's Building.

1:00 p.m.—Cattle judging until 5 p.m. Dairy division. Ayrshire classes for calves. Sheep judging.

1:30 p.m. — Sprint motorcycle races, amateur and novice—Grandstand.

7:00 p.m.—Horse Show—Coliseum. Fly and Bait Casting, Men's Novice Class.

Wednesday, Sept. 9

9:00 a.m.—Cattle judging until noon and 1 to 5 p.m.: Dairy division—Holstein cow classes, Ayrshire bull classes; 4-H and FFA Jersey classes for calves. Also Beef Division—Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus classes.

Draft horses, sheep, rabbits, egg and meat production; poultry and turkey judging.

10:00 a.m.—State champion horse pulling contest, light-weight division, draft horses —Grandstand.

12:30 p.m. — Women's organization day luncheon—Women's Building.

1:00 p.m.—Sheep judging.

1:30 p.m.—State Champion Horse Pulling Contest, medium weight division, and draft horses.

3:00 p.m.—State Champion Horse Pulling Contest, heavy weight division, draft horses.

6:00 p.m.—Dinner: Community Service awards presentation — Women's Building.

7:00 p.m. Fly and Bait casting—Men's Novice class.

8:00 p.m.—Rodeo—Coliseum.

Governor's Day, Sept. 10

9:00 a.m. — Governor's tour of Fairgrounds.

Cattle judging until noon and 1-5 p.m. Dairy division — Jersey classes and Milking Shorthorns.

Beef division—Aberdeen Angus classes; all steer classes.

Other judging: Draft Horses

11:00 a.m.—Governor's Speech—Empire Court.

12:30 p.m. — Governor's Luncheon — Women's Building.

1:30 p.m.—Start of 100-mile AAA national championship stock car races.

7:00 p.m.—Fly and Bait Casting—Men's Novice Class.

8:00 p.m.—Rodeo—Coliseum.

Indian Day, Sept. 11

9:00 a.m.—Championship Livestock on Exhibit—Cattle Bldg.

11:00 a.m.—Ceremonial—Indian Village.

12:00 m. — Six-Nations Band Concert—Indian Village.

1:30 p.m. — National Championship Motorcycle Races.

2:00 p.m.—Rodeo—Coliseum.

Dance and Ceremonials to 4:00 p.m.—Indian Village.

7:00 p.m. — Fly and Bait Casting — Women's Novice class.

8:00 p.m.—Rodeo—Coliseum.

Saturday, Sept. 12

9:00 a.m.—All livestock on exhibit until 2 p.m.

12:00 m. — Grandstand open for all race preliminaries and Championship 100-mile AAA Auto Race.

1:00 p.m. — Fly and Bait Casting — Ladies' and Men's Novice Championships.

1:30 p.m.—Time trials for 100-mile Auto Race.

2:00 p.m.—Rodeo—Coliseum.

3:00 p.m.—100-Mile AAA-Sanctioned National Championship Auto Race.

8:00 p.m.—Rodeo—Coliseum.

Note: Judging will be done at these locations: Cattle—Coliseum; Sheep, Goats and Swine—Sheep and Swine Bldg.; Horses—Horse Bldg.; Poultry, Rabbits, Eggs—Poultry Bldg.; Fruit, Flowers and Farm Products—Horticultural Bldg.; Boys and Girls exhibits other than livestock—Boys' and Girls' Bldg.

— A. A. —

A SIMPLE GRAIN MOISTURE TEST

John Mahoney, grain marketing specialist of the University of Maryland, gives a simple, fairly accurate test for moisture in wheat. He says it was recommended and demonstrated during a grain marketing school a couple of years ago by someone from the USDA.

Briefly the test is to put 4 or 5 heads of grain in a bottle with about an equal volume of ammonium chloride, a salt which you can buy at any drug store. Give the bottle about 50 shakes. If the salt continues to run free, the moisture content is under 14%; if it becomes sticky, the moisture content is over 14%; and if it becomes liquid, the moisture content is 16% or over.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK PRICES: The Market Administrator has estimated the uniform milk price in the New York Metropolitan Market for the balance of the year as compared to last year. Following are the figures:

August '52, \$5.40; this year \$5.19—down 21 cents. September '52, \$5.75; this year \$5.43—down 32 cents. October '52, \$5.84; this year \$5.59—down 25 cents. November '52, \$5.85; this year \$5.67—down 18 cents. December '52, \$5.77; this year \$5.57—down 20 cents. 1952 average, \$5.62; this year average \$5.39—down 23 cents.

WEATHER: Rains have been general over most of the country and practically insure big total crop yields. Only place where more rain is badly needed is in the Southwest where rains came too late to cure the drought. Good growing weather promises bumper potato crop, also corn, canning crops, and vegetables for market.

FRUIT: In general, the outlook for fruit growers as compared to most other food producers, is reasonably good. The apple crop is better than last year, when it was short, but is still in line with demand. Supplies of canned apples and applesauce are down and processors are expected to be in a buying mood. Only sour note is that apple exports are down and unlikely to increase much.

Peach crop will be larger than last year but not excessive. It looks like a big pack of canned peaches but government experts think the demand will equal the supply.

Carryover of canned and frozen fruits is smaller than last year. Big optimistic note in fruit business is the tremendous increase in frozen juices and fruit including orange, lemon, and lime juice and frozen sour cherries and peaches.

VEGETABLES: The U. S. acreage of canning tomatoes is the smallest in 20 years, estimated at 19% below last year and 37% below the 1942-52 average. The condition of the crop is generally good. Among Eastern states, New York's acreage is estimated at 17,600; last year 20,000. New Jersey, 28,000 acres; last year 34,000. Pennsylvania, 23,500; last year 26,500. U. S. 309,000; last year 383,000.

Similar figures for sweet corn for canning are: New York, 28,800 acres; last year 27,400. Maine, 9,500; last year 10,100. Pennsylvania, 12,100; last year 11,000. Maryland, 39,000; last year 35,000. U. S. 528,190; last year 512,300.

Canned and frozen vegetables except peas, are reported as having heavy sales. The carryover of sweet corn is reported as only one-third as large as early estimates. Snap beans are in heavy demand with early packs low. For the 12 months ending July 1, shipments of tomato juice were 11% above last year.

TRIP LEASING: In the absence of action by Congress to prevent Interstate Commerce Commission from issuing regulations to make return-load leasing of trucks illegal, the Senate Agricultural Committee adopted a resolution requesting that the Interstate Commerce Commission hold up such an order.

Briefly, trucks which haul items of commerce interstate have been leased to haul farm products on the return trip. To deny this privilege, it is stated, would put some truckers out of business, deprive farmers of transportation services, and hurt the efficient distribution of farm products, particularly those that are perishable.

WHEAT VOTE: August 14 is the date of the "wheat referendum." If you grow more than 15 acres and have a normal production of over 200 bushels you are eligible to vote. U. S. wheat acreage allowable under marketing quotas is 62 million, and your individual acreage allotment is likely to be cut about 20%. Growers who exceed quota cannot sell or feed wheat grown on the extra acres without penalties. You could do three things with it: Hold it in storage, pay a penalty of about \$1.10 a bushel and sell it, or reduce the following year's acreage below your quota. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR thinks it's quite a crime the way I loaf away my time; but it's far worse, he says, to be so dog-goned out-of-date as me. He fusses 'cause I own a team, he thinks my tractor is a scream although it's served me faithfully and well since nineteen twenty-three. He likes to give me dirty digs about my bunch of lardy pigs, he doesn't try to hide his scorn that I ain't growing hybrid corn, and though he claims he works the most, he still grabs ev'ry chance to boast that he has got machinery to do most all his work, by gee.

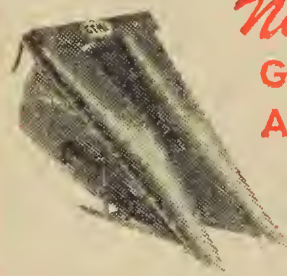
When he was here the other night, he started out to pick a fight 'cause skeeters swarmed around the room and now and then, of course, would zoom down on his neck to get a meal and make poor neighbor scratch and squeal. I know, he says,

with nasty smirk, installing screens is too much work, but it's astounding as can be that you ain't heard of DDT. I cannot understand that guy, he praises hard work to the sky, he brags about the chores he does and hollers constantly because he thinks it wrong that I prefer to take things somewhat easier, and yet he's lazier than me—I ain't too tired to swat, by gee.



Forage Harvester with patented Row-Crop Attachment.

● The Row-Crop Attachment shown on the Gehl above, has auger-type gatherers, exclusive with Gehl. This minimizes field trouble, does not knock off as many ears.



New Chain-Type Gatherers Also Available

Some gentlemen prefer blonds, others brunettes. Chain-type gatherers may be preferred by some farmers, but only Gehl gives you your choice. The new Gehl chain-type is different than most chain types... has no bevel gears, and heavy 62 detachable steel chain is used... less chance for breakdowns. See your Gehl dealer... compare the Gehl auger-type and Gehl chain-type with other makes. Only Gehl gives you your choice.

GEHL FORAGE HARVESTER

More Gehl Choppers have been sold than those of any other independent manufacturer... often imitated, never equalled. Gehl is famous for that highly-important, clean, fast, uniform cutting which makes better feed, silage that packs better and keeps well. Many other features, exclusive with Gehl, result in extra rugged dependability and trouble-free operation year after year.

MAIL COUPON TODAY FOR NEW FREE BOOK



GEHL BROS. MFG. CO., Dept. MH 218, West Bend, Wisconsin

FREE Send booklet, "Streamlined Methods of Harvesting Hay and Making Grass Silage", Catalog of Gehl Forage Harvesters and Forage Blowers, FREE PLANS for building self-unloading wagon box, using Gehl Metal Parts Kit.

Name.....
Street or R.F.D.....
Town.....
State..... Acres farmed.....

See this equipment at
OUTDOOR MACHINERY EXHIBIT
J. S. Woodhouse Company

RUSSELL BROME-LEGUME SEEDER

Use Less Seed —
Get Better Stands
Accurate — Dependable

This attachment for soil pulverizers improves stands 25 to 75 percent over ordinary methods—using up to one third less seed. Puts seed at just the right depth in pulverized soil for best germination.

Double box permits sowing of almost any combination of grass seed. Large box



for brome, rye grass or similar seeds and the other for clover, alfalfa or other small seeds. Mounts on either single or double roller pulverizer. Seed can be dropped either between or behind the rollers.

RUSSELL MFG. CO. • PLATTEVILLE, WIS.

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OUTDOOR MACHINERY EXHIBIT • J. S. Woodhouse Company

on-the-farm
storage
without backache!

BELT HARVEST- HANDLER

... save time, labor and money storing 1953's crop. Simplify handling ear corn, beans, small grain, poultry litter, with Harvest-Handler, the original, lightweight, one-man elevator. Moves up to 380 bu. of ear corn per hour. Lengths to 26 ft. Model B less power, weighs only 79 lbs. Dolly and other accessories available.



THE
BELT
CORPORATION
1507 STAHL RD.
ORIENT, OHIO

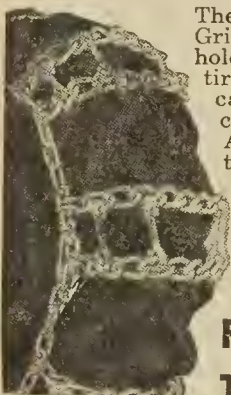
Write for **FREE** catalog

See this equipment at
Outdoor Machinery Exhibit
J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY



In feedlots, on stubble-covered fields or in hauling heavy loads through snow where tires alone don't get enough 'bite,' these LLOYD Double-Grip Tractor Tire Chains give you increased traction—more pull—with some tractors enough to pull an extra plow.

They're easy to put on and take off—The LLOYD fastener gives you more leverage.

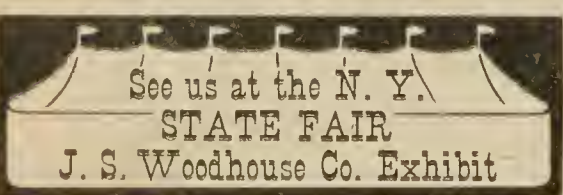


The Patented LLOYD Double-Grip Cross Chain arrangement holds cross chains on top of the tires. So the chain, not the tire, carries the weight. Cross chains are self-cleaning. Available in all regular sizes to fit largest size treads.

See the **LLOYD**
DOUBLE-GRIP
Farm Tractor
TIRE CHAINS
at the

**J. S. WOODHOUSE
COMPANY OUTDOOR
MACHINERY EXHIBIT**

**LLOYD CHAIN
Manufacturing Co.**
MARYVILLE, MISSOURI



See us at the N. Y.
STATE FAIR
J. S. Woodhouse Co. Exhibit

Easy-to-Grow Flowers For Busy Gardeners

AS MY JOINTS become less flexible and a hammock looks more and more inviting, my admiration increases for flowers that bloom over a long period of time. If you know of an exceptionally good one that meets the test let me know. Meanwhile, I'll pass along to you my experience with a few.

On our terrace, we have two window boxes, each with four tuberous begonias. I started them early in an electric hotbed, but you can do it just about as well in a kitchen window. They started blooming late in June and will continue until frost.

So far as I know the tuberous begonia is the only plant that has both double and single blooms on the same plant. Flower stems are short, and they show best on the plant, but blooms can be picked and floated in a dish of water.

When fall comes, I will pull them, let the tops die, and store the tubers—or whatever you call them—on top of some dirt in an old garbage can in the cellar. They should not become too dry.

We have a long path lined with peonies, iris, and phlox. None of them bloom all summer, but the phlox comes late so there is bloom most of the time, and when there isn't, the foliage, especially the peonies, is clean and attractive.

Neither does a single "glad" last long, but we have two rows in the vegetable garden and we will have glads in the house continually from early August until late fall. The season can be lengthened by several plantings or by planting deep.

Among the annuals, zinnias meet the test. They can be cut heavily and will continue to bloom. Last year, I discovered something new, at least to me. Zinnias can be transplanted when in bloom with very little set back if you move each one with a good shovel full of dirt in the evening after a rain.

For example, the last week in July we dug up a bed of sweet william, which itself lasts longer than most flowers, and filled the bed with zinnias—tall ones at the back and "lilliputs" in front. In a couple of days, they looked as though they grew there.

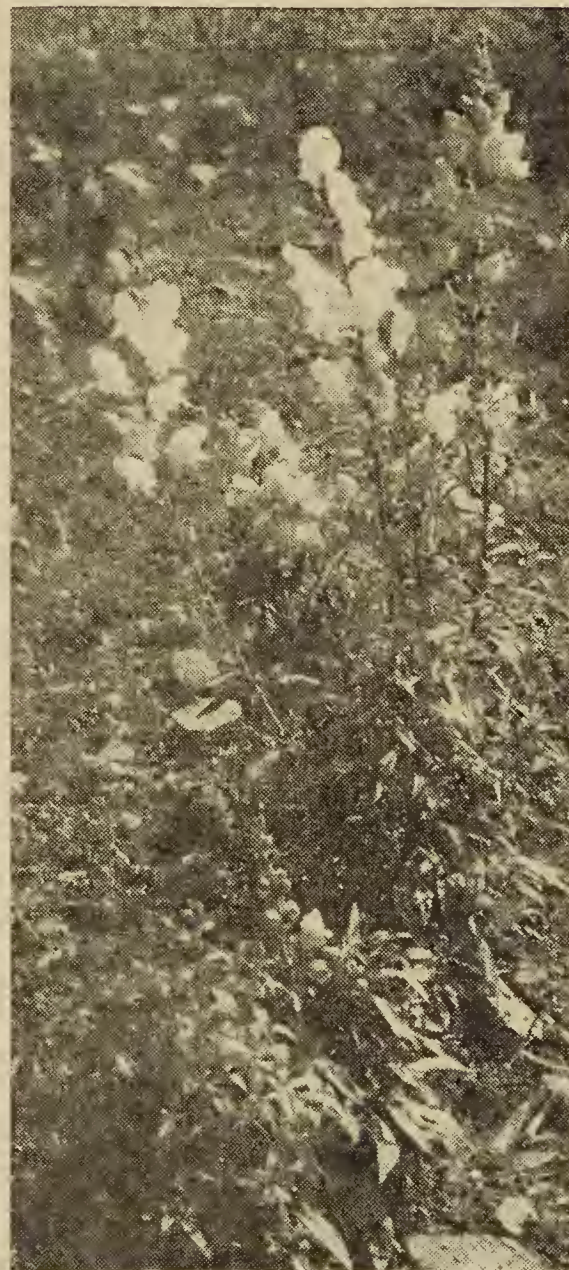
We started zinnias early in the hotbed and later in the garden. Some are left for cut flowers and others are moved into the perennial bed as bare spots appear where poppies, tulips, and other short-lived plants die down.

Another good annual that continues to bloom is snapdragons. They too can be transplanted while in bloom. Usually we grow a few nasturtiums, but they must be picked at least every second day and dusted to kill aphids.

For a lazy man, the ideal would be a number of perennials of different heights and colors, all of which would bloom all summer and all which have



For us, one of the most satisfying perennials is the peony.



Snapdragons, growing in a row in the vegetable garden, can be easily moved to bare spots in the perennial bed.

natural resistance to bugs and diseases so they wouldn't need dusting.

Oh well, that's just too much to expect, even though we humans are never satisfied. Meanwhile, if you know any that meet my requirements, please, please let me know!—H.L.C.

— A.A. —

How far will roots travel to clog a tile drain? Is there any way that this can be prevented?

One instance has been reported where roots of an elm tree traveled 200 feet to clog a drain.

The following is recommended to prevent such an occurrence:

Use 1 pound of copper sulfate crystals each month for 4 months. Run enough water through the drain to wash the copper sulphate from the trap as it is likely to cause corrosion. After this is done it is recommended that you use 4 pounds of copper sulphate (1 pound at a time) each year to prevent roots from again growing in the tile drain.

* * *

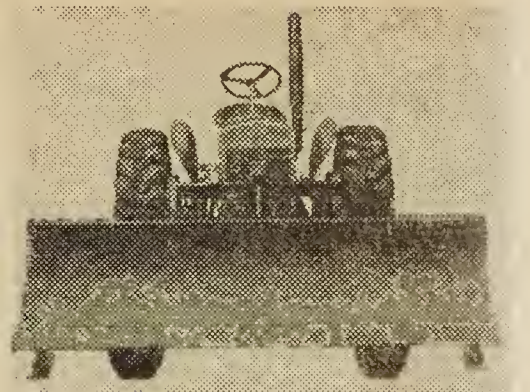
I have seen some dark insects which seem to be burrowing into timbers in our house. We feel they are termites.

Termites are white, but carpenter ants which sometimes are mistaken for termites are black. These carpenter ants make burrows in the wood but they do not live on wood as termites do. You can control carpenter ants by using a 10% DDT dust or a 5% chlordane. However, even if these ants are killed, others may return if too much moisture is present.

* * *

The soil that I have been using for growing plants has not had lime for some time. Do you think it would help to add lime and, if so, how much?

The chances are that it would help. We suggest 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls of ground limestone per bushel of soil. Add it in the fall when you store the dirt for use early in the following spring.



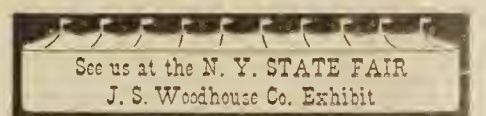
Farmers in the Northeast Favor the

MORRISON "SNO-DOZER"

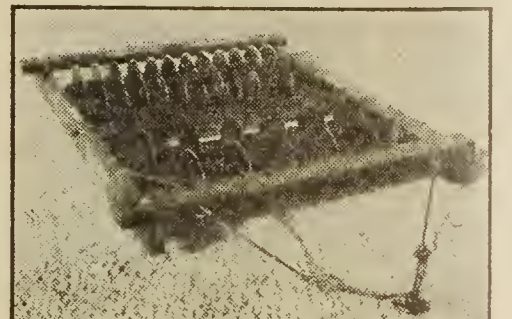
Because of Its Many Uses.

- Fits practically all current tractors
- Handles snow—does light bulldozing, terracing, grading and many other farm jobs
- Has many uses the year-round
- Easy to install—easy to remove
- Rugged construction — trouble-free operation

**MORRISON RAILWAY SUPPLY
CORPORATION**
BUFFALO, N. Y.



See us at the N. Y. STATE FAIR
J. S. Woodhouse Co. Exhibit



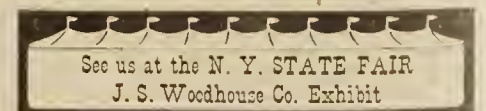
More and more, the farmer looks for this **SMOOTHING HARROW**.

Clods thoroughly pulverized, the field completely levelled, every inch of ground a perfect mulch.

This is the seed bed you can expect with the

**NORTHERN WISCONSIN
SMOOTHING HARROW**

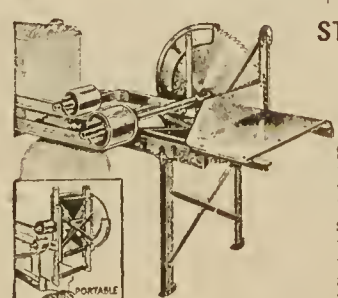
**NORTHERN WISCONSIN
MFG. CO., Pepin, Wisconsin**



See us at the N. Y. STATE FAIR
J. S. Woodhouse Co. Exhibit

BULLER SAW FRAME

STURDY-SIMPLE
SAFE



A hard job made easy. The Buller Saw Frame takes the labor out of wood sawing. Thousands of satisfied users say the BULLER is the best. Quickly and easily attached to front

end (or to drawbar on tractors having rear pulleys) by means of special fittings, individually designed for each model. Folds up for transporting. Three tractor models and three stationary models. Tilting and rolling table types.

See the BULLER Saw Frame at the
J. S. Woodhouse Company Outdoor
Machinery Exhibit.

BULLER MFG. Co., Hillsboro, Kansas

Fitting and Showing 4-H CATTLE*

By H. A. WILLMAN 4-H Club Dairy Specialist, Cornell University

FOUR-H club cattle that are short-haired, sleek and well developed carry more appeal to prospective buyers and showing judges than do neglected cattle.

Fitting really means good feeding and it should be begun when calves are young. Size counts in the showing as well as in the pail.

Training—An untrained heifer that is not halter-wise is at quite a disadvantage in the show ring or sale ring. Heifers should be broken to lead early and should be led into the ring with a neat halter. You can make a neat, classy, serviceable and practical show halter at low cost by using thirteen feet of three-eighth inch, three-strand rope. Directions for making rope halters are available from all county 4-H club offices.

The most successful exhibitors in the showing are usually those who have trained their cattle to lead readily and to pose in such a way as to show them off to the very best advantage.

Fitting—The fitting of cattle implies proper feeding and management of your cattle from the start, coupled with the use of some special cleaning, polishing and grooming practices for a few weeks prior to show day.

1. Feed liberally, especially to your younger heifers the best hay on the farm, not on the floor in the corner of the pen, but in hay racks.

2. Feed enough grain in addition to dry roughages to keep your heifers in a good strong, thrifty growing condition, but not fat.

3. To shorten the hair coat and to give your cattle a glossy, sleek appearance, try some of these methods:

- (a) Blanket your cattle for a month or six weeks before show-day.
- (b) Feed some linseed oil meal if the ration does not contain ten percent of it by weight.
- (c) Brush and hand-massage the hide for a few minutes every day or two.

4. Two or three days before the fair, clip the tail above the switch and also clip the ears, head and neck as may be necessary to give your cattle a cleaner cut, neater and more expressive appearance.

5. Clean the heifer thoroughly before leading her into the show. No judge likes to place a 4-H animal that is long-haired and is covered with dirt and manure. Besides, a good 4-H dairy member should be ashamed to show his animal in that condition.

6. Use a brush, some water and soap—especially for breeds having white markings, but do not wash your cattle too often. Be sure to rinse out all soap.

7. Show cattle should have been on a dry roughage barn feeding schedule for at least a week before show time and should arrive at the fair in time to lie down and rest.

Presenting Cattle in the Ring—While it is difficult to tell you exactly how to show your cattle in the ring, here are some general pointers to keep in mind:

1. Enter, leading the animal around the ring in a clockwise direction walking opposite her head on the left side, holding the lead rope with the right hand quite close to the halter with the remainder of the rope neatly gathered in one or both hands.

- (a) Animal should lead readily, respond quickly and pose alertly.
- (b) Halter of right type, fits properly and is put on correctly.

2. As the judge works, the preferred method of leading is walking slowly

backward facing the animal and holding the lead rope in the left hand with the remainder of it neatly gathered in one or both hands.

- (a) The lead rope held quite close to the halter usually insures a more secure control of an animal.
- (b) Keep in step with animal to add rhythm and smoothness to showing.
- (c) Lead slowly with animal's head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage and graceful walk.

3. When posing and showing an animal, stay on the animal's left side and stand faced at an angle to her, but in a position far enough away to see stance of her feet, legs and topline.

- (a) Stance should be advantageous to animal and should be held well.
- (b) Face animal up-grade, with her front feet in a slight incline if possible.
- (c) Neither crowd the exhibitor next to you nor leave enough space for another animal when you lead into a side by side position.
- (d) Animal preferably should be backed out of line when judge requests that her placing be changed.
- (e) Turn animal in clockwise direction when possible and not too short.
- (f) Do most of the showing with the halter lead rope and avoid stepping on animal's hind feet to move them.
- (g) Step animal ahead by a gentle pull on the lead rope.
- (h) Move animal back by exerting pressure on the shoulder point with the thumb and fingers of the right hand as you push back with the lead rope.
- (i) Let animal stand, when posed reasonably well at the time the judge is observing her.
- (j) Tugging, pushing, undue fussing and maneuvering is objectionable.

4. Keep an eye on your animal and also on the judge and not both eyes entirely on the ring side, judge or animal.

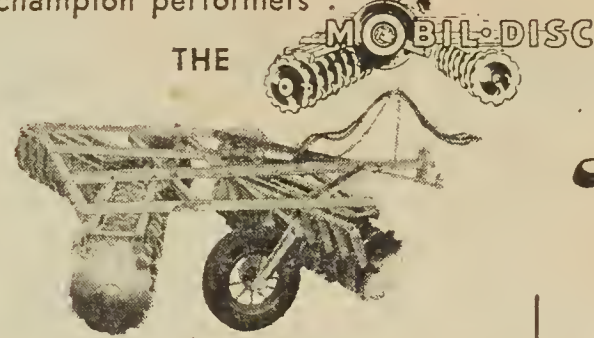
- (a) Be aware of the position of the judge, but do not make it too obvious or "over-show."
- (b) Turn animal's head slightly to the right when the judge is viewing her from the right side, either front or rear.
- (c) Turn head to the left when viewed by the judge from the left.
- (d) Keep head directly forward and spine straight as judge views animal over the top from the rear.
- (e) Keep showing until the entire class has been placed and the judge has given his reasons.

Your Appearance — Proper fitting and grooming can be a more effective form of advertising, especially if it includes the appearance of the exhibitors as well as the cattle. Just as clean, well-groomed cattle attract the judge and ringside more favorably, so will those exhibitors who have good posture, poise, manners and are appropriately dressed. When white costumes are worn by 4-H exhibitors in the showing, much also is added to their appearance.

Fitting and showing is the art of preparing and presenting commodities in such a way as to bring out their best qualities in order that they may approach the ideal more closely. When properly done, exhibiting can be an excellent form of advertising.



Here are two of the most outstanding contributions to modern farming — the Roderick Lean Mobil-Disc and the Harvey Farm Elevator. They are farm-engineered to withstand years of rough and rugged work . . . they will save you money, time and labor. You owe it to yourself to own these "champion performers".



Today's most sensational disc harrow . . . it's fast, flexible, tough . . . slices up corn stalks, haulm the first trip over . . . "Indestructo" bearings carrying a 5-year guarantee . . . wheels that raise and lower hydraulically . . . ideal for all types farming, soil and pasture renovation . . . Cadmium plated bolts—Elastic Stop Nuts—simple one-piece hitch adjustment for control of gangs . . . top structure of high tensile steel for extra strength . . . stores easily . . . comes in 7, 8, 9, 10, 11-foot sizes.

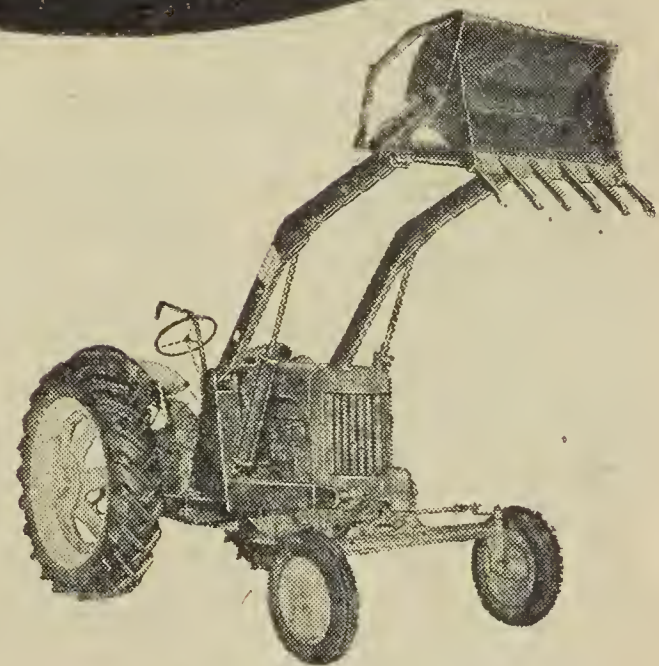


The mobile, all-purpose, 4 in 1 Farm Elevator . . . 4-position sides actually give the farmer four elevators for handling most field crops and other items . . . operates 25 to 50 percent faster, providing extra time and money savings . . . positions easily and quickly for use or transport in only a few minutes . . . practical and useful the year 'round . . . minimum length, 22 feet—maximum length, 38 feet.

If you are unable to attend the fair, please write Farm Tools, Inc. for complete details on these implements.



NOT ONE—but four loaders to fit wide-front and row-crop tractors. All are ruggedly built to make light work of your toughest, most grueling farm work. And there's nothing to block your vision! Attachments include a manure fork . . . manure plate . . . bulldozer . . . angle dozer . . . material bucket . . . and snow scoop. The easy trip and bucket return are among the many exclusive Super Six features.



See this equipment at
OUTDOOR MACHINERY EXHIBIT
J. S. Woodhouse Company

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MINNEAPOLIS 12, MINNESOTA

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The Cobey Model 51-A is, without doubt, the most practical and efficient self-unloading wagon of this type you can own. Tractor power operating a 4-chain floor conveyor unloads all types of forage, ear corn, chopped hay, etc. in a fraction of the time required by back-breaking labor. Helps you beat the high cost and scarcity of farm hands. Write for literature.

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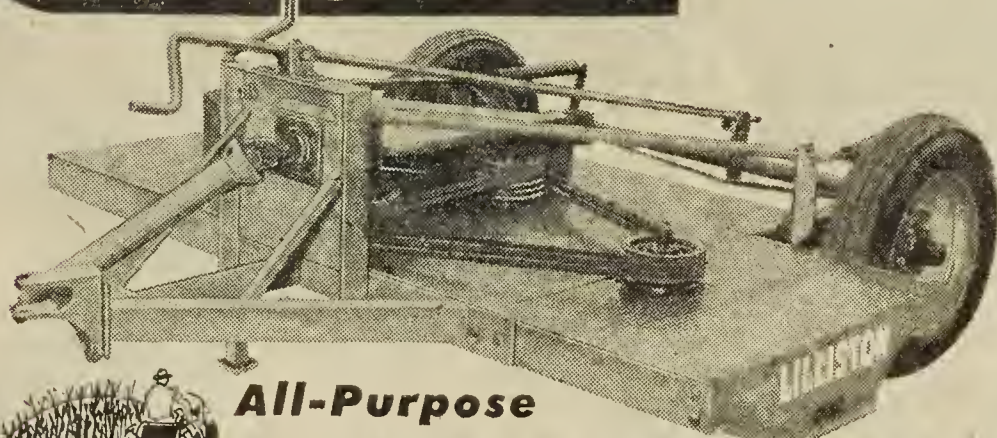
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Three rotary blades cut
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See the **ROTO-SPEED**

At the **J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY Exhibit**

BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION RENEWED TO
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Keeping Up With GRASS



By **CARL B. BENDER**

Director of Research in Grassland Farming for the Sperry Corporation

SEVERAL studies reported in the Northeast show that a ton of pasture nutrients costs about \$30.00, grass silage nutrients \$55.00, hay nutrients \$60.00, and purchased grain feed nutrients about \$124.00. It is just plain common sense to see that the more milk produced from the lower cost feed substances the lower the production costs will be.

To me a grassland program designed to furnish adequate roughage of excellent quality for liberal feeding, and properly mechanized, is the answer to lower farm costs of a quality product for human consumption.

We in the Northeast can utilize the full advantages of the program by definitely planning to take our first cuttings of hay crops and excess pasture and putting them into the silo. It is true, occasionally one can harvest high quality hay from early first cuttings in our humid climate but the law of averages is against it. This is planning for best farm management and conservation of the nutrients produced on the farm.

By ensiling first cuttings you are keeping ahead of your farm work and insuring yourself a second cutting of legumes and grass for high quality hay. This guarantees your cattle the amount and quality of roughage that will produce milk with a minimum of grain.

Hay, Too

Dairy cows, as some of you know, can be fed from 35 to over 100 pounds of grass silage a day depending upon the weight of the animals. Grass silage can be fed in place of all roughage. However, I would prefer to feed a minimum of about 10 pounds of hay a day to producing cows. This would be in addition to all the grass silage they can eat.

Keep this in mind — you can't get maximum intake of roughage unless it is of high quality. You can't get maximum milk production out of grass silage if it was too mature when cut or loaded with dock, wild carrots and broomsedge. You will have to feed silage after milking and the folks who buy milk don't like milk from cows that have been inhaling butyric acid.

How Much Grain?

There have been a lot of experiments run on roughage. I believe an experiment completed in New Jersey a short time ago, however, is the first one reported where milk production was studied by feeding high quality roughage.

This five-year experiment using 30 cows divided into three 10-cow experimental groups each produced data on 50 cows that completed one or more lactations during the study.

The cows in Group 1, the all roughage group, produced 8,410 pounds of 4% milk in 305 days M.E. on twice-a-day milking. The cows that received grain at the ratio of 1:6 in addition to all the roughage they could eat, averaged 9,741.4 pounds of 4% milk on twice-a-day milking in 305 days, while the animals in the third group receiving grain at the ratio of 1:3 produced 10,313 pounds of 4% milk.

The cows that received grain at the ratio of 1:6 produced an average of 1,331.1 pounds more \$5 milk than the cows fed roughage alone and the cows in Group 3 which received grain at the ratio of 1:3 produced 1,902.7 pounds more \$5 milk than the cows fed roughage alone. This showed that the cows

fed limited grain consumed an average of 1,864 pounds of grain to produce the additional 1,331.1 pounds of milk. The cows in Group 3 on heavy grain feeding consumed 3,677 pounds of grain in order to produce 1,902.7 pounds of additional milk — that was a pound of grain for an extra ½ pound of milk!

Under present milk pricing, one is justified in feeding grain at the ratio of 1:6 when the cows are fed all of the high quality roughage they can consume but feeding grain at the ratio of 1:3 is uneconomical in stimulating additional production.

If through the use and liberal feeding of high quality roughage, dairymen in Vermont, for instance, fed grain at the ratio of 1:6 the grain bill could be cut in half. This is what high quality roughage can mean in cutting production costs.

No Lifting

The beauty about a grassland program is that it can be completely mechanized today. The farm machinery industry has done an excellent job in designing equipment to harvest these grassland crops.

When the grassland program is mechanized, direct cut forage harvesters, trailers or trucks equipped with unloading mechanism, plus a blower at the silo, put up grass silage efficiently and speedily and there is really no hard work attached to it.

By the same token haying operations can be speeded up and conducted with a minimum of labor through the use of a hay crusher, the pick-up baler, and slings or elevators to the mow.

Today there is no reason why every dairyman should not have the advantages of mechanization. For the small dairyman the silos can be filled through hiring a forage harvester on a custom basis. The man with more cows who would like to have a little better control over his field operations as far as timing is concerned can join with one or two neighbors and they may cooperatively own a forage harvester and a baler, or a man can purchase second-hand forage harvesting equipment and have closer control of his farming operations. In other cases, a smaller farmer whose operations may not justify the purchase of this type of equipment may purchase a forage harvester and baler and pay for the use of it by doing custom work. Of course, the larger operators will want to own all of the machinery themselves and can well justify the purchase of all of this equipment.

Grass silage coupled with a sound pasture program and a quality hay program is the key to low cost milk production.



Equipment at Fairs Shows Results of On-the-Farm Tests

DURING and for a few years after the war farm machinery and equipment manufacturers were hard pressed to keep up with farmer-demand for their products. Machinery salesmen "hid out" for weeks to avoid telling men who needed machines that they couldn't deliver for months or years.

Reliable manufacturers, with the amount of material allotted to them and the manpower available, were doing the best they could to fill the needs. Seldom could they keep enough engineers or get enough materials for designing, building and testing new machinery and equipment ideas.

It's a different story today. The salesmen are out of hiding. Again we have healthy competition. No longer do we have to take what's available and feel indebted to a dealer for "letting" us have something.

Today we can take a pencil and paper and reliable performance figures supplied by the dealer or manufacturer and figure out whether the machine will be profitable on our farm.

If a machine or piece of equipment can't make money for him, today's farmer doesn't want it. No one knows this better than the manufacturers. That's why the machinery we buy today has been tested under varied conditions on farms across the nation for two, three and often more years before being offered for general sale.

When engineers and the farmer-users finally stamp their OK on such a machine we can be pretty sure another piece of equipment is ready to go to work keeping farm costs down.

Most of the farm machinery and equipment you'll see at the fairs has met the challenge of engineers and the tests of practical farmers. Dealers at the fairs are proud of what they have to show. And the fairs offer you a

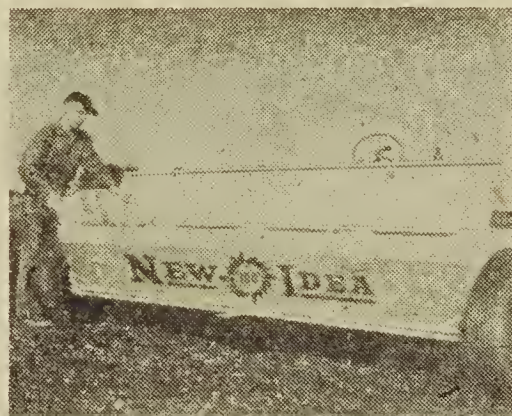
wonderful opportunity to walk from exhibit to exhibit comparing quality, price, maintenance costs, and adaptability to your own operation.

At Syracuse and other fairs, you'll be able to study the merits of the recently announced International Harvester Farmall Fast-Hitch, the J. I. Case Eagle Hitch, Ford's 3-Point Hitch and other coupling devices, hydraulic and mechanical. You'll see the new Massey-Harris corn pickers and—just a few steps away—those made by Allis-Chalmers, John Deere and others. Dealers



NEW AT THE FAIR

Above: Ferguson's new Dyna-Balance mower which has no pitman. Below: New Idea's new fertilizer spreader.



will help you figure out which will lower your costs most, a single- or double row job or perhaps even a self-propelled picker.

State Fair officials gave us a dealers' listing of the newest implements they'll show at Syracuse. For instance, just introduced in the Ferguson line, according to Hub Motor Sales, Ferguson distributors, is their High-Speed Mower with Dyna-Balance Drive. This drive does away with the conventional pitman and they say "It permits driving up to two gears faster, increasing cutting capacity greatly."

Triad Tractor and Implement of Utica will exhibit the complete line of Ford Tractors and Dearborn Implements which this year includes a new automatic twin-tie hay baler; the new Dearborn forage harvester in both engine and PTO models; and the new Golden Jubilee Ford Tractor.

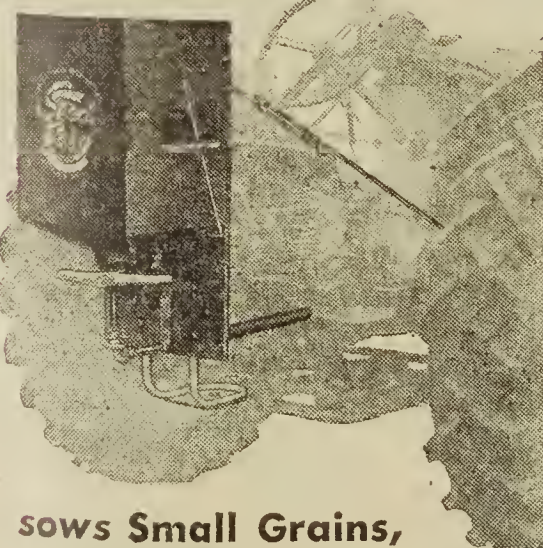
Different than any rake I've ever seen, but said to be common in the West, is the Pollard Rowraker. Front-mounted, it can rake even while mowing the next swath at the rear of the tractor. The rake, along with Pollard Windrow Turners, will be shown at Syracuse by Tudor and Jones of Weedsport, N. Y.

Three new machines will be exhibited by New Idea Division of Avco Mfg. Corp.: A shredder with hammer hitting 19,000 times a minute so that the center as well as two rows are pulverized; their new 120-bushel PTO manure spreader; and a new fertilizer spreader.

Only a few implements are mentioned here but actually, almost every manufacturer has something new to offer in '53. Nor are the equipment makers lagging—at every fair you'll find new things for the barn, the milkhouse, the egg room, the poultry house, the greenhouse and the packing shed.

Fairs offer a once-a-year opportunity for you to save time in your constant search for new ideas and equipment that will lower costs.—A.J.H.

Seed Easy
broadcast POWER SEEDER
fits your
Tractor—mounts on Drawbar



**sows Small Grains,
Grass—spreads Nitrates**

Seed Easy handles Brome and all other grasses, legumes and small grains desirable for broadcast planting. Spreads all granular commercial fertilizers—ideal for top dressing with nitrates. A light, sturdy, practical machine; quickly attached to tractor and connected to power take-off. Proved by long use on thousands of farms. Covers 10 to 25 acres per hour, depending on conditions. Positive agitator and vibrating gate give exact control over seeding rate. Highly useful, costs little.

Model G-1 26 qt. capacity \$38.50
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The TURNER Twinematic Baler helps even further in the better farm life. "Proved best for 8 of 10 farms, it is a heavy duty baler, with the speed, maneuverability and economy of the smallest. You will prefer it, also, because of its fewer moving parts, 30 seconds threading, shockless needles, surprising compactness, easier maintenance.

See this equipment at-- **OUTDOOR Machinery Exhibit**

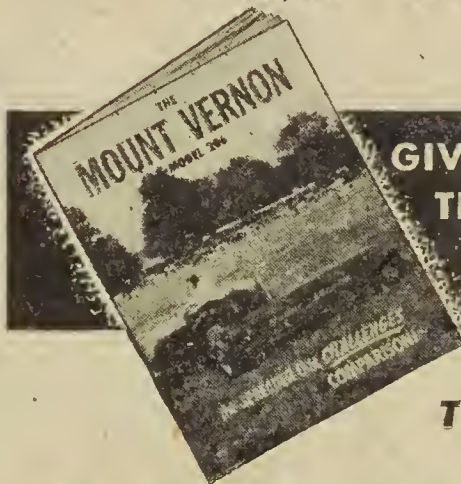
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- ★ Welded hopper—heavy gauge steel, reinforced with heavy plate at all critical points.
- ★ Case-hardened agitators quickly removed for easy cleaning of hopper bottom.
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- ★ Disengaging wheel clutches permit traveling without spreading.
- ★ ASAE-SAE standard 6-bolt implement wheels. Wheels are reversible—give wider tread for row work.

AVAILABLE WITH SEEDER ATTACHMENT—"SEED-AS-YOU-FERTILIZE"

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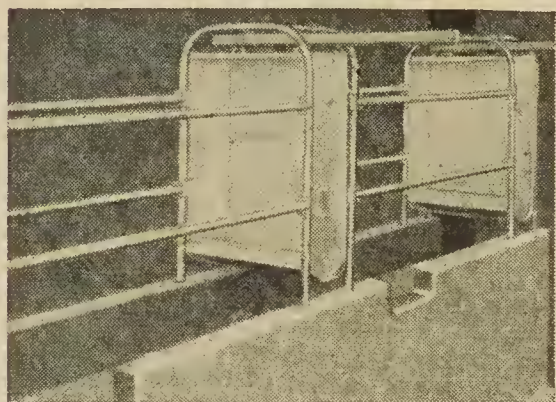


See the Equipment Advertised on This Page At the
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Booths 41-42-43 and 44

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SEE THE EQUIPMENT

Advertised on these two pages

at the

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Farm Machinery Building

Booths 41, 42, 43 and 40

GATH & HERMS EXHIBIT

Fair Cattle Show to Set New Record

AT LAST year's New York State Fair Cattle Show more than 400 Holstein animals were entered. It was the third successive year the show had shown an increase in numbers entered and each time it set a new record for highest number of the breed ever assembled at any competition.

Entries already received for the looming 1953 Fair, September 5 through 12, indicate the final number of Holsteins will come close to 500 and other departments are expected to increase similarly, according to George W. Trimbunger, cattle department superintendent.

With approximately half the total of \$107,827 in premiums devoted to the "Animal Fair" aspect of the exposition, the breeders of all varieties of farm animals look forward to a big week.

In the cattle division well known judges for each breed have been selected. They are: Ayrshire, H. H. Kildee, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; Brown Swiss, Paul Dirksen, Sharon Farm, Kenton, Ohio; Guernsey, Hilton Boynton, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire; Holstein-Friesian, Paul Misner, Langhorne, Pennsylvania; Jersey, Dale Dean, Meadowridge Farm, Ridgeway, Michigan;

Milking Shorthorn, Keith King, Kingsdale Farm, Victoria, Illinois; Aberdeen-Angus, and Hereford, Herman R. Purdy, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Judging Schedule

Judging in the dairy classes will be done as follows:

Monday, Sept. 7

11 a.m.: 4-H and FFA Holstein classes. 1:30 p.m.: 4-H and FFA Guernsey and Brown Swiss classes. 3 p.m.: Brown Swiss open classes for calves, junior and senior yearlings and junior get-of-sire.

Tuesday, Sept. 8

9 a.m. to noon and 1 to 5 p.m.: Brown Swiss bull, cow, 2 years and over, and group classes; Guernsey classes, and Holstein bull and female classes; including heifers up to 18 months and heifers under 2 years; junior get-of-sire; and class for cows to be judged on udder alone. 9 a.m. to 12 m.: 4-H and FFA Ayrshire classes. 1 to 5 p.m.: Ayrshire classes for calves; junior and senior yearling and junior get-of-sire classes.

Wednesday, Sept. 9

9 a.m. to 12 m. and 1 to 5 p.m.: Holstein cow classes, 2 years and over and group classes; Ayrshire bull classes, cow classes, 2 years and over, and group classes.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Shown in the above picture are Robert B. Squires and Robert L. Squires, owners of Old Homestead Farms, and Morris Benson, field representative of the Ayrshire Breeders Association, Brandon, Vt.

Grass Silage in Ten Weeks

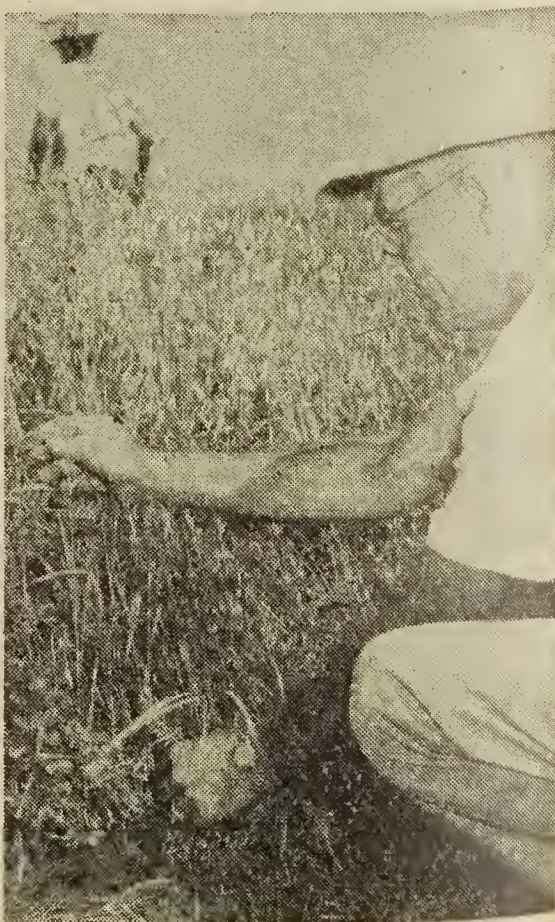
WITHIN ten weeks of the date of sowing, Robert L. Squires and son, Robert B. Squires, Old Homestead Farms, were cutting a heavy crop of grass silage.

The mixture sowed on May 8, 1953, included brome grass, ladino clover, orchard grass and alfalfa. The 20-acre plot had been well prepared for the seeding of the grass mixture with the oats. Commercial fertilizer was used.

In the old days, grass seed was sowed with the oats, and the farmer hoped there would be a "catch", that it would survive the following winter and produce a hay crop. It is almost unbelievable that a big crop of grass silage can be produced the same year it is sowed.

Old Homestead Farms at Massena, N. Y., are at the northern border of New York state, where the growing season is shorter.—Leonard Prince.

Morris Benson, field representative of the Ayrshire Breeders Association, is shown in the picture at right measuring the length of the grass. At the time the crop was cut, July 21, the oats were well filled.



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THE FAST, EASY WAY to CLEAR SNOW

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Reducing Contest Winners Glad They Tried

Before

HE MADE IT!

YOUR suggestions of May 16 on how to reduce really appealed to me and I went to work on them, June 3rd, just six weeks ago. My doctor gave me the most thorough going-over (blood tests, X-ray, blood pressure, thumpings, everything) and decided I was a healthy specimen, but too heavy at 157 pounds. He set a goal of 143, a reduction of 14 pounds in the ensuing 6 weeks. I've made it! . . . and I feel so much better, more alive, and so full of pep that I want to thank you for giving me the necessary prod.

As to the diet, I followed the moderate fat, high protein one you published, as used by the School of Nutrition at Cornell. In fact, even outdid it, down to a skimpy 1000-caloric-a-day deal which the doctor set for me. The first five days were the roughest—then I became used to being hungry all the time, and to turning the magazine pages fast—the ones showing tempting ads of cake, pie and shortcake!

Now I don't mean to say I didn't stub my toe three or four times, up to 1400 calories, but never higher, and I did substitute some varieties of vegetables and fruits, but no pastries, and I did keep milk in the diet and boy, does it taste good! My hardest trial has been to give up strawberry shortcake, a favorite dish which now for me is minus the cake, sugar and cream, but aren't the plain berries swell!

My greatest reward is a greatly improved sense of well being, plus better work production, and the satisfaction of having my friends (and the mirror) say I look so much better.

My doctor says for my age of 54 and height of 5 ft., 5 inches, I should weigh 143 (I now do) and I can go down to 135. I may not get that low, but I'll never again go up over 150.

Thanks again for helping me get started on this. Actually I wouldn't dare head up our county nutrition committee if I were over-weight, would I? —E.W., N. Y.

TOUGH BUT WORTH IT

UP UNTIL the past two years, I was quite small. When I went to the hospital for my third baby, I weighed 124. This winter I weighed 138 and had developed a good inferiority complex.

I went to our doctor on several occasions and asked for pills to help me reduce. He said, "No", very emphatically, and pointed out that I was in good health but was eating too much. Actually, I knew he was telling me the truth. I love things like macaroni, and bread far too much. But after a few attempts at cutting down, I would go back to eating more again.

The more weight I gained, the worse I felt. When I found your six weeks diet, I decided to try it. Now at the end of it, I'm happy, my family is proud of me and so is our doctor and my friends. I'm a living example of what six weeks of your diet will do for a person.

The first week was very hard. Time and again I found myself going back to the kitchen for more to eat. But sheer willpower held me back. I found it was easier when I stayed out of the kitchen. So I did as little as possible in that room. I was irritable and on edge, felt like snapping at everyone. My husband was patience itself. He explained to our three boys how hard it was for me, and that next week I'd be better. I couldn't sleep nights. I kept waking up with hunger. Actually without the help of my family I couldn't have stuck the first week out. I lost five pounds and I loved the darn scales when they said 133.

THE SECOND WEEK

This week was easier. My nerves calmed down. I found I was tired at night and could sleep. I wasn't quite so hungry now. My family was still a big help, however. I weighed 130 at the end of this week. It was really the turning point. I knew I could do it now.

THE THIRD WEEK

Instead of being hungry, I now seemed to be having enough to eat. I had more pep. My work seemed easier. I was getting more done in a day, too. Since this is a small town, most people had heard of my dieting by now. Everyone seemed to want to help. They asked questions and offered advice. At the grocery store they even weighed my four ounces of meat and wrapped it separately for me. Life seemed good again. I weighed 128 at the end of the third week.

THE FOURTH WEEK

What a test this week was! Our school picnic took place. I looked at the tables loaded with all kinds of salads and cakes. I seemed to have been on a diet for years. I decided no diet today. I was going to eat! But I found I couldn't, I simply got full too fast. I couldn't even try a piece of cake. I weighed 126 at the end of this week.

At the end of six weeks I weighed 122. Since I had wanted to get down to 118, my doctor told me to go ahead on the diet until I did. I've learned a whole new way of eating. Since I like this new person so much, I don't think I'll stray into the old eating habits again. I just bought some new dresses. What fun I had being a perfect 12 again. And such compliments! These weeks have been a wonderful experience. —Mrs. D.F.C., N.Y.

"I LOOKED AWFUL"

IWILL always bless the day, May 16, 1953, that your magazine came in the mail, and encouraged me to start on a diet.

I was in very low spirits that day for I had a bad throat and ear infection. I called the doctor who gave me penicillin and sent me to bed. I showed him your article on dieting and he approved wholeheartedly. Since I am 5', 3" tall and of medium frame, I was 70 lbs. overweight at 195 pounds. I knew I'd feel less tired and more like getting out if I weren't so fat. As a mother of six children,

heaven knows I have little chance to get out. But, whenever I got the chance, I was too embarrassed to go, and no matter how I "primped" I never enjoyed myself, for I knew I looked awful.

So, between the encouragement of your article, and my doctor, I decided to start that day. Since my throat was so sore, I had only liquids Saturday and Sunday. Then, starting Monday, May 18, I began keeping strictly to A.A.'s diet. I will say that the first two weeks were very difficult. The homemade bread, pies, and cakes that I have to bake nearly every day were very hard to turn down. But now I have made it a rule never even to taste them, for I found that one bite was my downfall.

I've had to keep before me constantly the vision of what I want and hope to become—a wife and mother my family can be proud of, and to have a reasonable pride in myself.

Today, seven weeks later, I've lost 17 lbs. and have begun to feel so much better already. Friends tell me my complexion has improved too. The other day I gathered courage enough to go into a dress shop (I had been sending in the catalog for my clothes) and discovered I no longer needed a size 20½ dress. 18½ fit perfectly.

Nothing can stop me now. I intend to keep on your diet until I am down to 130 pounds or so.

—Mrs. C.T.Y., N.Y.

"CAPTAIN OF MY SOUL"

THE SIX weeks are up for your Weight Reducing Contest! It was very helpful and most interesting. I am 58 years old, 5 ft., 10 inches tall, and weighed 205 pounds six weeks ago. At the start of our contest I phoned our doctor and asked him if he minded if I lost 10 pounds. He laughed and said, "Go ahead and lose more if you can!"

A heavy breakfast isn't for me, so each morning about 11 o'clock I had an egg. We don't use whole milk at any time in the parsonage, so a whole glass of the skimmed milk was substituted for the ¾ cup of whole milk. Unfortunately, we had a flock of weddings, and Ladies Night at the Rotary, with big dinners at the best hotels and restaurants around here. However, I tried to curb my appetite when dining out, and at home I stuck pretty much to the diet. To my joy, for the first time in 10 years, I'm just 199 pounds, thanks to you!

The contest made me conscious of the calorie content of foods, and it made me feel a dignity that I was master of my appetite. At first I was hungry, and when it was unbearable, I'd take a bouillon cube dissolved in hot water, then add an envelope of plain gelatine soaked in 4 tablespoons of water.

With the knowledge I've acquired during the contest, I'm going on in the reduction business and aim for 175 lbs. The valuable lesson has been em-

After



phasized that after all "I am the master of my fate and the captain of my soul."

Thank you for the opportunity of competing in this contest. Best wishes to you and the other fatties.

—Mrs. C.W., N.Y.

MY MOST SENSIBLE STEP

ENTERING this contest six weeks ago today was the most sensible thing I ever did. My health and figure have so improved that it has been well worth all the effort and sacrifice involved.

I am a grandmother, 5 feet, 5½ inches (with shoes) and the day the doctor gave his approval of the diet (May 25th) I weighed 158 pounds. My blood pressure had soared high above normal and the doctor said I should lose 24 pounds of "tonnage." I resolved then and there to follow the diet exactly.

Sometimes I think Satan was bound I should be fat and miserable. He certainly put plenty of temptations in my way. Never before was I invited to so many affairs where there were such delicious tempting desserts! There were picnics, wedding receptions, alumni banquets and baby showers.

However, the diet was filling and satisfying. I didn't get hungry and somehow, I stuck to my guns and came through the battle with flying — pounds! A few more weeks and I will have reached my goal. I am down to 143 pounds, less than I have weighed for 25 years. My blood pressure is back to normal and today the doctor congratulated me on my success. I am proud and happy that I have learned to "eat and live" rather than "live to eat." —Mrs. C.T.L., Me.

A COOK REDUCES!

FIRST read of your reducing diet while on my vacation, and when I returned to work I found out that it was all right for me to try it.

Not living in my own home, I found it impossible to follow it exactly. I have to make frequent alterations but am able to lose a little each week.

My greatest difficulty is in visiting, especially my mother, who knows just what I like and cooks it.

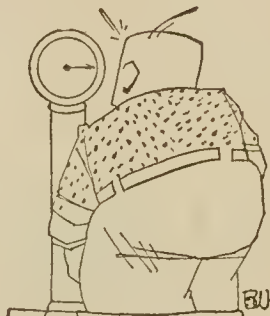
Another of my troubles is too large servings. I have always liked good food and lots of it.

Considering the fact that I cook for my living—fine pastries and everything every day—I think I am doing very well indeed.

I still have a long way to go as I am a little over five feet tall and weighed 167 lbs. at the beginning. Now I am down to about 160 lbs..

My courage is good and I am feeling fine so I think I will continue until I am real streamlined again.

—Mrs. M.B., N.Y.



Slow progress



"I stuck to it"



Food never looked so good

Be sure to read "They Conquered Their Stomachs!" on Page 3. If you would like to have a copy of the reducing diet mentioned send 10c to cover postage and mailing costs to, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box RD, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York. You can have the same satisfaction expressed in the letters on this page.

When's a Boy a Man?



*Soon as he can handle
a tractor he can do
a man's work*

Time goes quickly. Won't be many years before this smiling youngster will be able to handle a tractor and help do a lot of work.

They learn fast when they're young. Good time to plant the idea of taking care of machinery.

Let them help when you overhaul equipment. Sometimes they're in the way, but a little patience pays off. They get to see what makes the wheels go round.

They like to use the grease gun. Have them carry a rag and wipe each fitting before they force the lubricant in. Tell them if dirt goes in with the grease it can cause bearing wear.

When the boys can handle a tractor safely and efficiently, that's a good time to form a father-son partnership, and let them in on the profits as well as the work. Nothing like good boys to carry on with the farm.

LET ATLANTIC HELP YOU AND YOUR BOYS TAKE CARE OF FARM MACHINERY AND KEEP IT ON THE GO

The Atlantic Refining Company has the right lubricant for every piece of metal that moves and every wheel that turns. There should be no metal-to-metal contact in properly lubricated bearings. Here are Atlantic's oils and lubricants that'll help you keep your machinery on the go.

Atlantic Aviation Motor Oil—the very best. It's a heavy-duty oil that reduces engine wear and holds oil consumption down—can add hours to an engine's life.

Atlantic Ultragear Oil—for transmissions and differentials. Extra-high film strength to take the heavy pressure of gear teeth. Provides rust protection.

Atlantic Chassis Lubricant—a soft, smooth adhesive grease for many, many places. Won't dissolve in water. Keep your grease gun handy and keep it loaded with this lubricant.

Atlantic Lubricant A—finest quality bearing grease. It can be applied either through lubrication fittings or by taking off the wheels and packing the bearings by hand. Stays with bearings under the most severe operating conditions.

In the fuel tank use either Atlantic or Atlantic HI-ARC (there are no finer gasolines), Atlantic Rayolight Kerosene, or Atlantic Diesel Fuel, depending on the fuel requirements of your tractor.

Atlantic delivers right to your farm. With a storage tank and a supply of Atlantic products you have your own service station. We'll place

you on an automatic supply basis for all petroleum products, or you can telephone in your order when you're ready. Telephone or write the nearest Atlantic office listed below—one of our route men or distributors will take care of your needs right away.



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FULTON	R. D. 2	2-4140
SYRACUSE	Box 997	3-5132
MALONE	Box 292	5
ALBANY	Box 71, Rensselaer, N. Y.	4-7138
BUFFALO	Box 11, Station B	Victoria 1234
WAYLAND	Wayland, N. Y.	2741
BINGHAMTON	227 Front Street	2-4287
AUBURN	204 Clark Street	3-5641
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CORNING	Box 208, Elmira, N. Y.	Big Flats 8411

• Be sure to visit the Atlantic exhibit in the Farm Machinery Building at the Syracuse State Fair, September 5-12.



Pick 'em *Cleaner* with the DEARBORN-WOOD BROS. CORN PICKER

Watch the floating gathering points pick up low or down corn. See how more of the crop gets into the machine. Then you'll have a tip-off why so many farmers prefer the Dearborn-Wood Bros. Corn Picker. But that's just the start—there's lots more.

No other corn picker, for example, has a rotary snapping bar to help the snapping rolls remove the ears . . . reduces shelling and helps prevent clogging.

Then "flexible fingered" spirals (patented) spread out the ears over the entire husking bed so that all six husking rolls stay busy. No wonder the Dearborn-Wood Bros. Corn Picker does faster, cleaner husking. No wonder you can pick faster in heavy yielding hybrids.

Muddy fields? You can use this light-pulling picker in many fields where "heavyweights" are mud-stalled. It's quick and easy to attach and unhook, too—doesn't tie up the tractor from other work.



See Why This Big Husking Bed Handles More Corn, Does Cleaner Work

Not four, but six husking rolls—three rubber against three steel—remove husks and silks almost as cleanly as hand shucking. And fast!

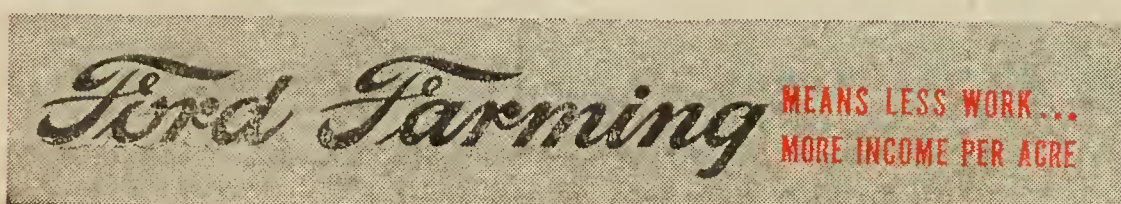
These clean-action husking rolls are a full three feet long. More husking area means more capacity in heavy corn. Its gentle husking action reduces shelling and scraping of ears, too.

Notice how the spiral fingers spread out the ears over the entire husking bed—another exclusive feature that boosts capacity.

Have your nearby dealer tell you more about the picker that won the national championship last fall—the Dearborn-Wood Bros. Corn Picker



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FORD MOTOR COMPANY
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The Question Box

Can you give me directions for grounding a metal roof to protect the building against lightning?

The Fire Insurance Underwriters do not accept the grounding of a metal roof as being adequate protection against lightning. The reason for this is that with the millions of volts of energy built up in a flash of lightning, a direct hit on a metal roof is very likely to puncture the roof and heat the wood parts of the structure beneath the roof sufficiently hot to cause it to catch on fire almost immediately. The Underwriters apparently also do not accept the metal roof as a means of carrying off light static charges since it is pretty definitely proven that such light static charges can only be attracted and carried off by such structures as the usual lightning rods set up above the roof.

To the best of my knowledge the only protection against lightning is a well installed lightning rod system installed by an approved lightning rod company. Such systems should carry the Master Label issued by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and the installation must have an official inspection before the Master Label can be issued.

—Paul R. Hoff

What do commercial potato growers use to kill the vines before they dig potatoes?

Potato vines are sometimes killed by mechanical means, that is, by some kind of a beater, and by the use of a chemical. There are two types of chemical vine killers. One goes under the general name of Di-Nitros and there are several types of this vine killer on the market. The other is a sodium arsenite solution and this also is sold under a number of commercial names. If you use any of these chemical vine killers, be sure to follow the manufacturer's directions carefully.

Can you tell me how and where chickens get leucosis? Is it inherited or do they get it from old birds or what?

The experts tell us that raising young stock where they do not come in contact with old birds helps to prevent leucosis. There is quite conclusive evidence of this, therefore, there is no question but that they do sometimes get it from old birds. However, raising chickens entirely apart from old hens does not always prevent leucosis. Therefore, it is believed that the virus can be spread other ways—perhaps by people, perhaps by birds, perhaps by the wind. Until more is known about the disease one of the best preventive measures, however, is to raise the young stock

entirely apart from old hens. Some poultrymen even raise them on an entirely separate farm.

How can we control weeds and scum in our farm pond?

Write to the Department of Conservation, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask them for their mimeographed bulletin on "Control of Weeds and Algae in Small Ponds."

One of the simplest things recommended is to drag a cloth bag containing a few copper sulphate crystals through the pond behind a boat.

We had a well drilled. We got water but the sand is so fine that we cannot keep it out of the water. The well driller put some gravel in the well but this didn't seem to do any good. Is there anything we can do?

One of the usual methods of eliminating sand in a well is to add gravel and this your well driller has already done. The other method is to use a well screen to screen out the sand. Of course, if the sand is very fine, the use of a screen becomes questionable, but the manufacturers of well screens are able to either recommend a screen that will keep out the sand or to advise you that the sand is so fine that a screen is of no use.

One of the large well screen manufacturers is the Edward E. Johnson, Inc., Co., of St. Paul 4, Minnesota. I would suggest that you write this company and ask for their advice in the matter. You may wish to send a sample of sand along with your inquiry as that will give the company an idea as to the conditions you are trying to overcome.

—Paul R. Hoff

Some one told me that you can't mix lubricating oil. Is that true?

So far as I know, it is possible to mix any type of mineral oils but the mixed product may not be exactly what you expect.

Petroleum engineers tell us that the molecules in heavy oils are larger in size than the molecules in the lighter oil. When a light oil and a heavy oil are mixed, the resulting mixture is one of light and heavy molecules. This would be on the same idea as though you mixed marbles and buckshot. You would still have a mixture of marbles and buckshot and not a mixture of something that was the average size of the two; thus mixing S.A.E. 10 and S.A.E. 30 oil is a mixture of large and small molecules. For that reason, petroleum engineers do not advise mixing oils of different grades.

—Paul R. Hoff

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SYRACUSE • SEPT. 5 - 12

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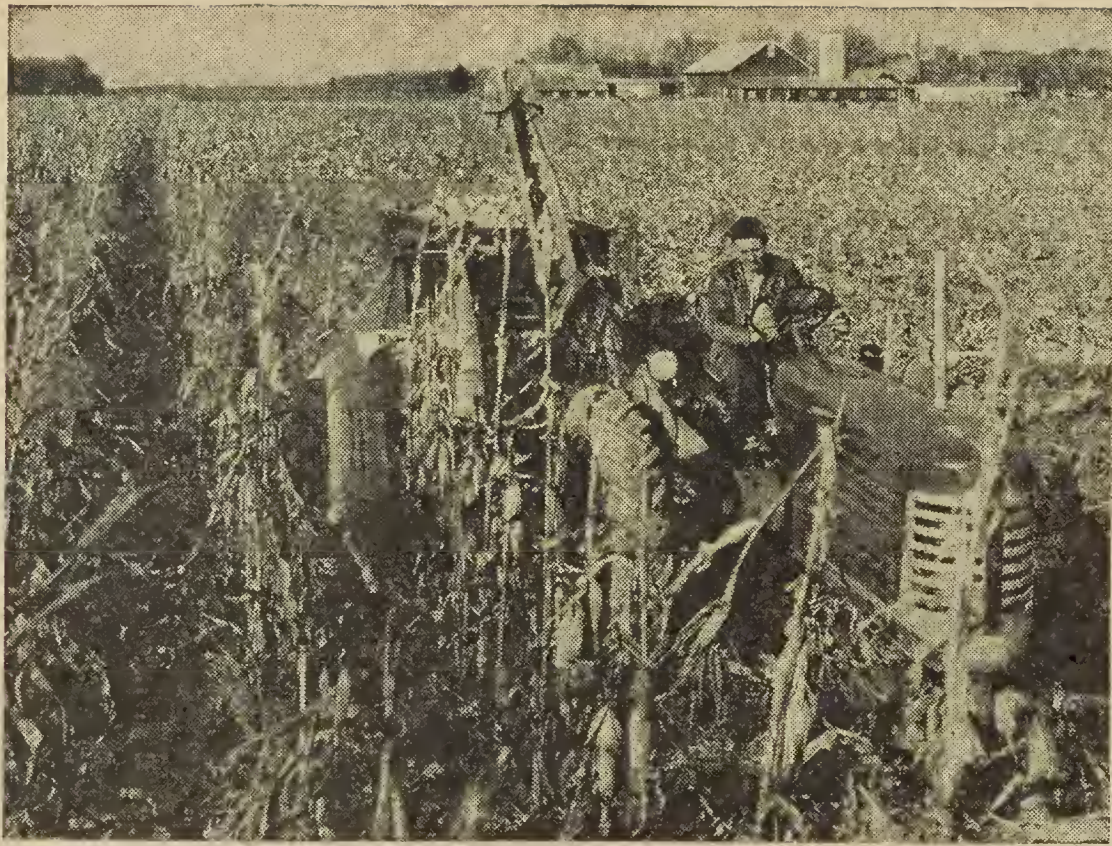
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F.C.A.

FORD ECONOMY TRUCKS

SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY! LAST LONGER!



More ears, fewer husks, faster picking

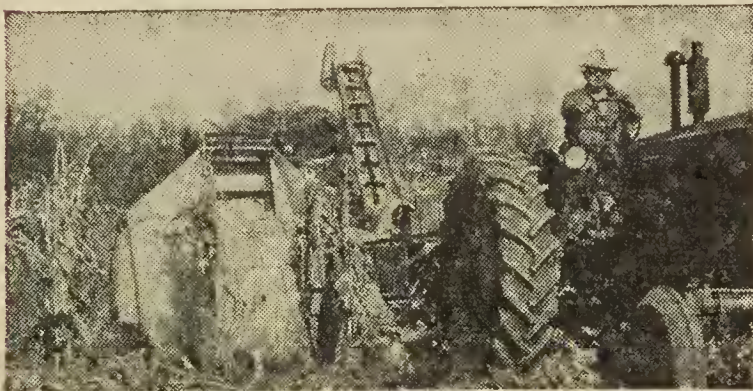
Get what you grow! Go into your corn with a NEW IDEA Picker and pick it clean. Fill the wagon box quickly with full-grained ears.

Watch those floating points and low-reaching gathering chains skim along the ground — lifting and funneling down corn or tangled and bent stalks into the snapping rolls.

Is your corn damp? Dry? Brittle? Tough? Set your snapping rolls accordingly. There's a wide range of adjustments available for any crop or field condition. With a NEW IDEA you're set to get the most ears snapped and delivered to the husking rolls. Six floating presser wheels and adjustable rolls work together to give you the cleanest husking you've ever seen. Shelling is kept to a minimum. What little shelled corn there is gets caught by the shelled corn saver. It is separated from the husks and put into the wagon box.

You get this sort of performance at the rate of 8 to 12 acres a day — day after day, year after year, with a NEW IDEA One-Row Picker. Or increase your daily picking up to as much as 18 acres a day with a NEW IDEA Two-Row Picker.

Your NEW IDEA dealer can point out to you exactly why you get this sort of steady, efficient service with these rugged pickers. See and compare . . . and you'll know why it's such a good idea to own a NEW IDEA.



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NEW CROPS FOR OLD

In Western New York, It's Broccoli!

By ERNEST HARDY

YOU don't have to be much of a traveler to find an area where agriculture has been left stranded by the loss of one of its major crops. New England and the Northeast used to have huge flocks of sheep. Every farmer planned on the cash from his wool sales to help him along. But the sheep flocks of the past are now only memories in the minds of New England's oldest residents.

The Cotton South is undergoing a similar experience. The demand for cotton has been greatly reduced by competing synthetic fibers and cheaper production in other countries. The South is also faced with competition from other parts of the United States, where irrigation can be combined with an ideal climate for high production of quality cotton.

Broccoli Fills the Bill

Northwestern New York is experiencing a sharp decline in fruit production, especially in apples and peaches. In some parts of what was once one of the great fruit areas of the country farmers are pruning their orchards with chain saws and bulldozers, for the land is much more valuable for the production of other crops.

One of the newest and most promising cash crops for the area is broccoli. The war years are at least partially responsible for the sudden increase in demand for this vegetable. A lot of emphasis was placed on the value of green leafy foods, and broccoli soon caught the attention of many of the country's nutritionists and housewives. The demand for this crop increased almost overnight, and although it is not easily processed, the frozen food industry soon found a way to freeze it for retail markets.

But what effect has this new crop had on northwestern New York? I've talked to many of the farmers who have tried it as a commercial crop, and without exception, they've showed enthusiasm for it. And why shouldn't they! One grower I talked to produced better than four tons per acre, and was really pleased with his check from the processor that amounted to almost \$600 per acre. Several growers have planted fifty acres or more, and plan to increase their production for next year. One farm has already planted 155 acres in one planting.

Just why is broccoli being received with such enthusiasm in this area? First of all, it's a good paying crop. The going price is \$140 per ton and the average farmer can expect a yield of

over three tons per acre. It's a crop that is relatively easy to grow, and it demands a small amount of labor. Add to these the fact that northwestern New York has the climate and soil the crop likes, plus the processing plants to buy the crop, and you have the reasons for its enthusiastic reception.

Most growers start their own plants. The plants are not hard to grow, and only ask for a rich sandy loam, with some good fertilizer added. The seed-beds are usually started about May 15th and it only takes one pound of seed to provide plants for four or five acres of broccoli.

These plants are usually transplanted during the first two weeks of July. They like a soil high in organic content, with a pH of about 6.5 and will respond favorably to heavy fertilization. Most of the growers use a starter solution in the transplanters. If possible, they like to plow down clover, then drill 600 pounds of 10-10-10, and follow up with side dressings of ammonium nitrate. For best results, the side dressings are applied two to four weeks after transplanting. One other small but important item is the addition of 30 pounds of borax per ton to the basic fertilizer used at planting time.

Northwestern New York has a lot of loose, friable, silty loam soil. This is what broccoli likes, and those old orchard sites are just what it calls for. It's a big plant when full-grown, so most of the growers allow 42 inches between rows, and 18 inches in the row. This requires about 8,000 plants per acre.

How It's Grown

Shallow cultivation gives the best results. "Hilling up" the plants serves no useful purpose. In fact, it destroys fibrous roots, and makes it more difficult to walk between the rows.

Irrigation is very helpful, but not essential. As previously stated, fast uniform growth is desired, therefore irrigation is an important and desirable insurance wherever possible. Many of the larger growers have it, and many more plan to install irrigation systems in the near future. This is one crop where it really pays. Disease and insect control used to present major problems, but thanks to our new insecticides and increased knowledge of the crop, this is no longer the case.

Harvesting the crop is colorful and rather rapid work. The big growers use

(Continued on Opposite Page)



A new strain of broccoli, being tested by Mr. L. A. Pearson, one of the most successful broccoli growers in northwestern New York.



The trench silo as it appears from the top of the bank. It is 54 feet long, 14 feet deep, 15 feet wide at the top, and 10 at the bottom. It holds 180 tons of grass silage. Inset is Don Leonard.

These Steers Feed Themselves

AT SAVONA, in Steuben County, Donald Leonard has been using a self-feeding, trench silo for beef cattle for a number of years. The self-feeding arrangement works as follows:

Along the inside of each side wall there is a series of holes; one row is 6 inches from the bottom of the silo; the other row is 3 feet above that. The gate which keeps the animals where they belong is made of 2 heavy horizontal poles with several vertical poles to form a sort of movable stanchion. There are heavy pieces on each side of the gate through which holes have been bored. Through these holes, bolts are

put into the holes of the silo wall to hold the gate solidly in position.

It is necessary to move this gate only once every two weeks, but in the meantime Don chops down some of the silage. The steers will eat into it and undercut it, but the silage on top doesn't drop without a little help.

I asked Mr. Leonard about spoilage and he said there was very little. "The steers," he said, "dislike the bottom 4 inches of the silage because it seems to be dark in color and strong in odor. We use 5 to 6 inches of sawdust on top but we do get a little spoilage— maybe 4 inches. It is easy to remove the sawdust. It seems to freeze just about at the top of the silage and we chop out sections about 3 feet square which are easily removed.

Interest in self-feeding silos, both trench and tower is increasing. I am told that some dairymen are considering an arrangement similar to that used by Don Leonard, though some feel that dairy cows will be exposed too much.

—H.L.C.



The lower end of the silo after it has been filled. This is the end where the steers will start eating.

New Crops for Old

(Continued from Opposite Page)

migratory help, but most of the smaller growers rely on their families and one or two hired hands. Two people can harvest 10 acres, as it only has to be cut every week or ten days. The usual method is to cut the stems about five inches long, pack them into bushel baskets, and load them onto a truck.

There is one problem that develops with this system. If the grower pays his help by the piece, they soon learn that the basket fills up a lot faster when they cut an eight- or ten-inch stem. Naturally the processor is reluctant to pay for stems, since the contract calls for 5½ or 6-inch spears. The receiving foremen usually let the first load go by with only a severe reprimand, but if the long stems continue to come in, the factory has to discount the load, for stems are of little value to the processor.

The first, or head cut is usually the biggest and heaviest. About 50% of the

total tonnage is from head cuts. After the head is taken out, numerous side shoots appear. The harvest is continued until a hard freeze sets in. Light frosts do not bother at all, and even the first freeze may do practically no damage.

The cost of production may seem high compared with grass or grain crops. In round figures it costs about \$150 to plant and grow an acre. Harvest costs usually run around \$35 a ton.

In 1952 one company paid the farmers over a quarter of a million dollars for part of their broccoli crop. Other processors have followed suit and are freezing broccoli too.

No one expects broccoli to replace all the fruit industry in northwestern New York. But it does show that the loss of a major agricultural crop does not necessarily spell ruin for a farming community. As long as we can find new crops for old land, agriculture will progress.



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SYRACUSE, N. Y. SECTION "U" SEPT. 5-12

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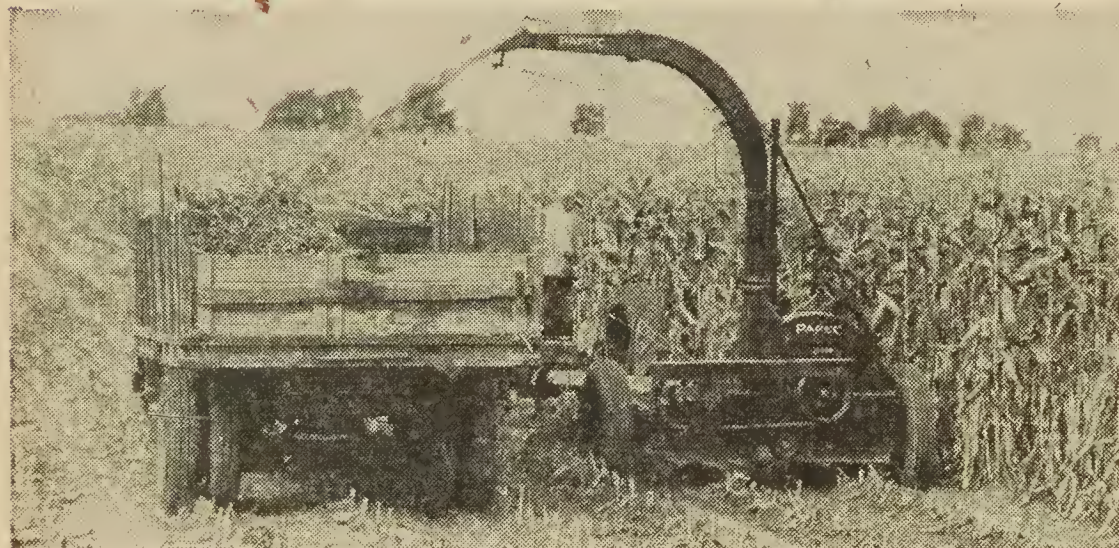
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Cattle Show Highlights Annual NYABC Meeting

A BIG feature in the recent annual meeting of the New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative at Ithaca was the cattle show. Nearly 400 daughters of the Cooperative's dairy sires of five breeds (Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, and Brown Swiss) competed for \$4,400 in cash prizes and for ribbon awards.

County herd winners were Cayuga County for Holsteins, Oswego County for Guernseys, Columbia for Jerseys, and Tioga County for Ayrshires.

Grand Champions at the show were as follows: Holstein, Kurtzhurst Ormsby Posch Colan, daughter of the NYABC sire "Count" owned by Robert G. Wehle, Scottsville; Guernsey, Peony, daughter of the NYABC sire "Leader" owned by L. W. Sheldon and Sons, Fulton; Jersey, Cornell Eclipse Joybell, daughter of the NYABC sire "Eclipse," owned by Cornell University, Ithaca; Ayrshire, Don Ramon's Sunshine of C.B., daughter of the NYABC sire "Ramon," owned by Silas Stimson, Spencer; and Brown Swiss, Swissland Sarah, daughter of the NYABC sire "College Boy," owned by George A. Smith Estate, Cobleskill.

The judging was done by Dr. Gordon Cairns of the University of Maryland who judged Holsteins and Dr. Fordyce Ely of Ohio State University for the other breeds.

More than 2,500 people attended the meeting. Members, delegates and friends of the 44,000-member New York and Western Vermont cattle breeding organization pronounced it a high point following a year of operations in which 170 local affiliated units bred 317,824 cows. Four affiliated local units have been added since the close of the fiscal year, to make a current total of 174.

At the Annual Meeting session held in Statler Hall on the Campus of Cornell University, delegates approved a budget for the 1953-54 fiscal year, which began June 1, based on an estimated 350,000 first services, an increase of 10% over the year just past. Delegates also approved seven minor changes in the by-laws.

Officers and Directors

Re-elected to the 13-member board were Benjamin T. Foster, Middlebury, Vermont, for District 7 including Essex, Warren, and Washington Counties in New York State and Addison, Bennington and Rutland Counties in Vermont; and Arthur D. Hoose, Fishkill, for NYABC District 8, representing coun-

ties in southeastern New York and Long Island.

Newly elected to the board were Glenn Porter of Watertown, to serve as Director-at-large representing the Ayrshire breed, and Stewart Benedict of Massena to serve as Director-at-large for the Brown Swiss breed. Retiring Ayrshire director is John Hollowell, Penn Yan, and retiring Brown Swiss director is Edmund Schillawski, Auburn, New York.

In a short organization meeting of the new board of directors of NYABC, the following officers were re-elected: J. Stanley Earl, Unadilla, President; George Pringle, Nichols, First vice-president; Glenn Widger, Ellicottville, Secretary-Treasurer; Maurice W. Johnson, Ithaca, who is the NYABC Manager, elected Assistant Treasurer; and A. W. Thompson, Trumansburg, the organization's Comptroller, re-elected Assistant Secretary.

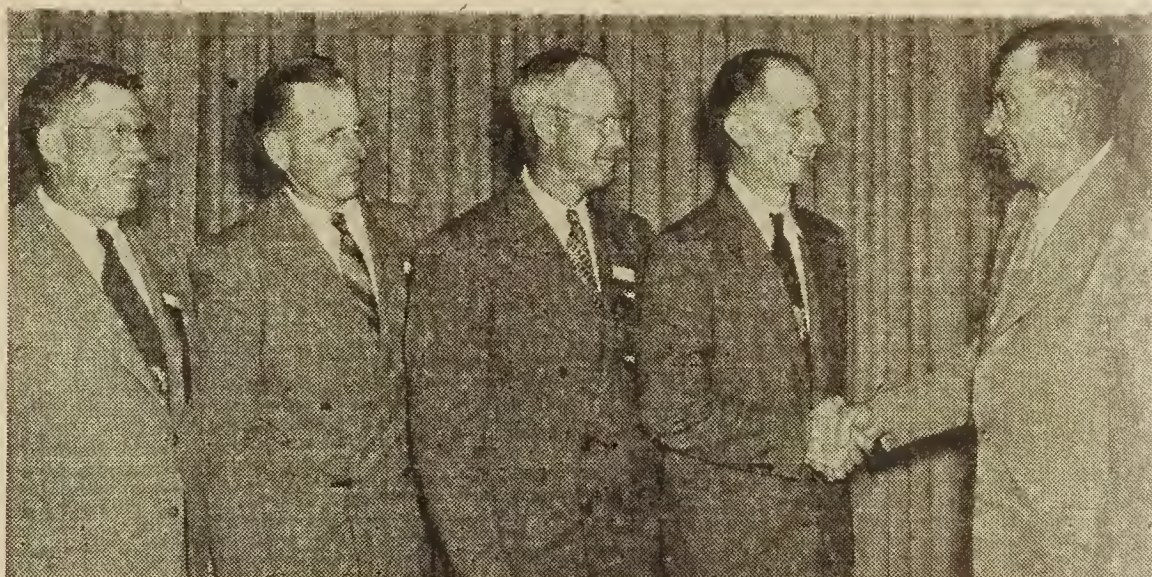
Looking Ahead

"No program has expanded so rapidly nor been so far reaching in the annals of American agriculture," Dr. H. A. Herman, Columbia, Missouri, in his first public appearance as newly-appointed Executive Secretary of the National Association of Artificial Breeders, told a capacity audience at the Judd Falls Road headquarters following the Cattle Show.

In an address titled "Opportunities and Responsibilities in the Artificial Breeding Program," Dr. Herman pointed to the spectacular rise in the number of cows bred and organizations providing service, and told his audience that 600,000 dairy farmers "had a right to expect the best" to emphasize his point that responsibilities were intertwined with opportunities. "No other vehicle," he stated, "begins to approach its force in shaping the production, type, and general nature of our milk cows of tomorrow."

Looking to the future, Dr. Herman saw a time when "25 to 35 per cent of all the milk cows in America will be artificially inseminated." He called for more research, a voice in legislation affecting milk prices and other dairy matters, and continued education of technical workers.

Final highlight of the show which dramatized the tremendous impact of the artificial breeding program on the quality of dairy animals was a parade of over 100 individuals of the five dairy breeds sired by 15 different NYABC bulls which are still in service at the breeding headquarters.



J. Stanley Earl, Unadilla, President of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., welcomes the directors elected to the board at the annual meeting.

Re-elected were (left to right) Arthur D. Hoose, Fishkill, New York; Benjamin T. Foster, Middlebury, Vermont. Newly elected to the NYABC board were: Glenn Porter, Watertown, New York, to serve as Director-at-large representing the Ayrshire breed; and (shaking hands with President Earl) Stewart Benedict, Massena, New York to serve as Director-at-large representing the Brown Swiss breed. —Photo: C. Hadley Smith



HANDY KNIFE

Here is an excellent use for old hacksaw blades.

Provide a suitable part of the old blade with a wooden handle, as indicated, and you are all set for a wide variety of cutting jobs that are otherwise handled with difficulty. For instance, this writer doesn't know of a



better "knife" for cutting piston rod packing, for cutting through metal that is not get-at-able with an ordinary hacksaw, and so on.

There is a hole in the end of every hacksaw blade which can be utilized in applying the handle for fastening with a rivet as indicated by the words "Old Hole in Blade". A new hole may be made by heating red hot and punching, for the second rivet. Or, make the handle large enough to entirely envelop the blade and insert two rivets, one above and one below the blade. This writer prefers the smaller handle, however, as indicated in the sketch.

To be sure, a "new" blade may be used as well as an old one where greater sharpness is wanted. But for most or many cutting purposes an old blade will do very well.—W. F. Schaphorst

REAR-VIEW TRACTOR MIRROR

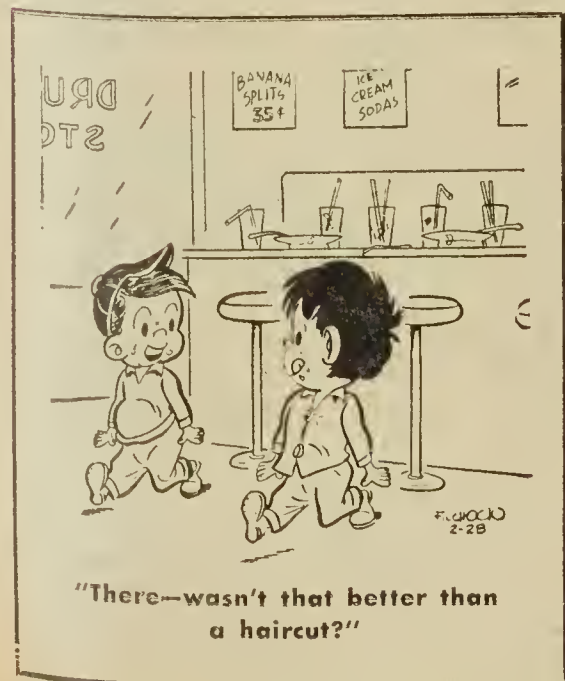
I find it a great neck-saver to install a rear-view mirror from a car or truck on a tractor in such a place as to get a full view of what is going on behind the tractor. I find it saves lots of head turning, catches a choke or miss in a machine before any damage is done, and leads to more and better work. Check several positions and heights till you find the best location for the mirror, then fasten firmly but so it can be adjusted as desired.—I.D.

BACKING TRAILER

To solve the problem of backing up accurately with a four-wheeled trailer, I have put a hitch at the front of the tractor. Now, when I need to back up with the trailer, I turn the tractor around, hitch the trailer at the front, and push it so I can see and guide it perfectly.—I.D.

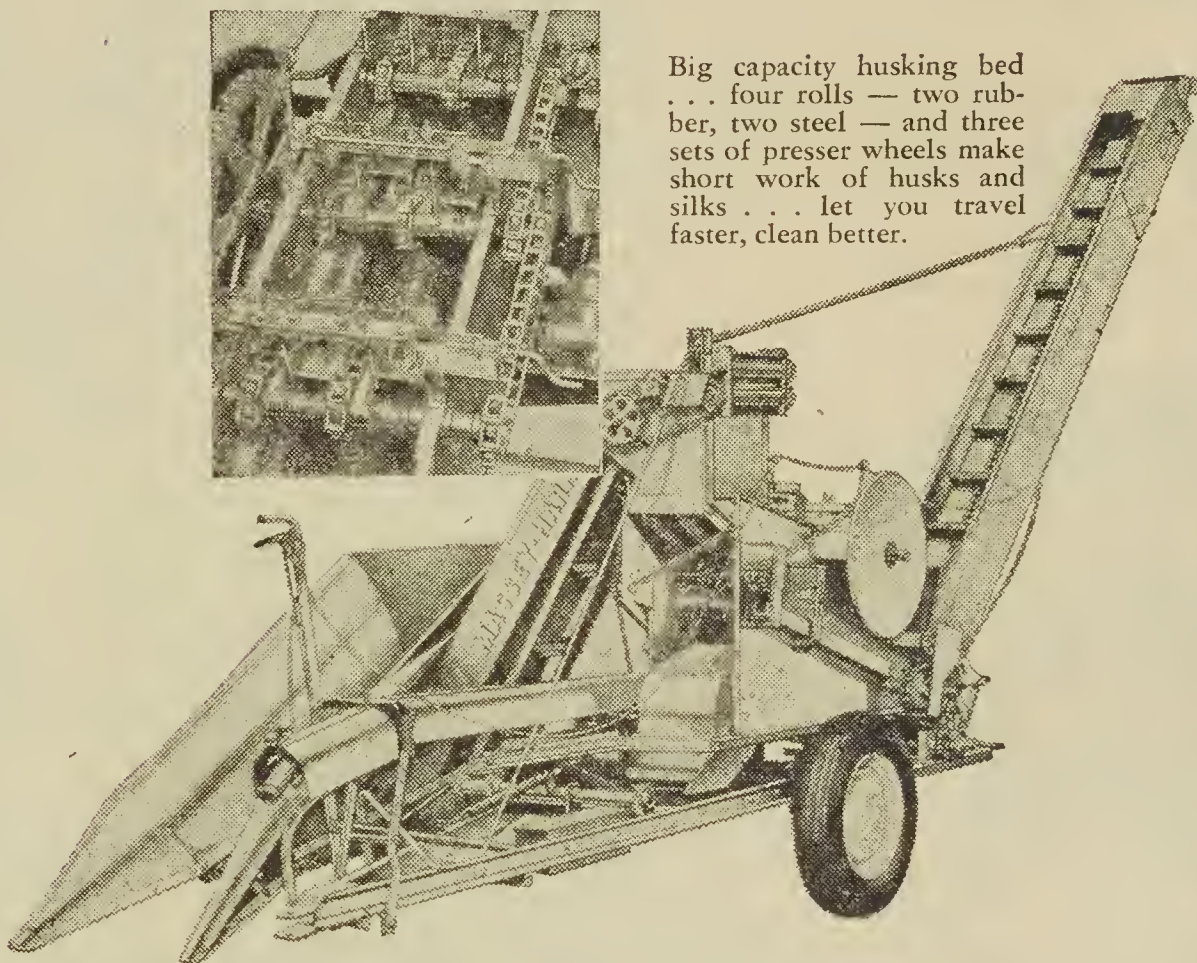
OLD TIRES FOR STACK BOTTOMS

Old tires make excellent stack bottoms for keeping loose or baled hay off the ground and away from moisture. The bales fit on the tires very nicely.—I.D.



GREATER PICKING CAPACITY AT A LOWER PRICE

This Massey-Harris one-row picker puts custom-picking capacity within the reach of every corn grower.



Big capacity husking bed . . . four rolls — two rubber, two steel — and three sets of presser wheels make short work of husks and silks . . . let you travel faster, clean better.

● With its big capacity husking bed, the Massey-Harris one-row picker builds bigger corn profits . . . reduces spoilage . . . helps assure high grading corn.

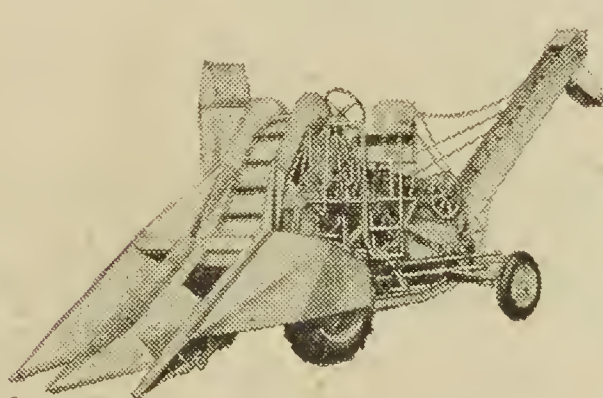
Massey-Harris' slow rolling incline to the husking bed, constant speed and combination steel and rubber rolls, clean your corn just as fast as you can pick. Dry, small, damp or brittle — all ears are husked quickly, gently, thoroughly.

Big capacity in the Massey-Harris husking bed is the result of long 45-inch rolls and three sets of presser wheels. They're the same big capacity rolls used on Massey-Harris Mounted and Self-Propelled Pickers.

And that extra length means you get clean corn even when traveling at a good clip. You can cover up to 12 or 15 acres a day, harvest more palatable feed . . . have corn that stays good under storage because of less trash.

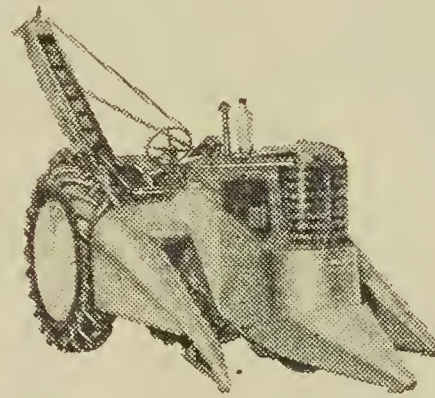
In addition, the 1-row has many of the other capacity features of the Massey-Harris Mounted and Self-Propelled Pickers. Full-floating snouts that slide under down and tangled stalks . . . ground skimming gathering chains with enclosed drive . . . 37-inch snapping rolls . . . slip clutch protection . . . the weight, balance and strength to take heavy yielding checked corn and stay on the job over more years.

See your Massey-Harris dealer for complete facts. Get the corn picker that is right in performance, right in price. For free folder, write the Massey-Harris Company, Inc., Dept. H-85, Quality Ave., Racine, Wis.



2-ROW SELF-PROPELLED PICKER

Ideally suited for large acreage and custom work, the Self-Propelled is the biggest capacity picker in the field. Massey-Harris straight-thru design — famous for efficiency — gets cleaner corn . . . down corn other pickers often miss. Reduces shelling. Easy handling, comfortable driving.



2-ROW MOUNTED PICKER

Here's the mounted picker that sets the standard for fast attachment . . . takes one man one hour. Design eliminates super-structure . . . provides full-view. 37-inch snapping unit, 45-inch husking rolls assure positive picking, clean husking. Balanced — 85% of weight over rear tractor axle.



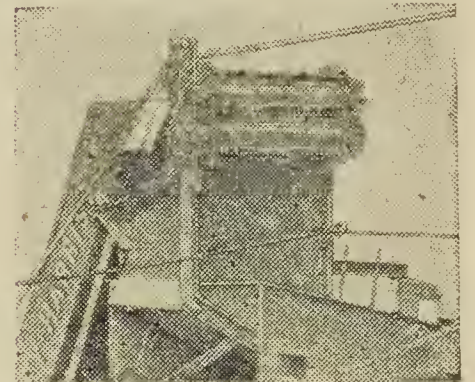
Full-floating snouts



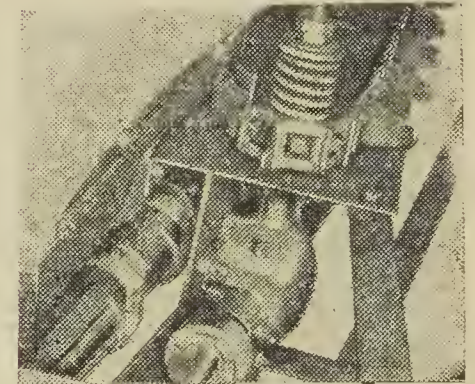
Ground-hugging gathering chains



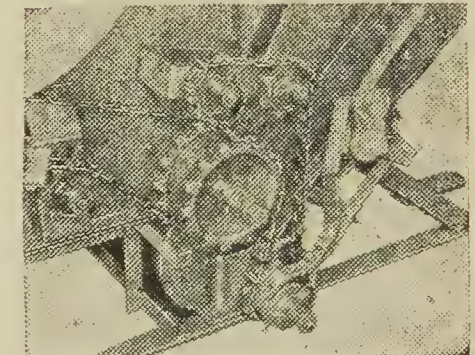
37-inch snapping rolls . . . bearings are out of dirt



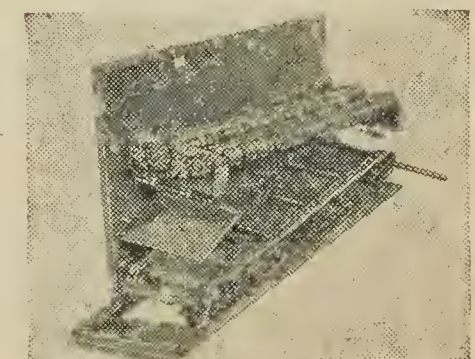
Stalks and trash eliminated before husking bed



Enclosed gear drive to gathering chains . . . dust sealed



Instant elevator shut-off saves corn at row ends



Efficient corn saver

Make it a Massey-Harris

Parts and Service through more than 2500 authorized dealers

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More and better feed at less cost. Heavy applications of fertilizer can increase yields up to 1½ tons or more per acre of nutritious legumes and grasses which are rich in proteins, minerals and vitamins.

More meat and milk production. Fertilizing pastures often doubles or trebles meat and milk production.

More fertile soil for the rotation. Fertilizer builds better, more weather-resistant pastures, prepares the soil for heavier yields of other crops in the rotation.

WHAT FERTILIZER HOW MUCH

Your dealer or local county agent or university extension agent will recommend the correct grade for your soil. He'll tell you to use a quality fertilizer and to use it generously. Experience shows that it always pays big dividends to use more than "just enough" . . . it's the extra bag or more per acre that really adds the extra profit you want.

For Satisfaction at Harvest Time

Get a Quality Fertilizer . . .

INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER

Quality fertilizer makes a big difference, too, in the results you get. You can depend on *International Fertilizer*—now as farmers have for more than forty years—for real quality of materials, for expert, experienced formulating, for the mechanical condition you want for efficient application in the field. Your *International Fertilizer* dealer is ready now to help you select the plant foods you need for pasture grasses, and for grains and row crops . . . in regular grades or in *International's* new high analysis grades.

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How to Stay On Your Feet On a Farm

IF YOU'RE reading this article while relaxing after the day's chores, the chances are about two to one that you've kicked off your shoes. Embarrassed? No need to be—you're just one of the tens of thousands of American farmers whose feet ache.

According to figures compiled by the U. S. Public Health Service, 80 per cent of the farmers in this country suffer from foot ailments at one time or another, and more than one-third of them complain about aching feet more or less constantly.

The fact is that farmers—and their wives—fall victim to foot ills more frequently than members of any occupational group. The reason is simple enough—they're on their feet 12 to 15 hours a day.

Shoes That Do Not Fit

According to foot specialists, the greatest single cause of ailing feet is shoes which do not fit properly, or which contain harmful materials. For this reason, they recommend a well-fitted shoe with supple leather uppers and flexible leather soles.

The leather serves a double purpose; it allows moisture to evaporate from your shoes through microscopic pores, thus air conditioning your feet; and leather also provides the resiliency and support needed by feet that walk about 16 miles a day.

That figure may surprise you—but recent statistics show that a farmer on his daily rounds covers at least that distance. Which may help to explain why you're so tired at the end of the day. A farmer's wife doesn't walk much less. She covers some 13 miles daily.

Leather soles also play a key role in preventing infection. Tests have established that leather is four times as puncture resistant as any other shoe material. This is important on farms where the proximity of livestock creates a tetanus hazard.

Actually most of the more common foot ailments, such as corns, calluses, athlete's foot, bunions, etc., could be prevented. Given a minimum of care, your feet will go about their daily jobs without protest. That's why you ought to give as much attention to buying a pair of new shoes as you do to purchasing a new piece of mechanical equipment, or when the lady of the house buys a new range or refrigerator. None of these is as important as the machinery that carries you around—and besides they're replaceable — your feet aren't.

When You Buy Shoes

So, next time you buy a pair of shoes, keep in mind the following rules, prepared by a foot doctor:

1. The sales clerk should measure both your feet—they are probably not exactly the same size. You should be fitted for the larger foot, with a pad taking up the slack in the other shoe if necessary.

2. The fit should be snug around the heel, but not cramped; the shoes should be at least three-quarters of an inch longer than your foot, with enough ease across the toes to permit the leather to be humped up slightly with your fingers, and a flexible leather sole that bends with the foot. Don't be misled by a sales clerk who, in response to your lip-biting complaints, says,

"They'll be fine when you've broken them in." Shoes that have to be "broken in" are the forerunner of foot troubles; the process only tends to break down foot structures.

3. If your feet have a tendency to swell, never purchase shoes in the morning. An accurate fit early in the day may be too tight by afternoon, especially in hot weather.

4. Stick to all-weather shoes because they provide natural ventilation and inhibit excessive perspiration. Incidentally, the same pair of shoes should not be worn two days in succession. Give them a chance to "air out."

5. Don't overdo wearing popular loafer shoes — "sneakers" and soft-soled moccasins — except for play or relaxation on resilient surfaces. If worn regularly, they'll weaken your feet.

6. Don't place too much stock in claims for "corrective" shoes. Foot specialists emphasize their limitations; they cannot correct foot ills—they can only accommodate an already existing deformity by removing pressures. Remember that feet vary in shape as much as do teeth, so that all-embracing curative devices, turned out by the hundreds of thousands, can meet your particular demands only by merest chance.

Foot Care

Foot specialists recommend observance of the following foot health rules, which were developed by the American Foot Care Institute, and are now used by government agencies, health groups, educational institutions and insurance companies.

1. **Wash Frequently.** Bathe your feet once or even twice a day, dry them thoroughly and use foot powder afterward.

2. **Change Often.** Never wear the same shoes two days in succession, and change socks or stockings once or twice a day.

3. **Trim Right.** Cut your toenails straight across and not shorter than the flesh.

4. **Wear Right.** Wear all-leather shoes, both soles and uppers, and pick the right shoe for the right occasion.

5. **Fit Right.** Be sure you have the proper size of shoe, the proper last of shoe, and the proper size of sock or stocking (half an inch longer than the longest toe.)

6. **Exercise.** Limber up your feet at intervals—they have muscles, too, remember. Wiggle your toes!

7. **Keep Dry.** Don't needlessly get your feet wet, and don't let them stay wet from perspiration.

8. **Walk Right.** Cultivate good posture, and give your feet proper support with all-leather shoes.

9. **Don't Neglect.** Examine your feet frequently. This is especially important if you suffer from circulatory or chronic ailments.

10. **Take Care.** Don't be a "bathroom surgeon." If your feet need attention, consult a qualified podiatrist or chiropodist.

— A. A. —

Bad spark plugs are one of the chief causes of excess fuel consumption in a tractor or an automobile engine, says the Delaware Agricultural Extension Service. So for economy, check spark plugs often, get new ones regularly.

Cherry Growers Get Prices Above Last Year

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE sour cherry harvest wound up with prices running 10 to 11 cents per pound. Harvest started a little later than usual with prices uncertain. First sour cherries picked in the Hudson Valley went as high as 11½ cents on a day to day basis.

Last year prices ranged up to six cents and this year some processors paid another cent on their pack. Storage holdings of cherries are reported lower this year, which put the market in better position. Nationally the crop is a little lighter than a year ago, with crop estimates giving the state about 14 per cent more. Whether final figures will show this remains to be seen, with the tonnage varying in the several counties. The outlook is that it will figure somewhere around two-thirds of a full crop.

Cherries 'Sweetened'

While jockeying over prices is the rule at the beginning of each crop year, the deal has been sweetened vastly by the work of the National Cherry Institute. This began with New York growers a decade ago, when they decided that a large carryover in the hands of processors and warehouses inevitably hurt prices to growers. First, New York pioneered in setting up a national organization of growers and then joined with processors in a jointly-financed program of advertising and promotion to move cherries into consumption.

Horace M. Putnam of Lyons, first president of the Cherry Institute, says "it became as plain as day to us that we were in a weak position trying to force processors to pay a higher price for cherries if warehouses were clogged. We realized that we had a stake in those cherries until they were consumed. The assessment to promote cherries has really paid dividends."

Midseason Outlook

Extremely variable weather conditions greatly handicapped growers through most of the season, but now most crops are looking good. Farmers were delayed week after week in plowing and planting due to excessive rains and cold weather. July for the most part was abnormally hot. Pastures which were lush in the spring tapered off and on many farms hay and grass silage is being fed. Heavy showers which came about the end of July in some sections gave the corn a boost, and especially where it was sidedressed it is making up for late planting.

The hay crop through Western New York was heavy, with showers and high humidity dragging the harvest.

Genesee Big Yielder

At Gannett Farms we figured we got 62.8 bushels of the new Genesee wheat off of one acre. This seemed so high that we rechecked our figures. Irving Hopkins, Pittsford certified seed grower, told me that two years ago he got 65 bushels. Herb Johnson, county agent, says that on one small field on the Hopkins farm it ran closer to 72 bushels.

No one claims that all of this big yield is due to variety alone, but it certainly looks as if the Cornell plant breeders who developed Genesee struck gold. All we can say is that next year we will plant more Genesee and see what it will do.

Wheat growers are unhappy about cash wheat prices and much of the crop is being stored. There was strong demand for storage space by growers who could wait for their money. Most

growers do not like the idea of wheat acreage controls, but they tell me that they are boxed in—if they don't go along they will be penalized.

Moderate Apple Crop

Official estimates bear out early reports of a small apple crop again this year. Earlier the National Apple Institute "guesstimated" production at 98 million bushels. The USDA on July 1 placed the expected crop at only four million bushels more. New York's commercial crop is placed at 12,710,000

bushels, pretty close to the figure "guessed" earlier by the institute delegates from New York. This gives New York about one and one-half million bushels more than last year's short crop. Prospects for a short crop in the Virginia area are confirmed, indicating that apples should be in good marketing position this fall.

Orchard Remedies

Last year Prof. M. B. Hoffman, Cornell pomologist, was called to prescribe for a sickly looking young cherry orchard on the Howard Lewis farm, Greece. He recommended a pound of muriate of potash per tree and it was applied in the fall. Checking shows good growth and nice green color.

At the Collamer orchards, Hilton, large plantings of Twenty-Ounce apples showed winter injury caused by

hard freezes following warm days on which sap flowed. Here Hoffman suggested two or three seedlings be planted on the injured side of the tree, usually the south, and then arching them into a graft on the tree trunk. This treatment is simple but has proved very effective in giving added nutrients to the tree, and sometimes saving a tree that otherwise would die.

— A. A. —

KILLING ANTS

Every summer we get questions about controlling ants. You will find the latest information in a USDA bulletin and you can get single copies without cost. Write to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. and ask for a copy of Home and Garden Bulletin 28—"Ants in the Home and Garden—How to Control Them."

Speed up Tough Fall Plowing... Save Time and Money with

Firestone

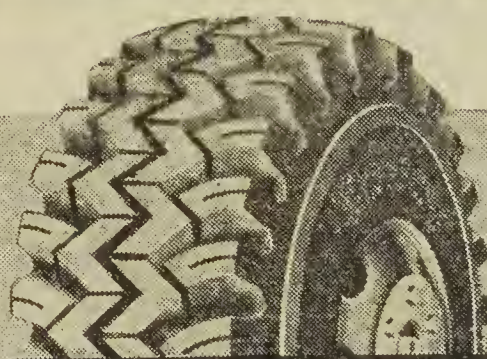
CHAMPION OPEN CENTER TRACTOR TIRES

WHEN plowing is the toughest and you're fighting to get your fall crops planted and your corn picked, it will pay you to have Firestone Champions. You get more for your money with Firestone Champions because there is more built into them. You get curved and tapered bars for a sharper bite and deeper penetration . . . greater drawbar pull. Wide, flat treads give more biting edge, full-width traction and longer life. Flared tread openings prevent soil jamming and permit easy soil release.

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Some Questions About Bulk Handling of Milk

By C. W. WEBER, New York State Department of Health

EDITOR'S NOTE: At the recent meeting of the Dairy Products Improvement Institute in New York City there was considerable discussion of bulk handling of milk. Mr. Weber chose to present his experience in the form of questions and answers. In view of the great interest in this new method of cooling and transporting milk, we are giving you this discussion.

yes. During the trial period, we have specified that the bacterial count should not exceed 50,000, and the producers have had no difficulty in meeting this standard. Many of the counts are below 10,000.

Is there less sediment or insoluble dirt in the milk?

We do not know because comparative studies have not been made. We have made sediment tests on the mixed milk in the tank both with the gravity-type tester and pressure-type tester. The results show that there is more dirt in some milk than in others. A new standard is needed for agitated milk.

Is there an improvement in taste?

Who knows? I have observed no attempt to determine flavor of the milk in the tank or tanker. Undoubtedly, there is some off-flavored milk being placed in these tanks which may not show up until the customers complain.

Can mastitis or gargety milk be detected?

Because of the dilution factor, any test of the milk for mastitis will be less sensitive. I have seen garget-type flakes on the walls of the tank after the milk has been withdrawn. The strainer-dipper will detect some apparent garget but often butter flakes will mask the garget flakes.

Is the problem of frozen milk eliminated?

Not entirely, but, with proper equipment and operation, it should be an insignificant problem. Freezing may occur on the refrigerated surface when milk is first added to the tank, the compressor operated and the milk level is below the agitator. When the thermostat is set too low, and particularly with a small volume of milk on a cold night, ice may form on the lower surfaces. In one instance, the outlet valve

(Continued on Opposite Page)

How extensively has this method of handling milk been put into practice in the Northeast?

The first operation was started in Connecticut about five years ago, where about a half dozen routes are now in operation. The first route was started in New York State by a Schenectady dealer in the early summer of 1952. There are six producers on this route. Later in 1952, routes were placed in operation at Rochester and Buffalo.

Recently, routes have been started at Chatham and Champlain for the New York City market. Applications have been granted, or are pending, for several more routes.

Are the producers satisfied with their tanks and this method of handling milk?

Every producer with whom I have talked has indicated that he would not want to return to the use of the 10-gallon can, but the use of the bulk tank has created a number of new problems.

Does the bulk-handling method result in quality improvement?

If quality is measured only in terms of bacterial counts, then the answer is,



This farm pond on the farm of Henry Welch in Tompkins County, New York has a surface area of an acre and a capacity of over 1 million gallons. It is a surface-fed pond and the watershed that feeds it is made up of 22 acres of pasture and crop land.

This pond is deeper than most farm ponds—nearly 10 feet—and stocked with trout. The fisherman with the trout is Elmer Phillips of Cornell. The pond was stocked two years ago. Because of its depth, Soil Conservationist Gordon Nesbitt points out that it cost more to construct than farm ponds usually do.

Two-thirds of the pond's capacity can be used to water stock or for irrigation purposes. This means enough water would be available to irrigate 2 or 3 acres of crop land during a drought.

Go HUB all the WAY!

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FOR FAST DITCHING AND SPOT EXCAVATIONS

SCOUT DITCHER

Digs 11 feet deep: owners themselves report satisfactory operation digging at this depth with a reach of 14 ft. The operating arc is throughout 150° and the loading height is 8 ft. 6 in. Installation or removal from the tractor may be made in less than 20 minutes.

HYDRO-CLAM DIGGER

The answer to cemetery digging and spot excavations. 4½ tons of pressure is applied to both halves of the clam. Permits square excavation without hand trimming. Digs 8½ feet deep. Dumping height up to 7½ ft. 24", 30" and 36" width clam buckets.

Other Shawnee Equipment
Model 52 Ditcher—Shawnee Bulldozer — Shawnee Cyclone Auger — Shawnee Blade

Manufactured by Shawnee Manufacturing Co.
1947-11 N. Topeka, Topeka, Kansas

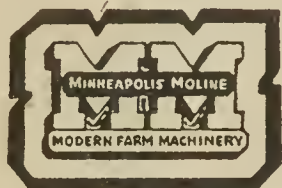
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Some Questions About Bulk Handling of Milk

(Continued from Opposite Page)

and port had to be thawed out with warm water before it could be opened. Freezing may occur in the tanker hose and pump.

To what temperature and how rapidly should the milk be cooled?

We are specifying that the milk should be cooled to 45° F. within one hour after the conclusion of any milking.

How well do the tanks meet this specification?

Of the seven makes of tanks and in various sizes which I have tested or observed in the field, all have cooled the milk to 40° F. or to a lower thermostat setting within 45 minutes after the conclusion of either the first or second milking. Some cool to the thermostat setting within ten minutes after the addition of the last milk. Several makes under development, in which air agitation was attempted, did not cool water rapidly.

Will there be occasions when the tank truck will be unable to get to or away from the milk house?

Personally, I have not seen a complete failure to pick up a producer's milk. Early this month (March) while studying a route, a tractor tow was needed at three successive dairies. In one instance, it was necessary to use a tractor fore and aft but after an hour of snapping log chains, they finally made it.

Are the farm tanks so designed that they can be effectively and easily cleaned?

The majority of tanks on the market are very similar in design to batch pasteurizers which have been in use for years. With proper tools, good brushes, a rubber-coated bucket, warm water and a good detergent, a rinse hose, know-how and application, there is no reason why the tank should not be kept immaculate. There is still opportunity to change and simplify the design of every tank so it can be more easily cleaned. Proper installation, with adequate clearance on all sides and raised platforms for some of the larger tanks, will aid in effective cleaning. With cans, the plants washed the containers, with a tank, the farmer has the added chore of washing milk containers.

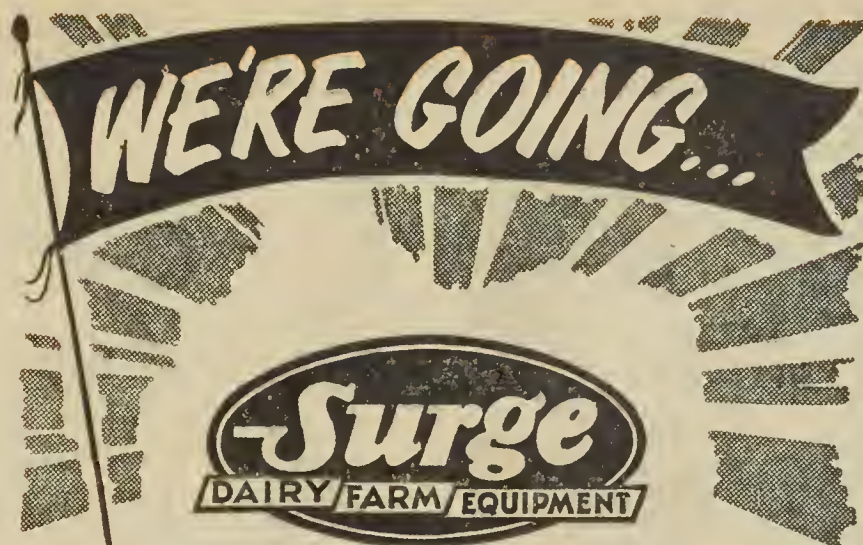
Is fat churning a problem?

When some of the first tanks were installed last summer, some producers noted enough butter flakes on the walls of the tank after emptying to question the operation. Following a change in speed, size or shape of the agitator, the churning was reduced to the satisfaction of the producers. Early this month, I heard that a number of producers on one route, were complaining of excess churning.

I went to a dairy which appeared to have the most churning, and made strainer-dipper tests after the addition of each batch of milk. Some churning was noted during the night's milking when the temperature was down to 50° F. No increase in churning was noted during the addition of warm morning's milk to the cold milk in the tank. Three types of tanks were in use but they did not appear to be a major factor of churning.

— A. A. —

The best time to put on limestone for 1954 alfalfa and clover seedings is in 1953. That's because limestone needs several months to react with the soil. On acid soils, each dollar spent on lime will return three or four dollars in increased crop yields. Although most Vermont soils need lime, a soil test is recommended to be sure of applying the right amounts.



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AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR
Farm Machinery Bldg., Booth 22-23-24

TUDOR & JONES, Distributors, Weedsport, N. Y.



As you can see, plenty of water is provided for hens on the Babcock Poultry Farm.

Wet Litter Is Good, Not Bad

By **MONROE BABCOCK**

I KNOW wet litter makes more dirty eggs. I realize no one likes to clean dirty eggs. I do realize though, that everyone likes to gather a lot of eggs and if you can get your birds up to eighty or ninety per cent production during the winter months, you will enjoy gathering the eggs even if some of them are dirty and you will make a lot more money than if you have all clean eggs but only fifty or sixty per cent production or perhaps a maximum of only seventy per cent.

Much has been written on dry floors. Here is the way to get dry floors:

Restrict the water so that the birds cannot get a good slug of it in their beaks at one time and fling it all around the litter near the fountains; restrict it so they do not lay at a high rate of speed; if birds are out of production, they do not drink much water and the floor will stay quite dry. Also if you want dry litter, restrict the number of fountains so the birds cannot get a lot of water to drink.

Our best production has always come where we have used plenty of drinking space for our birds and provided enough space so that within fifteen

minutes after the grain has been fed at night all the birds have had a drink. We have always had best production with water troughs that held a lot of water, where the water was deep in the trough and easy to get at and where the birds splattered a lot of water on the floor.

If you use little automatic water cups, I think you should have one for each fifty birds, and perhaps one for each twenty-five birds would be still better. These cups should be easily accessible so that the birds can get at them easily. You should have the water in these cups just as deep as you can without having them run over. I have seen poultrymen running two hundred birds to a cup and that is ridiculous. You can't get high egg production that way. I have seen poultrymen using angle iron fountains with only one-half inch of water in the bottom. That also is ridiculous. If you are going to use an angle iron fountain, run the water in it almost to the top. I realize they will splatter the water around but you will get a lot more eggs.

We figure one eight foot water trough, six inches to eight inches wide

(Continued on Opposite Page)

See "Eggbert" at the Fair

"Eggbert the Eggman," animated salesman for the product of the hen, will be the center of interest in a huge Eggland at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, Sept. 5-12.

The fabricated "Humpty-Dumpty" can even talk. He will tell Fair visitors why they should eat and use eggs, and will explain their nutritional value.

Eggland, new to the exposition this year, will be located in the recently remodeled annex of the Poultry building, and includes an auditorium that will seat about 300 people.

The huge exhibition will use movies, demonstrations, and dramatic exhibits to tell the egg story from producer to consumer.

Prof. Robert Baker of the New York State College of Agriculture will be superintendent in charge of Eggland and acting as coordinator of the exhibits will be William A. Staempfli of the college's poultry husbandry school.

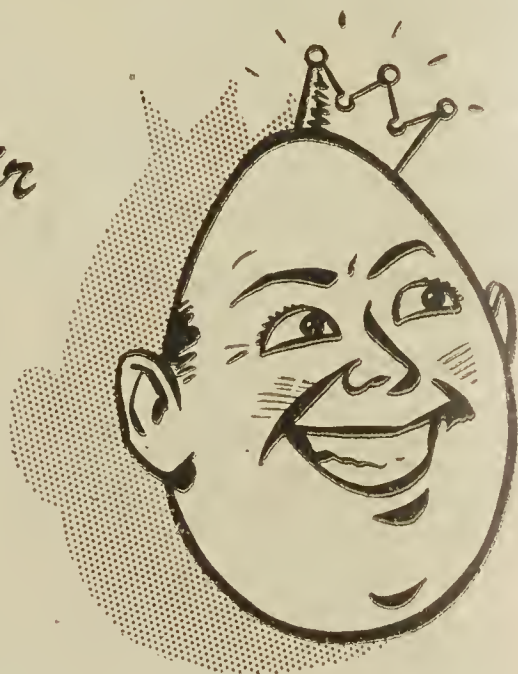
The stage of the auditorium will be equipped with a sink, refrigerator, stove and freezer, and a screen for showing slides and movies.

Three demonstrations on cooking and other phases of eggs and poultry use will take place each day in addition to

exhibitions by 4-H zone demonstrations winners.

At booths around the newly renovated annex exhibits will encircle the central area. At one of these, Eggbert, the automaton with the egg-shaped head, will provide amusement as well as instruction. Among other booths, one will show the 21-day development of an egg from laying to hatching.

The novel and interesting Eggland exhibition has been developed to create greater saleability for eggs and egg products and to bring the story of eggs directly from producers to the consumer market at the fairgrounds.



BABCOCK'S

Healthy Chick News



Late Hatched Pullets Have Advantages, Too

There has been a big swing to pullets hatched from November through March. The increase has been mostly in December and January. We are finding that some of the really smart poultrymen are starting some chicks in May and June now because they have several advantages. Chicks hatched this time of the year usually, but not always, live better than birds hatched in the winter months. They grow into excellent birds. They are easier to hold back from getting into production too soon. They start in with a larger egg. They start in production late in the fall and early winter, allowing time for the yearlings hatched the year before to lay out their eggs and be sold for meat. They will usually lay more eggs in twelve months than birds hatched in the winter because they are less likely to moult. They will lay heavily and lay mostly all large eggs during the highest-priced months of 1954.

You do not get as quick a cash return from late-hatched pullets as you do early-hatched pullets, but over a period of 15 months of production you are likely to come out just as well and often better. The chicks can be given more room than early birds, they can be gotten on range earlier, and I think they are easier to raise. You can use the same brooding facilities that you used for early-hatched birds. Also, they make it possible for you to sell off your old hens at the end of the laying year in November or December and replace them with pullets eager to do a good job for you.

Babcocks White Leghorns live well and lay for a long time. The late-hatched Babcock pullets will make you money if you give them the proper care.

Send for our free catalog which is interesting reading.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.
Route 3G, Ithaca, New York

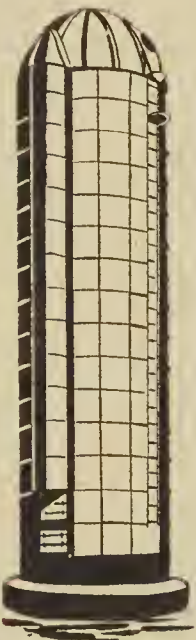
Steel Corn Silage Makes Profits

*Corn Silage is good feed — when made right. If spoilage creeps in the value drops. Silver Shield STEEL Silos — designed for and proved as quality silage makers — give you the maximum feeding value from your silage with a minimum of loss due to spoilage. Its heavy gauge steel gives it great strength, makes it airtight, windproof, fireproof, and moisture proof. Little maintenance. Easy to fill and empty.

• Great range of sizes. Add on anytime. Immediate delivery. Our trained crews erect. 20 year written guarantee.



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NOW! CUT ENOUGH FRESH CORN IN ONE HOUR TO DO YOU ALL YEAR

Lee's

CORN CUTTER and Creamer

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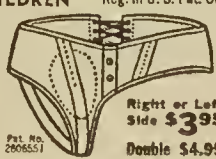
Cuts fresh corn off the cob faster, easier. 5 strokes finishes an ear in less than 10 seconds. Leaves tough husks on the cob. No mess, no spatter, safe—cuts, shreds, scrapes in one easy stroke. Saves garden-fresh flavor. Used by thousands coast to coast. Buy locally or order direct, postpaid. **\$1.50**

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KEEPING PULLETS COOL

VENTILATION is a necessity in the case of newly housed pullets. Since the pullets are used to plenty of fresh air on the range they are more likely to respond well when such is the case in their new quarters. Ventilation that exists in the laying house must be as near draftless as possible as a means of preventing colds. Moreover, pullets that are cool and comfortable are less likely to develop certain vices, such as picking.

There are several ways of keeping the house cool and comfortable during the summer months. One of the best is to insulate the house with rock wool, mica pellets, or some other insulating material. In cases where this is not possible there are other means. One of these is the use of aluminum paint on the roof. Such a color reflects heat and tends to leave the house cooler than would otherwise be possible. In cases of an emergency it may be possible to wet the roof with water after which it is sprinkled with lime. This offers a white surface that is reflective and cool.

— A.A. —

LEVINE GETS POULTRY COUNCIL AWARD

Dr. P. P. Levine, Cornell Poultry pathologist, received the first annual Poultry Council Award at the New York State Poultrymen's Get Together at Ithaca on July 21.

The plaque presented to Dr. Levine read as follows:

POULTRY COUNCIL AWARD PRESENTED TO DR. P. P. LEVINE FOR HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

The plaque was presented by Monroe Babcock, president of the New York State Poultry Council, before a crowd of over 1,000 poultrymen at the barbecue.

— A.A. —

WET LITTER IS GOOD, NOT BAD

(Continued from Opposite Page)

and four inches to six inches deep for each 350 birds. If this sits where they can drink out of it standing on the floor or have to hop up just a very small distance, I think that you will get very good production. This type of fountain should be equipped with an automatic float fountain or float valve that will keep the water up near the top all the time and it should have an automatic overflow so that if the fountain gets to running and doesn't stop, the overflow will carry the water down the drain and out of the building. Some means of keeping the water warm up to somewhere around 45 or 50 degrees at least during the winter time is important to getting good production.

If your birds are not laying well, I suggest that you decide on one pen and then add some automatic fountains or a whole lot of pails all around the pen and keep the pails full of water. If the pen to which you give more water lays more eggs within two weeks than the other pens, then you can be pretty sure that you have been limiting the birds on the cheapest commodity that goes to make up an egg, water. It costs so little to get it and it is amazing how many people are trying to keep the birds from drinking water. Evidently it is just to keep the floor dry. Just doesn't make sense to me.

— A.A. —

One of the relatively new things in the poultry business is a hormone claimed to persuade hens that they should not be broody. This is a long step from shutting them up, the standard procedure in years gone by.



WHAT HAPPENED TO WASHDAY? American women have turned it into a job they can handle with their fingertips — with automatic water heaters, washers and driers. All these wonderful time and labor savers do their work on low-cost electricity. Did you know a washing machine uses an average of less than 10¢ worth of power a month? Here's proof that while the cost of everything else has gone up, up, up, Niagara Mohawk electricity remains one of the biggest bargains you can buy!



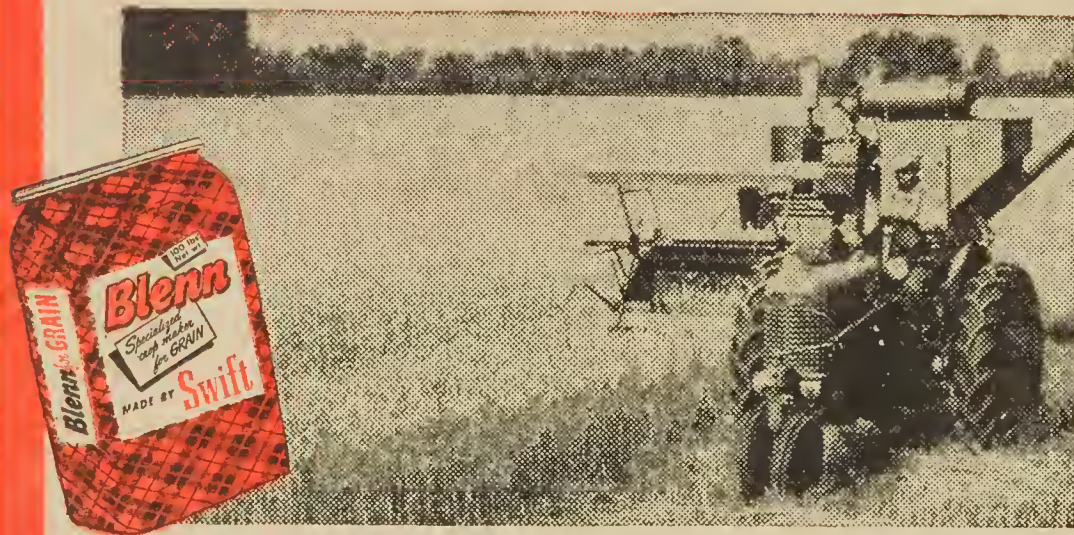
MOTHER OF 353—IN 51 WEEKS! That's the fine laying record of a White Leghorn in the N. Y. State Egg Test Farm in Stafford. The all time high pen record was set here, too, when 13 Leghorns averaged 312 eggs apiece in 51 weeks! Improvement of the breed and good management have made New York one of the top ten egg-producing states. Cheap plentiful electricity has helped, too. Niagara Mohawk makes it available to every productive farm in its 21,000 square mile Upstate area.



ELECTRIC SPONGE IN THE DAIRY STABLE! Now's the time to install an electric ventilating fan in your dairy stable or barn. It will remove moisture . . . protect buildings against rot, and make a healthier atmosphere for animals. It's economical to operate, too. While the price of everything else has gone up, up, up, Niagara Mohawk electricity remains one of the biggest bargains you can buy!

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Blenn-fed wheat costs you less per bushel



Your costs for land, seed, taxes, equipment, fuel and labor are almost the same for a good crop of wheat as for a poor one. If you can spread those costs over a BIGGER yield of grain—that's good business! You can do it by using BLENN, Swift's specialized crop maker, on your wheat this fall. Order your supply today from your nearest Authorized Swift Agent or dealer.

Buy at the sign
of the Red Steer



Is Your WILL In Shape?

By R. S. SMITH
Cornell University



HAVE you made plans to distribute your property among your heirs in a fair manner? Chances are you haven't. Studies have shown that only one farm owner in four has a will. Then too, wills often need to be changed, but seldom are. You don't want to be unfair to your loved ones. You don't want to have the fruits of your life's labor divided in accordance with the cold and unfeeling laws of intestacy. If you don't have a will, get one made now. If you do have a will, make sure it hasn't been out-dated by added property, added heirs, or changing property values.

Pause and consider these facts about wills:

Every Farm Owner Should Have A Will

As soon as you've accumulated property or heirs, it's time to make a will. There has never been a good reason for not making a will. It's a mystery how people can spend a lifetime working hard to accumulate property and still neglect to take a few hours time to find out who will own it when they die.

Drawing a Will is a Job for a Lawyer

A will which is drawn by a qualified attorney is seldom broken. Making a will without an attorney's assistance can be disastrous. If a will is not properly drawn and witnessed, confusion and costly court action can result. If you broke your leg, you wouldn't try to set it without the doctor's help. When you make your will, get the legal "doctor" to help.

Making a Will is Not Expensive

Most county bar associations have a minimum fee of \$5 or \$10. If you have a lot of property which you desire to leave to your heirs in unusual ways, it will cost more. Seldom will the cost reach \$50. No matter what it costs, it's worth it.

Making a Will Can Save You Money

The dollar savings which result from a will can be many times the cost of making it. The presence of a will can avoid lengthy and costly court action.

It can result in reduced death taxes. In any case, it will usually save the cost of the probate bond—normally well in excess of the legal fee for drawing the will.

Wills Frequently Need Changing

Making a will is not a once-in-a-lifetime job. Whenever there is a change in your property holdings, every time you gain or lose an heir, review your will. See if it will still do the job it's intended to do. If it needs changing—get your lawyer's help in changing it.

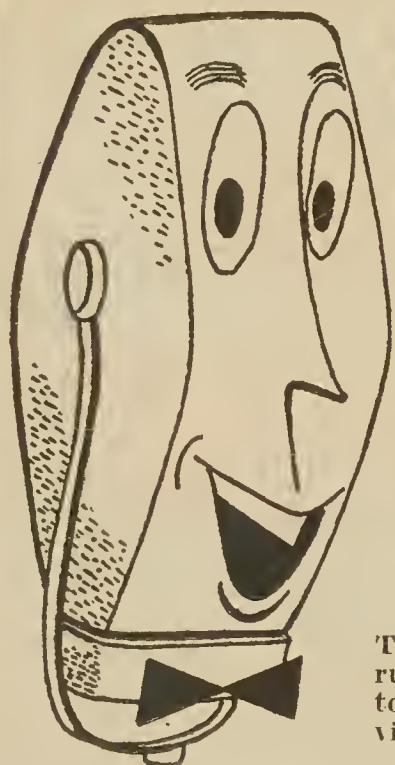
A Will is a Poor Way to Transfer Farm Ownership to Your Son

It's bad business to wait for a will to transfer farm ownership to the next generation. When father and son are operating the farm together, the son should have a chance to take over the ownership on a businesslike basis over a period of years. A will offers no real security to the son that he'll ever own the farm. Father can change his will without notifying the son. If you depend on a will to give the son ownership, he may decide to farm elsewhere. Before going to your attorney to make a will, make a record of the property you own. Get your checks, bonds, and bank books together so your lawyer can tell you whether they are owned jointly or solely. Check the beneficiary clauses in your insurance policies.

Make up your mind how you want your property divided—your attorney can't do that for you. Then talk the whole thing over with the lawyer. You may want him to prepare a rough draft of the will so you can take it home and study it. If you do, be sure he supervises the signing.

When the will is completed, leave it in a safe place. Your attorney's office is a good place to keep the original. You'll want a copy to keep at home where you can read it from time to time.

It's easy to put off the job of making or changing your will. Why not go to the phone right now and make an appointment to see your lawyer about a will?



WAGE at the STATE FAIR

This is our once-a-year chance to meet you, our rural neighbors, in person! We're looking forward to your joining us in front of the mike when you visit the Fair.

WAGE stars will broadcast daily from key points on the Fairgrounds. You're invited to watch Dean Harris, your genial host on Dean's Diner (11:55-1:00 PM), at our booth in the Pure Foods Bldg. Mrs. WAGE goes on the air twice daily (11:00-11:30 AM, 2:00-2:30 PM), bringing you high-light events from the Women's Bldg.

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6:25 AM Weather, sponsored by American Agriculturist
7:15 AM Weather, sponsored by G.L.F.

12:15 PM Weather, sponsored by National Grange Insurance Co.
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(Watch for the WAGE microphone at the New York State Fair)



You are not likely to see one of these contraptions and don't ask where you can buy one because, in effect, this is a handmade, experimental model which is being tried out at Cornell. As you can see from the picture, it is a machine for spraying vegetables, using a very small volume of spray material per acre.



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EVERY MONTH

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Earn More on your savings

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with \$1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail.

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GRANGES AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR

EACH year nine subordinate and three Pomona Granges are selected to set up booths in the Horticultural Building at the State Fair. These exhibits show some particular topic of improved farming methods. They have been of great interest to Fair goers. The selection of the Granges for space is made on a zone basis determined by the distance from Syracuse. There are three zones and three subordinate Granges and one Pomona is selected from each zone.

Representing the Pomona Granges this year will be Broome, Erie and Onondaga Counties. Selected to set up the subordinate Grange booths are the following: Miller Grange of Truxton, Cortland County; Inavale Grange of Allegany County; Rose Grange of Wayne County; Bangor Grange of Franklin County; Bowman Creek Grange of Montgomery County; Ross Grange of Chautauqua County; Byron Grange of Genesee County; Sherrill Grange of Oneida County and Sanitaria Springs Grange of Broome Co.

Five of the subordinate Granges will present amateur entertainments in the Grange Building one day each Monday thru Friday. These amateur programs which are presented twice each day at 11:30 A.M. and 2 P.M. have been growing in popularity each succeeding Fair. Performers are not required to be Grange members nor even from the town where the Grange is located but they must be amateurs. The entertainments are free and last about one-half hour each. At many of the performances there is standing room only.



FULFILLMENT

By Edith Horton

In summertime when sun is warm
And apples on the bough do form,

And pears are curving from the tree,
And in the garden hums the bee;

When in the field the teeming grain
Turns golden in the sun and rain,

And grapes are swelling on the vine . . .
I think no spot as fair as mine.

HUGE TENT TO HOUSE CATTLE OVERFLOW AT STATE FAIR GROUNDS

THE Cattle Show of the New York State Fair has outgrown its quarters. This year a great tent will provide 30,000 square feet of space to house the animals which must be accommodated outside the regular barns from September 5 to 12.

Harold L. Creal, State Fair Director, in announcing plans for the tent, said that it would occupy the space beside the Cattle Barn where formerly stood three small buildings used as headquarters for the New York Holstein Friesian Association, the New York Guernsey Breeders Cooperative, Inc., and the New York State Jersey Cattle Club.

Famed for having a larger number of Holstein cattle entered than any other show in the world, as well as sizeable fields in the other breeds, the show has been hampered for several years by lack of space. The tent will hold 200 cows.

George W. Trimberger, cattle department superintendent said: "The tent will probably attract more spectators, and it will give a larger number of exhibitors a chance to be together and enjoy the good fellowship that always prevails."

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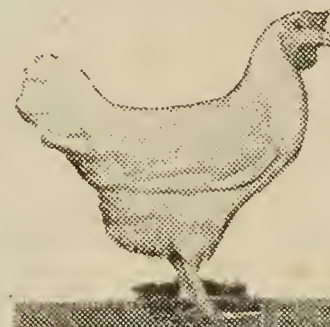
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CATTLE CATTLE. Large selection on hand. We are in business to please you. We finance. East End Cattle, 108 Chestnut St., Oneonta, N. Y.

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WANTED—10 good, big, calfhood vaccinated Holstein heifers freshening August, September, October, Porter Morse, Southbridge, Mass.

THIRTY large reg. Holsteins. First calves due, Sept., Oct. Dams have official records. Vaccinated, certified, accredited. Eligible for any state. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: Young Guernsey bull of serviceable age. Hominy Hill Prince Gerry, born July 12th, 1952. Sire: Hominy Hill Coronation Prince whose dam has 18037 milk, 1017 fat, classified excellent. Dam: Hominy Hill Geraldine with 15327-milk, 725 fat, Jr2 and 16669 milk, 753 fat, 5 yr. Price \$300.00. Full pedigree upon request. Hominy Hill Farms, Colts Neck, N. J.

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REGISTERED Herefords. Cows, heifers, bulls. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, N. Y.

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SENSATIONAL Cut price values! Egg bred chicks. U.S. approved, pullorum passed. 28 pure and cross breeds. Pullets or cockerels. Low as \$3.95 per 100. Special egg breeding builds healthy chicks that really pay off, both on the market and at the nest. Many matings sired by R.O.P. (Record Of Performance) males. 100% live delivery. Write for catalog and price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AA.

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HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information, Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL Farm Labor Bulletin is published bi-monthly listing hundreds of descriptions, past reference, and qualifications of single, family men, and house servants, seeking all phases of farm employment. Trial subscription to the bulletin is 6 months \$10.00. We place free at any time, qualified white single, family men, and housekeepers, in all phases of farm employment only. Application blank available. Department AA, P.O. Drawer 2-M, Richmond 4, Virginia.

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WANTED married or single men for dairy farm. Apply Denton Farm, Blairstown, N. J.

SALESMAN—Sell a fast moving, well accepted insecticide package line to seed, feed, hardware and garden supply trade. Liberal commission. Eastern manufacturer with established dealer accounts in all territories. Box 514-KJ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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WANTED—Married man on dairy and general farm. Must be experienced hand and machine milker. Attractive, furnished cottage provided. Top wages. Wolf Pit Lake Farm, Mattituck, New York.

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FARM of 218 acres. Pen type barn, nearly new milking parlor. Will carry 60 head. 3 silos, good water supply. 2 family house, all modern. Also another barn, tool shed. Will sell with all equipment and dairy or separate. Good milk market joins Elmira airport. 3 tractors, combine, baler and all tools to work with. Elmer Wheaton, R.D. 1, Horseheads, New York.

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FLOW REPAIR UNITS for electric welding of worn steel plow shares E-1000 1/4-12-1 1/4" Wiesse Blades, 12 points and 1 lb. hard alloy electrodes—14" & 16" sizes—\$13.00; 12-P800 points only w/hard alloy \$7.10; 18-No. 2000 Raydex points w/hard alloy \$10.35; 12 each No. 2400 points & blades w/hard alloy for IHC Plow Chief \$9.75 or 18-No. 2500 points only w/hard alloy for IHC Plow Chief \$6.50. Cunningham Equipment, Inc., 2025 Trenton Ave., Phila, 25, Pa.

SAW FILING: Saws retooled, Resst. Filed good as new. \$1.25. Prompt, honest service. Remove handle. Mail, agents wanted. Moore, Box 311, Saranac Lake, New York.

NEW OR USED balers, combines, rakes, mowers, pickers, etc. New hay balers—Any or every make—Save \$600.00 more or less. Immediate delivery to any state. Phone Phil Gardiner, person to person at Mullica Hill, N. J. 5-6291, or 5-4331 or 5-4444. Visit us or write Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, N. J. Inspect our merchandise in our indoor warehouses or I will tell you about it on the telephone. Also several used hay balers. We have the popular makes and the unpopular makes for quick delivery. Combines—ditto. Corn Pickers—ditto. Side Delivery Rakes—ditto. We have much new and used machinery we want to dispose of. Visit us or phone me and make an offer. 10 acres assorted used machinery. Cash or terms arranged.

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LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)



If you need any help in finding your way around the New York State Fairgrounds or want to know the events of the day, ask at your American Agriculturist booth. You will find it in the Dairy Building. Harry Ennis, Dean and Maude Tuttle, and Dave Weatherby will be on hand to help you. Also ask about the special offer during Fair Week only.

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

AT LAST it would seem that our livestock and meat situation is beginning to clear. I think we can be almost sure that after the fall runs of cattle are over there will be no surplus of meat.

Hog marketings and farrowings will not be as heavy in the next six months or a year as at first reported. Hogs are now bringing a satisfactory price from both the consumer and producers standpoint; at least pork is being readily absorbed at present prices. Hogs should continue to sell well and this will be a supporting factor to the cattle market.

Lambs are continuing to sell well, particularly good fat lambs, and surely there will be no over-supply although we may get more finished lambs than usual from the ranges of the West. The Northwest reports a fine growing season.

People seem to have money enough to buy good animals, and the choice cuts of meats are selling very high, as compared to the poorer animals and cheaper cuts of meat. "Make your animals better before marketing" could be a good slogan this year.

Also if you have a home freezer and

a good packing establishment or big packer branch house near you, buy a brisket from a "choice" graded steer to trim for corned beef or a flank to trim and grind for hamburger. You will be surprised at how cheap and good it is. Be sure though that they are from "choice graded" steers and not cows or a "commercial" or "utility" graded carcass.

Here is the irony of any "give away" program. The \$35.00 a ton "cake," cotton seed oil meal mostly, and the dollar corn the Government is pouring into the Southwest drought areas, coupled with recent rains in most of the area has turned the diet of these drought animals from a starvation one to a fattening diet, and thousands and thousands of these animals have been taken off the market, for with feed this cheap they can be fattened right there at less cost than anywhere else in the country. This will tend to make larger marketings this fall and less this coming winter and coming spring. Again we see a fine, kind, necessary Government gift turned into something else.

No Cheap Hay

The abundance of hay in the Northeast is going to make livestock almost a must—particularly young growing animals—this winter. The way our livestock has been marketed since the first of the year—and will continue to be until late fall—winter feeding has every prospect of being profitable.

Someone has said hay will not be cheap even though there is an abundance of it because it has not been a cheap crop to harvest and will be fed out before being sold cheap. I think they are right.

I am seeing home farm grain storage facilities springing up all over the Northeast. This is a move in the right direction, for home-grown grains are cheaper and it looks as if they will continue to be for a long time to come. But home stored grain in the midwest creates a problem in the Northeast where we import so much grain. The problem comes when this surplus mid-west grain appears on the open market and out of farm storage. No one seems to be paying much attention as to how to get this grain from farms to the markets and yet this lack is costing our farmers plenty.

— A. A. —

EWES NEED GRAIN BEFORE LAMBING

Your ewes should be fed some grain for the last month or six weeks before lambing. One of the most important reasons for this is the reduced capacity of your ewes. They are unable to eat large amounts of roughage because of the development of the unborn lambs. Twin lambs may occupy a large part of the abdominal region. In order to meet the nutrient requirements, the ration should be more concentrated. One-half to three-quarters of a pound of grain for each ewe daily will usually supply the needs.—G. R. Johnson

ROOM FOR THREE EXTRA PRODUCERS!



Some dairymen have made room for as many as **THREE EXTRA PRODUCERS** by using their bull space for milking cows.

Even **ONE GOOD PRODUCING COW** using the bull's space, bedding, feed and labor can return net income greater than the cost of breeding all your herd the easy artificial breeding way to the great sires of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.

Talk it over with your neighbors, or call your local NYABC technician (one of the 173 throughout New York and Western Vermont is located near you). He'll be glad to give you proof of the fact that it pays to breed to NYABC sires.

NEW! Just off the press, and **FREE** to you! It's an attractive 16 page booklet "BREEDING YOUR HERD for profit". Ask your technician for a copy or write directly to:



BOX 528-A

Ithaca, N. Y.

BIG EASTERN NEW YORK SALE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26

At Trunlan Farm, MILLERTON, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., on Winchell Mt. Road.

80 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 80

Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, many Bang Certified and eligible for shipment into any State, all T.B. Accredited.

65 Fresh and Close Springers, many with large production records; An outstanding group of large, milky, First Calf Heifers; 10 Heifers and Heifer Calves by high record sires from heavy producing dams; 5 Service age bulls of good type by great sires and from high record dams.

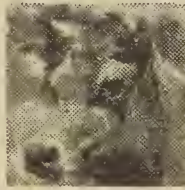
Sale starts 11:00 A.M., lunch available. Held under cover. Catalogs. Write for more details—BE SURE TO ATTEND.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer

JERSEY DISPERSAL

DAN BLY
LABOR DAY

Mon. Sept. 7
1:00 P.M. (D.S.T.)
CORNING, N. Y.



50 Head of Reg. & Grade Jerseys

This is a complete dispersal sale of one of the older Jersey herds in this section. Nearly half the sale are daughters of Edgelea Pinn Basil Noble, a royally bred Canadian bull. Bangs acc. 30 day Bangs tested. Cal. vac. Farm located 12 miles west of Elmira.

FOR CATALOG, WRITE:

GENE SLAGLE, Sales Manager

197 West 8th Ave.

Columbus 1, Ohio

DELAWARE COUNTY DISPERSAL

58 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bang Certified, calfhood vaccinated, T.B. Accredited, eligible for shipment anywhere.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28

Dr. E. O. BUSH selling at his farm near DeLANCEY, N. Y., on Route 10, 5 miles south of Delhi, 10 miles northeast of Walton.

32 Milking Cows with proven production records, (31 Cows and First Calf Heifers recently fresh or soon due); **11 Open Yearlings and Heifer Calves**; **2 Service Age Bulls**.

16 Cows and First Calf Heifers with twice a day milking records from 10,040 lb. to 13,700 lb. milk, several over 500 lb. fat.

Owner has sold his farm. IT'S AN ABSOLUTE DISPERSAL WITHOUT RESERVATION.

Starts promptly at 12:00 Noon, held in big tent, lunch available.

DR. E. O. BUSH, Owner, DeLancey, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

ADIRONDACK AYRSHIRE CLUB SALE
Fair Grounds, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Sat., August 22, at 12:30 P.M.

15 Cows — 10 Bred Heifers — 5 Open Heifers Cows and Bred Heifers are fresh or due soon. Majority are calfhood vaccinated. T.B. and Blood tested within 30 days prior to sale date.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

Big Cattle Auction

Wednesday, September 2

150 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 150

Blood tested, T.B. Accredited, many Bang vaccinated, mastitis tested, many Bang Certified.

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y. 40 miles south of Syracuse on Route 12-B.

110 Fresh and Close Springers; **15 Service Age Bulls**; **25 Heifers and Heifer Calves**.

COME TO THIS SALE FOR YOUR EARLY FALL PROFITABLE PRODUCERS.

The 293rd in the famous Earlville series—A sale built on confidence—starts at 10:00 A.M. Catalogs at ringside—Write for more details.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

350—HEREFORD FEEDER CALVES—350
New York State raised—Available. Nov 1st Visit our Island and Mainland Farms this summer. See our new Imported Herd Sires. Make your selections later this fall.
ZENDA FARMS Clayton, N. Y.
Clinton Mallow, Mgr.
Sales Representative—contact Buffalo Producers Co-op Comm. Co., Buffalo Stock Yards.

ADDITIONAL ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

MISCELLANEOUS

INVENTORS: For information on Patent Searches and Protection without obligation write Patrick D. Beavers, Registered Patent Att., 1062 Columbia Bldg., Wash. 1, D. C.

WEEDS Quickly Destroyed with kerosene burner. Free bulletin. Sine, AA2, Quakertown, Pa.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

BEAUTIFUL Neck Chain markers of aluminum, brass and plastic, for cattle. Identify your herd with these fine tags. Send for big 60-page Cattle-Log with descriptions and prices. Geo. F. Creutzburg & Son, Drawer 152-A, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

STEEL Quonset huts, 20x48, 18 windows, 2 doors; good barn, chicken coop, storage, shop, dormitory. Fire and vermin proof. \$550.00 delivered. Nelson, Croton on Hudson, N. Y. Phone Croton 1-4357.

CHEESE CLOTH: Protect your berry crops; 100 yards \$4.50 prepaid. Send remittance to Midcity, 138 East 34th Street, New York.

RUBBER foot massager for tired feet. 8"x14". Roll the pain away. \$3.50. Albert Brownly, Box 45, Woodville, Mass.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.



Starting in School

By JEAN SEGUIN EDWARDS

IS THIS the year that your Johnny starts school? If so, you're probably hoping that everything will go all right and that his first school experience will be a happy one.

The best way to make sure that your child will get a good start is to prepare him in advance—not only by buying him some new clothes and shoes for school, but also by preparing him emotionally. He will be in school for the next sixteen years at least, and since the first impression will be a lasting one, you will want to do your best to make it a pleasant one. A great deal is up to the teacher, but you can help too.

As you plan for the big day, it is often a good idea to talk to your child about school, and even to take him there for a visit the preceding spring. Most children, while excited about entering school, are also in awe of the situation. All of a sudden they find themselves in a strange room, with 25 or 30 strange children and with a strange teacher.

In most school systems where registration is not handled the day before school opens, it is the policy for the mother to leave soon after her child is registered. This makes it easier for the teacher to carry out her plan, and it eliminates confusion. But some of the children cry and are miserable at the thought of their mother leaving. If your Johnny should be one who cries, it will make you feel better if you realize that it is quite normal, and the teacher is used to it on the first day. She can take it in her stride, for she knows that the crying pupils will soon be happy and enthusiastic.

It helps to impress upon your child that the teacher takes your place while he is in school, and that therefore he should do as she says. Some parents make the mistake of scolding and threatening their pre-school children with such statements as "Wait till you get to school! The teacher will take care of you!" This gives the child the idea that the teacher is a big bad wolf. Or maybe he hears his parents criticizing the teacher or the school. All these things affect his attitude unfavorably toward school. In everything you say to him about school, try to make him

realize that school is a place where we learn, have fun, and make new friends!

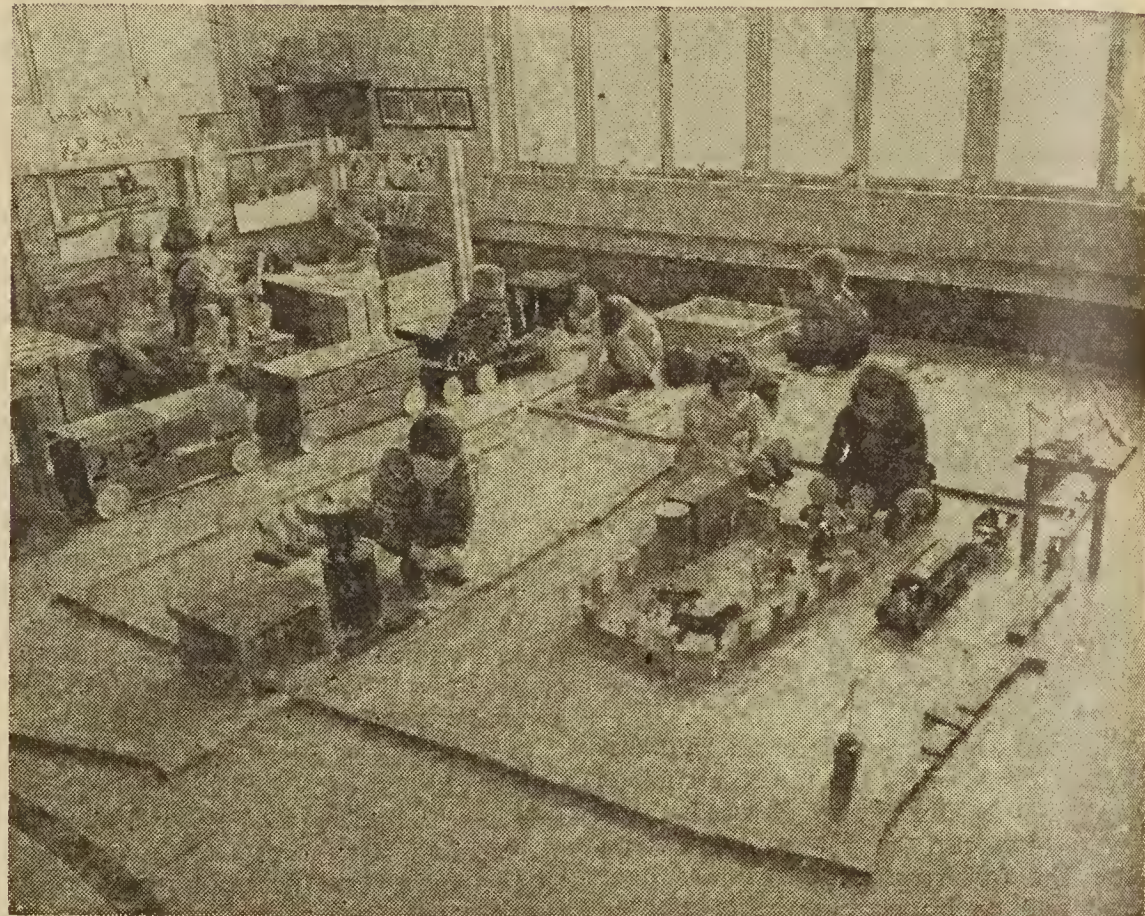
If your child has a nickname or if he goes by his middle name, be sure the teacher knows it. It is also to his advantage if he can dress himself, at least partially. Choose clothing with simple fastenings, and boots which are large enough and easy to slip on. In kindergarten, the children usually sit on the floor and play outdoors daily, so you will want to dress your child accordingly.

More and more rural communities are getting free kindergartens in connection with the large central schools, and educators are hoping that the day will come when all rural children, as well as city children, will have the advantage of this early training. In communities where there are public school kindergartens, the main problem for rural children is to get transportation in the middle of the day. The kindergarten school day is only a half day, and that means that some children are going home around noon, and some are coming in for the afternoon session. In some neighborhoods, rural mothers take turns in providing this mid-day transportation.

As kindergarten aims and programs vary from school to school, it's a good idea for you to find out all you can about your particular school and teacher before the first day. Some parents expect too much in the way of academic learning in this first year. Usually, the first term of kindergarten is devoted to social adjustment, establishing discipline, learning school routines, and introducing the children to materials.

Most of the children have never been in such a large group before. They must learn to listen, to follow directions, to walk in lines, to share with one another, and to act as a group. There is a great deal for the teacher to accomplish before they learn the "three R's."

But kindergarten isn't all play. As you examine the room you will most likely see a large assortment of toys, including dolls, trucks, blocks, puzzles, beads, slides, sand boxes and jungle gyms. These toys have a purpose. For example, the dolls and blocks encourage dramatic play, self expression and



Children who attend kindergarten are found to be readier for first grade teaching than those who start cold. They have learned to work as a group and have built a strong foundation for reading and for expressing their ideas through stories, discussions, and "work-play" experiences like the kindergarten farm community project pictured above.

—Photo: Ithaca Public Schools

group activities. Puzzles and bead stringing are for the development of motor coordination, which is necessary for learning to write.

Children who attend kindergarten are readier for real teaching in first grade than those who start cold. They have learned to work as a group, to be disciplined, and they have built a strong foundation for reading and for expressing their ideas through stories, discussions, and dramatic play. This is what one educator says about the value of kindergartens: "There is no more important phase of education than the experiences young people get in kindergarten. There, when they are most impressionable, they acquire basic habits in thinking, in social relationships, and in behavior that make them suc-

cessful, well adjusted human beings."

If you do not have a free kindergarten in your public school, why don't you write to the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y., for their literature and advice on how to obtain a kindergarten? The Association is always glad to assist in the establishment of a class under a trained teacher.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: If you would like to receive a free copy of a booklet written for parents of children about to enter school, write to Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for "Starting to School." This booklet was published by the Public Schools of Ithaca, N. Y., and contains a lot of helpful hints, including good health and safety habits for children.

You will find that this little booklet is a good guide to helping your youngster make a happy beginning in school. Here, for example, are nine suggestions from this booklet of things which your child should be able to do when he starts school:

1. Know his own first and last name and address.
2. Be able to attend to toilet needs and wash hands without help.
3. Put on and take off wraps by himself and be able to hang them up. Goggles, rubbers, and mittens with the name inside help a child to keep track of these easily mixed-up articles.
4. Understand and carry out simple directions.
5. Know how to cross streets safely.
6. Be able to express his needs in short, easy sentences.
7. Be happy away from home and mother for a short period.
8. Sit still and pay attention for ten minutes or more.
9. Play reasonably well with other children.

(When you write us for this booklet, please enclose a three cent stamp for mailing.)

GREEN CORN DISHES

By LUCILLE BREWER



NEXT to corn on the cob, many people prefer their corn "cut from the cob, cooked just enough to set the milk, seasoned just right with salt, pepper and butter." That's a good second choice and I won't argue with them, but I want to add a few comments and some suggestions for other good ways to use corn.

First, don't forget that corn is only perfect when it's fresh. From the garden to the kettle is an important rule. Then avoid long cooking. "Short and sweet" is the idea—and it's a good idea, too, to add a bit of sugar during cooking, especially if the corn is not cooked as soon as picked.

Have you tried combining corn (fresh, frozen, or canned) with other vegetables? You'll find it adds interest to many an otherwise drab combination. Try it—in soups and chowders; with beans, green or shelled, seasoned with butter or crushed crisp bacon; as creamed corn and peas; and with stewed tomatoes.

Corn sauté is very good; also, corn soufflé and luscious corn fritters (sometimes called corn pancakes) fried in butter or other fat. They must be served hot. Be prepared for second helpings!

"Corn Pudding" is a good husky corn dish and so easily prepared. A friend calls the following recipe her "Picnic Special" because it fills the desire for a hot dish and carries well. You just remove it from the oven the minute it is done, wrap well, and get going! With cold ham or one of the ready-to-

eat meats; tomatoes, cucumbers, thin wedges of crisp chilled cabbage, a beverage, and fruit or melon for dessert, it guarantees a picnic with the minimum amount of time and energy. And, of course, it makes just as delicious a meal served right at home!

GREEN CORN PUDDING

- 4 cups corn, grated from the cob
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten
- 2 teaspoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- 3 cups milk

Combine sugar, flour, salt, pepper. Add remaining ingredients and blend. Turn into well buttered flat baking dish. Dot with the butter. Bake the pudding in a moderate oven (350° F.) 45 minutes or until firm.

Along the South Hill Road

The Country Fair

By Inez George Gridley

Hot dogs and coffee, dispensed from a stand,
Blaring of tunes from the big brass band;
Popcorn and peanut shucks littering the ground,
Children in droves by the merry-go-round.
Walk down the midway . . . everyone's there!
Biggest day of the year — it's the country fair!!

IN AN outburst of community pride, the farmers of the Town of Neversink held their first fair here at Grahamsville, N. Y., seventy-five years ago. It has been held every year since then (except one year when floods washed out the fairgrounds bridge and part of the grounds), and it has become famous all over the East as the "Little World's Fair."

Our fair today is more colorful, more spacious than it was three-quarters of a century ago, but underneath it has changed very little. The long lines of horse-drawn rigs have been replaced by thousands of cars, clustering in the parking lots like swarms of giant beetles; the clouds of dust from the narrow dirt roads are gone; the old clattering narrow bridge has been replaced by a sturdy wider one; the hand-carved, hand-operated merry-go-round has given way to a new model — but the Fair retains its old appeal.

Our family is always up early on Fair Day, just as our parents and grandparents were. Brother gets up very early, catching Sunny, the saddle horse, and giving his glistening sides a little extra polish. Showing his horse and playing in the school band will make it a crowded day for Brother. He rides his horse off to join the swollen holiday traffic through the village and on to the fairgrounds.

We make the rounds at the fair. The men folks cluster around an exhibit of local silo corn. I look from the beautiful plump ears to the faces of men who grew them and feel a thrill of pride myself, sensing suddenly why farmers are sentimental about corn. We turn by common consent to watch the heavy teams straining and pulling in the annual contest. The quality of all the farm exhibits has steadily improved with the 4-H and the F.F.A. setting the pace for the oldsters. The influence of the Vo-ag teachers is gradually making itself felt.

I love to see the glowing translucent colors of the fruits and vegetables lined up in jars on the shelves of the home exhibits, and stop to visit with old neighbors wearing the judges' ribbons. I note with amusement that this year's entry list still calls for "Canned and Preserved Fruits, Pickled Vegetables and Fruits, Wine, Metheglin, Vinegar, Cider, Maple Syrup, etc." It would be embarrassing if exhibitors took this literally, because aside from federal regulations, Neversink township is "dry."

Minor crises arise, as usual. Some mischievous youngster fed Brother's horse a gob of spun sugar candy, stick and all, and he accepted it greedily. Brother has a few bad moments before he is able to get the stick out of Sunny's mouth.

Linda Anne and I make umpteen trips to look at Sunny. When we see the judges fasten the coveted blue tag to his headstall, we rush over to the bandstand to tell Brother.

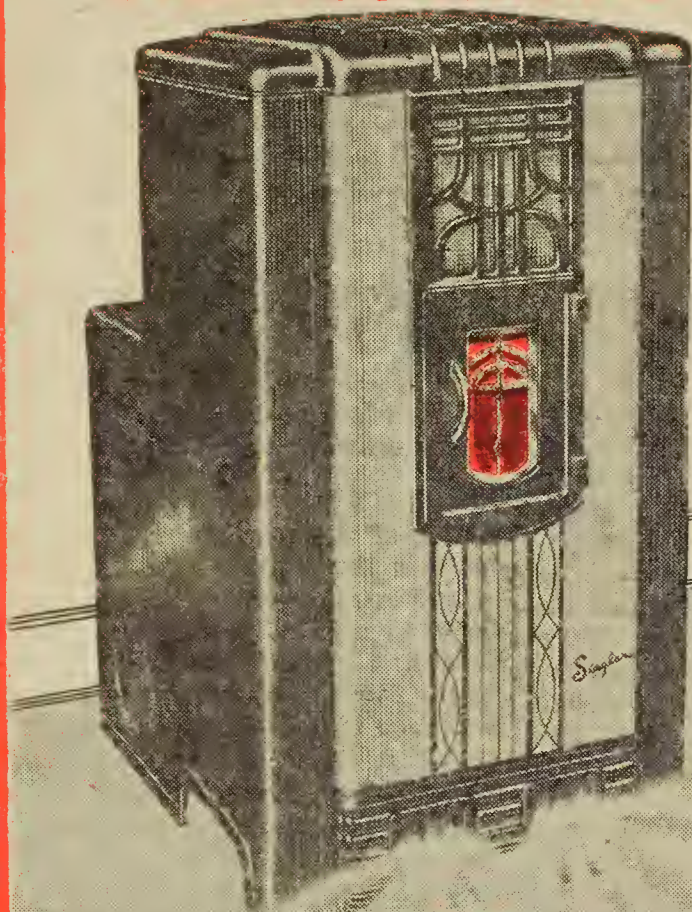
New fangled notions come and go, but the look in the eyes of the youngsters is unchanged. Fair day is still THE day of all the year.

FURNACE HEAT

No costly pipes or registers to install or clean!

Siegler uses Top-o'-Flame heat that's

4 TIMES HOTTER
than Side-o'-Flame heat
OVER YOUR FLOORS



Tropical Floor Heat

GETS TO THE BOTTOM OF THE COLD FLOOR PROBLEM

Siegler
PATENTED AUTOMATIC
OIL OR GAS HEATERS

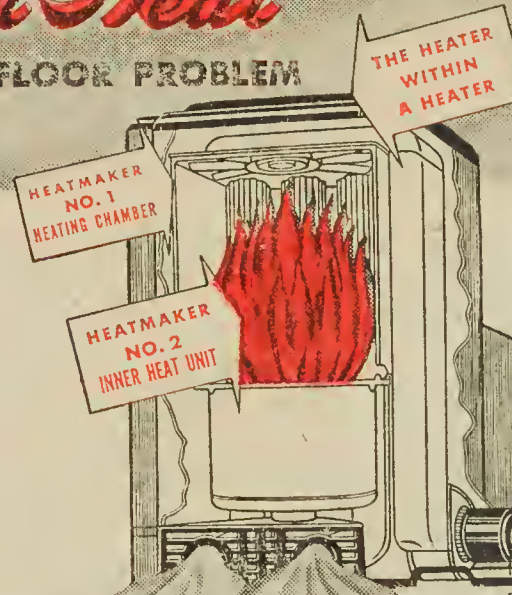
TWO-IN-ONE-HEATMAKER saves up to 50% in fuel!

SIEGLERMATIC DRAFT ends chimney troubles!

CAST IRON CONSTRUCTION for a lifetime of service!

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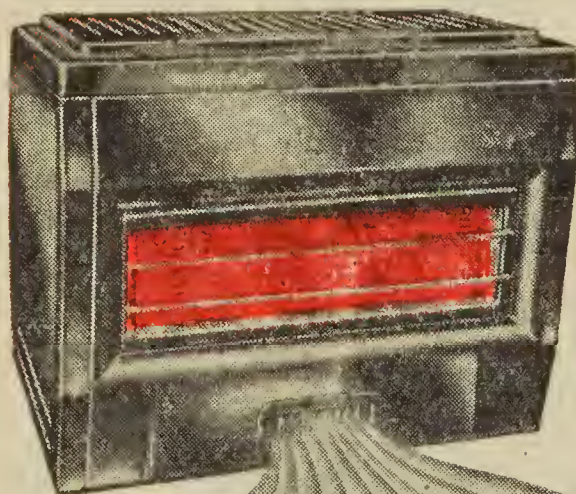
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MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR PERFECT PERFORMANCE ON LP GASES



New, Low Boy GAS HEATER

HEATS LIKE MAGIC
even with the gas turned OFF

- Three-In-One Heatmaker lowers gas bills • 6-way Directional Tropical Floor Heat • Cast Iron Construction for complete safety
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AGA APPROVED

SEE YOUR NEAREST DEALER OR WRITE SIEGLER CENTRALIA, ILL.

An Easier Job At HARVEST TIME

Farmers are using electricity to lighten their harvest work. Hear how they do it in a special series of farm interviews on RRN's "Northeast Farm Digest" during the week of August 17.

"Northeast Farm Digest" is presented at 7:04 a. m. each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by your N. Y. State electric companies with Farm Editor Bob Child bringing you new developments in agriculture... latest livestock quotations... interviews with farmers and farm specialists.

The special series includes:

Tuesday, August 18—"Filling Silo with a One and One-Half Horsepower Motor"... with Dairyman Theodore Bowen of S. Onondaga, N. Y. and R. C. Harvey, rural service supervisor for Niagara-Mohawk Power Corp.

Thursday, August 20—"How Electricity Helps Produce High Quality Fruit"... with Marion Johnson of Williamson, N. Y. and Lawrence DeBack, farm service representative of Rochester Gas and Electric.

Saturday, August 22—"Places Where Electricity Helps Us Produce Potatoes"... with Lewis Hardison, Richford, N. Y. and Henry Simons, farm service representative of N. Y. State Electric and Gas.

Broadcast To Help You Over these **FM** Rural Radio Stations

WHLD-FM	Niagara Falls	98
WFNF-FM	Wethersfield	108
WHDL-FM	Olean	96
WVBT-FM	Bristol Center	95
WHCU-FM	Ithaca	97
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WWNY-FM	Watertown	100
WMSA-FM	Massena	105
WRUN-FM	Utica-Rome	106
WVCV-FM	Cherry Valley	102
WFLY-FM	Troy	92
WHVA-FM	Poughkeepsie	105
WQAN-FM	Scranton, Pa.	107

Beginning September 1
the new station in the
Ithaca area

will be
WRRR Ithaca 103.7

Rural Radio Network

Ithaca, New York



When the New York State Theater puts on its free daily show of entertaining one-act plays in the auditorium of the women's building, it usually plays to a full house, like this one at last year's State Fair.

"New Days-New Ways"

NEW fashions in clothes, new household aids and labor-savers, new room arrangements, new color schemes, new home money-makers, new ideas of many kinds—these are some of the fascinating things on the women's program in the Harriet May Mills Building at the New York State Fair this year. "New Days—New Ways" is the theme of the program and it is developed in a rich variety of demonstrations and exhibits during the Fair, Sept. 5-12, at Syracuse, N. Y.

Even if you can only come to the Fair for one day, take time to go through the women's building from top to bottom. It's an experience rich in pleasure, information, and companionship, for the women's building is famous for its friendliness, hospitality, and outstanding exhibits and demonstrations. Here is just a brief account of what you will see there this year:

Color and Your Home

If you've been thinking about re-decorating your home, your eyes will turn to the first exhibit on your right as you enter the building—"Color and Your Home." This will be assembled especially for the woman who wants to be her own decorator, and the emphasis is on the do-it-yourself decorator paints and "self-service" wallpapers.

There'll be illustrated talks by specialists in interior decoration every day in the auditorium, at noon, from Monday through Saturday, Sept. 7-12, and also at 4 p.m. on Sept. 9 and 10.

Magic Needles

At 1 p.m. on each week day of the fair, there will be an outstanding fashion show—not only the latest styles, but also new methods, new fabrics, new ideas. Professional models will show hand knit sportswear, suits, and dresses; also, school and college wardrobes in a wide price range. And some of Syracuse's cutest children will be on hand to model clothes for kindergarten belles and beaux.

A member of the DuPont staff will show a complete wardrobe of rayon, acetates, nylon "Dacron" polyester fibre and "Orlon" acrylic fibre, and will explain their properties and tell how to use and care for them. All of these fashion shows will be staged in the auditorium of the women's building.

Farm Wife's Market

If you have been wishing you could develop a home product and earn some extra money, visit the "Farm Wife's Market" in the women's building. It is sponsored by the women's division of the N. Y. State Department of Commerce, and it will give you many ideas for marketable items for a roadside stand or city sale. You are invited to

bring your questions and problems to the specialists from the state commerce staff who will man the exhibit.

Foods and Needlework

Two of the most popular and busiest spots in the women's building are sure to be the small auditorium on the first floor where the foods contest will be held, and the needlework department. In the foods department, you will have a chance to see and hear exactly what makes a cake "blue ribbon" or a loaf of bread the "Best of Day."

In the needlework department, you'll see not only all types of needlework and exhibits of antiques, but also something new that's been added—a daily demonstration of skilled crafts.

Household Aids and Labor-Savers

Don't miss the demonstrations in this classification—chemical cleaners for floors, skid resistant waxes, insecticidal floor preparations; paint and varnish removers, rug cleaners, cleaners for metals, rubber, woodwork, enamels and porcelains; clothes bleaches, starches, insecticides; also, the new solution for mothproofing washable woolens.

You'll be interested in an exhibit of three different utility room arrangements, one of which will combine laundry equipment with a sewing room and a woman's work bench and counter. All of today's automatic conveniences for laundering will be demonstrated.

Home Bureau Exhibits

Eight Home Bureaus will exhibit and demonstrate everything from reupholstering to weight control. Demonstrations will include: "Wonders With Webbing," Steuben County; "Meaningful Measurements," Chemung; "Braided Charm," Syracuse city; "Weight Control," Ulster; "Investigate When You Invest," Nassau; "Let Nature Decorate for You," Cattaraugus; "New Furniture from Old," Tioga; and "Costume Blouses," Broome.

State Fair Theater

Just about the time your feet begin to hurt, it will be "curtain time" at the State Fair Theater in the auditorium of the women's building. The entertaining one-act plays put on there by the state's ablest amateur dramatic groups are free and lots of fun. Time: 4 and 5 p.m. Saturday, Sept. 5; 5 and 6 p.m. Sept. 7-11.

Besides the rich program in the women's building, you'll want to see the flower shows at the Fair; the foods and household equipment exhibits in various buildings at the Fair, and a host of other good things, too numerous to mention, for young and old. Don't miss the New York State Fair! —Mabel Hebel

Aunt Abigail

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

When Aunt Abigail goes to heaven
I can imagine her getting there,
Counting the golden chimes to seven,
Looking for dust on the golden stair.

I can picture her black eyes snapping,
Keeping time as the chorus sings:
Best that there be no cherub napping
In a sunny corner with lazy wings!

I know that she'll never accept a mansion.
A small white cottage she'll claim, no
doubt,
With an extra room or two for ex-
pansion,
A painted blue gate to swing in and out.

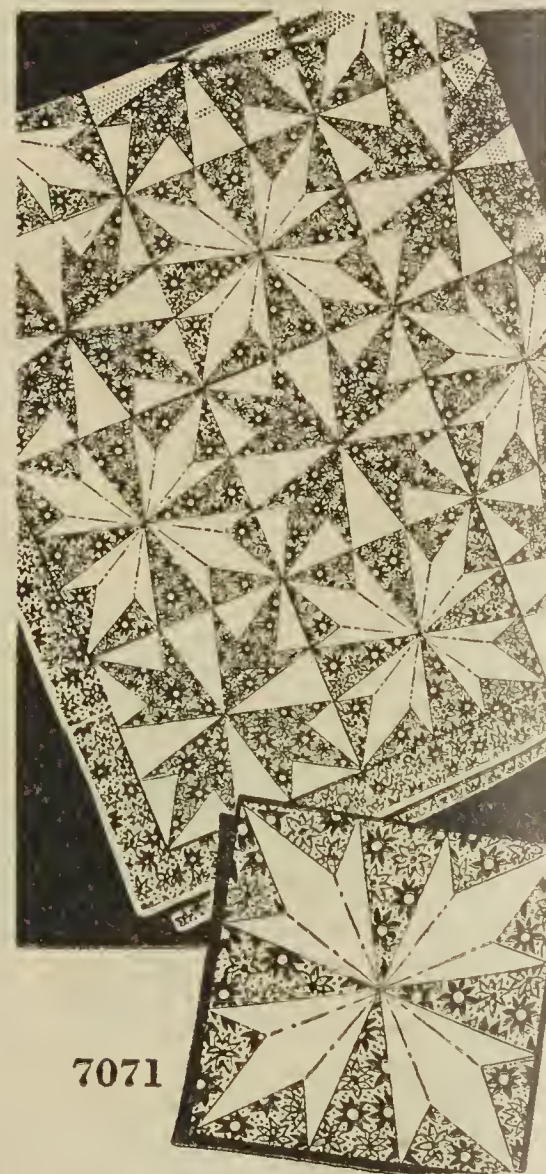
And sooner or later all lost and lonely
Little ones will be at her door,
Where the smell of cookies will be the
only

Hint of the goodies that are in store.

For Aunt Abigail's frown is an armor
flimsy,
Easily pierced by the smallest need,
And her heart is a thing of warmth and
whimsy
That any moppet can bridle and lead.

When Aunt Abigail goes to glory
There will be no dust on her shining floor,
But there will be treats and songs and
story,
And familiar pleas for "just one more!"

TURNABOUT QUILT



7071

7071. Make this stunning Turnabout Quilt. Reversing the materials makes the most fascinating patterns. Interesting to piece. All straight seams; easy to make. Pattern pieces, directions included. 25 cents.

TO ORDER: Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P.O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Send an additional TWENTY CENTS for our Needlecraft catalog filled with lovely needlework designs.

—A.A.—

If large overstuffed chairs and divan are placed near the wall, they are likely to rub and mark the paint. This can be prevented by pasting narrow strips of felt across the back of the chair or divan where it would touch the wall. Makes your walls stay new looking longer.—B.C.

Sew and Save



2599. This ensemble with perfect school-girl appeal takes minimum of fabric. Flared princess jumper, buttoned bolero-jacket, Peter Pan collared blouse. Sizes 2-8. Size 4: Jumper and jacket, 1½ yds. 54-in. Blouse, ¾ yds. 39-in.

2916. Side-wrap housedress with personality, plus double skirt in front. Tie-sash closing insures easy changes. Diagonal pocket styling with or without collar. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18: Dress without collar, 5 yds. 35-in.

2373. A classic cotton basic to fill your every day needs . . . it has shoulder pleats to add easy bodice fullness; patch pockets, a collar that's easy to finish, and gentle six-gore skirt. Sizes

12-20, 36-48. Size 18: 4¼ yds. 35-in.

2733. Two-piece magic! Since separates continue to steal the limelight, make this pattern to wear as a two-piece dress; then, pair its skirt and blouse with other separates. Sizes 10-20. Size 16: 4¾ yds. 39-in. or 3½ yds. 54-in.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our new **FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK** which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.**

A Real Refresher

DURING the hot weather, millions of milk consumers in major markets in this area are encouraged to use more milk and milk products with recipes and attractive pictures of refreshing milk drinks like the tempting "Cherry Float" at right.

The recipes are developed, tested and made available by nutritionists employed by the dairy council program which farmers support through their deductions of one cent per hundred-weight of milk produced, payable to Milk for Health, Inc. These recipes and pictures appear in many magazines and in widely-read newspapers.

They are real refreshers—they use lots of milk—they're good for you—and they're worth trying in your own home. Here is the recipe for this delicious milk drink:

CHERRY FLOAT

- 1 quart milk, chilled
- ¼ cup maraschino cherry syrup
- ½ cup chopped maraschino cherries
- Vanilla ice cream
- Maraschino cherries

Combine milk and maraschino syrup. Place 2 tablespoons chopped cherries

in each glass. Add milk mixture. Place ball of ice cream in each. Garnish with cherry. Yields 4 to 5 servings.

Other fruit and fruit syrup that you may have on hand may be substituted for the maraschino cherries.



Hints for Homemakers

Defrosting refrigerators and home freezers

HERE are some tips from an expert—Professor A. V. Krewatch, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Maryland—on when and how to defrost your refrigerator and home freezer:

Don't let the frost on the evaporator of your refrigerator become more than ¼ inch thick. Thick frost blankets the evaporator, reduces the cooling effect of the refrigerator, prevents foods from keeping as well as they might. So defrost at least once a week, and oftener in summer. And follow the directions for defrosting that came with your refrigerator.

For your home freezer, best management calls for removing frost when about ½-inch thick on large areas of walls or shelves. Defrosting once or twice a year should take care of it. Thick frost in freezer, says Professor Krewatch, slows down the rate at

which warm foods freeze; cuts down storage space, and uses more electricity.

Frost can be removed by scraping while the freezer is in operation—but don't use anything sharp enough to damage the freezer walls or the gasket around the opening. Scoop-type tools which catch the frost as it's scraped are made especially for this job. Some are made of plastic.

If ice forms on the walls of your freezer, instead of frost, very likely the temperature is running too high, or you've been overloading your freezer with warm foods for freezing. Ice that forms in the freezer is too hard to scrape off, so it must be melted. To do this, disconnect the freezer, take out the food, and then melt the ice off by running cold water over it, if the freezer has a drain. Otherwise, hasten the melting by placing an electric fan so it blows cold air out and warm air in.

Remove the ice as it loosens and keep sponging up the water it forms. Be sure the inside of your freezer is dry when you connect the electricity and put back the frozen food.

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NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Eb and Hetty lost their first two children, Ollie and Ebenezer, but Susannah, their third child, was strong and healthy and a joy to them both.

Since their arrival in Stevenstown the Websters had attended church in Contoocook (later known as Boscawen). Quarreling had arisen among the church people there over doctrine and preaching practices, and Eb felt that the time had come for the Stevenstown folk to break away and start a church of their own. Before the meeting could be held, however, the church at Contoocook burned. Rumors arose that Jerry Eastman, who had talked a lot, was responsible for the burning of the church. Eb and Jerry finally traced the deed to their old enemy, Ben Whittaker and a bunch of young characters he had gathered around him. Getting a group of citizens together, Eb rounded up Ben Whittaker and his gang and forced them to leave the neighborhood.

CHAPTER XIX

FOR several years a strong feeling had been developing in Stevenstown that the town should be incorporated and have its own local government.

So, under the leadership of John Webster, Eb, Jerry Eastman and others, a petition went to Governor Wentworth for a charter. After some delay the charter was granted, and in April, 1768, the local voters of the town, under its new name of Salisbury, came together for their first town meeting.

Ebenezer Webster was chosen Moderator. He was a good chairman, and it didn't take long for the voters to elect Sinkler Bean town clerk and Andrew Bohanon, constable. Steve Call, Joseph Bean and Thomas Chase were chosen selectmen; John Jemsen and Abel Tandy tithing men; Eliphalet Gale, William Calef, Nathaniel Meloon, Sr., and Hezekiah Silleway, town surveyors. Daniel Bean and John Fellows were elected fence viewers.

When the regular business of the meeting was concluded, Eb called for any discussion or questions under the heading of new business. Instantly two or three men were on their feet. The Moderator recognized Jerry Eastman, who immediately launched into a tirade about the oppressions of the colonies by the British government.

"Most everyone I talk with," he said, "is worried about what is happenin' in New England. The 'home government' is gettin' meaner all the time. We raised such a row about the Stamp Act —"

"Yes," a voice interrupted, "it was repealed."

Jerry turned to Sinkler Bean.

"Of course it was repealed! They knew darn well it couldn't be enforced. But repeal don't mean anythin'. You know what happened. Old George III an' his friends got a declaratory act passed that stated that the British could bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever."

Sinkler Bean jumped to his feet.

"Mr. Moderator! Mr. Moderator!"

When he was recognized, Bean said: "That sort of talk will get us all in trouble. I don't think we ought to say such things."

Jerry had remained standing. This remark of Bean's made him furious, and he turned to face him.

"Things have come to a pretty pass

when we can't say what we think here in these colonies. What's a town meeting for?"

The Moderator answered him mildly: "To handle the business of the town. We're a little off the subject, aren't we, Jerry?"

"No, we aren't," Jerry declared. "It's time all of us took notice of what the British are tryin' to do."

Jake Morrill stood up.

"May I say a word, Mr. Moderator?" On Eb's nod he continued.

"I agree with Jerry. Just last year Parliament passed the Townshend Revenue Act. You know what for? To make us pay the salaries of the governors an' the judges that the King appoints. We don't have a word to say about who they will be, yet we've got to pay for them."

Sinkler Bean was on his feet again.

"Why shouldn't we pay for them? They're workin' for us."

"Not by a long shot," objected Jake Morrill. "Since when have we seen one of these New England governors workin' for the people? They work for the Crown an' for no one else."

Abel Tandy asked for the privilege of the floor, and when it was granted, he said:

"Mr. Moderator, it is true that the taxes from the Townshend Act are to pay the governors an' judges, an' for some other public services. But let's be honest now. What does it matter to us up here in our new town of Salisbury? The Townshend Act provides for an import tax on paints, paper, glass and tea. It won't make a sixpence worth of difference to anybody here."

But Jerry had something to say on that.

"That's right! That's right!" he almost shouted. "But it's the principle of the thing. If they can force us to do this an' that, they can force us to do anythin'. An' it won't be long before we won't have any liberties at all."

Jerry sat down and John Jemsen rose.

"Mr. Moderator," he said, "I think Jerry Eastman is right. I have with me a copy of a letter passed by the Massachusetts Assembly. Following the leadership of Sam Adams an' Jim Otis, this letter, I am informed, has been sent to all the colonies. I'd like permission to read it."

Eb said "Go ahead!" and Jemsen read the letter, which urged all of the colonies to employ all lawful means to resist the collection of the taxes authorized by the Townshend Act. When he finished reading he moved that the meeting go on record urging all the families in the town to refrain from using any of the commodities mentioned in the Townshend Act.

As Eb Webster listened to the sharp and sometimes bitter debate that followed, and the vote of the large majority in favor of the resolution, he knew that a great trouble was brewing in the town, in the colony, and probably in all the other American colonies, the end of which no man could foresee.

* * *

It was in Eb's mind often that there always seemed to be something to take the joy out of life. Part of this discouragement was over Hetty's health. Remembering the time before their marriage when he had looked at the

frail-looking girl and wondered if she would be able to stand the rigors of frontier life, now he often wondered how long she could stand it. Of course Hetty worked hard, but with their small family, not as hard as most of the other women. There were only themselves and little Susannah.

Whatever the cause, however, Eb knew that his wife's health was gradually failing. The knowledge was doubly hard because he knew of nothing he could do that would help.

In addition to family worries and the difficulty of making a living, more and more Eb thought of the continued difficulties with the British. The Websters had continued their close friendship with the Jerry Eastmans, but Eb often felt that Jerry was growing more hotheaded, a little too quick to take offense, particularly at anything which he thought interfered with his personal liberties. Jerry's continual harping on this subject kept Eb more or less stirred up. In truth, there seemed to be too much to give a man worry.

There was the affair, for instance, of the Boston Massacre, in 1770. It all started with the determination of the British to make the colonists board and house the British soldiers. The Massachusetts Assembly refused to obey this English quartering act. Then Parliament suspended the Assembly.

There were constant collisions between the British troops and the citizens. A mob of citizens attacked some of the soldiers in the streets of Boston, threw chunks of ice and mud, and dared the "lobsterbacks" to fire. Finally, in self-defense, or in exasperation, the Redcoats did fire, killing several Americans.

THE news of this episode was not long in reaching the other colonies. Special meetings were called, long discussions held, but always it seemed to Eb that there were three groups in any meeting, large or small, wherever men gathered to discuss the troubles with the British. One group was entirely in sympathy with the British and said that the Massachusetts hotheads were all wrong. Another group, led by men like Jerry Eastman, were outspoken in their criticism of the British and in favor of the Massachusetts Assembly and leaders like Adams and Otis who had the courage to stand up to the British for American liberties. In between these two extremes was a group, which included most of the citizens, who were not in sympathy with the British oppression, but who, on the other hand, wanted to go carefully and slowly to bring about a solution and peaceful relations with the Old Country.

As time progressed the arguments grew more bitter and the clashes with the representatives of the British in Massachusetts and other colonies more frequent. Eb Webster thought that the moderate group could not prevail and that a time of open conflict was fast approaching. When he was visiting with Jerry Eastman one day Eb spoke sadly of the troubles with England.

"We're headed straight for war," said Jerry.

"That sort of talk, Jerry, is one of the causes of war," remonstrated Eb. "The taxes that everybody's talkin' about have all been repealed except just the tax on tea. As far as we're concerned up here it doesn't amount to tuppence. Most of us don't drink the China tea anyway."

"Oh, that's what you're always sayin', that the tax doesn't amount to anythin'. You miss the point entirely," Jerry argued stubbornly. "It isn't the tax. It's the insistence on the part of King George that England can put on any tax she wants to without our havin' anythin' to say about it. As Jake Morrill says, 'it's taxation without representation.'"

Eb sat thinking quietly for a moment, then said:

"Jerry, sit down here beside me, keep your big mouth shut for a while, an' listen. For over a hundred years," he went on, as Jerry acceded to his request, "we Yankees have been in a war most of the time. We had trouble with the Indians just a few years after the first settlements in Massachusetts, an' as you know, wars have continued almost ever since with only short spaces of peace in between. There was King Phillip's War, King William's War, an' the last long war with the French that you an' I helped to fight. For over a hundred years it was unsafe for our fathers or for us to work in the fields. We always had to keep a gun nearby. Our homes were burned, our women an' children murdered. Seems as though we ought to be smart enough to keep out of war. But when you talk the way you do most of the time lately you're just askin' for war."

"Jerry started to say something, but Eb held up a hand and said, shortly:

"Wait till I get through. You an' I have done our share of fightin'. We've come up here, got our little families, an' for the first time in my life I own a little property. It's a nice feelin'. But I lose all that nice feelin' when I think that we may be goin' to war again, the biggest an' worst one of all."

Again Jerry prepared to speak, and this time Eb made no attempt to stop him.

"I know how you feel about your family, Eb," he said gently. "I feel the same way, of course, about mine. An' I don't want war any more'n you do. But there's somethin' more important even than what little property we have—or even our families."

Eb looked surprised.

"What?"

"Liberty! The Britishers are tryin' to take our liberties away. That's what your ancestors an' mine came to America for. The time to stop the Britishers doin' what they're aimin' to do is before they get started. Maybe if we show a firm resistance there won't be any war."

But Eb shook his head.

"You're wrong there, Jerry. Argument an' resistance won't stop the Britishers any more'n it would stop you the other way around—or me, either," he added with a little smile. "After all, we're all British. But that fellow Adams, an' Otis an' some of the other fellows down there in Massachusetts, are too hotheaded. What we need is a little more spirit of give an' take."

"Not if the Britishers are goin' to do all of the takin'."

Eb looked at his friend, shaking his head and realizing more clearly than ever that Jerry was representative of a majority of the men in the colonies who would fight for what they thought was a principle whether it was a real principle or not.

* * *

AFTER the burning of the church at Boscawen, a Congregational church organization was set up under the leadership of Eb Webster, Jerry Eastman, Jake Morrill and other citizens. A ten acre tract of land on the north side of the hill, later called Searle's Hill, was chosen as the location for the church. Except for Mount Kearsarge, this hill was the highest point of land in the town, and Eb Webster laughingly remarked that with a site like that no one had any excuse for not going to church, because it would be in full sight of everyone.

"Another good thing," he said, "is that we have plenty of timber for the church right here handy. Good old oak an' pine, that we can get right off the hill, an' a sawmill nearby to work it into lumber. The shingles we'll get the neighbors to split and shave at their own homes."

When the lumber was finally ready and the frame laid out, the men of Salisbury gathered in a bee to erect the frame of the church and to get it well started toward completion. For

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



ROHM & HAAS COMPANY, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., has a new folder called "Dithane Fungicide for Crop Disease Control." Dithane is called the multiple purpose farm fungicide. The pamphlet is well illustrated and carries a table which you can post on the bulletin board giving a description of a number of diseases and directions as to when and how to spray or dust.

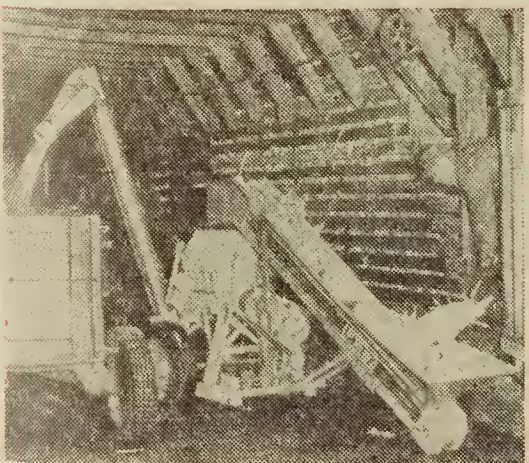
A post card to the Public Relations Department of **THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY**, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y., will bring you a 44-page booklet with the title "How to Build or Remodel for the Safety of Your Family." The many suggestions the booklet contains refer to the homestead as well as to the actual house itself.

On August 1st the **FORD MOTOR COMPANY** assumed distribution of the Ford tractor and a line of farm equipment. Previously the Ford tractor was distributed by the Dearborn Motors Corporation.

THE NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS COOPERATIVE, Box 528-A has a new 16 page booklet just off the press. It is called "Breeding your Herd for Profit." If you would like a copy send a request by post card.

The **ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY** of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is promoting safe summer-time fun for school children in cities where it has plants. Through newspaper advertising it lists safe rules to follow. Also, reprints of the ads are being posted on playground bulletin boards.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors **John T. Brown** was elected President of **J. I. CASE COMPANY**, Racine, Wisconsin. In 1948, Mr. Brown became Vice President in charge of production and in 1952, Executive Vice President. He succeeds **Theodore Johnson** who was elected Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors.



The new **Letz MILL FEEDER** saves substantial work and time when grinding feed and increases grinding output. It removes the work of grinding many tons of feed. Ear corn is quickly, easily handled from inside or outside cribs, then elevated and delivered into the grinder just above the "clear-across" cob breaker. By keeping the Mill loaded, grinding capacity is increased up to 20%.

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weeks everyone had looked forward to a gala time at the church raising bee. The women had made arrangements for a feast and, as usual, barrels of cider, well "seasoned," were provided.

As the men went about the work, each part well directed, there was much loud talking and laughter, some of it engendered by frequent visits to the cider barrels. Nevertheless, out of the seeming confusion the framework rapidly began to take shape. By late afternoon it was all in place, much of the siding was on, and it didn't take much imagination to see how this house of God was going to look.

Among the most active of the workers was a young fellow by the name of **John Gale**, who was particularly helpful and efficient in the morning. But **Eb** noticed that as the day went on **Gale's** activities increased in direct proportion to his decreased efficiency and more of a tendency to loud talk and showing off. The cider was having its effect.

Several of the younger and more agile of the men were on the top plates of the frame helping to place and pin fast the rafters and poles of the roof. Among them young **Gale** seemed to be the most active, but his activity mostly resulted in his getting in the way of the others who were trying to get on with the work.

The women had reached a point in the food preparation that allowed them to gather and watch the men. This new audience, possibly one girl in particular, seemed to increase young **Gale's** antics on the high beam of the roof plate. Suddenly he stopped all pretense of work and began to shout a song, the words of which could not be heard on the ground, dancing meanwhile on the beam. While no one in the town really disapproved of drinking when it did not go to excess, there was disapproval of too much lightsome frolic and particularly of dancing. Yet here was young **Gale**, evidently very much the worse for liquor, dancing on the beam of the house of God!

Some of the group began to express their disapproval by muttering among themselves, while others shouted angrily at the young fellow to "stop that nonsense!" **Eb Webster** wasn't so much concerned with the boy having a good time, but he did disapprove of the drinking, and he felt concerned for young **Gale's** safety on that high beam.

The shouting seemed to have the effect of urging **Gale** to further exertions, so **Eb** started up the ladder to try to get him back onto the ground. But **Eb** was too late. Just as **Eb** got near to the top of the ladder at the end of the beam—and just as he had feared—lacking his ordinary good coordination of muscles, **Gale** misstepped, lost his balance and plunged headlong.

But fate, or the luck that often

seems to protect a drunkard, intervened this time to save the young man's life, for as he fell he reached frantically for a brace under the beam, his arm slid through it, and there he hung dangling, clinging to the brace for dear life, scared cold sober.

One horrified shout arose from the crowd, and then silence. Seeing what had happened, **Eb Webster** took the last two or three steps on a run and, hanging over the top of the beam, reached down and grabbed **Gale** under the arms. Then, getting hold with one foot under the brace from the other side of the beam, with almost superhuman strength **Eb** slowly drew the boy up, inch by inch, until **Gale** could grasp the beam with both hands and help **Webster** pull him back to safety. For a moment **Eb** lay breathless from his effort, but without a word young **Gale** walked very carefully along the beam to the ladder, descended it, slunk off ashamed and disappeared. Womanlike, the girl for whose sake young **Gale** had been showing off, slipped out of the crowd and followed him, apparently to try to salve his hurt pride.

WHEN the meeting house was finally finished, came the job of selling the pews. Word was circulated that the sale or "vendue" of the pews would be held on April 7.

Bidding was brisk. Pew No. 12 was struck off to **Eb Webster** for £3/14, a sum which **Eb** did not have immediately at hand and which caused him and **Hetty** considerable worry before it was finally paid. **John Webster** paid, £4/5 for pew No. 7; **Andrew Bohonen** bought pew No. 6 for £4/4; **Andy Pettingill** got pew No. 9 for £4/1; and the others were auctioned accordingly.

But a church must have a preacher. Formerly services had frequently been held in the settlers' homes, but now the townsfolk felt that they were in position to take care of a regular preacher. At a town meeting it was voted to appropriate £7/4 to pay the salary of a minister, and **Eb Webster** was chosen as a committee of one to select him. After several unsuccessful attempts, **Eb** realized that it wasn't such an easy job. Few ministers seemed to want to face the privations of a pioneer settlement at the low salary which the settlers could afford to pay. **Eb** finally got a promise from the Reverend **Elliott**, but when the day for his arrival came and when arrangements had all been made, **Elliott** sent word asking to be released from his promise. At last success crowned the efforts of **Eb** and his neighbors when they secured the services of **Rev. Jonathan Searle**, who became the first settled minister in the town of **Salisbury**. He stayed with them and was a part of the community for many years.

(To be continued)



This photo was taken at the Eastern States Exposition at West Springfield, Mass., but it is of a scene that is being repeated at every fair across the Northeast that has a livestock show.

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SUNNYGABLES NOTES - - By JOHN B. BABCOCK

FRUSTRATION is wanting to do something that you can't do anything about. The only remedy seems to be doing something else that you can do something about.

Not long ago a farm equipment dealer from outside our State was trying to find out what had happened to his business. He had a list of reasons as long as his arm explaining his recent declines. There was the fall in farm income; government policy was all wrong; his employees were no good; credit was too tight; the machinery he sold wasn't good enough; taxes were prohibitive; even the weather was lousy.

Almost every one of his complaints had some basis of truth. He related the various ailments of the world to an older man, who listened patiently until he heard the question he had been waiting for, "What can I do about it all?" The expression on the listener's face changed, the twinkle in his eyes that had been held behind the expressionless face of a man who had heard such tales before burst to the surface. He stood up and poked a wrinkled finger at the dealer's chest.

"I'd been hoping you would ask me my opinion," he said. "The first thing you had better do to put this business back on its feet is to fire yourself. No one ever bought from a 'sourpuss', and no one ever will."

Thereupon, he proceeded to lecture the surprised dealer for almost an hour along the simple lines that attitude was half the game in life, and that he had plenty to be thankful for. Somehow, the way he did it invited no interruption. If the dealer's reasons for failure were as long as his arm, the remedies prescribed were as long as two arms.

He simply showed the man that for everything he could not do, there were a dozen other things he could do that would make him both prosperous and happy. Seeing that the dealer was so stunned that he could offer no rebuttal, the lecturer turned and left the store.

As he said later, the world's troubles are built around frustrations. And he added that if he hadn't had the chance to deliver that little sermon, he'd have been so frustrated himself that he'd have blown his own top!

SUMMER SEEDING

AT the end of July, Sunnygables is suffering some from the midsummer dry spell that usually visits this part of the country, but all-in-all, we are in pretty fair shape. Enough rains have been scattered over the period to leave us in far better shape than most of the people around us in the Northeast. It seems like we have caught the little showers that usually blow on past. In fact, the other day driving back from southern Pennsylvania, the only rain I saw started almost on the boundary of our property and ended on the other side of the valley.

Nonetheless, a few breaks in the weather are not enough to encourage starting a meadow seeding this early in the year. We'd like to drill some rye with a brome grass-alfalfa seeding for

fall pasture, and early grazing next spring. It's usually late in August before we can gamble on enough moisture to risk such a seeding.

Irrigation Helps

This year, we will establish such a seeding on the eleven-acre piece that can be covered by our wheel-mounted irrigation system. In the past two days Jack has plowed and fitted the piece and is going to seed it as soon as he gets the chance. Rye will go through the grain box on the drill while alfalfa is run through the grass seeder. Then the brome will be seeded through a force-feed fertilizer spreader with a cultipacker trailing. It means two trips over to plant and pack, but should produce a good stand.

As soon as the seeding is down and cultipacked, Jack will start moving the irrigation system across the field, putting down about an inch of "rain." His goal is to have a seeding that can be grazed a month to six weeks after he started plowing. By moving the planting date ahead, with irrigation to insure a catch, the field will be ready far ahead of normal fall seedings.

Spring Grazing

Planting so far in advance of cold weather, Jack will have to manage his grazing carefully, and perhaps do some clipping so that the new pasture seeding and the rye go into the winter with enough vigor to yield a healthy, even stand early next spring. The rye will give us a late grazing date this fall, and an early turn-out date next spring. Orchard grass will again give Jack an early start on his grass silage.

EARLY CUTTING PAID OFF

THE orchard grass piece with which Jack started his trench silo before the middle of May has snapped back in fine shape. There is more alfalfa in the piece than we had originally figured. Way before most people in the area had finished first cutting hay, Jack had taken over six hundred bales of beautiful second cutting hay off this seven acre piece, and is ready to cut the field again.

There is no doubt that we sacrificed some tonnage in cutting this piece early. With the second cutting we have already taken off (and at a time when rain had little chance of spoiling the quality) and promise of a fine third cutting, we feel that we will realize an exceptional total yield.

Of course a "shot" of fertilizer (300 pounds of 0-15-30 after the second cutting) has played an important role in our good fortune with this meadow.

Leaf Hopper Troubles

All of the alfalfa at Sunnygables has suffered seriously from leaf hopper this season. Because he cut so early, maturing dates for subsequent cuttings were such that Jack hesitated to spray for insects because of the waiting period recommended before cutting or grazing. We are now working out details for fall spraying to try to achieve insect clean-up that will last over to first cutting next year.

GRAZING ALFALFA

THERE is nothing more gratifying in the middle of the summer than to have cows turn up their noses at grain when milking time comes around. We have sometimes approached this happy

situation when the cows were on good irrigated pasture. Right now, alfalfa is taking the place of grain. It has been some time since we have grazed this old stand of alfalfa, mostly because the field was unfenced.

Aluminum Wire

The alfalfa plants in this particular stony field are so far apart that it seemed like a lot of effort to cut and bale what there was. A lot of raking would have been involved, with chances of running plenty of stones through the baler. In addition, Jack is baling straw behind the combine and can't take the time.

To get cows on the field immediately, he bought some light steel posts and aluminum wire. It took only a few minutes to fence off a couple of acres. As each patch is cleaned up, it is a simple job to move on to another.

This is our first experience with really light fencing. One man can carry enough posts and wire to fence a good sized pasture. The posts are jammed in to the ground without needing to be driven. The bright wire can easily be seen by the cows, and because it is aluminum, it will stay bright. Experience had proved that corner posts should be heavier and that the better they are, the fewer posts are needed in between.

Movable fences are certainly the solution for pasture flexibility. Nevertheless, we have always found even electric fences relatively hard to move and maintain. Light posts and aluminum wire have removed this problem. One man can throw a fence around a pasture plot practically as easily as he can walk around the area. It looks like the end of most of our permanent fences.

Cows Happy

The milking cows have really enjoyed themselves in this mature alfalfa. The one time a corner post worked its way out of the ground they cautiously stepped over the dividing line and spent the rest of the afternoon snipping blossoms from the rest of the field. Under any other circumstances they would have been in the next county within fifteen minutes.

By confining the cows to a small grazing area, we have been able to clean the field up pretty well as we move the fence. They start by topping every plant in the field, and then fol-

low up by eating the rest of the alfalfa on the next trip across. Jack and I are trying to figure out whether the tops are more palatable, or whether the cows are just too lazy to reach way to the ground the first time over.

Plow Down Alfalfa

I have written many times about the seven-year-old stand of alfalfa on this rolling, stony field. We have kept it going as long as we could—even attempting to bring it back to life with some fertilizer and seed put down without tearing the field up. Just as most of our advisors said, it didn't work.

Jack now has a new three plow tractor. The success he has had plowing sod to date would indicate that he can go in and do a proper job of plowing and fitting this field despite the hills and stones. At any rate, he will give it a try as soon as the alfalfa has been grazed off.

HUMAN DYNAMO

LITTLE JOHNNIE CONNER has found one little trick that none of the others around here care to try. While he is around the barn with his dad, he wears short rubber boots. These insulate him from the ground well enough so that he can take hold of a live electric fence without getting much of a shock.

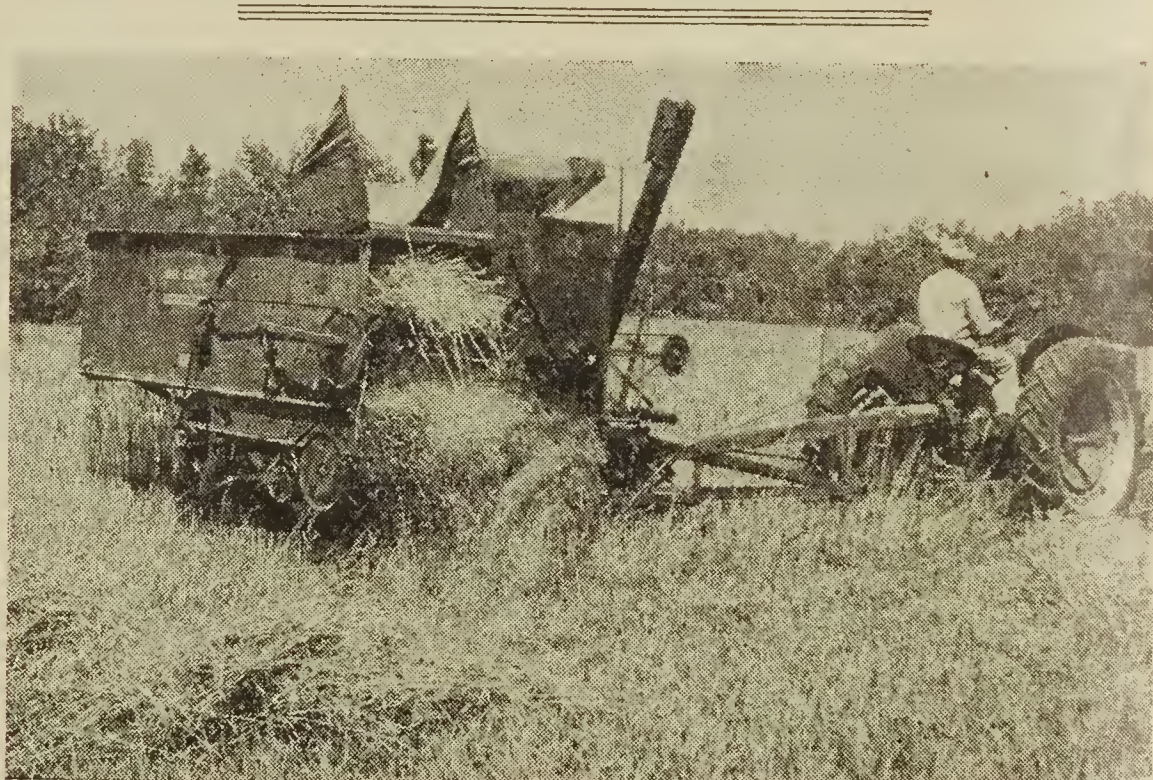
Although Johnnie is short enough to walk erect under almost any portion of the fence, he always reaches up and holds the wire as he walks under. Even when he does get a slight shock, it doesn't seem to bother him.

Jack has had many a laugh as an unsuspecting visitor touches the fence wire after seeing the little child holding it. The response is immediate and loud.

Not long ago, Johnnie found another wrinkle to his little joke. He holds the wire in one hand, and reaches his other out in childish appeal. Who can resist taking a little child's hand when it is offered?

If you would like to know what happens, just hold an electric fence wire and then reach out and take someone's hand or arm. The person next to the fence is all right. But the man on the end, Oh Boy!

EDITOR'S NOTE:—I hope Johnnie restricts this little joke to youngsters smaller than he is, or to adults with strong hearts and a well-developed sense of humor!



Martin Sine and Charlie Havlik combined a good part of the wheat and oats in the valley around Sunnygables this year. There was some good harvesting weather, and yields were the best in years.

Martin (above) traded work with Jack Conner. Both are in serious need of more straw than they can raise. Using both tractors, Martin's combine and Jack's baler, they teamed up to cut their own and neighbors' grain, with the result that both have straw for this winter.

Where it had not lodged or been crowded by weeds and grass, the wheat ran very heavy this year. Forty bushels per acre was not exceptional, and once in a while fifty bushel yields were reported.

And even in this area where we consume most of our wheat, Uncle Sam played a heavy role, paying so much that it was not worth keeping the grain at home. What a windfall for the boys out in the wheat belt!

SERVICE BUREAU

NOT BONDED

I delivered a load of broilers to a commission man in New York City several weeks ago and so far I haven't received my money.

Of course, we are trying to help our subscriber get his pay for these broilers. However, we would like to point out several things.

1. Our subscriber did not deliver these to a commission man. Anyone dealing in farm products in New York State on a commission basis must be licensed and bonded by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The man to whom our subscriber sold his broilers is not so listed.

A commission man never legally owns the stuff he handles. You consign it to him and he sells it for the best price he can get and then takes his commission and returns the balance to you.

2. The man with whom our subscriber did business is obviously a dealer who buys (and presumably pays for) farm products and then sells them to the best advantage he can, and pockets the difference as profit.

3. There is nothing wrong with the direct buying method except that you cannot appeal to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets to bring pressure in the case of nonpayment or unfair dealing, pressure which can be brought against a commission man by threatening to revoke his license.

Any reader can get a list of licensed and bonded commission merchants by making a request to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, New York. Incidentally, the bond required of commission men is used to pay shippers who live in New York State in case the company goes broke.

— A.A. —

SORRY!

I was involved in an accident with another car. We are both insured. My insurance company paid for damages to his car in about a week's time.

Damage to my car was estimated at about \$200. Could you collect this for me?

Assuming that both cars carried the usual Property and Personal Injury Liability, I doubt it. The fact that your insurance company settled so promptly indicates their belief that the accident resulted from your negligence. If this is true, the company that insured the other car will certainly deny any liability.

Incidentally it is important that you understand what your policy covers, what you can expect from your insurance company, and also the procedure that you should follow in case you are involved in an accident.

— A.A. —

MISLEADING

Several months ago I gave a number of past due debts to a collection agency and they were to get 30% commission. Now I find that some of these bills have been paid although I haven't received a cent from the collection agency.

I am very much afraid that you did not read the agreement you signed. The usual agreement provides that the agency can keep what they collect until they have actually collected 30% of all the bills you turned over to them. I am sure you didn't realize you were signing such a paper, but if you read it carefully, you will find that is the case.

It usually works out this way. An agent calls on small businessmen and usually, if he sells them the idea, the businessmen turn over the worst accounts they have and as a result it is seldom that the Collection Agency collects enough money so that they have to turn any over under the terms of the agreement.

Unfortunately the agreement is perfectly legal. The trouble comes when signing it without a thorough understanding.

There are, of course, thoroughly reliable collection agencies, but in our opinion the one you have dealt with does not come under that heading.

— A.A. —

OWNS NOTHING

Several years ago my hired man borrowed some money for a down payment on a car. I was supposed to take it out of his wages, but he left me still owing part of it. Can you collect it for me?

Unfortunately, trying to collect money which was loaned by one individual to another is one of the things we are not in the position to do.

We quoted only part of our subscriber's letter. He goes on to say that this man doesn't hold a job very long, and that he never saves any money. Under those conditions collecting by any means is difficult if a man just will not pay. You cannot charge him with any criminal act, but you can sue him for the amount he owes you and if he has any unmortgaged property you should be able to get a judgment and collect on the property. If he owns absolutely nothing, that is a different story.

— A.A. —

FIGURE FIRST!

I had a house re-sided by a firm who had a couple of men call on us and sell us the idea.

They quoted the price but after the job was done I began to do a little figuring and found that the price was at least double what I think it should have been.

They asked us to sign a paper saying that the job was satisfactory, but we refused, as we feel that the work was not done up to the agreement.

It is really unfortunate that our subscriber did not do his figuring before he signed the agreement. We dislike to be discouraging, but there isn't the slightest chance of getting the amount reduced. There is no law nor custom that prohibits an individual or a company from charging whatever a customer will agree to pay.

We are, of course, taking the matter up with the company relative to the unsatisfactory workmanship.

— A.A. —

NOT INCONSISTENT

It seems to me that you were inconsistent in the August 1st issue. First you say that it is no good to deny the use of the mail and in the second article you report someone who was denied the use of the mail.

You have a point, but the facts are still about as we stated them. Stanley Sperber who was denied the use of the mail was an individual. What we said was it was rather useless to deny a company the use of the mail when you could not identify the owner of it.

Also it appears that Mr. Sperber was dealing in sizable sums whereas these homework schemes usually get from \$1 to \$5 from an individual, a sum so small that most people are unwilling to take the steps necessary to push the charge with the Post Office Department. Obviously the Post Office must have complaints and evidence if they are going to deny any company or any individual the use of the mails.

— A.A. —

HELP WANTED

I am collecting material for a biography of Liberty Hyde Bailey, the noted plant scientist, and would appreciate hearing from persons who have known Dr. Bailey and who have interesting experiences to tell. Original Bailey letters will be returned promptly.

— Philip Dorf, 101, Orchard Place, Ithaca, N. Y.

Family Of Ten Wiped Out By Head-On Crash

Associated Press

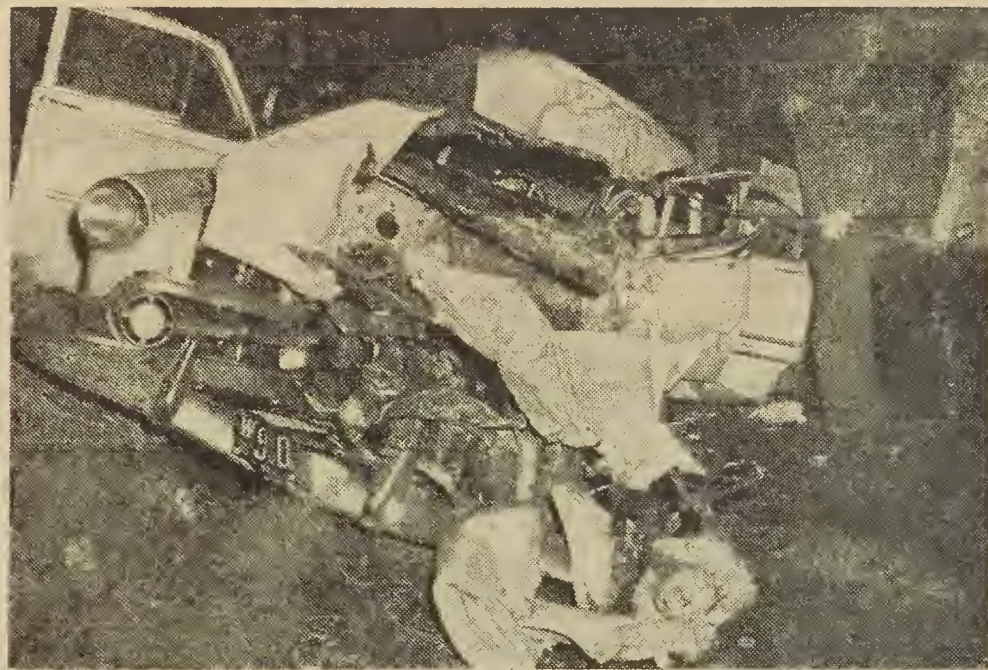
Washington, N. J., March 21—A 32-year-old dairy farmer and nine members of his family lost their lives in a head-on highway crash last night as they were on their way to do the weekly shopping.

Their 1933 sedan was crumpled in a collision with a trailer truck on a two-lane highway in Warren County.

State police said it was one of the worst traffic accidents in the history of New Jersey.

Killed outright were Clarence Matlock, who operated a 60-cow dairy farm in rural Silver Lake, N. J., his wife, Alma; three daughters, Ester, 10, Joan, 5, and Rosemary, 2; a son, Clarence Jr., 1, his mother, Elizabeth, 75, and his two sisters, Grace, 48, and Mary, 50.

Another son, Raymond, the only member of the family taken from the car alive, died in a Warren hospital early this morning—on his eighth birthday.



Clarence Matlock and his sister carried North American policies and to their beneficiaries \$3350.00 was paid.

A brother, Raymond Matlock, said, "At a tragic time like this your service and promptness in handling the details compels me to recommend North American protection to every family."

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

EVERYBODY'S GOING to the ALL-NEW, Exciting 1953 New York

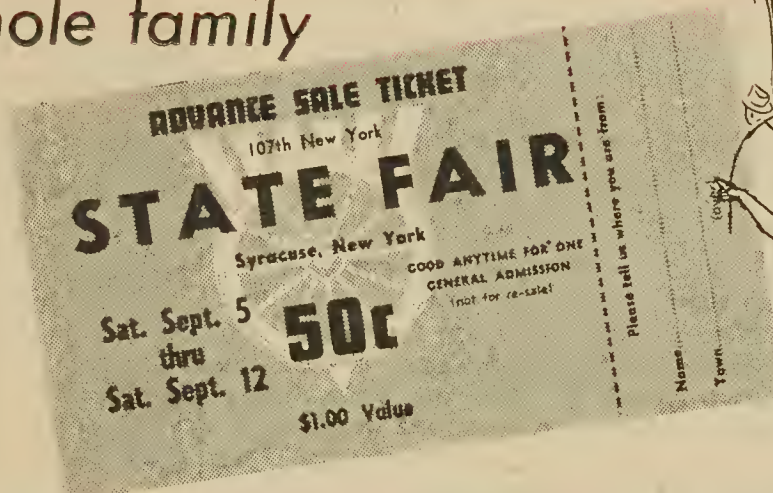
STATE FAIR

Sat. Sept. 5 thru Sat. Sept. 12 • Syracuse, N. Y.

Bring the whole family

see twice as much
for half the price!

regular \$1 value **50c**



ADVANCE TICKET SALE ENDS SEPT. 4 • BUY EARLY—SAVE HALF



SEE

5,000 farm animals...
Boys' and Girls' Fair-within-a-fair.

Half-price Advance Ticket Sale starts August 17. Buy from G.L.F. petroleum route men • all offices of Niagara-Mohawk • N. Y. State Electric & Gas • Rochester Gas & Electric • many Shell stations, banks and stores in your area. Or write N. Y. State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y. Children's tickets given FREE at all outlets.

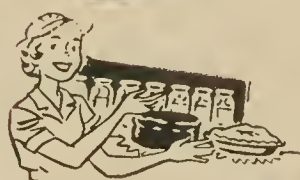


SEE

3-day Speed Weekend: 100-mile new car race (Thurs.)... Speed demon motorcycle sprint races (Fri.)... 100-mile AAA auto race (Sat.)... PLUS auto stuntsters daily.

SEE

Fashions for Milady—free showing daily... Flower arrangement and cooking contests, judging... Women in Industry exhibits.



SEE

5-acre Farm Machinery Show—biggest in Northeast... bronc-busting Texas Ranch Rodeo... colorful 2-Nation Horse Show.

SEE

Largest cattle show in the country, bar none!



don't miss the 1001 thrilling features

Opening Day—Giant Drum Corps Contest

SEE it all!





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

MEAT and CASH CROPS in Western New York

By HUGH L. COSLINE

From left to right: C. W. Hebblethwaite, assistant county agent of Allegany County, N. Y.; Howard Potter who raises pigs, beef cattle and cash crops on his farm just north of Canandaigua, N. Y.; David Newton, assistant county agent in Schuyler County, N. Y.

usually has a few animals in the Palmyra, Hamburg and Ithaca sales.

Steers are weaned in November and December. Before that time they are creep fed in the barn. They are then put into a dry lot for full feed until at 15 to 18

months of age they weigh a thousand pounds or better.

Jack pointed out that he raises a lot of feed and that it is his aim to grow steers that will top the market. Other beef breeders, he says, might want to use more pasture and sell steers when they were not so fat.

Jack and three men together operate 700 acres. In addition to 127 acres of wheat, 20 of winter barley, 70 to 80 of corn, and 40 to 50 acres of oats, the farm grows 100 acres of red kidney beans, 20 acres of carrots, 20 of tomatoes, and 5 of canning factory peas.

The number of beef cattle in the Northeast has been growing. Perhaps there is room for further growth and, if so, that growth may eventually help the dairy industry by putting production nearer in line with demand than it has been for the last few months. No one that I have found, suggests that northeastern farmers should go into raising meat as their sole source of income. But in a good many cases, beef cattle or hogs will fit into an enterprise as one of several sources of income.

On a given acreage, income from dairy cows will certainly be higher than it will be from beef. It takes less hours to care for a beef animal than it does for a dairy cow, therefore, if a man was to make a satisfactory living by growing beef only, he would need more cows and more acres. However there have been cases where a dairyman on a moderate-sized farm decided that he no longer wanted to work as hard as he had been while producing milk. Therefore, he sold his dairy and bought beef cattle because he could care for them in fewer hours and (Continued on Page 14)

From left to right: Jack Fredericksen, Myron Lacy of Cornell, R. A. Poray, assistant county agent of Ontario County, N. Y., and Leo Hayes, assistant county leader.



TWO western New York farmers, Howard Potter of Canandaigua and Jack Fredericksen of Stanley, once milked cows but they say they are through pulling teats. Both raise some cash crops and produce meat from animals fed almost entirely from crops grown on the farm.

Howard Potter operates 160 acres. He has 24 purebred shorthorns and owns 6 brood sows from which he sells close to 100 pigs a year. His record is a litter that averaged to weigh 232 pounds 164 days after they were farrowed. All the feed, except some starting supplement and some high protein food, is grown on the farm.

Professor Myron Lacey of Cornell who was at the farm the same day I was, said that no cornbelt hog owner does better than that. He told me that back when hogs were down to 17 cents, they still managed to pay Mr. Potter for their feed and board bill. Mr. Potter keeps careful figures and says it takes less than 3 pounds of grain to put a pound of gain on the pigs.

The cash crops on the Potter farm include 40 acres of certified wheat; 30 acres of oats, some of which are fed and some of which are sold for seed; and 15 to 20 acres of beans. Most of 15 to 20 acres of corn is fed to the livestock.

Jack Fredericksen operates a much larger farm. Back in 1936 when he started, there was a dairy on the farm but gradually the Aberdeen Angus herd was increased until he now has 50 cows. The last dairy cow was sold last spring. At the present time there are on the farm about 18 young dairy heifers which will be sold.

Some of the Angus are sold for breeding stock, but some are sold through the Empire Livestock Auction Market at Caledonia. In fact, Jack is chairman of the Beef Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project and



Way down in Georgia



Eggs from Your Farm

THIS time of year a lot of G.L.F. eggs are served in Georgia, the Carolinas—even as far down south as Cuba, Venezuela, and Puerto Rico. They're mostly pullet eggs—shipped south for better prices, and to help ease the pressure from small eggs on city markets.

But sending these small eggs south is one small part of G.L.F.'s Egg Marketing Service...

...By far the greatest share of the eggs handled by G.L.F. are rushed to chain and independent stores in cities right near your farm. A number of steady markets for brown eggs have been developed in New England too. Therefore, with this wide variety of sales outlets,

G.L.F. is able to send your eggs to the market which is offering the best price on any particular day.

G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service has another vital job too. That job is to get your eggs to market quickly and efficiently, in order to preserve their good quality. This is accomplished with a regular, unfailing pickup at the farm... efficient handling and grading... and rapid transport to a waiting market.

Added together, it all means that G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service provides a good market for *all* your eggs—every day of the year.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Ask Your G.L.F. Service Agency About . . .

G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

THE WHEAT REFERENDUM WAS UNFAIR

By E. R. Eastman

DON'T MISS what Tom Milliman says in "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" this time on the wheat referendum. Tom has a habit of speaking straight from the shoulder. He is a wheat grower. He knows what he is talking about and, as usual, hits the nail on the head.

I would go even farther. I think the way this wheat deal was handled is disgraceful. In the first place, wheat growers had little choice in voting the way they did. They had to vote for 90% of parity and controls, or 50% without them. Reducing the price of wheat to 50% of parity in one year (which could have happened) would have ruined thousands of the growers. There is no doubt, if the growers had had a chance to approve a gradual reduction of price supports, that they would have done so.

In the second place, as Mr. Milliman points out, the way the wheat referendum was finally handled is a clear example of taxation without representation. We Americans fought a war with England once on that very principle—and won it! In a statement issued in July the U. S. Department of Agriculture said:

"Who can vote in the referendum? Answer: Any wheat farmer who will plant or harvest in 1954 more than 15 acres of wheat on his farm is eligible to vote in the referendum."

There are thousands of wheat producers who usually grow 15 acres or more whose restricted allotments for 1954 were lower than 15 acres. Not one of these growers was permitted to vote, but every one of them was forced to cut his acreage, or else give up all price supports, without having a word to say about it. How's that for democracy?

Are we going to have allotments and controls on all food and fiber production? Or are we going to have an opportunity to work gradually out of the mess government has gotten into, without ruining farmers?

"SERMONS IN STONES"

LATELY WE have been picking and moving stones off a garden spot not much over an acre in extent. If I hadn't been obliged to work among them and to pick up some of them, I never would have believed that we could grow such good crops where there are so many stones. If it is true, as Shakespeare said, that there are "sermons in stones", then the farmers of the Northeast for many generations have been exposed to a lot of preaching.

When I look at a long stone fence meandering over the countryside, as they still do in hundreds of northeastern communities, I think of the long, hard hours of toil of our fathers in picking the stones and laying those walls.

COURAGE FOR FEAR

WE IN America have 6% of the world's land and 6% of the world's people, and we produce more products of industry than the other 94%! It would seem that we should be the happiest nation on earth. Do you believe we are?

Remember the old song, "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?" Now the answer seems to be, "Just about everyone." We are afraid of a depression, of another war, of Communism, of old age, of losing our money, of taking a chance. About the only thing we aren't afraid of, it

seems, is continued deficit government financing, one of the great real dangers we face.

Courage, not fear, made America great. How do you think American citizens can replace fear with courage? For the best discussion of the question, not over 500 words, we will pay \$10.00; for the second best, \$5.00; and \$1.00 for every letter printed.

Send letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dept. FC., Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than September 16.

NOW HER HUSBAND WILL TRAVEL WITH HER

"I just finished reading the article in this month's A.A., 'It was Worth the Effort.' I was thoroughly overjoyed. You see, I no longer am a fatty. For the first time in ten years I lost from 176 lbs. to 156, a total of 20 hard-to-part-with lbs. I thought I'd tried everything on the market in the line of diet, pills, etc. until I decided to try your six weeks diet. Of course my willpower is not as good as some others I know, so I had better tell the truth.

I lost 15 lbs. in six weeks, the first 2 were the hardest, and the other 5 lbs. I lost since then. I also give credit to the multiple vitamin capsules which I took whenever I felt tired. This gave the added pep that I needed and the resistance not to give in to the wrong food. I plan to stick to your diet till I see 140 on the scale. But I'll always keep it close by—it's my bosom friend.

Now I have a great deal of willpower and a new person, plus compliments galore. My hubby was the stay-at-home type until—. Now he insists on a series of trips together, which mean a great deal to me. Thanks again and again."

THIS ONE letter—and there have been many like it—makes our whole effort to help people to reduce worthwhile. Although the diet was published in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, at this writing nearly a thousand people have asked for the same thing in mimeographed form.

Because we limited our little contest on weight reduction to six weeks, some have got the idea that this is a six-weeks' diet. It isn't. You can accomplish wonders in six weeks, but usually not enough.

Benjamin Franklin, who knew a lot about health and medicine, said that because of improved cooking methods many Americans ate twice as much food as their bodies really needed. A doctor said recently that because of our intricate and amazing blood circulatory system, every pound of excess fat requires the heart to push the blood five miles farther. No wonder there is so much heart trouble.

If you want a copy of the diet, send 10c in coin (no stamps) to cover handling and mailing charges, to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department RD, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

TO FIGHT DISEASE

DID YOU ever stop to figure what disease among your cows and hens costs you over the years? In total for all American farmers it runs into billions of dollars.

The American Foundation for Animal Health has outlined a plan with six points to prevent disease. Here they are:

1. Isolate newly purchased livestock long enough to be sure they are not disease carriers.

2. Prevent tracking of disease from one farm to another.
3. Be sure that trucks which transport livestock are disinfected.
4. Make war on rats.
5. Crows and pigeons spread disease.
6. The time to beat disease is when it starts. Get an early diagnosis.

IT WILL DO THE TRICK

AT LAST the dairy industry and especially dairymen themselves, through their organizations, including the American Dairy Association and the National Dairy Council, are under way with a big advertising program. Both the National Dairy Council and the American Dairy Association have done good work, but it has been limited because of lack of funds.

More funds are now available, so the consumer is going to be told and told again that milk is a great and necessary food.

Mr. Charles Reilly, an executive of the J. S. Woodhouse Company, told the National Retail Farm Equipment Association that they could help themselves by helping dairymen sell more milk. When farmers prosper, businessmen do too. Mr. Reilly says:

"If every ad of the full line companies and all of the independents would carry a brief message about milk along with their regular advertising, it would work wonders in increasing milk consumption."

TWO-LEGGED HOGS

WE TRY to keep our farm lands on both sides of the road clean and attractive. But try and do it! Almost every day we pick up beer and soft drink bottles, and no end of paper and other trash.

The people who do this sort of thing are the same kind of two-legged hogs who eat a picnic lunch and then go off and leave all of their trash scattered behind them. They are the same kind, too, who build campfires and leave them burning, perhaps to cause thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

I like folks, but sometimes it is hard not to get discouraged with some of them. I have often wondered what kind of homes those same men and women keep. I don't see how their homes can be nice, nor the people who live in them, either, for just about the first and most basic principle of goodness in man or woman is consideration for others.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

VIC GROVER, who has the tough job of keeping the record of your subscriptions accurate and up to date, took a little vacation a couple of weeks ago to visit in Canada. It was after six o'clock and he was late for an invitation to supper when he came to a sign in the road which read: "CLOSED!"

However, Vic noticed that there were fresh tracks leading around the sign. It was important to save every minute, therefore he decided he could probably go where anybody else had gone. So he went around the sign. About three miles down the road he came to a broken bridge and there was nothing to do but turn and come back.

Arriving back at the sign he noticed some printing on the reverse side which read:

"It really was closed, wasn't it?"

The Surest Way of raising the largest possible yield of CORN

that fertility and weather
conditions will permit . . .

...is to plant

PIONEER

...the Hybrid Seed Corn

of PROVED "TOP YIELDING" Ability!

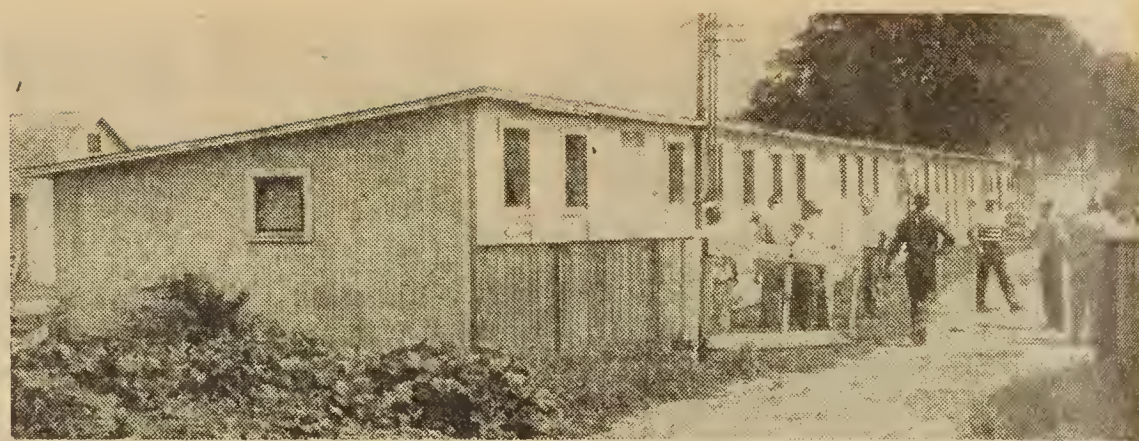
In official state yield and corn performance tests—on hundreds of thousands of farms—PIONEER has proved itself to be a thoroughly **DEPENDABLE**, high yielding, **PROFIT PRODUCING** Hybrid.

See Your PIONEER Salesman Today!

Let him tell you the complete story about PIONEER'S outstanding yield record. Let him help you select the PIONEER Variety — or Varieties — best adapted to your farm.

PIONEER CORN COMPANY, INC.
Tipton, Indiana

PIONEER—Leads the Field in Yield



The 700-foot-long laying house on the farm of Frank Rose.

Something New on Poultry Farms

IF YOU want to learn about the poultry industry in an area in a short time, tag along on a County Farm Bureau Poultry Tour. I did that recently with a group from Wayne County, New York, and found it so interesting that I decided to pass along some of the things I saw.

The most spectacular was a building housing 27,000 hens with vacancies for 3,000 more. If you are interested in seeing it, you will find it at Middlesex in Yates County. The house is 400 feet long, 50 feet wide and 4 stories high. You might call it a "hen hotel" or an "egg factory."

It is owned and operated by a corporation made up of five men, Sandy Emerson, Irving Van Epps, James Andrews, James Holman, and Boyd Strong. Boyd is the manager. James Holman works for a feed company and the other three are interested in buying and selling eggs and poultry.

Pullets are grown by nearby farmers and bought by the corporation as they approach laying age. Feed is elevated to the top of the building, then taken to lower floors by gravity, and fed to the chicks by automatic feeders. As you would expect, many labor-saving gadgets are used to save steps and time.

As compared to the "egg factory," "Case" Leenhouts has a broiler factory. In a barn which has been remodeled into a broiler house, "Case" puts 5,000 chicks four times a year. They're sold at the age of eleven weeks which allows two weeks between batches for cleaning out and disinfecting.

cents and the lowest price was 28 cents. When he sells, the birds usually average 3 pounds. He can take 2,500 to Buffalo on one trip and he figures that they will lose about two ounces a bird.

The actual work of taking care of the broilers only occupies about 1 hour a day. I asked Mr. Leenhouts what he



At left is Dick Pease, Assistant County Agent for Wayne County, New York, with "Case" Leenhouts of East Williamson.

did with the rest of his time and he replied, "Well, I also farm 45 acres of fruit and 10 acres of muck."

Still another specialty is followed by John Carlisle of Canandaigua who is producing hatching eggs. It costs more to produce and market hatching eggs but Mr. Carlisle says that the usual prices are from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a dozen,



A small part of Frank Rose's 13-acre poultry range of ladino, red clover, and Kentucky blue grass.

Bottled gas is used for brooding, and a couple of weeks before the chicks are ready to sell, a Buffalo buyer is contacted and a sale is usually arranged.

Mr. Leenhouts told me that while there is usually a sale for his broilers in Buffalo, there are three plants within 100 miles each of which can dress 1,200 broilers in an hour and there are quite a number of smaller outfits nearby. There is no contract made for the sale of the broilers. Someone on the tour mentioned that he knew a firm that contracted broilers for 30 cents but that the firm wanted them heavier—from 4½ to 5 pounds. Last year "Case" said his top price was 33

the price in each case varying according to hatchability.

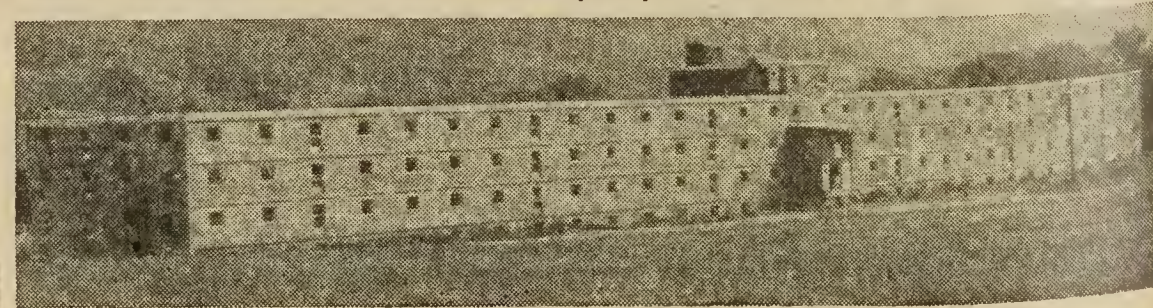
Here again we saw an unusual house. It is one story with four pens each 60 x 180 feet, and the building was characterized as one of the coolest houses in the country.

It is made of cinder blocks. The roof is covered with insulating board, building paper and straw. The straw was baled in sliced bales and slices were put in between the joists, something like you would put in insulation "bats."

From each pen, eggs are saved for hatching for a period of nine months. Every three months a new pen of hens

(Continued on Page 19)

A "hen hotel" with a 30,000 hen capacity located at Middlesex, New York.



AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

WHEAT VOTE: Here are some facts about wheat allotments that affect the small wheat grower. Every grower is supposed to have an acreage allotment. If your allotment is less than 15 acres, you can grow up to 15 acres and sell the wheat on the free market or feed it on the farm but you won't get any price support. If you never grew any wheat you can grow up to 15 acres without penalties. But if your allotment is 15 acres or more and if you grow more than your allotment, even if you grow only 16 acres, you are subject to penalties, even though you feed the wheat on the farm. You can avoid that penalty by growing a mixture of 50% wheat and 50% winter barley on acres above your allotment.

It is almost certain that cotton and corn growers will have to choose between supports with acreage control or no control, and no support.

OUTLOOK: Speaking at Neighbors' Day at Gannett Farm, Dean "Bill" Myers of Cornell made these points: 1—We have about reached the end of the price decline in farm products and can expect a stable price level for the rest of the year. Prices of individual commodities will fluctuate. 2—As of July, United States prices of farm products were 7% below parity. New York State prices were 17% below. 3—High support prices for butter have bought time for the industry but will increase the difficulty of getting back the butter market on a competitive basis. 4—The seller's market seems to be over and a buyer's market has taken its place. 5—There is likely to be a readjustment in 1954. No previous boom has lasted forever and this one acts tired. It is likely that the adjustment will be moderate in the next year or two. 6—New York farmers are in good shape to meet the readjustment.

TWO PRICE SYSTEM: There is much talk about trying to hold up farm prices by a so-called two price system for crops that are exported such as wheat and cotton. The idea is that growers will get the domestic price for what's used in this country and the smaller world price for what is exported. Then there will be some sort of a tax on the processing so that the plan will be self supporting and not require any tax money. The grower of course will get a sort of average price between what is used here and what is exported.

Chances are that some form of this two price system will be tried, one reason being that it's about the only farm plan that has not been tried.

FARM INCOME: Estimate of 1953 farm income is being revised downward. Early in the year the forecast was for a 5% drop in total income but now it is believed that the decrease will be nearly 10%. It is expected that this will result in a drop of \$2 billion in farm income. In spite of this, the average individual income for all classes of workers is estimated at 7% above that of last year!

FEED SUPPLIES: An estimate of total feed grain supplies for the coming summer is 151 million tons. This is 6% higher than last year's supply and the increase is caused by a record corn supply of four billion 100 million bushels.

CORRECTION: Under "Milk Prices" in the August 15 issue, estimated prices for the balance of the year were compared to last year. Prices labeled as "Uniform Prices" should have read as "Class I-A Prices." The comparison of estimated uniform prices is as follows:

August '52, \$4.64; this year \$4.17—down 47 cents. September, \$4.97; this year \$4.46—down 51 cents. October, \$5.00; this year \$4.62—down 38 cents. November, \$5.03; this year \$4.82—down 21 cents. December, \$4.79; this year \$4.66—down 13 cents; 1952 average, \$4.79; this year average \$4.44—down 35 cents.

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHY IS it women fuss so much about their potted plants and such? Mirandy has the house jam-packed with blooms and vines all neatly racked. She worries o'er them by the hour, she pampers ev'ry little flower as though 'twere made of platinum with leaves and stems of gold, by gum. She waters each one ev'ry day and sprays to keep the bugs away; she feeds a dozen kinds of stuff, each plant is fertilized enough to cover any good-sized field and get from it a bumper yield.

If plants curl up or spot appears, Mirandy is reduced to tears. She calls some flower-growing friend, confers with her for hours on end, then reads some book or bulletin long after dinner should begin. But if I try to help a bit, my garden clubber throws a fit; she says there's evidence to show I can't get any plant to grow. If I suggest she cull

the weak, she gets so mad she cannot speak. Recov'ring fast, she says with scorn, "why don't you go and nurse your corn?" Of course, if I'm so all-fired dumb and haven't got a good green thumb, I guess I'll let the farming be and she can do it all, by gee.

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PRINCE ALBERT'S
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TASTES MIGHTY GOOD
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Prince Albert

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!



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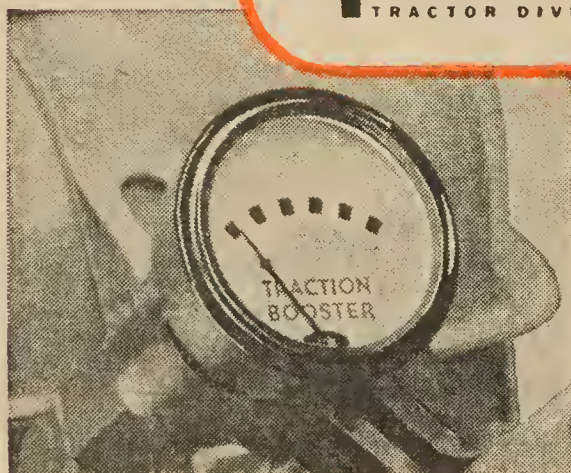
Big things have happened in tractor engineering. The Allis-Chalmers Model CA makes your work easier in many more ways. Engine power instantly spaces drive wheels . . . no heavy jacks needed. FREE-SWING plows and implements are mounted on the tractor minute-quick. Hydraulic power lifts and lowers them at a touch of this lever.

In the field, the powerful CA engine and TRACTION BOOSTER take over. It is easy for the CA to pull two 14-inch plows at full uniform depth. Implement weight is added to the drive wheels automatically when the going gets tough. That's TRACTION BOOSTER in action.

When harvest time rolls around, you'll especially like the responsive TWO-CLUTCH Control. The hand clutch stops or slows forward motion of the tractor without reducing PTO speed, letting the harvest machine clear itself.

The full 2-plow CA is truly tomorrow's tractor — priced to power your farm for better living at lower cost. Ask your Allis-Chalmers dealer for a demonstration.

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This new indicator, available as extra equipment for all CA and WD Tractors, tells the operator at a glance when control lever (circle above) is set correctly for automatic Traction Booster, showing weight on drive wheels as it varies to meet field conditions.

WATCH TRACTION BOOSTER in ACTION

The Question Box

Is there a safe and practical way to make part of our basement into a cistern for use for bathroom water supply?

Yes, it is entirely possible to build a cistern in the basement, and many of these were built years ago. Usually, however, they have not proved as satisfactory as the outside ground cisterns. The basement cisterns require at least six-inch concrete walls with extra reinforcement at corners to prevent leakage due to the unbalanced water pressure, while ground cisterns can use lighter walls and in special cases can be plastered directly on the dirt. Ground cisterns keep the water cooler, can be more easily covered and equipped with filters, and are usually cheaper to build and care for.—I.W.D.

Is there any advantage in a two-compartment septic tank over a one-compartment? Can you give us some idea of the size the tank should be for an average family?

Experience has shown that a one-compartment septic tank of adequate size is just as effective as a two-compartment tank. Therefore, there is no need to go to the added expense of the second compartment. Actually, a one-compartment tank may operate more efficiently than does a two-compartment tank since the sewage breakdown takes place in the first compartment, until such time as that compartment becomes filled with sludge. When that happens the solids go over into the second compartment and the tank operates until that compartment becomes filled with sludge also. It is certainly possible that a single compartment tank operates for a longer period of time without giving trouble than it would if the single compartment were divided by a partition. Therefore, we recommend a single compartment tank.

As to the size of the tank, experience has shown that regardless of the size of the family, the minimum size of the tank should be not less than 500 gallons. Inside dimensions of such a tank are 3 feet wide, 7 feet long and 4 ft. 6 inches deep. These dimensions have been arrived at following observation of a great many tanks as likely to produce a tank that is likely to give the

greatest length of service before it needs to be cleaned out. For that reason I would suggest that you follow such recommendations.

Such a tank can be built either of concrete blocks or by using poured concrete. However, I would not recommend using cinder block or other porous aggregate blocks for this purpose. You may also wish to investigate the precast concrete septic tanks which are available quite generally from lumberyards and other building supply companies, since the cost of a precast tank is not a great deal more than the cost of the materials for building your own tank.—Paul Hoff.

How much chopped hay can I put in the mow which is equipped with a blower for drying?

We are told that you should not pile chopped hay higher than 12 to 14 feet. If the ducts leading from the blower are slatted, it is a good idea to put a little long hay over it first. It is also a good idea not to add more than two to four feet of hay a day, and the total depth of damp hay at any one time should not exceed four feet for chopped hay.

How much ammate do you use in a gallon of water to sprinkle on a patch of poison ivy? How much ground will a gallon cover?

Use $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound per gallon. You know, of course, that this will kill all vegetation temporarily but you can grow grass or vegetables next year.

Don't get discouraged if the ivy doesn't die immediately. After several days it will begin to wilt and eventually it will turn brown and die. If new growth should develop, you may need a second application. A gallon solution will cover about 100 square feet.

Who makes the tractors on stilts that I have seen used for spraying tall corn and other such work?

You can buy a set of "stilts" for several popular makes of tractors. The manufacturer claims they can be installed in a couple of hours. We will be glad to furnish the name of the manufacturer upon request.



—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

No damage from red-banded leaf roller on these Macs harvested by Davidson Brothers, Valatie, N. Y. They give parathion spray credit for the result. In fact, after trying the insecticide on their 80 acres of apples one year, they went on the next year to dust 30 acres of potatoes and 8 acres of cantaloupes with it. They found parathion would get the aphids that nicotine sulphate left unharmed. In their orchard consisting of Macs, Delicious, Cortland and Rome Beauty, they prefer the 15% wettable powder—and use respirators in handling the highly toxic dope. Photo shows Hugh Davidson, left, and son, Hugh Russell. Other farm partner is Hugh's brother, Andrew.



Dust means wear



Tighten the nuts



Use your grease gun

Rule of three in farm machinery

Clean—Adjust—Lubricate Do these to make machinery last

How can you protect your investment in machinery?

A little everyday care during the busy season can make a big difference in wear and tear.

Clean—knock off the dust and chaff. If dirt lies around on implements it gradually seeps into moving parts. Dirt on a tractor engine raises the running temperature and reduces efficiency.

Hay or straw twisting around shafts can pile up to where they throw parts out of line.

Adjust—a slapping belt or noisy drive chain means less efficiency.

Carry a wrench when you lubricate and try the nuts in the spots where parts move fast. A loose bolt can cause a major breakdown.

Lubricate—you'll be protecting machinery that probably cost \$10,000 or more. A good grease gun is an essential piece of equipment.

Carry a rag when you lubricate and wipe the fitting before applying the gun. That helps keep dirt out of bearings.

Care takes a little time—but it saves time and money in the long run.

LET ATLANTIC HELP TAKE CARE OF YOUR MACHINERY AND KEEP IT ON THE GO

The Atlantic Refining Company has the right lubricant for every piece of metal that moves and every wheel that turns. There should be no metal-to-metal contact in properly lubricated bearings. Here are Atlantic's oils and lubricants that'll help you keep your machinery on the go.

Atlantic Aviation Motor Oil—the very best. It's a heavy-duty oil that reduces engine wear

and holds oil consumption down—can add hours to an engine's life.

Atlantic Ultragear Oil—for transmissions and differentials. Extra-high film strength to take the heavy pressure of gear teeth. Provides rust protection.

Atlantic Chassis Lubricant—a soft, smooth adhesive grease for many, many places. Won't dissolve in water. Keep your grease gun handy and keep it loaded with this lubricant.

Atlantic Lubricant A—finest quality bearing grease. It can be applied either through lubrication fittings or by taking off the wheels and packing the bearings by hand. Stays with bearings under the most severe operating conditions.

In the fuel tank use either Atlantic or Atlantic HI-ARC (there are no finer gasolines), Atlantic Rayolight Kerosene, or Atlantic Diesel Fuel, depending on fuel requirements of your tractor.

Atlantic delivers right to your farm. With a storage tank and a supply of Atlantic products you have your own service station. We'll place you on an automatic supply basis for all petroleum products, or you can telephone in your order when you're ready. Telephone or write the nearest Atlantic office listed at the left—one of our route men or distributors will take care of your needs right away.



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SYRACUSE	Box 997	3-5132
MALONE	Box 292	5
ALBANY	Box 71, Rensselaer, N. Y.	4-7138
BUFFALO	Box 11, Station B	Victoria 1234
WAYLAND	Wayland, N. Y.	2741
BINGHAMTON	227 Front Street	2-4287
AUBURN	204 Clark Street	3-5641
ONEIDA	582 Broad Street	811
WATERTOWN	Electric Bldg.	4277
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GOVERNEUR	Box 151	232

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More Fluid Sales!

That's the Answer to Northeastern Milk Problems

By **GEORGE METCALF**

New York State Senator, from Auburn, N. Y.

IN THE minds of the 2,600,000 American dairy farmers a definite antagonism against the government's support price program continues to exist. Although the vast majority back Secretary of Agriculture Benson's promise to peg the price of butter at 62½ cents a pound for the coming year, they insist it would be unnecessary if feed and supplies for their cows were not supported at 90 per cent of parity.

Beginning with the early days of the Roosevelt administration, the program of agricultural price supports has grown from a small bud into a mighty blossom. The Commodity Credit Corporation invested more than three billion dollars in loaning money on crops or through loan default.

Its butter stockpile on April 30, 1953 represented 149,094,703 pounds purchased at a price of \$100,260,591. Although this was a gigantic operation, investments in cotton seed oil, corn, and wheat were even larger, amounting to almost nine hundred millions.

Supply and Demand Still Operates

One can argue with reasonableness the merits of a minimum crop price guarantee, but there is a definite fallacy in assuming that a support program will eliminate the broad requirements of basic supply and demand in establishing prices for farm produce. The individual has not yet arisen who, buttressed by tax dollars, can abrogate the natural law of economics merely by governmental fiat.

It is interesting, therefore, to note that the National Milk Producers' Federation recently suggested separating the dairy industry from federal control for the purpose of handling its own dairy surpluses.

Basically the plan suggests the formation of a private corporation with power to undertake the responsibilities of the C.C.C.

Its operation would be patterned after the Federal Land Bank which was established in 1912. Using an estimated Treasury loan of \$500,000,000, the corporation would purchase butter surpluses for disposal at a later time.

Depending upon the market price at the moment of sale, the dairy farmer would enjoy a profit or suffer a loss, yet at all times possess the needed facilities for storing surplus. A national policy board composed of farmers and the Secretary of Agriculture would guide the operation of the corporation. The plan calls for the designation of the farmers by the President with the consent of the Senate.

Through deductions made at the time of payment to the dairymen, the federal loan would be gradually whittled down until the government could step completely out of the picture. Then the corporation would be free to handle its own surplus problem in the most judicious manner it saw fit.

Permanent Solution Needed

There is considerable merit in any plan whose scope primarily emphasizes the separation of private industry from governmental intervention, but there is likewise a fundamental error in trying to adjust an unhealthy situation that already exists rather than to spend time affecting a permanent cure. If there is now an over production of butter, the "self-help" plan of the National Producers would only transfer the responsibility from the government to private shoulders. Instead of a general taxpayers' subsidy under the provisions

of the C.C.C., the farmers would reduce their own income to keep the butter price firm.

It is time for the dairyman to take stock of the changed eating habits in America. The demand for a less expensive table spread grows daily, and the acquiescence of almost every state legislature in allowing oleo to be colored yellow in obvious imitation of butter fans the flame.

Since 1939, the consumption of butter has declined continuously while the total sales of margarine increased. During 1952, consumption of the two were almost equal with 8.7 pounds of butter per person and 7.7 pounds of oleo. It is expected that the present year will witness for the first time the initial overhauling of butter by oleo.

Vegetable-Fat Desserts

To the thoughtful dairyman, this indicates a widening defeat in the selling tug-of-war with products made less expensively from vegetable oils.

Although not a state in the northeast allows the manufacture of vegetable-fat frozen desserts in competition with ice cream, six states—Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, California, and Oregon—already legalize its production and who is to predict when the cry for similar action is to ring through the halls of other legislatures. The figures emanating from St. Louis indicate that vegetable-fat frozen desserts have now taken 60 per cent of the market.

If the dairyman cannot find new outlets for his milk, it is probable someone will be purchasing surplus ice cream as well as butter before long. The most obvious answer to this trend, borne out by the testimony of several milk economists, lies in the increased consumption of fluid milk, especially in the northeast where the land is dotted with fast growing urban communities.

No one has yet discovered any food superior to milk. Its minerals contain all the essentials of good nutrition with the exception of iron and vitamins C and D. As a source of calcium, it is unequaled, and its protein content remains fabulous.

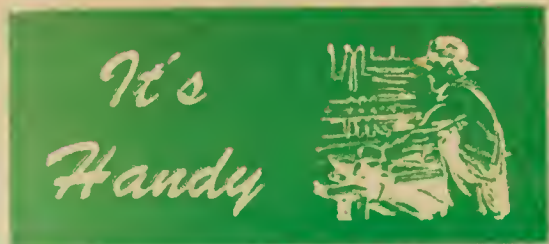
The school of Nutrition at Cornell states that large eggs would have to retail at 56 cents a dozen and sirloin steak at 51 cents a pound to make the protein from these two products equal the protein contained in a quart of milk retailing at 25 cents a quart.

More Fluid Sales

In order to understand fully the dairy changes now in process, the farmer must divorce himself from his old "butterfat" concept. There was a time when the word "butterfat" was as sacred to the farmer as gold to the banker. Even now the blend price he receives for milk is determined largely by butterfat content because it lends itself easily to the manufacture of ice cream, cheese, and butter.

The time is rapidly approaching, however, when to avoid further surpluses, the dairyman must market the major portion of his milk in the fluid market without emphasis on by-products. What effective channels of advertising he can devise, what better methods of distribution he can formulate will all help to insure his income. Certainly, with a product which cannot be duplicated by any known commodity, he possesses a reasonable security in facing the future.

But it should be absolutely clear that he must divest himself of the fetters of antiquated thinking. Otherwise, he will be guilty of placing a poultice on the inflammation rather than casting about for a cure to the disease.



EASIER JET PUMP PRIMING

THE JOB of filling a jet pump well pipe that has lost its prime is usually a back-breaking and time consuming chore, since the filler plug is commonly a small pipe fitting in cramped quarters. Filling this with a funnel, replacing the plug quickly so air won't enter the pipe, and throwing the pump switch all at the same time, require a Houdini-like dexterity, or wasted time in fumbling.

The job is far easier if the filler plug is replaced by a short piece of pipe followed by a valve or stopcock. Into this



is turned a piece of pipe of a length that permits comfortable standup position. Over the other end of this pipe is fitted a gallon can, via clamping washers of rubber backed by a metal washer on the outside of the can, and a metal washer on the inside of the can held tight by a locknut.

To prime, open the valve and fill the can with water. The moment the water stops flowing down, shut the valve and throw the switch. The pump will 'pick up' at once. In fact, a gallon of water can be upset and laid right down in the can, while one hand is held on the valve and one on the switch for a fast "throw."

—Stanley Clark, E. Bradenton, Fla.

— A. A. —

DOOR STUCK

Recently I had occasion to plane off the bottom of a door to avoid scraping. Since the usual block plane did not work well, I struck upon the idea of trying the new fine toothed hacksaw blade, naturally in a hacksaw frame. I found that I could shave across grain with this in a very fine manner, and in no time at all I had the door fitting. Very little sandpapering on the edges afterwards made a very neat job.

—Norman H. Foote, Farmingdale, N.Y.

— A. A. —

Take time to properly grease farm machinery in the rush season. It will run better and longer.

SAVING STEPS

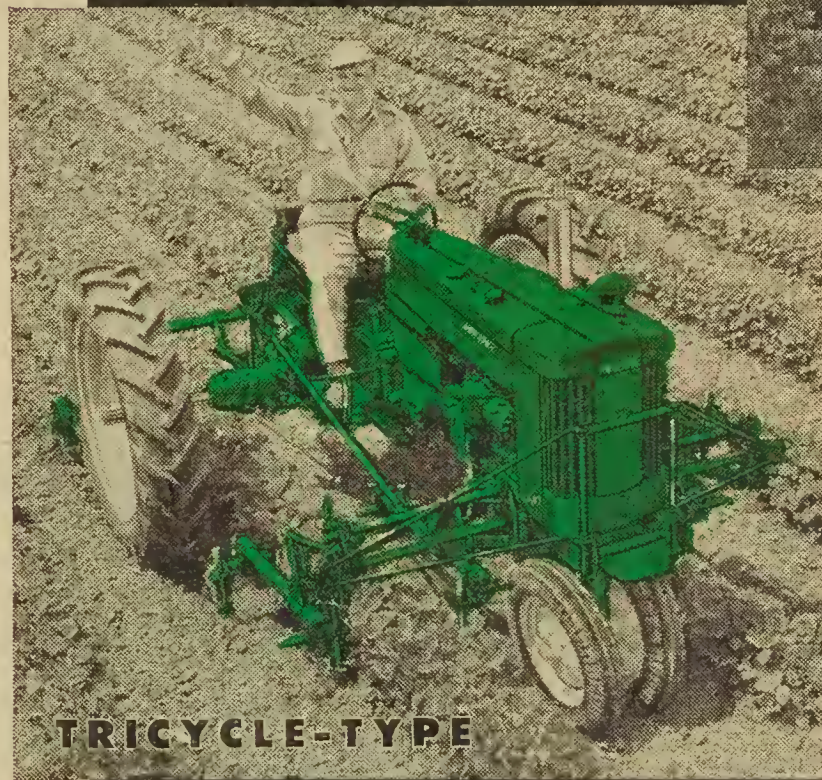
WHAT device have you figured out to save steps on your farm? We are interested only in new things you have actually tried.

For each description of a handy gadget actually used in the paper, we will be glad to send you \$2.00. If you have a picture or can send a rough, penciled sketch, it will be helpful.

Direct your letters to "It's Handy, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

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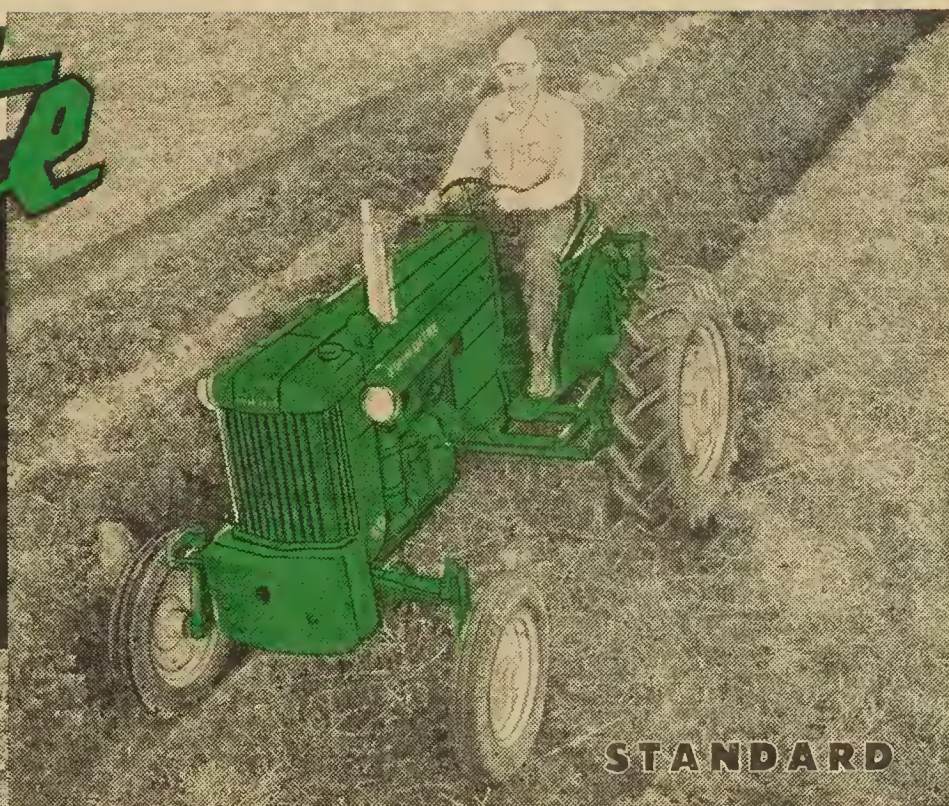
JOHN DEERE "40" SERIES 2-PLOW TRACTORS

GOOD performance in a tractor and its tools depends first of all upon good design and good construction. In all sections, on farms large or small, the "40" Series Tractors are coming through with flying colors.

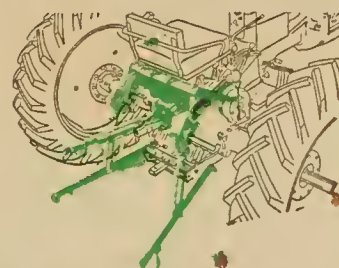
In the first full season since the new John Deere "40's" were presented, thousands upon thousands of farm folks have seen them, admired them, driven them, and bought them. Owners have rediscovered, on their own farms, the kind of *all-around, well-balanced engineering* that has distinguished John Deere Tractors for the past thirty years. For, with these modern 2-plow tractors, John Deere unveiled several features that brought forth such comments as "Now you're talking!" and "Those are the things we want!"

Some of the "40" features are shown at the right. You get *all* of them as standard equipment, plus your choice of forty Quik-Tatch working tools—two good reasons why we say, "For your own good, for the good of your farm, choose a John Deere."

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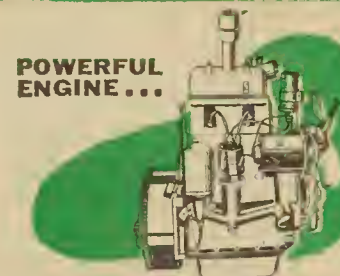
ADVANCED-TYPE 3-POINT HITCH ... takes full line of John Deere tools, also other makes.



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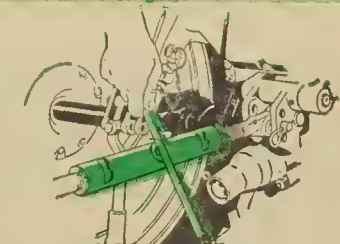
SWINGING DRAWBAR ... fully adjustable, always on the tractor. Meets ASAE specifications.



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These Pennsylvania Dairymen LIKE BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

By HUGH COSLINE

AS LIVESTOCK owners find out what it will do, the acreage of birdsfoot trefoil in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, is increasing. The first field of birdsfoot in the County was seeded about 18 years ago and the yellow blossomed legume is still growing on that field. Then interest lagged until about 6 years ago. Since then an estimated 400 farmers in the county have tried birdsfoot on about 4,000 acres.

For example, there is Liston Wright who runs a dairy farm near Canton. On July 22, the day I was at the farm, they hadn't had a rain for 5 weeks, and the last one wasn't any too heavy. Crops showed it; even the birdsfoot aftermath had only one-third of its usual growth but it was still green.

Mostly Stones

Some years ago Mr. Wright bought a 15 acre stony hill adjoining his farm. It was covered with rock and grew nothing but thorn apples, weeds and moss so the first job was to remove some 400 tons of stone. Then Liston put on 2 tons of lime, grew a crop of corn, on 7½ acres and in 1950 seeded birdsfoot with oats, putting on 300 pounds of 5-10-10 per acre. Since then the field has had another 2 tons of lime to the acre, two top dressings of phosphated manure, and this summer got 400 pounds of 5-15-15 and a ton of lime per acre.

It costs money to establish and maintain birdsfoot. "It seems as though we have put a lot of money on this field," said Liston, "but it almost paid us back the first year."

The field was cut for hay in mid-June and off it came 650 bales weighing 50 pounds or more to the bale. That is at least 32,500 pounds or better than 16 tons from 7½ acres.

The Wright farm has 250 acres. From 40 to 50 Guernseys are milked, and milk is sold at retail under the Golden Guernsey Trade Mark. Mr. Wright puts up both grass and corn silage. In years past he added his own mixture of cornmeal, molasses and salt, but this year he tried out a new product called sodium metabisulfite. It was

added to the grass with a fertilizer distributor from a corn planter as it went into the blower. Liston plans to seed one more field of birdsfoot and feels he will have what acreage he needs.

Leon Ballard of R.F.D. 3, Troy, has a different plan in mind. From now on he says he is not going to buy any clover seed—only birdsfoot. The only exception is that he does plan to mix in a little alfalfa with all seedings. He has 21 acres of birdsfoot with the oldest field seeded 5 years ago. He uses it both for hay and grass silage. One field of 3½ acres, cut the middle of June, yielded 516 bales.

His program of establishing it is similar to Mr. Wright's. He seeds with oats, using 300 pounds of 5-10-10. Then he plans to use from 300 to 400 pounds of 0-20-20 every other year. He put on a ton of lime per acre when it was



County Agent Reber (left) and Liston Wright on top of the 7½ acre hill which Mr. Wright has in birdsfoot. In front of them is an outcropping of rock. Considering that it had been five weeks since a rain, the field looked very good. The first cutting yield was over two tons per acre.



We estimated that this field of four acres on the farm of Vine Crandall of Athens had at least a 15% slope. Furthermore we did plenty of climbing from the farm buildings before we reached it. Three of us estimated that this field of birdsfoot and timothy would go better than two tons per acre. Just a few short years ago it grew nothing but weeds and moss.



Leon Ballard in a field of birdsfoot. It has a much better growth than I found on Mr. Wright's farm largely because there had been more showers in the eastern part of the county than there had been in the vicinity of Canton. Mr. Ballard is going to stick pretty closely to birdsfoot as the legume to be grown on his farm.

seeded, and plans to add lime every 3 or 4 years.

Some of the fields of birdsfoot on the Ballard farm are pretty steep and Leon plans to pasture them rather than to cut them for hay. One of the advantages mentioned by everyone who grows birdsfoot is that once you get it seeded on a steep hillside it will last for a long time, making it unnecessary to refit the land.

County agent Paul Reber and I travelled a lot of miles that day. We didn't actually get to see Milton Daugherty but Paul told me a little about his operation. He is a part-time farmer with a job in Athens, but he has 100 acres or so of land and 10 dairy cows. Mr. Daugherty has all cultivated fields practically 100 per cent in birdsfoot and, unlike some of the other men, has put on relatively little lime and fertilizer since the fields were established. Incidentally, about every dairymen I have seen wants to know how much lime and fertilizer are necessary after birdsfoot is once established. Leon Ballard says he is going to take at least one step toward finding out and let some of it go until it shows a lack of lime and fertilizer.

Getting back to Mr. Daugherty, this

program seems to fit in exceedingly well with part-time farming. I understand that he arranges his vacation so that he can do some haying at that time and also get some help from some of the neighbors.

We have already mentioned steep fields a couple of times, but we really didn't see the ultimate steepness until we called on Vine Crandall whose farm is near Athens. Mr. Crandall told me that he first became interested in birdsfoot by reading about it in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*. His oldest stand is now 5 years old.

Hay and Pasture

The first seeding was 6 pounds of timothy and 4 of birdsfoot, the next 4 pounds of timothy and 6 of birdsfoot. He soon decided that that was too much timothy. Now he is wondering if it is necessary to use any or not because he observed that timothy comes in voluntarily as soon as you put on some fertilizer or manure. His latest seeding was 10 pounds of birdsfoot and no timothy, but he hastened to add that the seed was some that he had harvested himself and he wasn't so sure that he would have been that liberal had he paid cash for it. Another observation that Vine has made is that manure seems to encourage the timothy.

He uses birdsfoot both for hay and pasture. It is seeded on 2 fields where no water is available for stock and that are scheduled to be cut for hay. Mr. Crandall spends a good share of his winters cutting timber from an extensive woodlot. His farming operation consists mostly of 50 beef animals, 18 of which are cows. Eventually he plans to have about 50 acres in birdsfoot. He has had some experience in voluntary birdsfoot on pasture where manure has been put on from animals which have been fed birdsfoot. I pointed out that agronomists do not advise seeding that way, but he says that he has had some success that way so he is going to try it some more. At least if he isn't successful he isn't losing anything.

County Agent Paul Reber deliberately picked different situations so that I could see how birdsfoot fitted into various types of farming. As we drove over some of those Pennsylvania hills I remarked to Paul: "Certainly a lot of this land is better fitted to birdsfoot than to any other crop, and if it can be established and lasts, milk production in this area could be greatly increased!"

It was interesting to me, and it increased the confidence which I already had in birdsfoot as the right crop for a lot of hilly land in the Northeast.

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The Cayuga County Sheriffs' Department estimated that at least 5,000 cars were parked during the day at the 20th Annual Field Day of the Empire State Potato Club. Estimates of the number of people vary from 15,000 to more than 20,000. Part of the crowd is shown above looking over the models in the cotton bag style show. A view of the more than 50 tents displaying the latest in equipment and supplies for potato growers may be seen in the background.

At Field Day and In Mail, Readers Discuss Potatoes

By JIM HALL

In our August 1 issue, in questionnaires, and at the Potato Field Day, we asked for opinions on the future of potato growing and marketing. Apparently everyone had just been waiting for a chance to have his say about potatoes. On this and the next page are some of the ideas.

OF THOSE folks who answered the specific questions in our issue of August 1, 85% believe there will be a surplus of potatoes this coming winter and 81% are of the opinion that we'd eventually be better off if supports were removed from all commodities.

Only one-third of those who read it thought the stamp plan outlined in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was any good and three-quarters of those writing said they didn't want government controls on the potato crop even if they were guaranteed a good price.

Any discussion of potato programs always brings up tales of fast dealings that went on during those years potatoes were supported in price and produced in such abundance that millions of bushels were wasted. Floyd C. Smith of Athens, Penna., mentioned this in saying he was against supports and asked, "Why should the burden of supports be put on the taxpayers?"

Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, N. Y., is an apple grower primarily but he says the potato article aroused him. "The questions you have asked must be answered," wrote Frank. "I am not in favor of price supports on any crops except as we need them in a wartime emergency. If a lot of farmers have to

see hard times in adjusting the nation back into the free enterprise system, we may as well face the situation. If we continue to enlarge the national debt and feed the fires of inflation, we are all going broke anyway.

"Newspapers and periodicals ponder various phases of this food and price situation as if it were a great economic riddle. It is not complex at all. The one answer is that strikes and inflation have raised the cost of labor and materials or supplies so high that the farmer can no longer produce cheaply and stay solvent.

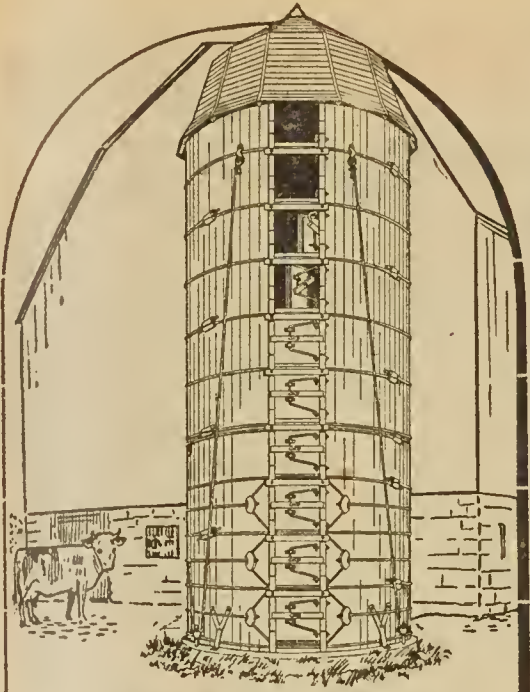
"Under the guise of socialistic welfare measures, we are losing our sense of values. There never was an Utopia in history. Let's go back to the Faith of Our Fathers."

An Aroostook County man, O. H. Lovely of Westfield, Me., says, "Consumption of potatoes has been reduced by varieties that do not eat good. We should instruct the experiment stations not to release any new varieties unless they are better than a Russett or Green Mountain. Supports at 90% or more bring over-production and bad practices in handling and marketing. If we have to have supports, I'll go along with 50% of parity—the same on all crops. Let supply and demand regulate the acreage."

Mrs. L.A.O. of New York doesn't have much sympathy for what she calls "my unhappy potato grower" and reviews some of the shenanigans that went on while the government was buying spuds. Getting down to the questions we asked about the future



The potato peeling event is getting to be one of the most popular of the events at the annual Empire State Potato Club Field Day. This year 57 contestants including three men, were busy peeling 'spuds from 9 o'clock until after lunch. Shown above from left to right are: H. J. (Red) Evans who presented prizes to the three winners shown with him. First, Mrs. Bernice Wilbert, Penfield, N. Y.; second, Mrs. Iva Wilbert, Macedon, N. Y.; and third, Mrs. Leland Wyse, Archbold, Ohio. This was the second consecutive year that sisters-in-law took first and second prizes in the contest.



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Miss Carolyn Lopez of Savannah, Wayne County, who was 1952 New York Potato Queen, places the crown on her successor, Miss JoAnn L. Eaton, 18, of Hubbardsville, Madison County. Queen JoAnn was chosen from among 10 county potato queens.

of the industry, she says, "The stamp idea is just another chance to manipulate graft money into already lined pockets. Try supply-and-demand once and forget government."

The spud article brought several plans to light. One is from Moses Maskel of South Windsor, Conn. Briefly, he suggests that the government buy surplus at 100% of parity, divide the cost of this by the number of bushels sold for human consumption and then tax growers an amount per bushel that would reimburse the government for what it paid for the surplus. He says that if there is a 40 million bushel surplus over the country's requirements of 335 million bushels; and parity was \$2 a bushel—then the men who sold the 335 million bushels would pay the government 24c a bushel tax. Mr. Maskel says there would be lots of details to work out."

Arthur V. Youngs, Glen Head, Long Island, has his usual 100 acres of spuds this year and tells me, "If each potato farmer stands on his own feet, the potato business will work itself out." Farther down on the Island, Nat Talmage of Riverhead, who has 111 acres, thinks that the stamp plan has much merit but he has been "batting around" another idea: Assigns goals to commercial growers and fine them possibly \$50 an acre if they exceed goal. Some very efficient growers would be willing to pay such a fine. The total collected would then be divided among growers staying within their goals. Along with this he suggests having marketing agreements go into effect when prices drop below 90% of parity in order to be able to withhold lower grades. "This is an idea to kick around," says Nat. "It would cost the taxpayers nothing and would not be a straight-jacket to growers."

On the other hand, one prominent upstate New York spud man says, "If we could agree somehow not to sell anything under 2¼ inches nor under U. S. Commercial grade, it would reduce market shipments and give consumers better quality—but we can't without too much regulation. A voluntary program is too much to expect of potato growers."

Most folks who commented on the stamp plan agreed with Joe Harrington who grows 150 acres of potatoes up at Patten, Maine. He tells me, "It would be recorded in history as another classic example of well-organized, government-controlled confusion."

Perhaps the best "plan" of all comes from Mr. and Mrs. Asa M. Ackley, Granville, N. Y.: "If anyone plants more potatoes than he can manage to sell, let him take the consequences. It will soon cure him and he'll cut down to a reasonable acreage."

"You don't make milk by stinting on the feed"

Thus simply, Secretary of Commerce Weeks stated in a recent address a profound business truth which is frequently overlooked.

"If the regulated industries are to render their full services to the nation," the Secretary said, "it is my judgment that the regulatory bodies must allow earnings adequate to attract and support the equity capital they can use effectively for economies, improvement and growth." And he observed further that "the courage and inventiveness that risks great sums for improvements and economies in the future does not naturally emerge from men who have not the credit to raise the money nor the assurance that they would be allowed a return on it when their dreams come true."

That has been the situation of the railroads. Earning a return on their investment which over the years has averaged less than 4 per cent, the railroads have not found it possible to attract the equity capital they could "use effectively for economies, improvement and growth."

Nevertheless, by drawing heavily on their reserves and by sharply increasing their obligations for the purchase of equipment on the installment plan, the railroads have put into service since the end of World War II more than 500,000 freight cars and almost 18,000 new diesel-electric locomotive units. For these and other improvements they have spent more than a billion dollars a year.

Such improvements mean not only better service to the public but also more efficient railroad operation, with costs and rates lower than would otherwise have been necessary. And as research opens up other possibilities, there will be other opportunities for railroads to make improvements which will mean still better service at the lowest possible cost.

To take advantage of these opportunities, the railroads will need not only "the courage and inventiveness that risks great sums for improvements and economies in the future," as Secretary Weeks said, but also the cash and the credit which, in the long run, can come only from "not stinting on the feed."

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CONTROLLING INSECTS On Second-cutting Hay

By **GEORGE G. GYRISCO**

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

EVERYONE who owns a lawn knows it was a good grass-growing spring. With the large amounts of first-cutting hay and grass silage, harvested, few farmers worried much about their second and later cuttings of hay. Yet all of us know that our best quality hay comes from the second or subsequent cuttings of our forage. Pure stands of a single legume or mixtures of legumes are freer of volunteer grasses and weeds, than first-cutting hay. Weather in August is usually more favorable for haying, permitting us to cut at the proper stage of maturity and enabling us to cure our hay with little or no wetting from rains.

In any search for top yields of best quality hay with the maximum feeding value, we must consider the insects. Insects not only destroy our yields by their feeding but also reduce the quality and life of our stands. Among the most important insects found on the second cutting stands of forage are grasshoppers and leafhoppers.

Grasshoppers

There are some 58 species of grasshoppers in New York. Of these, usually not more than 2 or 3 species are of any great importance in most years. These are the red-legged grasshopper, the two-lined grasshopper and the differential grasshopper.

Grasshoppers feed on all grasses but prefer legumes such as alfalfa, birds-foot trefoil and red clover. When the hoppers are particularly heavy in numbers, they will strip the leaves from the plants and even eat many of the smaller stems. They have been observed ripping the blossoms of trefoil and feeding on the green, immature seed pods.

When grasshoppers are found to be causing damage in your fields, they should be treated immediately with parathion, malathion, HETP or TEPP. All of these materials are safe on forage to be fed to dairy cattle but as a precaution, none should be applied any later than 2-3 weeks before harvest. All of these insecticides are, highly toxic to grasshoppers and can be applied as sprays or dusts. Sprays, however, are more toxic than dusts and cause less drift. Use 3-5 ounces per acre of actual toxicant. This will be about a pint of the 25 per cent liquid insecticides or emulsifiable concentrate, as they are called by entomologists and chemical manufacturers. Apply these insecticides with a weed sprayer in 10-20 gallons of water per acre at 30-40 pounds of pressure.

Leafhoppers

Another pest, which is even more frequently a problem on second cutting of legumes, especially alfalfa, is the potato leafhopper. This insect is pea green in color and about 1/2 inch long. It feeds on the undersides of the leaves by sucking the juices from the plant. As it feeds it secretes a substance into the leaf which interferes with the normal food producing and translocation processes of the plant. As a result, the plants become stunted, turn reddish yellow and seldom grow more than 6-8 inches. It is this insect which causes your fields of alfalfa to turn yellow, and not dry weather or lack of potash as many people believe. Ranger alfalfa is particularly affected by the leafhopper as are alfalfa fields cut early, either for hay or grass silage.

Entomologists have found that the yields of second cutting can be reduced as much as 50 per cent where these insects are present in large numbers.

Often a field is not worth harvesting after a heavy plague of potato leafhoppers. It has been found that the carotene or Vitamin A content of the hay can be increased 3 to 10 times where these hoppers have been controlled and the feeding value of hay nearly doubled.

Potato leafhoppers are easy to control on hay by the use of methoxychlor or toxaphene. These insecticides should be applied soon after the first cutting before the new growth is more than 2-4 inches tall but can be applied up until the plants are nearly half-grown. With methoxychlor, apply a quart to two quarts per acre of a 25 per cent liquid insecticide depending on the degree of infestation and time of application. If the insecticide is applied to the stubble, use two quarts per acre as a good residue will be needed for a long period to protect your crop. If the application is made late, a quart per acre may be adequate. If your fields are badly infested, two quarts of methoxychlor should be used. Toxaphene should be used at the rate of one quart per acre of a 60 per cent liquid concentrate. These materials are best applied by the use of a weed sprayer applying no less than 20 gallons per acre of spray at 30-40 pounds of pressure.

Other materials, such as malathion and parathion, will control the potato leafhopper but do not persist long enough to be of value. Still other insecticides such as DDT and TDE are effective but present a residue hazard for forage fed to milking cattle.

— A. A. —

MEAT and CASH CROPS

(Continued from Page 1)

have more time for himself. In some cases he found that he was making a fair income even though less than he made from his dairy. For one thing, his cash expenses were less and, therefore, he was in a position to weather hard times better than a dairyman.

Certainly one of the requirements for raising meat animals is that a large part of the feed should be grown on the farm. That is the case with Jack Fredericksen and Howard Potter.

On these farms, raising beef animals fitted into the growing of cash crops. Other men have found that beef cattle works in fairly well with fruit growing, vegetable growing, or poultry raising. The big advantage here is that beef does not compete for labor at the time when it is needed for the growing of crops or raising of young stock in the case of poultry.

One of the reasons that persuaded Jack Fredericksen to go out of dairying was the help situation. He says that he is very well situated now with three men who have been with him some time. However, he would need more men for dairying, good men are not easy to get, and you can't be certain that they will stay with you permanently.

My visit to the Fredericksen and Potter farms reinforced my feeling that there is a definite place for meat animals in the Northeast. These farms are on good land that can't be bought for a "song." In some of the western states, beef animals are grown on range where it takes a lot of area to raise one steer, but obviously that is not the basis for growing meat animals in the Northeast. Certainly any farmer should do a lot of studying before he goes into raising beef cattle even as a sideline. But the idea is intriguing. It has definite possibilities and I predict that more men will be trying it.

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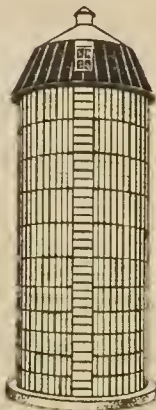
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Stairs Replace Inclined Ramp

STAIR-STEPS instead of the traditional inclined ramps—a brand new idea in livestock docks—have been introduced experimentally for the first time in the East at the Greene, N. Y., Stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative this summer. Also incorporating a built-in tagging chute, the modern design now enables three men to do a job faster than five men used to do it. Encouraged by the success of the new dock at Greene, and by the favorable comment of consignors, Empire plans to use the more efficient docks in all new construction at its markets in New York State.

"Stair-step" loading and unloading ramps were first tried experimentally recently at the Chicago Union Stockyards. Since hogs are particularly tough to move up and down the ordinary inclined, cleated ramp, the Chicago



market experimented with the new-type chute on hogs, and found that it worked.

Empire, on the recommendation of its President E. P. Forrestel of Medina, N. Y., thought the idea would work on cattle and sheep, too, and ventured to introduce the stair-step design in the East. At the same time, Empire's Markets Supervisor Robert E. Rector got his chance to work into the plans his long-standing ideas for a built-in tagging chute, fitted with guiding gates which can swing open to either of two adjacent unloading docks. Narrow enough to keep a cow in place, unable to turn around, the chute makes it possible to hold animals in an orderly manner until they have been tagged.

The "stair-step" ramp, where cattle, sheep and swine can put their feet down flat, rather than clumping awkwardly down an incline, is meant to cut down on injuries from sliding and slipping, as well as increase efficiency in the market.

In the trial "stair-step" ramp at Greene, Rector and Palmiter built it nine feet wide. Except for the top step, which is wider to make room for a truck tail gate, the steps are 20 inches deep, and risers are 4 inches high. One change which may result from study of the present experimental operation is in the depth of the steps. Palmiter figures that steps 22 inches wide will be a better size for handling cattle.

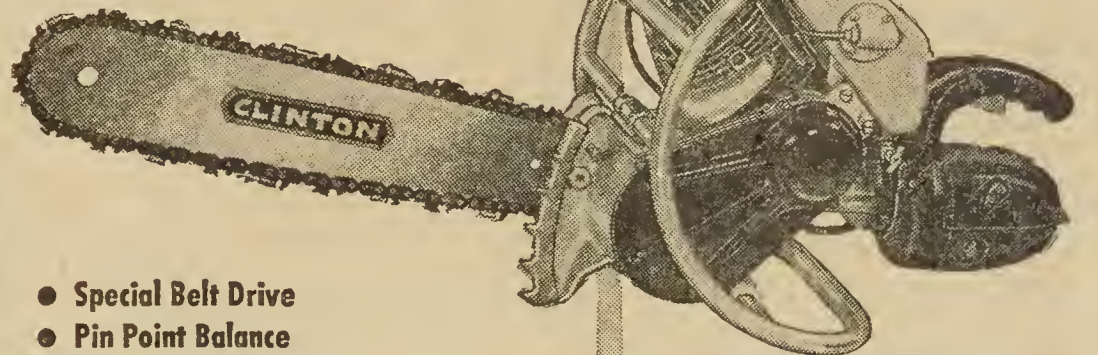
The picture shows how a cow, given the opportunity to put her feet down flat, is more willing to be led up or down the new type ramp.

— A. A. —

In a 3-year period, an acre of alfalfa will produce about 10 tons. This 10 tons will rob the soil of 500 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate, 300 pounds of potash and 1,200 pounds of limestone. It's well to remember this when you plan your fertilizer program and make out your order.

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Grange Master Approves Benson's "Grass Roots" Program

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SECRETARY of Agriculture Benson has done "one of the finest things that ever happened" by asking farmers to determine what they want in a national farm program, in the opinion of Leland D. Smith, master of the State Grange.

Smith said this at the 80th anniversary celebration of Honeoye Falls Grange. In the past, Smith said, a government-directed program has been imposed upon farmers from the top down. He lauded Benson for asking the Grange and other farm organizations to initiate systematic plans to obtain ideas and recommendations from their members. The important thing now, Smith said, was for all farmers to see that their local organizations took an active part in expressing the views of farmers.

"If all farmers will do this," Smith said, "we could be sure that Secretary Benson and members of Congress would know exactly what farmers wanted and what they did not want."

Oscar E. Corby, 82, oldest past master of Honeoye Falls Grange, was the recipient of a Golden Sheaf Certificate for a half-century of service to the organization.

Plowing Contest Winners

David Bay of Canandaigua, representing Ontario County, won first place in a state plowing contest at MacDougal and will be New York's contender for the national championship at Eau Claire, Wis., this month. Franklin Webster of Homer won second place and Pat Stein of Waterloo was third.

The Wheat Vote

Since the wheat vote I have talked with a lot of farmers, most of whom say they voted "yes" for quotas. Most of them explain that they did not vote so much on the merits of a doubtful system of controls as they did on next year's price. "No matter how you look at it, there is going to be a surplus of wheat next year," one man said. "It simply was a question of imposing some limitations on production, with a guaranteed price, or inviting chaos."

Many dairymen said that if price supports were taken off of feed grains they would not expect props under wheat. I even found a few who thought the dairy industry made a mistake in asking for 90 per cent supports on butter. "That weakened our fight to get supports off feed," one man said. Others suggested that dairy prices should be supported at least as long as the supports remained on corn, wheat and cotton.

Ups and Downs

Tomatoes started moving to processing plants later than usual this year and there seems little doubt that the crop will be substantially below last year. Earlier there were a lot of green wraps moving out. There have been reports of fruit ripening slowly, of cracking and blossom end rot. Cool nights brought warnings to keep the plants sprayed against late blight. Temperatures that dropped at nights into the 40's followed by hot days lowered the quality in some fields, causing some observers to predict that quality yield will be off this year.

Following frequent showers which dragged out first cutting of hay, another extended rainy period caused a lot of wheat to sprout. Combining of wheat ran at least two weeks later than usual. The rains helped produce a good second cutting of hay and late-planted

corn has been stepping along. During the hot period in July pastures went down rapidly, but generally through Western New York they were green and growing well in late August.

Big Day!

Approximately 1,700 persons turned out for the annual Neighbors' Day Program at Gannett Farms and heard Cornell's Dean "Bill" Myers review the economic outlook for farmers. Hugh Wilson, Cornell soil conservationist, set up a field laboratory to show visitors soil and water management problems as the technician sees them. One of the chief objects of interest was the new bulk-storage tank in the milk house and a tanker truck.

Apple Prices

I haven't heard of prices for Western New York processing apples yet, but reports from the Appalachian area are that two processors are offering \$4.50 per hundredweight for US 1 Canners 2½ inches up and another quotes \$4.85 for 2¾ inches up. There usually is considerable relationship between prices in the two areas.

AMENDMENT

IN the near future dairymen in the New York Metropolitan Milk Shed will vote on an amendment affecting payments to cooperatives. The amendment limits these payments to cooperatives with at least 4,000 members. Many cooperatives have fewer than 4,000 members but they can be represented by federations of cooperatives which may become eligible for cooperative payments.

The amendment provides for two cents for cooperatives of 4,000 to 6,000 members, and three cents to those with more than 6,000 members. An additional cent will be paid to cooperatives where they operate plants that handle at least 25% of the members' milk. To become effective, the amendment must be approved by ⅔ of the producers. The date for the voting has not been announced.

Studies at Cornell University show that cows, fed early-cut silage and barn-dried hay, ate more dry matter and made more milk than they did on late-cut, field-cured hay or silage.

YOU WOULD LIKE THIS BULLETIN

AT THE time of the 150th anniversary in 1929 of the Sullivan-Clinton campaign, the New York State Education Department published a very interesting bulletin describing the various pageants that were held to celebrate the occasion. In the bulletin there is also a brief history of that marvellous campaign of 1779 which was one of the turning points of the Revolution.

Dr. Charles Gosnell, State Librarian, writes me that there are several hundred of these bulletins left. A copy will be mailed free to public schools and libraries, and for 15c in stamps to any individual. Anyone interested in the history of New York State or of America will like this bulletin. Write to Dr. Charles Gosnell, State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.

Farmers to Have More Control Over Farm Credit Administration

UNDER the Farm Credit Act of 1953 which was made into law by the President's signature on August 6, farmers will have more voice in the operation of the Farm Credit Administration. The new law makes the Farm Credit Administration an independent agency and replaces the present administrative authority with a part-time, 13-man Federal Board.

This Federal Farm Credit Board will be made up of 12 men appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, one from each of the 12 Credit Districts and a 13th member appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The law requires the President in making appointments, to consider the following things:

1. The public interest.
2. The welfare of farmers including cooperative agricultural credit interests.
3. Special consideration to persons who are experienced in cooperative credit.
4. Nominations made by the National Farm Loan Associations, Production Credit Association, and the cooperatives interested in the Bank's cooperatives.

When the bill becomes effective, which will be 120 days from its enactment, the Governor of the Federal Farm Credit Administration will be appointed by the Federal Farm Credit Board.

The bill was actively sponsored by the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. The effect of the new law on Farm Credit Administration operations is to provide for further decentralization of authority to the districts and greater farmer participation in selecting the District Board of Directors of 7 members. Under the old law, 3 members of the District Board are elected by farmer organizations; under the new law, 5 of the 7 will be so elected.

A little history of Farm Credit may make the present situation clearer. The Federal Farm Loan Act was passed in 1916. Money was appropriated to start the system with provisions that farmers would eventually pay off the government obligation and make the system entirely cooperative. At present, all the government investment in the Federal Land Banks and over 93% of government money in 500 Production Credit Associations has been repaid. The new law makes no provision for retiring further government capital but it does require that the new Board within a year recommend legislation to provide for ultimate retirement of all government capital.

Operating Co-ops Saved Dairymen from full shock of record flush production...



Co-op Manufacturing Plants Ran 24 Hours a Day to Keep Distress Milk from Market and to Prevent Waste of Dumping

The heaviest flush-season production in the history of the New York Milk Shed ended early in June. Peak weeks in May ran 10% above all previous marks.

Only Operating Co-ops Saved Dairymen from Disaster

From April through June, the threat of distress milk hung darkly over the Metropolitan area. The so-called "Spot Market," always on the alert for bargain prices, had a handler's holiday. As a result, a lot of legitimate milk at Class 1-A (fluid) prices went begging.

It could have been dumped. It could have been held on the farm for hog or calf feed. Instead it was diverted by operating co-ops to their manufacturing plants and turned into salable ice cream, cheese and dry skim powder.

Dairymen's League Plants Alone Handled 35,000 Cans Per Day

Working at top capacity, eight manufacturing plants of the Dairymen's league kept going 24 hours a day: At times with all storage tanks full, 10,000 cans in tank trucks stood outside waiting for entry. The eight plants handled up to 600,000 more pounds of milk per day than in any previous flush season.

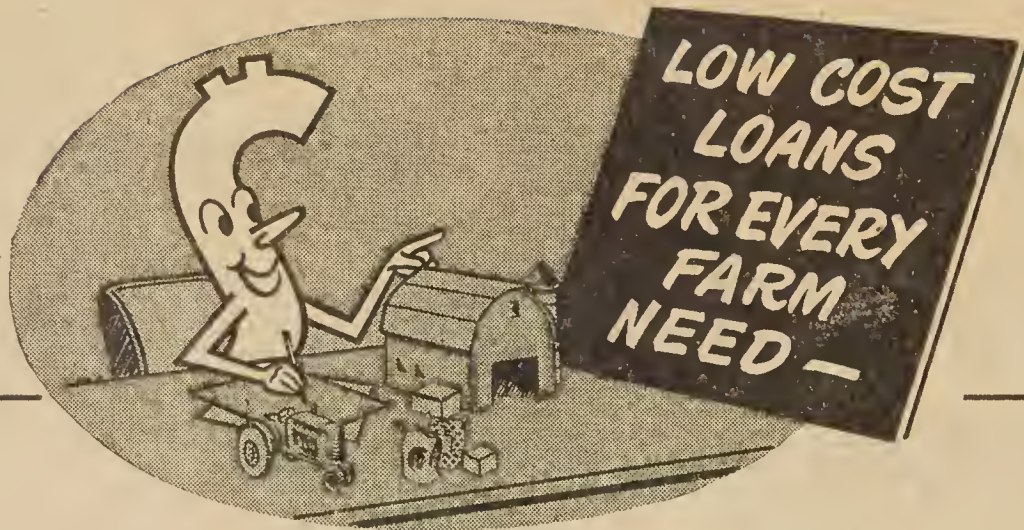
It's all history now, but history repeats. And the sober lesson remains. Only the operating co-op can protect the dairy farmer in his hour of greatest need. Only the operating co-op has the experience, figures and know-how to determine the most salable prices... to guide the development of orders... and to serve the dairyman's best interest all year 'round. The operating co-op helps you; it's only simple justice that you do your part by supporting them.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Co-operative

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Your National Farm Loan Association is the place to go if you need money on a long-term loan to:

- \$ Buy a farm or farm land. Erect, repair or improve farm buildings.
- \$ Buy farm equipment, livestock and supplies. Pay farm debts.
- \$ Pay non-farm debts made two years prior to date of application. Pay mortgages.
- \$ Pay insurance premiums on farm property or crops. Pay for children's education.
- \$ Pay medical and hospital expenses.
- \$ Pay the share of heirs in a farm estate.
- \$ Assist parents or children in farming. Cover many other farm requirements.

LONG-TERM FEDERAL LAND BANK MORTGAGES through your local National Farm Loan Association.

Your Production Credit Association is the place to go if you need money on a short-term loan to:

- \$ Finance current production. Buy fertilizer, feed, seed, and other types of supplies.
- \$ Pay labor. Buy machinery and equipment of all kinds for farm and farm home.
- \$ Purchase livestock and poultry. Pay for land and building improvement.
- \$ Pay indebtedness. Meet any normal expense of the farm or farm home.
- \$ Meet educational costs. Pay for professional services.
- \$ Pay rent, taxes, interest on indebtedness, insurance premiums.

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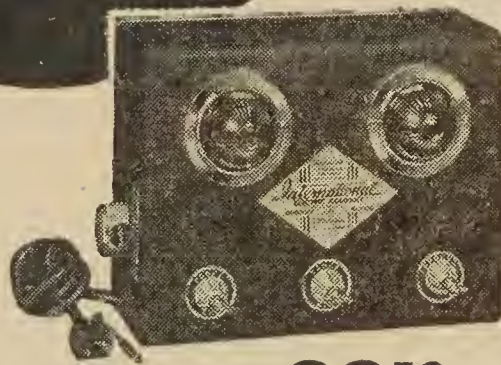
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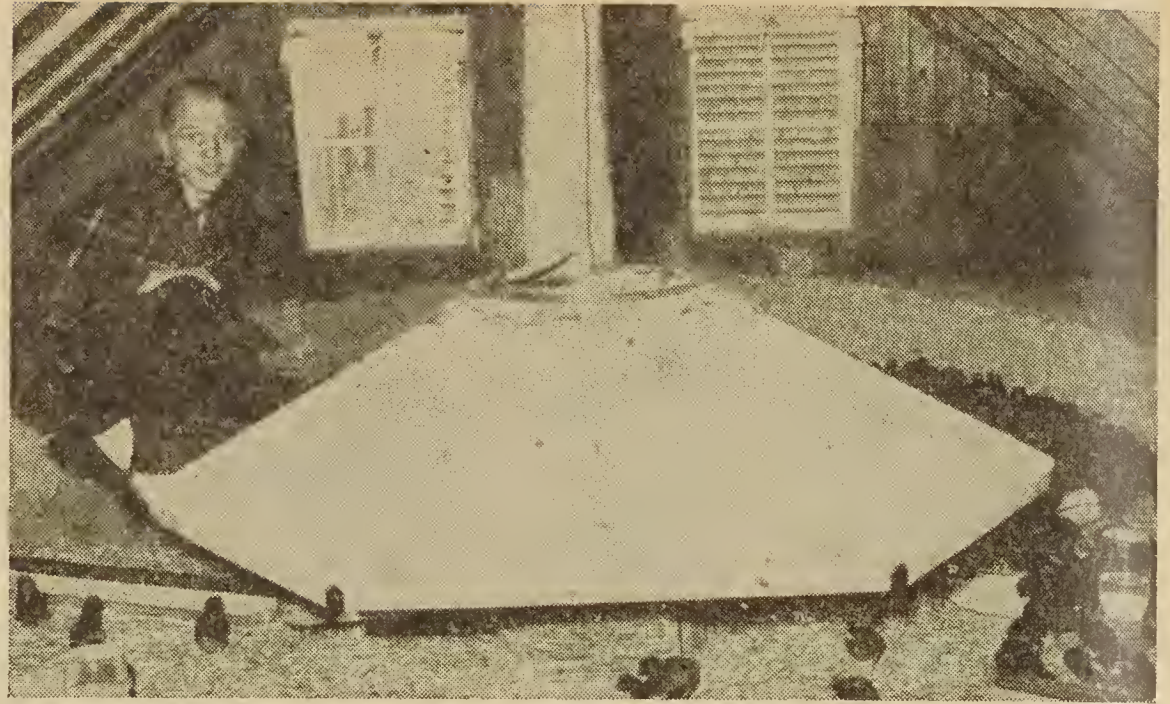
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New York Poultry Boy Of The Year Named

NEW YORK State's FFA Poultry Boy of the year is John Spencer, enterprising 17-year-old son of Leigh Spencer, Oatka Road, Perry, Wyoming County. The picture above shows him in his brooder house.

A June graduate of the Vocational Agriculture Department of Perry Central School, John was selected from 122 Future Farmers of America who were elected to the degree of Empire Farmer at the 1953 State FFA Convention. This fall, along with FFA Poultry Boys of the Year from 13 other states, he'll represent New York at the 16th Exposition of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, September 29-October 1 at the Onondaga County War Memorial Auditorium in Syracuse, to be honored at a special Young People's Banquet on opening night.

At the time of his selection, John's poultry enterprise included 560 hens, 250 pullets and 150 broilers. He also had a partnership in 6 Holstein heifers, had grown 5 acres of sweet corn for two previous summers, and had earnings of \$6000.

Sound management experience weighed heavily in John's choice as Best FFA Poultry Boy in New York State. With his father away much of the summer of 1952 working for a canning company, John has had to carry a man's share of the work of managing the family farm.

Remodeled Houses

On his poultry project, John has done considerable remodeling and improving of the hen houses, including putting in windows, building-in nests, roosts, feeders and floors, and installing ventilators. He has also helped clean up hedgerows and built a new fence around the pasture.

John follows a practice of rigid culling, and he has a strict disease prevention program which includes disinfecting his brooder houses, changing footwear when going from henhouse to brooder house, and keeping strangers away from his flocks.

John retails his eggs to housewives in the Perry area, making deliveries four nights a week. Besides giving him an additional profit of about five cents a dozen, he says this has taught him a lot about consumer demands, making him more grade and quality conscious. He gathers his eggs three times a day, keeps them in a cool, damp room and grades them before selling.

A member of the Perry FFA Poultry Judging Team for three years, New York's FFA Poultry Boy of 1953 placed second in the State FFA Management contest in 1951-52, for which he was awarded 300 chicks; he won an honorable mention with an egg grading demonstration in last year's Chapter

speaking contest, and he won an Excellent certificate for an egg demonstration at the Rochester Sectional 4-H Contest in 1952. John has been secretary of his local FFA Chapter, a member of the Young Cooperators, a member of the high school chorus, and was secretary of the Wyoming County FFA group last year.—Lee Hamrick.

— A. A. —

BIG FFA PROGRAM AT NEPPCO CONVENTION

Along with the honoring of FFA Poultry Boys of the Year from 14 states, a northeastern states Egg Grading Contest will be a feature attraction for FFA members at the annual exposition and convention of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 29- Oct. 1.

Each NEPPCO-member state will enter an official FFA team of two members in the contest, which will be run according to USDA egg grades and weight classes. Each team member will have two minutes to grade 30 eggs for weight and cleanliness and soundness of shell, and two minutes to candle 20 eggs. Official judges will be qualified persons accustomed to using USDA egg grades and grading.

There will be medals for all contestants, with FFA jackets for members of the winning team, and FFA shirts for members of the second and third place teams.

So much for the work side of the FFA program. There will be fun too—lots of it. The A&P Tea Company will be host to all contestants at their Annual Youth Banquet, at which time each of the FFA Best Boys will receive unique plaques for their achievements. On Wednesday—it's all play—beginning with breakfast as guests of the Sears Roebuck Foundation, a tour and luncheon as guest of Hubbard Farms, Inc., and a tour of the Beacon Milling Co. plant and farm with a barbecue in the evening.

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FOR OUR 6th Annual Forum Issue which will appear in October, we want opinions from our readers on many subjects.

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SEE THE DAIRY BARN AT THE SYRACUSE FAIR

FOR the fifth consecutive year industry and agriculture are joining hands at the New York State fair to demonstrate the newest ideas in dairy barn operations. Several innovations will be seen by fair goers who visit the dairy housing demonstration building near the coliseum.

Daylighting of the lounging area for the cows has been improved by placing several large panels of translucent Corrugulux, reinforced with fibrous glass, in the roof.

A new fly control method will be used. This is an automatic fly spray. The cows will be sprayed as they enter the milking parlor. The device is set off when the cows walk on a treadle.

Other additions this year include more feed mangers to increase the feeding efficiency while the cows are being milked, and a circulating washing system for the milking pipeline. This makes it unnecessary to dismantle the pipes for washing after each milking. Large insulating windows of Thermo-pane in the south wall trap the winter sun. A roof overhang shuts out the summer sun.

Russell Dahlin of Vernon, N. Y., will house 18 head of Holstein cows in the building during the fair.

—A.A.—

SOMETHING NEW ON POULTRY FARMS

(Continued from Page 4)

is mated. Two varieties are kept—White Rocks and New Hampshire Reds, and the eggs are used for hatching chicks for broilers.

The nearest thing to an old-fashioned poultry farm that we saw on the trip was the one owned by Frank Rose also of Canandaigua. Even Frank is a specialist in that he is a breeder hatcheryman keeping 7,000 White Leghorn hens and hatching about 100,000 chicks a year.

All of us were particularly interested in his pullet range. There are 13 acres in it and he has had as many as 6,000 pullets on it at one time. He does not rotate his range and has not recently moved the colony houses. Each year he plans to put on 300 pounds to the acre of a 0-20-20 fertilizer plus boron. It was seeded in 1948 to ladino, red clover, and Kentucky blue grass and is clipped as often as necessary so as to keep the clover palatable.

In answer to one of my questions, Frank says that he does not like to limit the amount of mash the young stock gets, but because of the excellent range he does feed a cheaper mash, which usually saves him \$4 or \$5 a ton.

The buildings were the original ones on the farm when Frank bought it. One is particularly unusual in that it is a single story house in sections and is 700 feet long. The main laying house is 40 x 100 feet and birds are housed on three floors.

As is the case on most poultry farms, pests are a problem—particularly foxes. Frank has solved this satisfactorily by establishing a fox hound at the farther end of the range next to the woods. A dog is fastened to a chain that has a ring attached to a long wire laid on the ground which gives him considerable freedom. "A fox hound always sleeps with one eye open," said Frank, "and you can hear him sounding off at any time of night." Owls are also a problem and Frank has caught as many as ten horned owls in one season.

The advantage of a tour of this type is that everybody has questions to ask and one person always thinks of something the other person forgets. I was particularly impressed on this tour by the fact that poultry keeping, once considered a specialized business, is now becoming several specialties with in one.—H. L. Cosline

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YEAR	No. of Farmers	Bu. Per Acre	YEAR	No. of Farmers	Bu. Per Acre
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1940	1079	102.38 bu.	1947	3625	80.01 bu.
1941	1908	99.79 bu.	1948	5282	110.14 bu.
1942	1493	110.17 bu.	1949	4428	101.52 bu.
1943	2480	100.60 bu.	1950	3441	94.95 bu.
1944	3358	104.16 bu.	1951	4058	97.89 bu.
1945	5552	82.34 bu.	1952	5261	110.53 bu.

*All yields were made on Selected 5-Acre Contest Plots in National DeKalb Corn Growing Contests.



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By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

For several years a strong feeling had been developing in Stevenstown that the town should be incorporated and have its own local government. Eb Webster, Jerry Eastman, John Webster and others petitioned Governor Wentworth for a charter, which was granted, and the town renamed Salisbury. Ebenezer Webster was chosen moderator of the first town meeting, during which there was much discussion of the growing misunderstandings with the British. The news later of the Boston massacre roused local sympathy. Meantime, a tract of land was chosen for their new church, a building bee organized, the church erected, and the services of Rev. Jonathan Searle obtained as minister.

CHAPTER XX

Almost from the time they started life together in their little log cabin Hetty and Eb had talked about and dreamed of the time when they would be able to build a real frame house. After the first few years this wish to have a real frame house began to seem possible of fulfilment, and late in 1768 Eb started to build the first frame building in the newly chartered town of Salisbury.

When the house was finally built, it was heavily timbered with clapboards, its roof somewhat pointed. The chimney, instead of being at the end as the one in the cabin had been, was located in the center. There was a front door with windows at each side of it, and three windows in each end of the house. On the ground floor were four rooms, with a back room at the rear. The house fronted south, and many were the times—particularly when problems loomed ahead—that Eb and Hetty stood in the yard or at the doorway and drew strength from the great face of old Mount Kearsarge, which reared above the hills to the southwest of them.

On a hillside to the rear of the new home Eb built a much larger barn than his previous one, and back of that ran a partially wooded pasture. A little bridge crossed lively Punch Brook.

During the planning and building of the new home Eb's greatest joy came from Hetty's enthusiasm. Of late there had been so few things in which she had shown any interest because of her increasingly ill health. Neither of them ever spoke of it. It was baffling not to know nor to be able to find out what really ailed her.

Finally after a year Eb suggested that they get a real doctor to come and see her. The nearest one he knew was good old Dr. Clark at Kingston.

Hetty scoffed at the idea. "How," she demanded, "could we ever ask Dr. Clark to make the long trip to Salisbury an' back? How much good would it do anyway?"

But the idea persisted in Eb's mind and he mentioned it several times. Finally, after one of these discussions, he said:

"If you're able to make the trip we won't ask Dr. Clark to come up here. We'll get somebody to take care of Susannah an' to do the chores for a few days while we go down to Kingston, see the doctor, an' visit our friends there. It'll give us a chance to see our folks, too."

After some more discussion Hetty gave halfhearted consent to the proposed trip.

Eb could see that the years were be-

ginning to tell on the old doc. He got out of his chair stiffly to shake hands with them, some of the brusque manner with which he had often covered his feelings was gone. The lines of care and responsibility were etched more deeply in his face. To Eb it seemed that Dr. Clark was less sure of himself than he had once been. When they had visited for a few moments, the doctor said:

"Well, what can I do for you?"

Hetty answered him.

"I guess nothing, Dr. Clark. Some days I don't feel so good an' that makes Eb worry an' kinda nag at me. But I guess we all have our off days, don't we?"

The doctor nodded gravely.

"Yes, we do," he agreed, "but sometimes there's cause for bad days." He nodded to Eb.

"I suggest you wait in the outer office for a few moments, Eb, an' I'll give Hetty a good goin'-over."

When he called Eb back into the little office the doctor smiled at him.

"Nothin' to worry about. Leastwise, I can't find anythin' really the matter. Too much work, maybe—" he chuckled—"an' too many babies."

Looking over the top of his spectacles at Eb, he added:

"Now I've got news for you, Eb. Turning to Hetty he asked: "Think we'd better tell him?"

Without waiting for her answer, he said:

"Hetty's goin' to make you a father again. I don't know for sure, but that could be all that's makin' her feel so tired. Haven't been able to find anythin' else."

Relieved and pleased more than he was willing to admit, Eb stood up to thank the doctor, paid him, and they went out, Eb feeling better about Hetty than he had in months. As soon as they were alone he asked:

"When?"

"Some time next spring, Eb."

"The first baby in the new house," he said, exultantly. "A real christening."

Hetty nodded, encouraged that the doctor had found nothing seriously wrong with her, and pleased that Eb seemed so delighted at the prospect of another child.

In May, 1769, David Webster made his appearance, and like his sister Susannah he was a strong, healthy baby from the start. For weeks after his birth Eb went around almost treading on air, for now his hopes had been realized and he had a son to carry on his name.

* * *

The knowledge that Hetty was going to have another baby worried Eb, although he tried to be enthusiastic so that Hetty would not know how upset he was. In spite of the reassurance they had had from Dr. Clark when they had visited him before the birth of David, both now admitted Hetty's condition was not improving.

All that fall and winter as he watched Hetty drag about her household duties, so obviously worn-out, Eb's concern grew. Then came March, and their son Joseph was born, apparently a strong, healthy baby. But as spring gradually crept on into the hot summer months, the baby began to fret

and cry a lot, keeping them both awake at night. Finally Hetty said:

"There's nothing ails that child except me. I've no business havin' babies, an' I'm sure that the trouble with Joseph is my milk."

Quick with his sympathy, Eb tried to reassure her.

"I know you don't feel well now, dear. But you're goin' to be better. In the meantime, why not wean the baby? We have good cow's milk. Maybe he'll do better on it, an' maybe you'll be better yourself."

So the baby was weaned, and after the first few days he began to thrive on the cow's milk, his crying stopped, and he put on weight. Hetty, too, seemed better and more cheerful than she had been in a long time.

One early fall night, Eb sat in the yard, letting the peace of the evening envelop him. Lost in his thoughts, he was only partially conscious of the intermittent flashing of the fireflies, and the warm wind blowing from the south, probably the forerunner of rain. Nor did he hear the crickets chirping around him, or the guttural boom a little farther off of a bullfrog which was enjoying the evening on the bank of Punch Brook. When Hetty slid down beside him he reached out and took hold of her hand. So close were these two in spirit that they often had these understanding times together when words were unnecessary.

But tonight Hetty had something on her mind.

"For a long time, Eb dear," she said, "I've had something to say to you."

Unwilling to relinquish his peaceful mood, Eb said:

"Can't it wait?"

"No, I'm afraid it can't. I want to speak to you now."

Turning, he put his arm across her shoulders.

"All right, my dear, go ahead," he said.

"I don't want to be foolish, or put any sad thoughts into your mind, Eb, but sometimes women know ahead of time when something is going to happen. After we went down to see Dr. Clark I felt quite hopeful for a while. But that feelin' didn't last very long, for I can tell that there's somethin' the matter with me. Before Joseph was born I thought it was just my condition."

"But you're better now," Eb pointed out.

Hetty put a hand over on his knee. "Not really, dear. I don't think I'm any better." Then, as if in a hurry, to get it out, she added:

"I don't think I'm goin' to live very long."

"Oh, for heaven's sake, Hetty. How'd you ever get such a foolish idea in your head?"

"It isn't foolish," she insisted. "I tell you women know about such things."

Eb jumped to his feet, but Hetty reached up and, taking his hand, pulled him down again beside her.

"Please let me finish," she pleaded.

With an effort he sat down and kept still.

"It isn't so bad for the people who die. It's the ones that are left behind that have to suffer most. I thought of that when our babies died. They were all out of their sufferin', but you know how hard it was for you an' me to go on without them."

"Yes," he said. "But that's all over. Look at our nice children now—three of them, all of them healthy and well."

"That's what I want to talk about. What will happen to them if I should die?"

"The thing is," he insisted, "you're not going to die."

"Well, of course no one really knows," she admitted. "We are all in God's hands, an' I don't want to say anythin' to discourage you. Nor am I morbid about it. But I do think we ought to face facts. It's a long, long time since I've been well."

"I know that's so, my dear. And even

though you didn't talk about it, I've done a lot of thinkin' about how I could help you."

"I wish I knew what is the matter," she continued, "but the only reason for talkin' about it now is that it's just sensible to make some plans. What I really want to say, my dear, is that if it should be necessary for me to leave you I want you to marry again."

He raised a protesting hand.

"Why bring that up? You're the girl I've always loved, I never have looked at any other woman, nor do I want to."

"I know that, Eb, dear. But that's not all there is to it. I want to be sure that my children have good care. You have your farm work an' your work in the town. It would be just impossible for you to care for the children an' make a livin' for them besides."

Hetty smiled a little wistfully to herself in the dark.

"Maybe down deep inside of me I don't want you to love another woman—anyway, not as much as you have loved me."

"I never could!" he burst forth.

"But I want to be sure that you know how I feel. In a pioneer country like this a man just can't hire anybody to take care of his home an' his children. So I'm tellin' you again, just as strongly as I can, that if anythin' happens to me you not only will need to marry again, but I want you to do it."

Eb got to his feet and pulled Hetty up with him, taking her in his arms.

"That's something I'm just not goin' to think about. My job is to do everything I can to make things easier for you an' keep you with us. You're my wife an' my children's mother, an' we need you."

But in spite of his attempts to bolster Hetty's confidence and his own, in the months that followed Eb had to admit that Hetty was right so far as her health was concerned. Her weakness increased and she became less and less able to do her work.

Late in the winter Hetty caught a bad cold which confined her to bed. Eb did his best for her and the children, but found that this left him hardly any time for work in the woods, the mill, or the town work to which he was committed. After a week Hetty climbed painfully out of bed and tried to resume her duties again. But a bad cough developed, and finally, her failing strength forced her back to bed, and the weeks dragged by.

One evening late in March, after Eb had gotten the evening meal out of the way and the children to bed, Hetty called him. He sat on the edge of the bed with her wasted hands in his.

"There's not much time left, my dear," she whispered.

He pressed her hands, and said:

"Don't talk foolishness. We're goin' to get you out of here."

"You're the one that's talkin' foolish," she said, "an' we both know it."

There was a little silence while Hetty tried to build strength to say something more. Then she spoke:

"Always when somebody that we love dies we are tortured by regret, by the feelin' that maybe if we had done somethin' more or better or different our loved ones would still be with us."

She stopped, her breathing irregular, then continued:

"I never want you to have any such regrets, Eb. You're a good man, a good husband, an' a good father, an' I can't think of any way that you could have been nicer to me than you have been. I've worried of late because I've been a drag on you."

"Oh, stop it," he cried. "You've never been a drag. You've always been my girl."

"Well, anyway," Hetty continued, "I know you'll mourn for me just as I would for you. But have no regrets. An' remember, too, what I have said to you. Find a good woman to take my place an' mother our children."

Eb had had more than he could stand. In a broken voice he said:

"Hetty, no one in God's world can ever, ever take your place!"

She pressed his hand, smiled a little, closed her eyes with a look of peace on her face, and slipped quietly into the land of shadows.

* * *

The funeral was over, and all the neighbors except Hannah Eastman had gone to their own homes. As soon as she had gotten the news of Hetty's death, Hannah had come over to the Webster home, leaving Jerry and her

own children to shift for themselves while she took charge of the forlorn household. The other neighbor women had done their share, too, as they always did when sickness or death struck. But it was on Hannah that Eb and his family leaned, and it was she who saw that the affairs of the stricken home went on as well as possible under the circumstances.

Now Eb sprawled in his chair by the window, so absorbed that Hannah wondered if he were aware that she was there. When the little boys timidly approached their father he paid no attention. Hurt and bewildered, they drew back and wandered away. Susannah, who was helping Hannah to prepare the evening meal, glanced wistfully at her father several times, but made no effort to approach him.

Finally Hannah pulled a chair near Eb, took Joseph on one knee and David on the other, and said:

"Eb, look at me! Look at your children! Maybe you'd like to be left alone, but the children need you now more than ever. It'll do you good to talk."

Eb turned to look at her. "Nothin' but trouble," he said. "Nothin' but trouble. Why do these things have to be?"

"We don't know, Eb, but it's God's will, an' maybe if we do the best we can we'll understand some time."

He looked at her sharply.

"How can a just an' kind God be so cruel? Even if I can stand it, these children need their mother."

"Hush!" she said. "Don't talk that way in front of them. You'll know some time that God's will is best."

Then in an effort to comfort, she continued:

"This is your hardest time. When somebody we love dies we are sort of shocked an' numbed at first. The friends gather aroun', an' there's a kind of excitement that holds us up. When they all go back to their own interests—as they have to, for life must go on—we're left alone with our problems an' our grief an'—she paused—"with our God. Your religion has always meant a lot to you, Eb. Now call on God. Reach up an' take hold of His hand an' you'll find it helps."

Eb looked at her again, his face crumbling and his big frame shaking with uncontrollable sobs. She put the boys gently down, stood up by his chair, and pulled his big head against her breast, thinking to herself:

"What an awful thing it is to see a big man cry."

But aloud she said: "That's right, Eb. Cry it out. It's better than to keep it bottled up."

When his storm of grief had subsided somewhat and he had control of himself again, a little ashamed, he said:

"Thank you, Hannah. I don't know what we'd do without you."

She laughed a little, and in a matter of fact tone said:

"You'll be all right. One of God's greatest gifts to mankind is time. It's hard for you now, but as time goes on it'll become easier. God will show you the way to take care of your children."

"Come on, now," she added. "I want you to eat somethin'. Even if you don't feel like it you must set an example to the children."

He shoved himself heavily from the chair and over to the table. When seated he scooped up little Joseph and sat him on his knee, and saw to it that the little fellow ate, while he partook of some of the food himself. Looking at the little family group Hannah thought with some relief:

"He's got through the worst crisis. Eb's smart an' good, an' from now on he'll somehow find his way."

Then she looked at Susannah, who had said nothing for a long time and who was eating little. Hannah thought that while Eb needed all possible sympathy and help, maybe little Susannah, with no mature resources to draw upon, needed them even more.

(To be continued)

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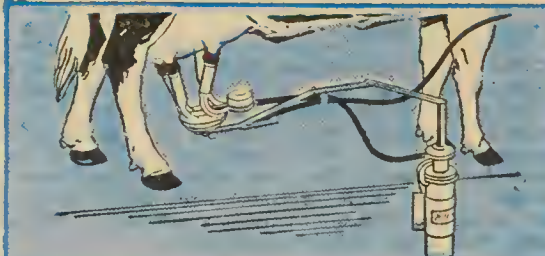
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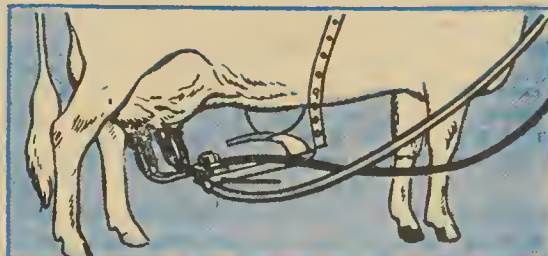
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BEAUTIFUL Scotch English Collie pups. Natural born heelers, watch dogs. Male 3 months old \$20.00, female \$10.00. Police Collie crossed male, 2 months \$15.00, female \$10.00. Either breed, ready to drive cattle, male \$25.00, female \$20.00. Fully trained cattle dog, year old \$50.00, female \$40.00. Fox, coon, deer, hound all breeds. Trained Spaniel, duck, partridge dogs. Entry paid all dogs going in U.S.A. Delivery guaranteed. Welfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada.

BOXER PUPPIES — Litter of five to go. Purebred. Registered. These are darlings. Mrs. John Shultis, Kelly Corners, N. Y.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines. friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia. 482M3.

REGISTERED Collie Puppies. Beauties. Championship breeding. \$30.00; \$35.00—Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Penna.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy. Inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slaterville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

SAINT BERNARD Puppies — Beautiful massive purebreds—Swiss type—stud service—Dr. Stewart Gay, 22 Summit Ave., Monticello, N. Y. Telephone 2099.

POULTRY

WEIDNER White Leghorns. The kind you expect to get when you buy the best. Range reared, never pampered. Survival and production bred in them for generations. Charles H. Weidner and Son, Box 2, West Shokan, N. Y.

MCGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 7,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S Poultry Farm Dryden Leghorns, also 100% pure Mt. Hope Leghorns. Parmenter Reds, Red Rock Cross. Pullorum clean. They live, lay, pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

MARSHALL'S repeat orders speak for themselves. That's why our hatchery continues to grow. Marshalls Red Rock Crosses and Babcock strain Leghorns lay lots of large eggs. You'll like the way they live and grow. We are now hatching Rhode Island Red chicks from one of the highest egg production strains in the country. Write or call today for our fine descriptive catalog. Marshall Brothers, R.D. 5A, Ithaca, N. Y. Ph. 9082

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers. We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns, 40 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalogs. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS are the ideal farm chicken. Our birds are good layers. Fine for broilers and fryers because they are fast feathering and fast growing. They supply the present demand for quality meat with white feathers. Write for prices and hatching dates. Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, New York.

SENSATIONAL Cut price values! Egg bred chicks. U.S. approved, pullorum passed. 28 pure and cross breeds. Pullets or cockerels. Low as \$8.95 per 100. Special egg breeding builds healthy chicks that really pay off, both on the market and at the nest. Many matings sired by R.O.P. (Record of Performance) males. 100% live delivery. Write for catalog and price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AA.

FOR HIGH Egg Production. White Rocks and Red Rock Cross. For Quick Broiler Profits: Nichols New Hampshire and Arbor Acres White Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. NY-US approved pullorum clean. Springbrook Poultry Farm, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Phone 820J2

BABY Chicks \$6.85—100 COD. New Hampshire, White Rocks & heavy assorted. Also 3 week-old chicks 22c each. Prices at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 30, Penna.

HATCHING All Summer—Ball Red-Rocks and Babcock strain leghorns for high egg production; Barred Rocks and White Cross for meat. You'll like the fine livability of Ball chicks, now being hatched in one of New York's cleanest and best equipped hatcheries. Phone Owego 1176 or write Ball Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Tioga County, Owego, New York.

HOBART Poultry Farm. Leghorns exclusively performance proven on the farms of our customers. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

DUCKS

DUCKS for Profit, and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings \$8.50. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

GEESE

GEESE For Sale. \$4.95 each. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pa.

GEESE—Embsden, good commercial flock—15—\$5.00 each at farm, 12 goslings. D. D. MacDonald, R. No. 3, Towanda, Penna.

HAY

STRAW and top quality hay delivered subject to your inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain R. D. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

BULBS

IMPORTED Holland bulbs—10 top size tulip bulbs in five varieties \$1.00 postpaid. Our own rainbow mixture—20 large bulbs \$1.50. Gent's Gardens, Sodus, N. Y.

IRIS and Daffodil bulbs. Iris \$2.00 dozen. Daffodil 100 for \$3.00. Albert Brownly, Woodville, Mass.

PLANTS

REVOLUTIONARY bush type (runnerless) everbearing strawberries—literature. Hyman Srulo, Durham, Conn.

FOR SEPTEMBER planting, seedlings of Richardson's famous pansies \$12.00 per thousand, F.O.B. Concord, N. H. Mixed colors. Cash with order, please. Richardson's Pansy Farm, Northwood Center, N. H.

RASPBERRY Plants for October setting. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pa.

AFRICAN Violet plants—leaf cuttings—400 varieties—soil containing everything needed for growth and bloom. —4 pounds \$1.25, 8 pounds \$2.00. Bertha Laugbman, Margaretville, New York.

RASPBERRY Plants for October setting. Large Two year Lathams 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.00; 500, \$40.00; 1,000, \$70.00. New Durham everbearing red raspberry plants 25, \$3.75; 50, \$6.00; 100, \$10.00. Instructions included, postpaid, guaranteed to live. Medium size 1/2 price. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

NURSERY STOCK

GIANT Cultivated blueberry plants — 4 three year, 18-24", \$2.95 F.O.B. Volk's Nursery, Browns Mills, New Jersey.

GINSENG

GINSENG Wanted: Wild roots only. Price lists free. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice clover New York's finest. 5 lb. \$1.45; case of 6—5 lb. pails \$7.43 postpaid 3rd zone—60 lb. can \$9.00 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey

SALESMAN—Sell a fast moving, well accepted insecticide package line to seed, feed, hardware and garden supply trade. Liberal commission. Eastern manufacturer with established dealer accounts in all territories. Box 514-KJ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED, experienced Farm Manager, married, with initiative, to handle general farming and small purebred Holstein herd. Fine salary. Attractive 4-room house on premises. Harry Newman, Rd, Ringoes, N. J. Hopewell 593R1.

WANTED: Married man on dairy farm. Also sell farm machinery, share profits with right man. Box 514-IC, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER who prefers good home in country to high wages. Three school age children. Permanent to right person. Write Agnes Thompson, East Deerfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AGRICULTURIST desires change in locality. At present manager with full responsibility large farm Minnesota. German University degree, formerly landowner Poland with many years practical experience all branches agriculture. Hard worker. Married, one child. Wishes to rent equipped farm or take position as manager with possibility share in profits. Excellent references can be supplied. Box 514-BY, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ON SNAPSHOT DAYS—Remember Ray's. With this ad —any 8-12 or 16 exposure roll developed, including Raytone King Size print from each negative, for only 35c. America's Quality Finishers since 1920. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. NE, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED To Buy—United States coins. Dr. Stewart Gay, 22 Summit Ave., Monticello, N. Y.

WANTED: One or two drawer stands, marble top wash commodes. China kerosene lamps, flowered. Drop leaf tables, cherry and pine. Mrs. Pearl DeBrine, 1024 Shoemaker Road, Webster, N. Y.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Sept. 19 Issue.....Closes Sept. 4
October 3 Issue.....Closes Sept. 18
Oct. 17 Issue.....Closes Oct. 2
Nov. 7 Issue.....Closes Oct. 23

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

AMAZING Clothing Bargains **Free Catalog** Save 50% —Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.00 shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99c, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.99 mackinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets, etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

CHURCH GROUPS—Raise funds easily!! Free catalogue. Complete credit. Over 50 useful, unusual money-makers. Beb Products, Dept. 531, Oneonta, N. Y.

BANQUET ROLL Table Paper for Church or Grange suppers. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

EMBROIDERED edgings, laces—15 yards 50c, excellent widths for lingerie, dresses, blouses, scarfs, pillow cases. Three yard lengths. Postpaid. Adams, 734 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, New York

24 PERSONALIZED Pencils \$1.00 postpaid—6 boxes \$5.00. Guaranteed NEPCO, Leroy 3 Ohio.

CHRISTMAS gifts, hand made. Value guaranteed. Send one dollar. Home Industries, Merrimack, N. H.

BRAND or Hook prize-winning rugs. Beautiful 100% wool—5 pound bargain \$3.95, assorted colors, including pastels. Most pieces 5' to 15' wide to 5' feet long. Excellent for garments. Postage extra. Edlen Studios, 30-Rockland, R.F.D., Mass.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Free 28-page catalog. Merrilee, Dept. 169, 22 West 21st St., New York 10, N. Y.

BIG RIBBON Bargain—3 bunches \$1.00 postpaid. 90-100 feet each bunch. Assorted colors, widths, qualities. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

MAKE beautiful Rhinestone jewelry, trimmings. Profit handsomely from our lowest priced huge selection of jewels, fine settings, pearls. Simple instructions, illustrated catalog, valuable stoneline chart, samples 25c. Refunded first order. Elzee, A27, 102 W. 38th, N.Y.C.

REAL ESTATE

WANTED—farm on shares before March 1st. Write Box 514-LW, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW STROUT Catalog, just out! Farms, homes, businesses. 33 states, coast-to-coast, 3298 bargains described. Mailed free. World's largest; 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

SELL at once beautiful 94 acre farm or summer home. Seven rooms, all modern. On state highway. Box 334, Lebanon, N. H.

HUSBAND'S death, must sell my 390 acre, 100 stanchion cement barn, 2 tile 16x40 silos, 11 room, 2 baths, modern house. 7 room with bath tenant house. Large river flat, good potato land, storage 60x80, 2 other stables. State highway, mail route and school bus pass door. Abundance of water. If interested write, Maude Burrows, Harpersville, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

FREE New and used tractor parts catalog. Big 1953 Edition. Tremendous savings for all models. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Parts Co., Dept. 10, Des Moines 3, Iowa.

FIELD harvesters—blowers, new & used. Balers, 35 new & used \$150.00 up. Case \$295.00. IHC \$175.00. Oliver Anarbor \$295.00. New Holland \$695.00. New Holland 77 \$1,425.00. Used New Holland 66. 25 used corn binders & silo fillers, some near new. New 2 row potato planter \$295.00. New 2 row PTO digger 1/2 price. 8 acres covered with equipment. Don Howard, Canandaigua. Phone 1225.

COMBINES 30 used. AC 60 \$150.00. IHC 42R \$295.00. Like new. IHC 62 with motor \$455.00. Oliver grain master with motor, 3 years \$795.00. IHC 52R \$425.00. Massey-Harris 6 ft. with motor \$175.00—PTO \$295.00. John Deere 5 ft \$295.00. 8 acres covered with equipment. Largest stock of new & used equipment in N. Y. State. 20 used grain binders & 4 used threshers. We deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua. Phone 1225.

SILOS AND PARTS — Fair prices Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave. Norwich, N. Y.

CLEAR land—pull brush, trees, stones to capacity of Ford or Ferguson tractor. One man operation from tractor seat. Fast, safe, simple. No extra controls. \$49.50, delivered C.O.D. Details free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tuttle Tools, Buskirk, N. Y.

KNIVES: Silo Filler—Field Harvester—Baler. Save up to 1/2 and more. Forged tool steel edge. Direct from factory as made for leading manufacturers. Papec N or 81 and Blizzard 5010, \$3.00 each. Papec L or 127 and Blizzard 6010, \$3.66 each. Papec K or 158, \$4.33 each. Case, John Deere, Skyline, New Holland, Dellinger, Bradley, \$4.00 each. McCormick-Deering silo and hay chopper, \$1.00 each. Baler slicing knives, \$5.00 each. Thousands used on money back guarantee. Immediate delivery, United States postage paid (COD \$1.00). Agricultural Knives, 51 Lock St., Baldwinville, New York.

MOWERS for John Deere, Allis Chalmers, Cletrac; Cultivator for Ford, farm trailer, cheap side rake, John Deere "H" plows, Rototiller, Floyd White, West Oneonta, New York.

FOR SALE—1 Shredding Machine. Mfd. by Gruendler, Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Model 2 R 24, Se. No. 16207. Equipped with 75 Hp. Reliance motor. 220-440 V., 1,765 rpm., 3 Ph., 60 cycle. Aluminum Reclaiming Company, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, New York.

ADDITIONAL ADS
(Continued on Opposite Page)



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

GRASS silage has not proved to me that it is all that it has been "cracked up to be." I dislike the word "heretic" but I guess that's what I am on the subject of grass silage. Webster defines "heresy" as "An opinion opposed to the common doctrine and tending to division or dissension."

My farm will grow alfalfa. Perhaps that has something to do with my conclusions. Anyway this year I decided to put in more corn so I could go back to corn silage and cut and bale my hay, even if I could not get the haying finished until July, and whether some of it got wet or not. All those things have happened to me this summer!

Why this change? I simply could not get the feeding results with grass silage that I could even with poor stalky hay whether it had gotten wet or not. No matter how late I cut the first cutting, even though it were in

the middle of July, I could still get a second cutting.

Secondly, I like to grow corn. A crib full of yellow corn is really comforting when it starts to snow. Grass farming makes a sod and sod makes corn. Wheat, oats or peas make an excellent rotation following corn and to get a grass seeding. Primarily, though, feeding results for me were better with any kind of hay or corn silage than with any kind of grass silage.

Here's another change from the usual. Feed your best hay first on the theory that as you step up your grain feed during the winter, it becomes less and less important what kind of hay you are feeding. Furthermore, you are giving your animals a good start to carry them through the winter.

Still another reverse—I do not like to open my silo until the middle of February or later. Then our animals are becoming stale and disgusted with their confinement and the long, cold winter. Warm, steaming silage will then brighten their eyes, straighten out their backs, and they will begin looking out the window towards the future. Contented animals will always do better.

In feeding poor hay you are usually giving a variety of sizes and kinds of dry feed, and animals do like a change. They do not like to clean up this type of hay closely and they should not be expected to do so. The waste makes bedding and that makes for comfort and manure so it is not all lost by any means.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Doc's ideas are a bit of heresy, to be sure. What do you say? Do you agree or disagree?*

We are continuing to see drastically fluctuating livestock markets without much change in meat prices to consumers. There is no true market situation that calls for hogs to break from 27 cents a pound alive to 22 cents in a few days and then go right back up to 25.

Cattle have been through a similar situation and in a lesser degree are still going through the same sort of unheard of "adjustment," if it can be called that. Right now fairly good grass steers can be bought and the meat sold for less than good cow meat. This cannot be justified, for either one class is selling for too little or the other for too much, or our marketing system has broken down.

The men involved in our livestock production cannot continue to operate during the long term necessary to produce these animals and then have to face these drastic price fluctuations when it comes time to market. There are always a great many more head being marketed on the breaks than on the rises in any market.

Just as truly the small packer (family-owned) or firms operating on their own capital, cannot stand the losses these drastic market breaks cost them in inventory losses or, in other words, on the animals or the meat products they had on hand when the market went down so fast and so much.

Unless meat prices to consumers follow more closely the fluctuations in our live animals, with everyone in the industry taking his share of these losses, many are going to go broke. It's the marketing system between the farmer and the consumer that lacks flexibility for quick price changes in order to move out increases in supply. Increased buying can only be gained by immediate price decreases.

Highly fluctuating markets are sure for this fall on all classes of livestock with not much chance of "up markets" except when some class or kind has been pushed down ridiculously low too fast. Often our fall runs or, by winter, all livestock could go up sharply without any real change in meat prices to consumers.

Additional Livestock
Advertising on Page 21

IF YOUR GOAL IS HERD IMPROVEMENT IF YOU LIVE IN NEW YORK OR WESTERN VERMONT

CALL YOUR NYABC TECHNICIAN
FOR ALL THE FACTS ABOUT
CATTLE ARTIFICIAL BREEDING!



In New York and Western Vermont, there are now 174 trained and experienced technicians who have the "know-how" to help you get the most out of your farmer-owned cattle artificial breeding service. They bring you service from registered sires of your breed; high conception and proved average increases in production.

For herd improvement—for the best in breeding—consult your local NYABC technician, or write:

See the NYABC Exhibit
in the Dairy Building
At the New York State Fair
Syracuse, September 5 - 12



Box 528-A Ithaca, New York

Invitational Club Sale
CAYUGA — SENECA — ONONDAGA
TUESDAY, SEPT. 15
At Emerson Park, AUBURN, N. Y.
65 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

All blood-tested, nearly all calving vaccinated, many Bang Certified and eligible for shipment into any State. 60 strictly Fresh and Close Springing Cows and First Calf Heifers, selected from 35 great Holstein herds of Central New York. Many have large production records. THESE CATTLE ARE POSITIVELY SENSATIONAL — AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU. Sale starts 12:00 Noon, held in big tent.

Write for catalog to
W. D. LASHBROOK, Chairman, Sale Committee, Cayuga, N. Y. or
Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' SALE

Fair Grounds
Little Valley, New York
Tuesday, September 8, 1953—1:00 p. m.
40 registered and grade Holstein heifers, sired by and bred to NYABC sires. All close to freshening. On exhibit at Cattaraugus County Fair, Little Valley, September 1 through 5. All carefully selected by a committee. Many from high record dams.

4 daughters of "Dean"
3 daughters of "Wayne"
2 daughters of "Al"

Many other bulls represented in this unusual offering. All animals calving vaccinated and meet Cattaraugus County Fair health regulations.

CATTARAUGUS CO. A. B. COOP., INC.
Harris Wilcox, Auctioneer
Bergen, New York.

Dean Linderman—President
Leland Hubbard—Secretary

TERMS: CASH

1st ANNUAL FRANKLIN CO. SALE
54 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

Fair Grounds, MALONE, N. Y.
Blood tested, mostly calving vaccinated, T.B. Accredited.
50 Fresh and Close Springing Cows and First Calf Heifers; 2 Open Yearlings; 2 Bulls.

A carefully selected offering for—PRODUCTION and TYPE. THESE CATTLE WILL SELL VERY REASONABLY. Sale starts 12:00 Noon. LORRAIN LOBDELL, Chairman, Burke, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

350—HEREFORD FEEDER CALVES—350

New York State raised—Available Nov 1st
Visit our Island and Mainland Farms this summer. See our new Imported Herd Sires. Make your selections later this fall.
ZENDA FARMS Clayton, N. Y.
Clinton Maldoon, Mgr.
Sales Representative—contact Buffalo Producers Co-op Comm. Co., Buffalo Stock Yards.

FAMOUS NEW JERSEY DISPERSAL
THURSDAY, SEPT. 10

The noted MOOIE BELL FARM Herd of
70 top REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Bang Certified, calving vaccinated, T. B. Accredited. 1½ miles west of THREE BRIDGES, N. J., 5 miles northeast of Flemington, N. J., easy to reach from New York and Pa.

One of the Greatest Herds in New Jersey
SELLING—cows with records up to 1121 lb. fat and 27,903 lb. milk, with 4% test. The 1121 lb. fat Cow and her daughter and a son sell.
—A highly proven Gold Medal son of MONTVIC RAG APPLE SOVEREIGN.

Sale starts 9:30 A.M. with big line of modern machinery, and large quantity of finest baled alfalfa hay. Cattle sale at 12:00 Noon. A SUPER, SENSATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU.

MOOIE BELL FARM, Picut & Eickel, Owners,
Three Bridges, N. J.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

Northeastern Penna. Auction
WED., Sept. 16

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bang Certified, mostly calving vaccinated, T. B. Accredited.

At NORTHEASTERN PA. Artificial Grounds, just south of TUNKHANNOCK, Pa., on Routes 29 and 309.

AN ALL SELECT OFFERING FROM BEST HERDS OF 8 NORTHERN PA. COUNTIES.

—50 Fresh and Close Springers, many with splendid production records.

Daughters of great proven sires. Sale starts 11:00 A.M.—DONALD ARTHUR, Chairman, Laceyville, Pa.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

The Tenth N. E. Penna., Club Sale, NEPA Bull Barn, Tunkhannock, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 19 at 12:30 P. M. 30 Cows, 8 Bred Heifers, 5 Open Heifers, 1 Yearling Bull. This is a real good lot of fall-calving cattle. They'll make a lot of 4% milk and they'll sell at farmers' prices. All from Bangs Accred., herds, Majority Vaccinated. All Blood and T. B. tested within 30 days prior to sale. FOR CATALOG WRITE
Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

Free GUERNSEY Facts

Send now for FREE information about building your own profitable business with Guernseys. There's a ready market and premium price for Guernsey cattle and GOLDEN GUERNSEY Milk.

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
360 Main St., Peterborough, N. H.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

NEW OR USED balers, combines, rakes, mowers, pickers, etc. New hay balers—Any or every make—Save \$600.00 more or less. Immediate delivery to any state. Phone Phil Gardiner, person to person at Mullica Hill, N. J. 5-6291, or 5-4831 or 5-4444. Visit us or write Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, N. J. Inspect our merchandise in our indoor warehouses or I will tell you about it on the telephone. Also several used hay balers. We have the popular makes and the unpopular makes for quick delivery. Combines—ditto. Corn Pickers—ditto. Side Delivery Rakes—ditto. We have much new and used machinery we want to dispose of. Visit us or phone me and make an offer. 10 acres assorted used machinery. Cash or terms arranged.

FOR SALE: Wind mill, 140 ft. deep well pump, nearly new. H. L. Orr, Rock Stream, N. Y.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime—Seed—Sizes 3 to 14 foot. Factory to you price saves \$100.00. Free booklet—Mooreven—3-A—Swedesboro, New Jersey.

CASELLINI-VENABLE CORPORATION "Your caterpillar dealer" offers the following used equipment for sale: International T-9 wide gauge tractor, hydraulic angledozer, very good, \$4,000.00. Caterpillar D4-44, hydraulic bulldozer, reconditioned with new tracks, \$4,500.00. Little Giant crane, new 1951 mounted on International M-11 half track. 30 ft. boom, 5 ton cap good log loader, \$6,500.00. Bucyrus-Erie 10B-3 yd. shovel gasoline engine, reconditioned, contact us for special price. Make us an offer on the following: Cletrac BG wide gauge tractor with bulldozer. Cletrac BD11 wide gauge Diesel tractor with hydraulic angledozer. Allis-Chalmers HD10W tractor with hydraulic bulldozer. GM Diesel Power Unit, approx. 86 H.P. outboard bearing good condition. Walter FM four wheel drive truck with or without plow and wing. Other used equipment—Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government, and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

NORTHERN cedar posts, poles for durability, economy, all sizes, lengths. Write, phone, F. G. Fletcher, Norwood, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

INVENTORS: For information on Patent Searches and Protection without obligation write Patrick D. Beavers, Registered Patent Att'y., 1062 Columbia Bldg., Wash. 1, D. C.

WEEDS Quickly Destroyed with kerosene burner. Free bulletin. Sine, AA2, Quakertown, Pa.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

BEAUTIFUL Neck Chain markers of aluminum, brass and plastic, for cattle. Identify your herd with these fine tags. Send for big 60-page Cattle-Log with descriptions and prices. Geo. P. Creutzburg & Son, Drawer 152-A Wayne, Pennsylvania.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

CHAIR Cane Seating Material. Catalogue, Samples, Instructions, \$35. Complete seat weaving book, \$1.15. Basketry materials. Bases. Reed Books. Priscilla Basketry \$7.75. Basketry Making \$6.00. Raffia Work \$1.25. Willow Basket Work \$1.25. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

OLD CAR Wanted. Any make prior to 1917. Charles G. Ort, Hackettstown, N. J.

MAGAZINE Subscriptions—reduced rates. "Magazine Guide" free. Meder Agency, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York 36.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN Girl wants board, room, Christian boarding home. Pay low rates, regularly. Box 514-AQ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

Hobbies Are Worthwhile

IF YOU'VE been considering a hobby but hesitated to start it because you think you haven't enough time or training for it, think again and try it anyway—because, as you'll find out, hobbies are worthwhile!

First of all, they develop talent. Mrs. Nina Pratt Henderson of Sherman, N. Y., has proved this. She used to cover her school books with drawings, and now her hobby is drawing and painting farm animals, especially horses. Lately her paintings have won several prizes at our Chautauqua County fair, and a calendar company has had her work on some pictures for their use. Mrs. Henderson is a farm woman with outdoor chores as well as homemaking responsibilities, yet she has found time for her painting hobby, and also for her song-writing hobby. She has even had a song published.

Hobbies bring pleasure, too, to your friends as well as to yourself. Mrs. Ruth Brown of North Clymer, N. Y., has a hobby that is a good example of this. She raises many kinds of flowers, but narcissus is her hobby. Her fine collection of 50 different kinds not only beautifies her own home in springtime but brings joy to others, for she shares them with anyone interested. She takes bouquets of them to church and picks them for her friends. She buries some of the bulbs in pots in the fall, and digs them up in January and February for early blooms to brighten her windows. She often furnishes flowers for graduation exercises and weddings.

Mrs. Brown has found time for her hobby in spite of her busy life. She has raised a family of three fine girls, does the family baking, most of the sewing, besides all other housework, has helped her husband on the farm, especially during sugaring and haying, and is active in church work. When she talks about her narcissus, she makes others long to have at least some of the beautiful kinds she has. One of the most choice in her collection is dainty Silver Chimes. She also has the large Roxana, the tiny old-fashioned yellow jonquil; pink Siam, Biaritz, Fortune, Indian Chief, John-Evelyn, Cheerfulness and many others.

Hobbies attract children, too. My mother Mrs. Lucretia Calhoun, also of Sherman, N. Y., has found that her hobby of modeling clay figures goes over big with her 17-grandchildren and four great-grands. She buys children's

By
MARGARET C. AIKENS

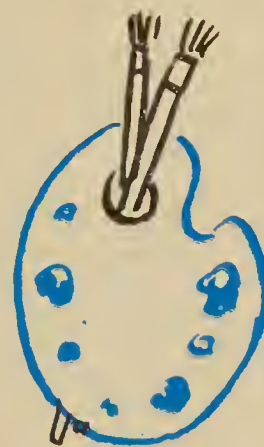


modeling clay and lets her grandchildren practice with it, too. For her own modeling, she uses sculpturing clay that hardens without baking and can be painted and glazed.

Mrs. Calhoun has made many little



In spite of her busy life as a farm woman, Mrs. Nina Pratt Henderson of Sherman, N. Y., finds time for her picture painting hobby.



toy dishes, beads, wheelbarrows and wagons for the youngsters, besides various figurines for her own pleasure. She has made and painted figures of a Quakeress (from a picture of her great-grandmother), a shepherd and two sheep, a shepherd boy, a small dog, a slipper vase, etc. One of her grandsons joined her for a while in making floral brooches.

Another Sherman hobbyist, Mrs. Mary Cushing, says that she likes her hobby because it keeps her in touch with her neighbors. She writes a column for the local paper in which she includes

not only news items but also interesting personals. She credits her neighbors with a good part of her success, for she says they are very cooperative. Her hobby gives her a chance to become acquainted with new neighbors, too.

Mrs. Rita Tewinkle, also of Sherman, says a friend whose hobby was painting gave her the needed encouragement to start. She began with five tubes of oil colors and painted her first picture on cardboard. It didn't turn out well, she says, but she kept on trying, and now she uses her hobby to decorate her home.

Mrs. Lucretia Calhoun of Sherman, N. Y., enjoys her hobby of modeling clay figures, especially when her grandchildren share the fun with her.



Even if you have no particular training or aptitude for a creative hobby, just trying is in itself the best training in the world. And, best of all, your hobby will give you a chance to make friends with others who have a similar hobby, and so lead to new and stimulating relationships. Start a hobby today! You'll find it's very worthwhile.

Many people, of course, have turned their hobbies into real money-makers; but even if your hobby is "just for fun," it will give you an absorbing interest.

(Editor's note: What is your hobby? We know that among our readers are many folks who have fascinating hobbies, and that some have developed their hobbies to the point where they are a full time creative activity or business. We would like to hear from you if you have an interesting hobby, and we plan to print a page of the best letters. Won't you take time to write us and give us some details of your hobby or creative activity or some skill which you have developed.

Your letter should be postmarked not later than October 1. Please address it to Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. \$1.00 will be paid for each letter we print—but they will be worth a lot more than that to all who read them and gain stimulating ideas from them. Write today. We'll be looking for your letter.)



THERE are as many ways of preparing peaches as there are occasions for serving them. They are always a perfect finish for any meal. For an especially hearty dinner it may be refreshing peach sherbet or ice cream. A luncheon that lacks crispness or freshness may be saved with an attractive, colorful peach salad — two peach halves, lettuce and cottage cheese. If a day goes by at your house without using its quota of milk, a novel custard over sliced peaches may be served. And remember, biscuit-type peach shortcake is an all-time favorite!

Peach Pudding made in a jiffy is another welcome dish. For best results, combine sugar and cornstarch. Gradually add boiling water and boil 1 minute.

Dissolve Jell-O and salt in hot water. Chill until slightly thickened. Pour 1/2

LUSCIOUS WAYS WITH PEACHES

By
LUCILLE BREWER

Add sliced peaches, butter, dash of nutmeg and pour into shallow pyrex baking dish. Cover with drop biscuit mixture, dropped by spoonfuls onto fruit. Serve warm with juice and cream if desired.

Another favorite of mine is "Peach Delight." It's so easy to make, good to eat, and such a pretty dessert. Try it and see for yourself how good it is:

PEACH DELIGHT

- 1 package orange Jell-O
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 2 cups hot water
- 2 cups thinly sliced fresh peaches
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1/2 cup crushed peaches
- 1/4 cup cream, whipped

Dissolve Jell-O and salt in hot water. Chill until slightly thickened. Pour 1/2

- 1/4 teaspoon almond extract
- 2 1/2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
- 1 tablespoon butter

into large glass serving dish. Fold in sliced peaches and lemon juice. Chill until firm. Whip remaining Jell-O with rotary egg beater until fluffy and as thick as whipped cream. Fold in crushed peaches, and 1/4 cup cream, whipped. Pile lightly on firm Jell-O. Chill until firm. Serves 8.

Of course, it's hard to beat a good peach pie for downright deliciousness. Your family will love this one:

FRESH PEACH PIE

- 4 cups sliced ripe peaches
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1/8 teaspoon salt

Combine peaches, lemon juice, sugar, salt, almond extract and tapioca and let stand while pastry is being prepared. Line a 9-inch pyrex pie plate with pastry. Fill pie shell with peaches. Dot with butter. Moisten edge of pie with water. Roll dough 1/8-inch thick for top crust and cut a few slits to allow steam to escape. Fit top crust over fruit and seal edge of pie. Bake in hot oven (450°) 15 minutes, then decrease heat to moderate (350°) and bake about 30 minutes longer.

Variations: Canned peaches, red pitted cherries or red plums, pitted and cut in pieces, may be substituted for fresh peaches.

The Workshop

by
FLORENCE E. WRIGHT

"There has been in my family for at least three generations a shelf or fire-place clock made by Chauncey Boardman of Connecticut. Having taken a local course in refinishing, that item came to my attention; and with a small amount of wiping, a slight evidence of an old stencil came to light. More and careful cleaning disclosed both columns to have fern-like designs, and a cluster of roses on the top panel. My father's family cannot recall having seen anything but the black paint, though the rest of the finish was natural. I am told that upon the death of President Lincoln, people 'blacked' many of the stenciled designs. Have you evidence or knowledge of this? Could you place a date on the clock?"

—Philip A. Wilcox, Durham, N. H.

Carl W. Dreppard in American Clocks and Clock Makers lists Chauncey Boardman as "making clocks at Bristol, Conn., from 1811-1850's, alone and in other firms." The stenciled pillars and scroll top suggest a date between 1825 and 1835 when stenciled decoration was at its height.

The story about stencils on clocks being "blacked" at the time of Lincoln's death is an interesting one and may very well be true, but we have not been able to verify it. This practice might well have been a reflection of the British mourning for Queen Victoria's husband, when black furniture was in fashion. Some reader may be able to send us further information regarding the subject.

"I have been doing some refinishing as a summer hobby and at the moment I am baffled as to how to finish up a Hitchcock and keep the black paint a dull satin-like black."—Miss M. R. Phelps, Mass.

There are two methods of achieving a satin-like finish on furniture. One suggestion is to use a satin varnish or satin wood sealer as a final coat. The usual recommended procedure is to give the last coat of varnish a final rubbing with a thin mixture of pumice powder and oil (light weight mineral oil, crude oil or No. 10 motor oil). Use a 3/0 pad of steel wool dipped in the mixture to do the rubbing. The steel wool pad helps to cut any little specks embedded in the varnish.

"So many articles in magazines call for 'pine stain' and I have not been able to find any in our local stores."—Mrs. R. B. Thompson, Houlton, Maine.

If you cannot find a stain in a "pine" color, look for a colored penetrating wood sealer finish. Some manufacturers produce a wide variety of wood colors, including pine, in this type of finish. These sealers not only stain but seal and finish the wood. Several applications are necessary for the complete finish. You could also use some oil colors added to varnish or a clear sealer to get the color you want. Try burnt sienna, raw umber and possibly a little yellow ochre to get the pine color. Experiment with a small amount first until you get the right proportion of colors.

"How old must a piece of furniture be to be called an 'antique'?"

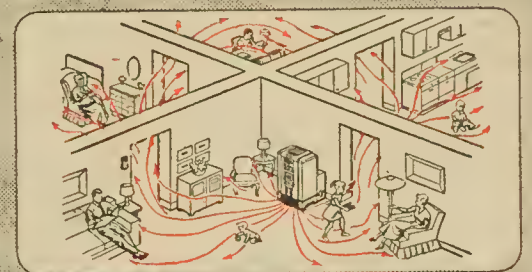
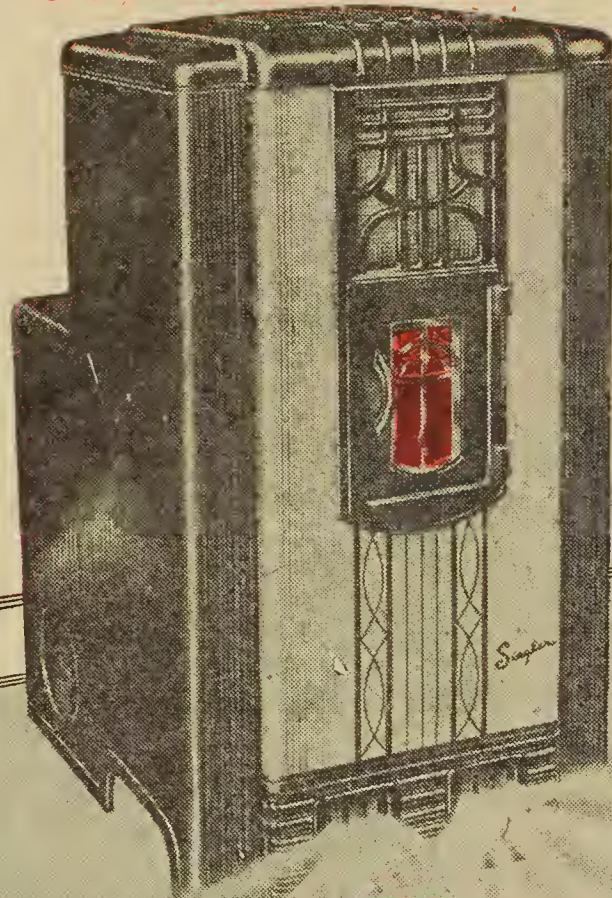
There is a popular acceptance of 100 years as the age when furniture becomes an "antique." However, by an Act of Congress, only furniture made before 1830 may be admitted to this country as an antique free of import duty.

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OVER YOUR FLOORS



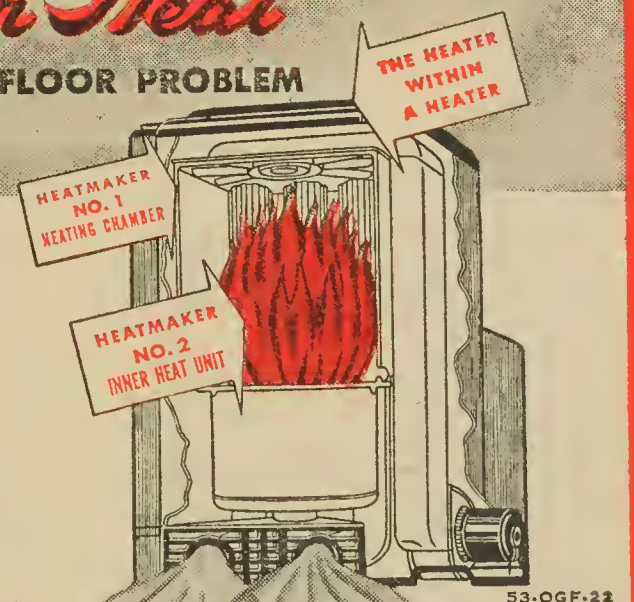
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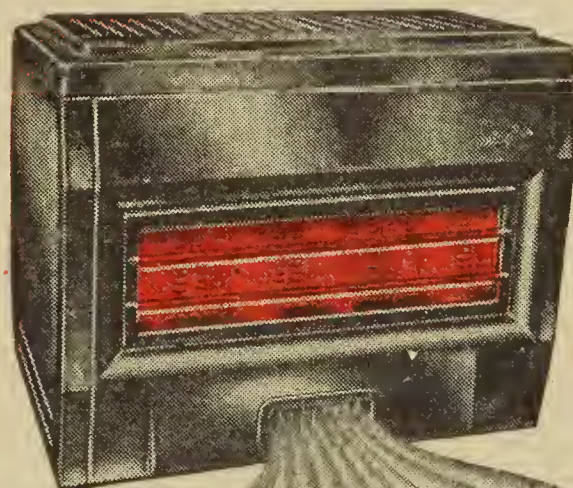
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Homemade Sauerkraut

THERE is nothing like good sauerkraut to give zest to meals, and now is the time to think about making it. Perhaps you have never made it before and aren't sure just how to go about it. In that case, we want to recommend that you get a copy of Cornell Bulletin No. 835, "Homemade Sauerkraut." (Free to New York State residents; five cents a copy to others. See directions below for getting it.) It not only gives complete instructions for making kraut, but also contains recipes and suggestions for serving it. Tempting recipes include these:

Sauerkraut Escalloped with Cheese
Sauerkraut with Apples
Kraut Cheesette
Spareribs and Sauerkraut
Sauerkraut and Beet Salad
Sauerkraut and Carrot Salad
Three-in-one Casserole

The last one—"Three-in-one Casserole"—is such a tasty dish we are going to give you the recipe in advance of your sending for the bulletin:

THREE-IN-ONE CASSEROLE

1 pound bulk sausage
1 quart sauerkraut
2 cups mashed potatoes
1 tablespoon butter
Paprika

Shape sausage into cakes and cook them until light brown. Place in bottom of casserole and cover with a thick layer of sauerkraut. Top with fluffy mashed potatoes, dot with butter and sprinkle with paprika. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.). Serves 6.

The authors of this bulletin, Mabel Doremus and Carl S. Pederson, point out that kraut is one of the least expensive sources of vitamin C, and they give many hints on how to make the most of it. As a good appetizer for a meal, for instance, they suggest sauerkraut juice mixed half and half or less with tomato juice. If you want to serve kraut hot and yet preserve its tang and crispness, they say you should just heat it through; and for milder blended flavor, cook it longer.

Canning of Kraut

If you serve kraut often and expect to use it all by the end of winter, you can store it in a barrel or jar in a cold room; otherwise, it should be canned. You'll find clear directions in the Cornell bulletin for the canning of kraut by both the hot pack and cold pack methods.

To obtain a copy of this bulletin, write to Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Stone Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for bulletin 835, "Homemade Sauerkraut." If you do not live in New York State, be sure to enclose five cents to cover the charge to out-of-state residents.—Mabel Hebel.

—A.A.—



THE LITTLE THINGS

By Mildred Goff

I make my life of little things
Such as my dishes, quaint and old,
Pleased with their curious designs
And scalloped borders edged in gold.
To dust and rearrange my books
Can keep me occupied for hours.
Writing long letters to my friends,
Knitting, sewing, planting flowers . . .
Such things possess a healing art
When bound upon a woman's heart.

BE WITH US At the Fair

(September 5 through 12)

Always a treat . . . something for everyone . . . at the New York State Fair. In fact, it's hard for one person to see everything there is to see.

That's where Rural Radio comes in.



Barbara Hall, Women's Editor at RRN, will broadcast her "Country Home" program at 11:30 a.m. September 7 through 11, direct from the Fair grounds.

While you're there, stop in and meet Barbara at the radio booth in the Women's Building. If you're at home, tune in for her news of what's going on at the fair.



Farm Editor Bob Child will be on hand also, getting news and interviews of interest to all farmers. Many of the interviews will be aired later on Bob's "North-east Farm Digest", heard daily 6:15 to 8 a.m. over Rural Radio Network.

Tune In Over these FM Rural Radio Stations

WHLD-FM	Niagara Falls	98
WFNF-FM	Wethersfield	108
WHDL-FM	Olean	96
WVBT-FM	Bristol Center	95
WVCN-FM	DeRuyter	105
WWNY-FM	Watertown	100
WMSA-FM	Massena	105
WRUN-FM	Utica-Rome	106
WVCV-FM	Cherry Valley	102
WFLY-FM	Troy	92
WHVA-FM	Poughkeepsie	105
WQAN-FM	Scranton, Pa.	107

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Ed. Slusarczyk, Farm Director

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. . . tune in for the latest information about State Fair Exhibitors and
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Our Farm Show has won 5 NATIONAL AWARDS during the last 3 years
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Recipes for Fall

TOMATO CONSERVE

- 1 quart tomatoes, fresh or canned
- 2 medium lemons
- 1 pint diced tart apple
- 1 cup shredded, canned pineapple
- 4 cups sugar

Cut the lemon in quarters, then slice each section crosswise in very thin slices. Cover with cold water and cook covered until the rind is tender. Combine lemon mixture, tomatoes, apple, pineapple, and sugar. Cook until thick and clear. Paraffin hot conserve at once. Makes 6 medium glasses.

DAMSON PLUM JAM

- 4 quarts Damson plums
- 4 cups water
- Sugar

Wash plums, add water and cook until soft. With a fork remove the pits. Measure and add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar for each cup fruit. Cook rapidly until thick and clear. Makes 8 to 9 half-pint jars.

PINEAPPLE MINT CONSERVE

- 1 quart tart, diced apple
- 2 cups shredded, canned pineapple
- 4 tablespoons lemon juice
- 3 cups sugar
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon mint extract
- Few drops of green coloring

Add water to apples and boil until apples are tender, not soft. Add pineapple and sugar. Cook rapidly until thick and clear. Combine lemon juice, mint extract, and coloring. Add to conserve, mixing well. Paraffin hot conserve at once. Makes about 6 medium glasses.

QUINCE AND APPLE MARMALADE

Wash quinces, pare them and cut the fruit in small pieces or slice it. Cover with cold water and cook covered until it is tender, not soft. Add an equal measure of tart, diced apple. Use $\frac{3}{4}$ as much sugar as fruit.

Cook the mixture until it is thick and clear. Turn it into clean, hot jars or glasses. Paraffin hot marmalade at once.

EMERGENCY PICKLE

- 1 pint diced, cooked carrots
- 1 green pepper, chopped
- 1 red pepper, OR 2 pimentos, chopped
- 2 medium-sized onions, sliced
- 1 cup cooked string beans
- 1 pint vinegar
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt (about)
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon turmeric
- 1 cup sugar

Combine the ingredients and cook the mixture until it is clear. Makes about 2 pints. This pickle may be made anytime during the year.

ONE-CRUST APPLE PIE

Line a pie pan with pastry, and crimp the edge as for any one crust pie.

- 5 cups pared and sliced apples
- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch, if apples are of a very juicy variety
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 2 tablespoons butter—we mean BUTTER, no substitute.

Mix the apples, sugar and spices, cornstarch (if used), and lemon, and place in the pastry-lined pan. Dot with butter. Cover with another pie pan, preferably one a little smaller. Place it on gently so as not to break the pastry edge. (This cover allows the apples to steam—otherwise the top pieces will be dry and tough.) Bake in a hot oven, 450° F. for 15 minutes; reduce heat to 350° F., and continue baking for 30 minutes, or until the apples are tender. Remove the cover for the last 15 minutes of baking.

This pie is especially good served with vanilla or lemon ice cream, or with a whipped cream topping.

Molasses Cookie Contest News

EIGHT more county winners are on their way to the finals in the big statewide molasses cookie contest which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange are sponsoring this year. In the picture at right is Mrs. Edward Barnes, R.D. 4, Troy, N. Y., who baked the winning batch of cookies in Schenectady County.

Competition is keen in every county. In Chautauqua, twenty-four Subordinate Grange winners competed. The winner, Mrs. Ben Brevoort, Sinclairville, N. Y., says she likes to cook and bake, but her hobby is gardening. Mrs. Raymond Hewes of Mayville, who had charge of the Chautauqua County contest, reports that Mrs. Brevoort has one of the finest gardens in the county, and had new potatoes and peas by July 4 this year.

Thirty-three counties have now picked their winners. That leaves just twenty more Grange counties to go. The finals will be run off at State Grange annual session this fall, and there'll be plenty of excitement when all of the 53 county winners compete for the terrific prizes that await them—cash, grocery, and household equip-



—Photo Courtesy The Record Newspapers.

ment prizes, from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers, State Grange, and this publication.

Here is the list of the eight most recent county winners:

COUNTY	GRANGE	NAME
Albany	Colonie	Mrs. William C. Smith
Chautauqua	Centralia	Mrs. Ben Brevoort
Chemung	Horseheads	Mrs. Bertha Linderberry
Fulton	Crum Creek	Mrs. Ethel Reese
Lewis	Barnes Corners	Mrs. Winiford Hodgkinson
Onondaga	Jamesville	Mrs. Clarence Smith
Sullivan	Midland	Mrs. Edna Yaple
Warren	Glens Falls	Mrs. Leo LaFontaine

NO BAKING FAILURES

when 76 women baked Betty Crocker's Fresh Fruit Cobbler!

54 got excellent results—light, fluffy, golden-brown crusts.
22 reported good results.
Not a single baking failed!

Yes, when 76 women on farms, in cities and towns baked Betty Crocker's Fruit Cobbler with Gold Medal Flour, not one baking failed! And remember, flour is the most important ingredient in any

baking. Each woman used her own range and ingredients, but all used Gold Medal. Their success proves how dependable it is.

Remember, it's how Gold Medal acts in your kitchen that counts. That's why Gold Medal is constantly tested in home bakings like these. Look for the "Kitchen-tested" trademark... get Gold Medal Flour. It's your assurance of success with everything you bake.

General Mills, Inc.



Betty Crocker's FRESH FRUIT COBBLER

This is the recipe women all over the country tested with Gold Medal Flour. And remember, not one baking failed! So be sure to use Gold Medal—the flour that takes the guesswork out of baking.

Preheat oven to 350° (moderate). Arrange in square pan, 9x9x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in., or 9-in. round layer pan...

- 3 cups cut-up fresh fruit (such as peaches, plums, raspberries, blueberries, etc.)

Sprinkle with a mixture of...

- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar
- 2 tbsp. GOLD MEDAL Flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon

Dot with... 2 tbsp. butter, if desired

Sift together into bowl...

- 1 cup sifted GOLD MEDAL Flour
- 2 tbsp. sugar
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. double-action baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt

- Add...
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup soft shortening or cooking (salad) oil such as Wesson
 - 3 tbsp. milk
 - 1 egg

Stir with a fork until thoroughly blended. Drop by spoonfuls over the fruit. Dough may be spread to cover fruit. Bake 25 to 30 minutes in moderate oven (350°). Serve warm with cream. Serves 9.

NOTE: For a larger recipe, double the ingredients and bake in an oblong pan, 13x9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2-in. Bake 40 to 50 min. at 350°.

SUGGESTIONS: Use pitted cherries, sliced peeled peaches, quartered plums, whole raspberries or blueberries, fresh rhubarb cut in $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pieces or seedless green grapes.



"Flour is the most important ingredient in everything you bake." Betty Crocker



Gold Medal Flour



New Jersey woman shows prize ribbons to sons

Takes 11 Top Prizes in County Fair Cooking Contests

No wonder Mrs. Mattie Mitchell framed these ribbons! . . . They're 11 top awards that she won in cooking contests at the Cumberland County Cooperative Fair last year. This Bridgeton cook has competed at the fair for 4 years now, and has a total of 38 ribbons.

A busy young mother like Mrs. Mitchell likes to find handier ways of doing things . . . and that's one of the reasons she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It always rises fast," she says. "And

it's such a help to have a yeast that keeps for months."

Prize-winning cooks everywhere praise Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Out of 5000 prize winners surveyed, 97 per cent depend on Fleischmann's. It's so much handier than old-style cake yeast—keeps fresh for months on your pantry shelf. And it always rises fast! Now when you bake at home, it's convenient to use yeast. Just look for the label that says Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

FOUR SMART STYLES



2968. Wide V-neckline jumper has pockets and saddle stitching for smart accent! Blouse has wing collar and short or long sleeve design. Sizes are 12-20. Size 16: Jumper, 3½ yds. 39-in. or 2½ yds. 54-in. Blouse with long sleeves takes 2½ yds. 35-in.

2990. Shirtwaist has choice of collar or collarless neckline, short or three-quarter sleeves and flattering six-gore skirt. Sizes 16-20, 36-50. Size 18: 3¾ yds. 35-in.

2981. One little . . . two little . . . three little separates eager to go back to school. Four-gore skirt with fitted weskit and blouse with sleeve choice.

Sizes 6-14. Size 8: Long-sleeved blouse, 1½ yds. 35-in. Skirt, 1¼ yds. 54-in. Weskit takes ¾ yd. 54-in.

2766. In one pattern — two beautifully basic skirts. Each skirt has eight gores; one with pockets and high waistband; the other, a slimming design with regulation waistband. Sizes (waist) 22-34 in. Size 28: Skirt with pockets, 2½ yds. 54-in. Plain skirt, 2 yds. 39-in.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our new Fall-Winter Fashion Book. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

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Along The South Hill Road

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

SUMMER vacation has melted away, and this morning the big yellow school bus pulled up at the end of the lane, signalling the start of another school year. Brother is off, sprinting on legs which seem to have grown incredibly long just this past summer.

When all the children are away, I go about my work in a kind of absent-minded fog, continually listening for them. But today I still have Linda Anne and shall make the most of it until her day comes and she, too, is gobbled up by the big school bus.

On the first day of school, I am a little bit like the old fire horse who always started at the sound of a bell. There is still a sort of feeling, left over from my school-teaching days, that I should be dashing off to a school room to spend the day sorting out youngsters and getting the year off to a good start.

Seeing the youngsters, freshly scrubbed and eager, crowding the school buses, it strikes me how fine it would be if the enthusiastic young teacher, just starting out in the classroom, could by some magic know how the

mother at home feels when she entrusts her youngster to the school. My thoughts of my own school-teaching days are tinged with sadness as I think of the opportunities I missed, and I often feel like apologizing to my former pupils for the things I did not do. My days were always so cluttered with such small details:

Improper fractions; what is three times three?

The pronoun it; helping with overshoes; There is so much I should have helped you see.

The chipmunk minutes always scampered by;

Your eager mind was waiting for the spark.

I should have lighted one more blazing torch

To help push back the everlasting dark. Lock the school door and put the key away.

There are no frontiers that we could not reach.

We should have walked toward the farthest star,

But I was busy, so I could not teach!

Home Canning Pointers

by Lucina Ball



TOMATOES AND PEACHES ARE TOPS in home-canning popularity, because they're so *easy* to can and so *good*. Put up plenty while their cost is low and flavor most delicious. Your family will **EAT BETTER FOR LESS** all year!



New Jar Time

When last year's jars are all filled (or discarded because of nicked top edges) it's time for new jars. Get the best: Ball Dome Mason Jars, the *only* jars that come with Dome Lids.



Wipe That Lip!

Be sure to wipe the jar top clean after filling and before sealing. This allows the inner sealing ring of the Dome Lid to make an even contact all around.

Three Ways Better

Why are Ball Dome Lids *first* with home canners? For three big reasons. 1, Ends "guesswork sealing." Dome clicks down as jar cools; then a glance or touch tells you the jar is sealed. 2, Firm RED rubber seal. 3, Cream-white ENAMEL LINING—extra protection. Yet Dome Lids cost no more than lids *without* these features!



Wide and Handsome

Whole fruit and tomatoes are most easily packed in wide-mouth jars. In fact some folks prefer to use jars with the larger opening for all their home canning. Ball makes wide-mouth Dome Lid Jars in pint, quart and half-gallon sizes.



Ball Blue Book—new edition

Just off the press. Most complete, useful home-canning handbook ever published! Illustrated methods, timetables, over 300 recipes. Send 25¢ in coin to BALL BROTHERS CO., Dept. AA93, Muncie, Ind.



Home Canners' FIRST CHOICE!

© 1953, BALL BROS. CO.

KIDNEYS MUST REMOVE EXCESS WASTE

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages. Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

September Needlework



IRON-ON COLOR DESIGNS
IN YELLOW, GREEN, PINK,



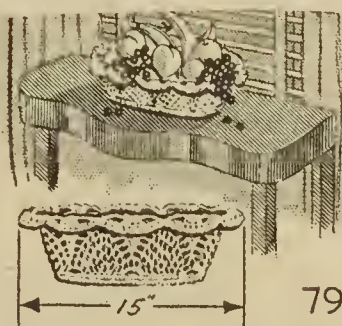
7381

7381. IRON-ON blossoms in yellow, pink and green. Makes new linens lovelier, old linens like new. No embroidery. Washable. Transfer of 8 motifs, 1½ x 2½ to 4½ x 13 inches.



7062

7062. Your new quilt in a fine old design—Joseph's Coat! This quilt is spectacular in many-colored scraps. Just 2 patches. Pattern pieces and easy-to-follow directions.



798



798. Yes, you can crochet a basket! Looks like straw, but it's really straw yarn or cotton, sugar-starched into shape. Holds flowers, fruit. Crochet directions for basket, 9 x 15 x 4 inches.

TO ORDER: Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st class mailing. Send an additional TWENTY CENTS for Needlecraft Catalogue.

NOW MAKE YOUR JAMS AND JELLIES
WITH **CERTO** FRUIT PECTIN!

It's 4 Ways better!



ALWAYS ASK FOR

AMERICA'S
ORIGINAL
FRUIT
PECTIN!

A Product of
General Foods

- 1 50% More Glasses the Short-Boil Way!** That's right! You actually get 50% more glasses with Certo because precious juices don't boil away! And you can get 2 batches from 1 bottle.
- 2 Faster!** It's true! You're through just 15 minutes after your fruit's prepared. And you boil only one minute!
- 3 Easier!** No more testing or guesswork! Just follow recipes exactly and you'll have perfect results every time! (80 kitchen-tested recipes approved by millions of jelly makers!)
- 4 Richer Flavor!** Because you can use fully-ripe fruit, you retain all the luscious, wonderful flavor of fruit at its just-picked, sun-ripened best! Get Certo—a natural fruit pectin product—today!

FREE!

Send today for new leaflet featuring exciting "Fruit-Jells," delicious new candy made with Certo pectin. Write to Frances Barton, Dept. PW, 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT HAYFIELDS - - By TOM MILLIMAN

Wheat — A Political Football

THE wheat vote on August 14 revealed that growers in our five township voting district, the real wheat county of Monroe and the State of New York, turned down Government controls. It was a satisfying outcome to one who had written and talked against such controls, and helped others to do so. Of course it was but small consolation when the national vote in favor of controls was made known.

The public was informed by newspapers, radio, and even some unsuspecting farm papers that any farmer in the U.S.A. who grows 15 acres of wheat was eligible to vote. The statement was not true or if true for larger farmers, it was false for the smaller ones. At best it was downright misleading, especially in the East where wheat is usually grown in small acreages. The fact is that only those farmers could vote whose restricted allotment for 1954 is more than 15 acres! P.M.A. hustled to get allotments in the hands of all farmers ahead of the vote.

How It Fits

At Hayfields we harvested 17 acres of wheat in 1952 and 16.4 acres in 1953. Our allotment for 1954 is 11 acres. Along with many thousands of other farmers we had no vote. It was something I found out in advance, but wanted to be sure of its actual handling at the polling place. So I presented myself, allotment paper in hand, and was turned away, however pleasantly, by my own neighbors in charge who had no choice.

The press and radio were not knowingly a party to misrepresentation. They used information released by P.M.A. This is the face-lifted outfit that was once A.A.A. under the New Deal, and was declared unconstitutional, with some of the same men and methods still on the job.

A Different Result?

It is interesting to speculate on how the vote would have gone if all farmers who have been growing 15 to 20 acres were allowed to vote, as the public was led to believe. There are a lot of us little fellows and not so many big ones. As it is, the little man is still bound by his allotment! He had no voice, but must comply the same as the big boys who swung the vote to Government control.

Wasn't there something in our early history about "Taxation without representation" which led to the "Boston Tea Party?"

As announced a month ago, Hudson

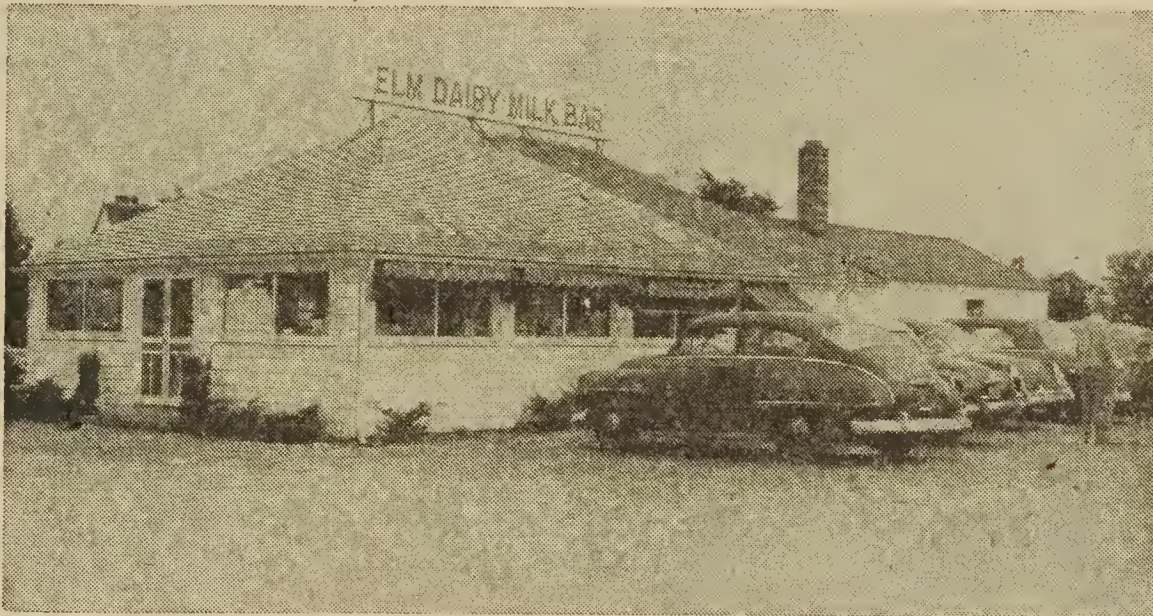
winter barley will be grown at Hayfields, and wheat abandoned. As a livestock feed barley is safer than wheat, escapes Government controls, and the Hudson winter variety yields a little more T.D.N. than wheat.

HEARTWARMING SIGHTS

Corn in the Cortland Valley, standing stately and tall with uniform tasseling, leaves deep green in color.

Small fruits near the Hudson River in Ulster Co. with three crops (grapes, currants, strawberries) growing simultaneously on the same land, making these intensely cultivated fields a picture of symmetry.

The beautiful cash crop country of mellow soil on N. Y. route 251 near Honeoye Falls, Mendon Center and Victor, southeast of Rochester, where contrasting colors from cabbage, tomatoes, alfalfa, potatoes, sweet corn and field



Here is another Elm Dairy Milk Bar built on transcontinental U. S. Route 20, a few miles South of LeRoy. It was created because of the great success of the first one pictured elsewhere on this page.

Now Mr. Metcalf and his general manager, Ralph G. Crittendon, have established two more, the latest being a milk bar in the beautiful Village of Genesee where a New York State Teachers' College is located. Logically the new Genesee establishment is known as the Campus Milk Bar. A fourth is located on Route 5 between LeRoy and Batavia and is known as Red Osier Restaurant, where although dairy products predominate, a full meal can also be had.

Mr. Crittendon assured me that the expansion to four units was soundly based upon the American principle of doing business at a profit. Sometimes in summer the Elm Dairy Milk Bars are completely surrounded by parked cars. The bars are year-round operations and while the business declines in winter it is still sizeable. No juke boxes in these places.

corn are enhanced by clean cultivation of unfenced fields.

The clean, unbroken sweep of green from 2nd and 3rd cutting alfalfa in mid-August on hundreds of farms; at Hayfields we are grateful for our alfalfa fields, which we take too much for granted.

McIntosh orchards near Lake Ontario, loaded with apples beginning to turn red, here and there a tree with

What is wrong with the corn crib at the right? Certainly it has capacity, and can be conveniently filled by conveyor elevator. Also it has an arrangement by which the conveyor can be used to empty it. Nevertheless, this crib is one of the poorest examples of ear corn storage I've ever seen, with the possible exception of the round, big diameter steel cribs from the mid-West. Here's why. The crib stands East and West, and we are looking at the West end. It should be turned at a right angle to face the West wind.

An equally dangerous feature is the width of seven (7) feet, inside measurement. Our grandfathers found out that 4½ ft. is wide enough, and left sufficient examples to guide us. We went out of grain corn production all over the Northeast, except in the southern portions, and did not resume until World War II and later.

Many newcomers have had spoilage in storing ear corn because of late maturing hybrids, and poorly placed cribs too wide for safety. The correction is in their own hands—early maturing hybrids—4 or 4½ ft. cribs—facing the unobstructed prevailing wind. The remedy seldom lies with forced air drying, the cost and inconvenience of which are not far from being prohibitive. For obvious reasons, the name of my good friend who owns this crib is withheld.



Showing the Elm Dairy Milk Bar on New York Route 5 between Caledonia and LeRoy. Charles W. Metcalf, the owner, formerly of Jello and General Foods, decided in 1943 to improve the quality and service of milk sold in the village of LeRoy, including a milk bar for the traveling public.

To the rear is the milk plant in which the product of 21 dairy herds is received, including the Metcalf herd of 300 milkers, operated by Mr. Metcalf's son.

Year by year the business has increased. Now the Elm Dairy milkshakes are nationally known. You can get real buttermilk here and perhaps you will have a second order as I did on a very hot Saturday afternoon. The attractiveness of the establishment draws total strangers.

This picture, taken on a dark day, doesn't do the place justice. Inside all is bright and immaculate with wholesome women and girls serving milk drinks, sandwiches and ice cream. Here is milk promotion put into action.

limbs supported by props, and beneath the trees a well mowed sod instead of the bare ground of years ago.

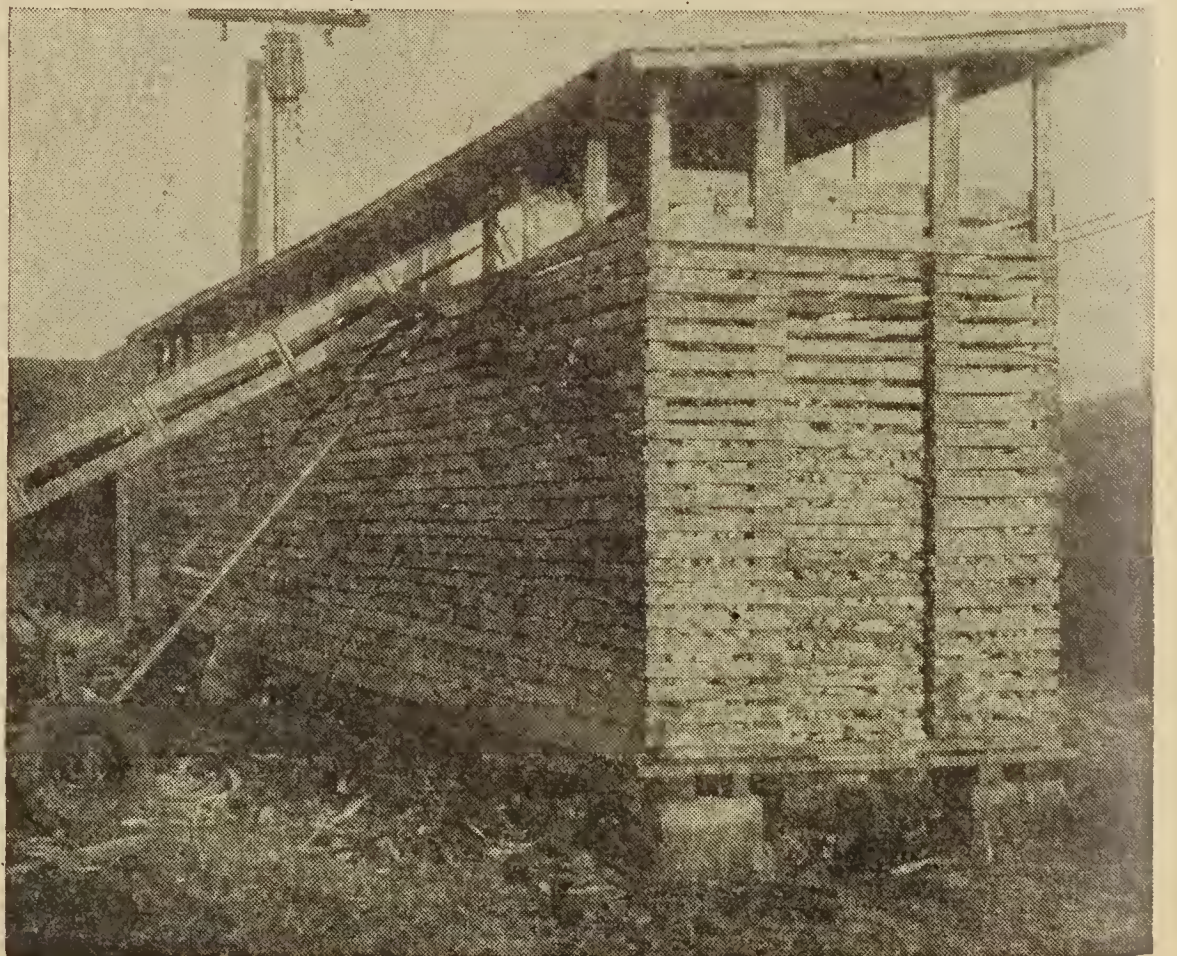
Green hillsides carpeted with Birds-foot Trefoil in drouth stricken Bradford County, Pa., where all other rough-land pastures are brown.

These, my friends are sights worth viewing, more satisfying than beholding the ancient castles of Europe or the cities of America in all their grandeur.

CHAFF

Although many have commented on the gentleness of our crossbred cows and their respect for fences, a remarkable exception has appeared. And of our own breeding too! She is Hanna, No. 290, a handsome red and white 4½-year-old weighing 1300 lbs. When Hanna, well behaved in the stable, was dried off this summer she was turned out with young cattle and dry stock a mile away. She promptly returned home to rejoin the milking herd.

Then we placed her with some close-up cows in a small pasture, from which she departed within the hour to again rejoin the milkers. Right now she shows the herd where to find a low spot in the fence to bend down and use as an avenue of escape. An electric wire means nothing to her, for she jumps it, and a gate is only a challenge. She is a cow with placid ancestors and contented sisters. A high producer, she is an even higher jumper, and should perhaps be entered in the Genesee Valley Hunt Club to follow the hounds on fox hunts this fall.



SERVICE BUREAU

"POSTING"

HUNTING season is close at hand. Are you posted against unwanted hunters? Once your land is legally posted, all the advantages for successful prosecution of violators are on your side. Without posting it is troublesome and difficult to prosecute trespassers successfully.

As a service to our readers, we will furnish signs approximately 12 inches square and printed on heavy coated canvas which will stand up when exposed to the weather.

The various costs of the signs are as follows:

WITHOUT NAME AND ADDRESS

12	\$ 1.50
50	6.00
100	11.00

WITH NAME AND ADDRESS

12	\$ 3.50
50	8.00
100	13.00

To order these signs just send your check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

— A.A. —

THEY NEED MONEY!

My husband and I are 70 years old, and we need money. We received, in the mail, an offer that if we would send \$30 they would write and send entries, in our name, to three national contests. We sent the \$30 and then we received another letter asking for another \$100, and they said they would enter one contest, in our name, every month.

Do you think that we should send the \$100?

Doubtlessly the company would send the entries as they promised. But in spite of the fact that the ingenious manager of this scheme stresses that each entry is different from any other, it should be easy to see that there can be only one winner, therefore, that the chances of getting any return with either the \$30 or the \$100 is very slight. They say that it is an easy chance to make some money, but I think you would stand a better chance of winning by writing your own entries. It seems probable to me that the judges would recognize such entries by a commercial

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED BY THE SERVICE BUREAU

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Edna Harte, Cato (received check)	\$ 5.00
Mr. Maurice Seelye, Walcott (refund)	1.25
Mrs. Vern Adams, Penn Van (received check)	17.87
Mrs. Leah Lourens, Brewster (refund)	2.95
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. John Snover, Stewartville (received check)	5.00
MAINE	
Mrs. Gilbert Barnes, Presque Isle (received check)	15.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Harold Maneval, Covington (refund check)	6.50
VERMONT	
Mr. John Williams, Waterbury (refund on merchandise ordered)	5.82

concern and would be inclined to discount them.

It certainly seems tragic that an old couple that lacks money should spend \$30 for something that is unlikely to give them the slightest return.

— A.A. —

WHOSE LOSS?

We sold onions to a New York City Produce Firm. A member of the firm was at the farm to look at the onions and he said they were satisfactory, but when I got the check it was considerably lower than the original agreement.

The buyer tells that the onions were unsatisfactory and that he lost money on the deal.

We took this up with the buyer who reported the same story, adding that everyone he sold the onions to complained about the quality and requested a reduction in price.

It has seemed to us that many buyers of farm produce expect the producer to assume the loss whenever a deal turns out to be unsatisfactory. On the other hand this does not excuse the producer who ships the buyer produce which is not up to the quality he promised.

In this case it seems to be a question of accepting the situation or starting a law suit.

— A.A. —

For faster, more sanitary milking replace worn and cracked milking machine inflations.

Another Reward Check

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.		No 16560	50-262
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.			213
		July 10	1953
PAY <u>EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS</u>			
TO THE ORDER OF			
Karl Soderback		\$ <u>25.00</u>	
Shavertown, New York		AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.	
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA		<i>CR Estman</i>	
ITHACA, NEW YORK		PRESIDENT	

ABOVE is a reproduction of a recent reward check. Incidentally, this is the first one in some time that has been paid for the capture of chicken thieves. The events leading up to the reward are as follows:

Karl Soderback, who received the check, had a visitor at his farm one morning. Pretty soon another man showed up and the two men drove off in a pick-up truck belonging to one of the men. Mr. Soderback suspected something when he noted what looked like blood on the clothing of one of the men. Following up his suspicions, he visited his chicken house and noticed that some of his chickens were missing. He got into his car and trailed the

truck, found the truck outside of a tavern and examined it, securing evidence enough to warrant calling the Troopers.

The two men were arrested and at first denied the theft, but sufficient evidence was forthcoming to cause them to change their story. They were held for grand jury action and both were sentenced to three months in the Delaware County Jail on charges of third degree burglary.

Our congratulations go to Mr. Soderback and to the Troopers for their prompt investigation and to the Judge who issued the sentence.

It has long been our feeling that a small fine or a suspended sentence sometimes doesn't do much to discourage theft of farm property.

EVERYBODY'S GOING

8 thrill-packed days & nights

Opens Saturday Sept. 5



STATE FAIR

Syracuse, New York

1001

Thrilling Features

5000 Farm Animals

5 Acres of Latest Farm Machinery

You'll marvel at this giant showcase of our state's agricultural wealth. Compare notes with your neighbors—learn newest techniques in farming and home-making. Displays, demonstrations and judging in 18 agricultural departments—with entries from every corner of the state and the nation.

3 Day National Championship

SPEED WEEKEND

- 100-mile AAA new car race—first in this area! (Thurs., Sept. 10)
- 10-mile AMA motorcycle race—action 'n spills! (Fri., Sept. 11)
- 100-mile auto classic with Indianapolis stars. (Sat., Sept. 12)

Dazzling Two-Nation HORSE SHOW

Leading sportsmen put champion show horses through their paces. (Sept. 5-8, Coliseum)

Fashions for Milady

Daily free showings of latest fall styles at Women's Bldg.



Giant Eggland Show

See Eggbert in his fabulous Garden of Eggs. Daily shows, Poultry Annex.

BOYS' & GIRLS' FAIR

FFA and 4-H members vie for \$16,900 in premiums for livestock, crops and homemaking.

plus -
2 State Championship speed events: Stock car races on Labor Day. Motorcycle races (Tues., Sept. 8).

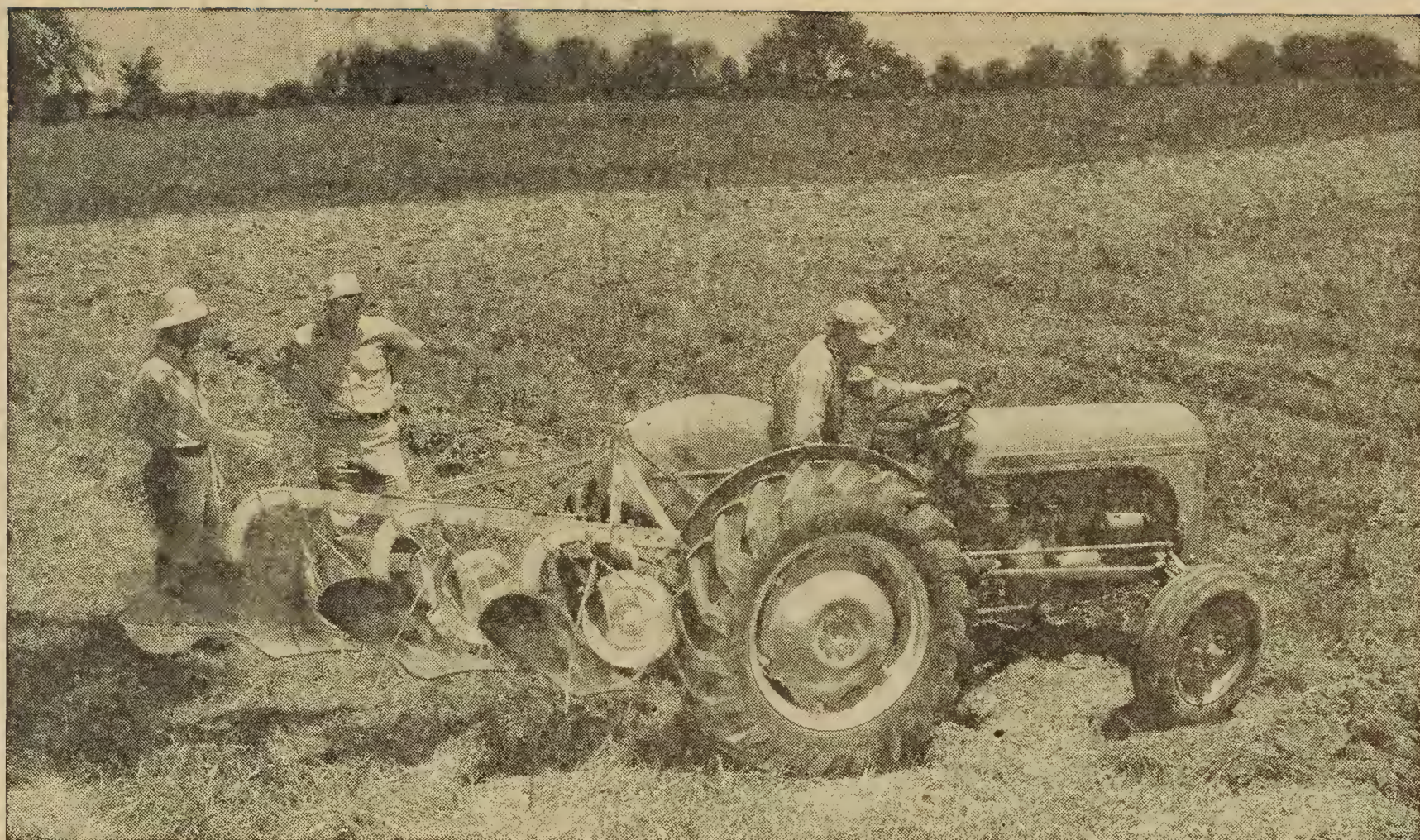
Death-defying auto stuntsters every night in front of grandstand!

Bronc Bustin' TEXAS RANCH RODEO

Rugged cowpokes risk broken bones, even death, to tame the mighty steed. (Sept. 9-12, Coliseum)

See the Opening Day Drum and Bugle Corp Contest





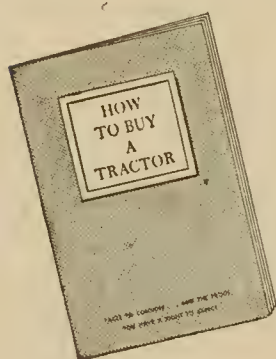
What to do after you've read all the tractor ads

The sensible thing to do is to put the tractor claims to a real test on your farm. That way, you'll choose your tractor on field performance . . . the thing that really counts.

At the same time you'll be avoiding the mistake of buying a tractor simply because you've been using that kind for years. You'll be getting facts, not opinions.

And to get all the facts, be sure to ask your *Ferguson* Dealer for a Showdown Demonstration of the powerful Ferguson "30". Check its lugging ability. See for yourself how many bottoms it will pull in *your* soil. Judge it for economy, convenience, safety, flexibility.

The first step, of course, is to your telephone. Tell your Ferguson Dealer that you want to be the judge of which tractor will do more of your jobs, more of the time. He's waiting for your call.



FREE BOOKLET tells you "How to Buy a Tractor". 24 pages of valuable information! Your Ferguson Dealer has your copy, or write: Harry Ferguson, Inc., Detroit 32, Michigan.

© 1953, H. F., Inc.



See the new Ferguson Multi-Purpose Blade! Versatile, compact, this tractor-mounted implement can put modern conservation practices to work for you quickly and profitably, and do lots of other jobs for you throughout the year.



No other tractor gives you *all* the Ferguson System advantages: Traction and penetration without power-stealing weight, finger tip and automatic draft control, front end stability, and an exclusive built-in hydraulic overload release that saves tractor and implement if you hit a hidden rock or stump.

Seeing is Believing—Get Your Showdown Demonstration of the

FERGUSON "30"

See your nearest Ferguson Dealer

HUB

MOTOR SALES, INC.

Ferguson Distributors for New York and New England

67 HUNTINGTON ST., CORTLAND, N. Y.

• 217 PAGE BLVD., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

A Farmer Looks at Controls

By FRANK L. CLARK*

I AM A potato grower, a firm believer in free enterprise and have fought for it for the past 20 years. I still believe in it. Lincoln was right when he said that the nation could not continue half slave and half free. I say that agriculture cannot continue to exist with half of our products supported at 90% of parity while the other half are without supports and subject to all the forces of competition, especially competition from acreage diverted from other supported and controlled crops.

We tried supports on potatoes and the result was disastrous because supports at the levels offered encouraged overproduction. In my opinion, potato growers could have gotten along much better without supports; but at least if we had to have them at all, they should have been at a much lower level. Low supports would have been an insurance against the failure of good potato growers but would not have encouraged overproduction.

Acreage Cuts

Last spring I made a substantial cut in my potato acreage. I would have cut it more except for one thing. I couldn't forget the possibility that the government might set acreage allotments, and that if they did my allotment would be based on the acreage I had been growing. In other words, if I had cut my acreage more than I did, I faced the possibility of another drastic cut by a government-

control program. It is my opinion that this fact had a big effect on the 1953 potato acreage. I am not so familiar with other crops as I am with potatoes, but I believe the possibility of future government control of acreage encouraged farmers to maintain or increase their plantings. They did this in order to obtain a higher government-acreage allotment in case such controls were later put into effect.

I understand that the well-established growers of some crops (for example tobacco) are perfectly happy with acreage controls. I am also told that young fellows who want to grow tobacco and who cannot get an acreage allotment aren't so happy! Under a planned economy a young man does not have the opportunity to express his ability. A young man with high ability and one with low ability can go before a board for acreage allotments and each receive the same treatment and be held in the same groove throughout life. Ability will have no value.

It is my opinion that the right course to take is to reduce supports gradually but steadily until they are down to disaster-prevention levels. But that is a trend which we are not following; in fact, at present, we seem to be headed in the opposite direction and going rapidly. For evidence, look at the wheat referendum. I am sure that farmers would have voted a year or so ago for a gradual slacking-off of supports, say 5% or 10% a

year, something which, if it could have been done, would have eased the shock tremendously.

In my opinion we have one of two ways to go: No supports with no controls, or a program of supports and controls that gradually lessen until we are again under a free enterprise system.

I personally would favor an approach of no supports and no controls, but the agricultural industry is in such a predicament that this program would mean financial ruin to many farmers. We have got to gradually go back to a free agriculture. Under the past government programs of high supports the farmers were encouraged to overproduce by the use of sub-marginal land, by bringing new land into production before it was needed, by stimulating the use of commercial fertilizers and insecticides (which in some instances doubled yields), by discouraging research on new crops and new uses for crops already being produced, and by supporting prices so high that they could not compete with other countries in the export trade. There is only one road to free enterprise and that is a gradual one.

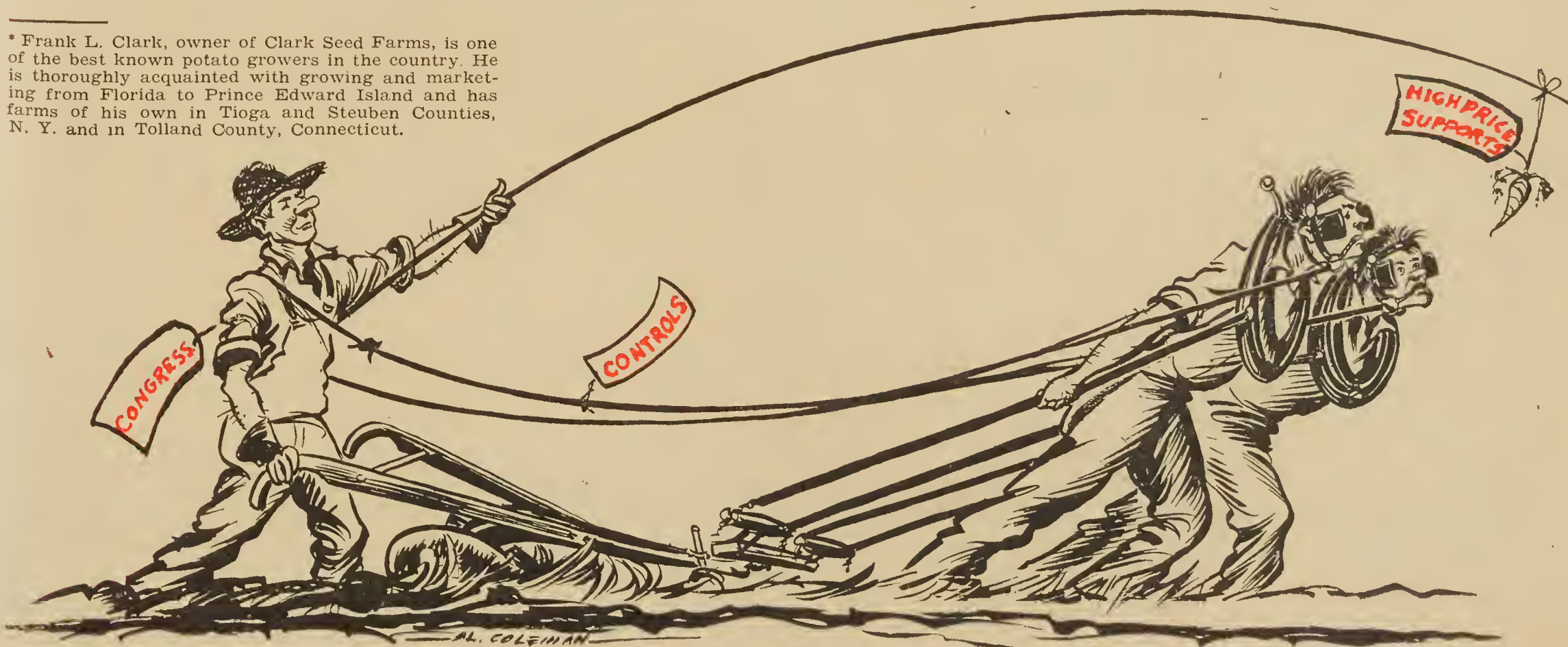
Recommends Program

The other program, and the one I am forced to recommend, is one of strict acreage controls and supported prices at 75% to 85% of parity on the major crops, with a 5% yearly reduction until we again have free enterprise in agriculture. My proposal is that all acreage controls be eliminated when the support price schedule reaches the level of 10% to 15% below cost of production.

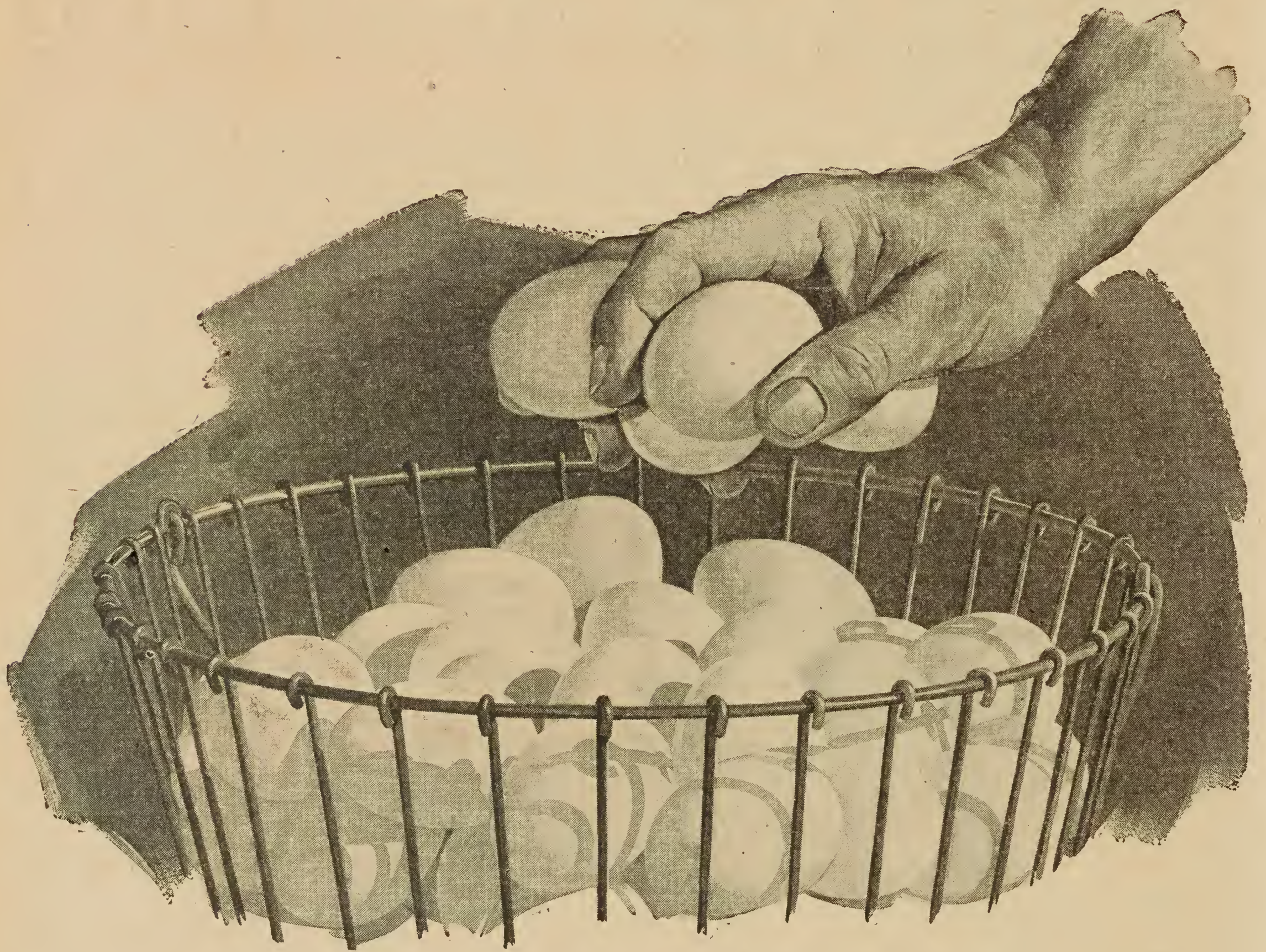
Under my proposed program, acreages of supported crops would be taken out of production by summer fallow or by going into soil improvement crops, which are not harvested but plowed under. Acres taken out of production can be put

(Continued on Page 15)

* Frank L. Clark, owner of Clark Seed Farms, is one of the best known potato growers in the country. He is thoroughly acquainted with growing and marketing from Florida to Prince Edward Island and has farms of his own in Tioga and Steuben Counties, N. Y. and in Tolland County, Connecticut.



Over Two Billion Eggs a Year are produced on G.L.F. Mash



THERE is good reason why G.L.F. laying mash is used on some 100,000 farms... to produce more than 2 billion eggs a year.

... Partly, it's because G.L.F. has learned—through 30 years of experience—what a mash must contain for a hen to keep healthy and lay a lot of eggs.

... And partly, it's because G.L.F. supplies four different laying mashes, to fit the needs of every poultry operation.

Farmers have found that a G.L.F. mash keeps their

feed cost per dozen eggs amazingly low. G.L.F. can price its mashes favorably because quality ingredients are purchased in volume... mixing is efficient... distribution is speedy and widespread. This distribution is important because it means fresh mash is always available, in every community.

Two billion eggs are a lot of eggs... more than a third of *all* the eggs produced in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. Laying Mash

G.L.F. LAYING MASH—This most popular of mashes has all the requirements for high egg production and healthy hens—with plenty to spare. Its fixed formula is changed only when new research discoveries prove it should be changed.

G.L.F. EGG MAKER—Very similar to Laying Mash and adequate nutritionally. Does have a flexible formula to take advantage of good ingredient buys—and provide savings for poultrymen. Even so, the formula is seldom changed more than twice a year.

G.L.F. ALL-MASH LAYING RATION—Contains both the mash and scratch grain; and is a high energy diet containing 16% protein. It is especially suitable for automatic feeders—or for the man who is short of good help.

G.L.F. LAYER MIXING MASH—This mash concentrate—for mixing grains—is “spiked” with a high level of vitamins, minerals and proteins. It is particularly well suited for the man who grows his own grain, or can buy local grains from his neighbors.

3,727 Dairymen Participated in the New England Green Pastures Program this year, Each Following Field and Herd Management Practices that Lead to Greater Net Profits. Of Them All. . .

18 Win Top Honors In Green Pastures Contest

By JIM HALL

ERNEST Kupferschmid of Ellington, Connecticut, brought top honors to his state this year by winning the 1953 New England Green Pastures contest. His 151 tillable acres in Tolland County were so well managed and the 22 individual fields planned so carefully to provide fine quality year-around forage for his 80 head of stock that the judges from six states each gave him top score for the year.

Mr. Kupferschmid and the 17 other winners listed on this page will be guests of the Green Pastures Committee at Eastern States Exposition Sunday, September 20. Each state winner will be presented a silver milk pitcher by his own governor while a silver tray donated by all six governors will be presented to Mr. Kupferschmid. Second and third place men in each state will receive appropriate plaques.

The other 3,709 signed up in the 1953 program got no awards and few "got their pictures in the paper" but they are all winners because they have improved their farms. Each is striving to grow and use more and better quality forage for pasture, hay and silage. Each is putting to use at least some of the practices designed to produce milk at a lower cost by the economic use of the land.

I spent nine days with the judges and with them tramped over the fields of the three top farms in each state. At each place the judges climbed into haymows, smelled and tasted silage, examined the condition of milch cows and studied milk and grain records. Each man called on was subjected to questions from six sides as the judges delved into every phase of the operation. By the time these six experts were through even the owner learned some things about his own farm and often-times had a better appreciation of the value of advance planning in order to get top production at the most economical level.

Practices which were considered unusual when the New England Program got underway in 1948 are considered almost common in 1953. On most of the

farms we saw, soil-testing and the application of the right amounts of lime and the proper kinds of plant food are considered almost as necessary as milking every day! At every place we found accurate records of milk produced, hay, silage and grain fed. And few were the herds from which unprofitable "boarders" had not been culled.

Another practice common to most of the farms was that of rotating pastures. Following a kind of modified New Zealand grazing system, whole herds are being turned into small plots to get lush pasture while it's at the peak of quality. To control weeds and keep growth uniform, pastures are being clipped almost as fast as the herd moves off.

Two of the winners carried on practices which are still in the "unusual" class and over which there is still much argument: Rene Prairie of Alburg, Vermont, who is doing a good job on 340 acres of feed crop land and milking 49 cows with only one hired man, decided last spring to quit feeding any grain. He figures his roughage is good enough for the herd to maintain average production around 9,000 lbs. without grain.

At the Berkshire County farm of the Alessio Brothers Michael, Ferdinand and Eugene at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, we found the only farm without pastures or fences. They are field-chopping 100 pounds of green feed per cow each day and delivering it to their 42 Jerseys and Holsteins in the barn. "By clipping every day," Mike said, "we get every blade of grass and clover without worry about waste around droppings." It also gave them excellent weed control.

Sweepstakes winner Kupferschmid's farm is growing as he enlarges his herd. Last year his Holstein milch herd averaged 37. It was up to 45 when we were there and he's bringing along his own young stock to build up to 60 cows. To take care of the increased number of heavy forage eaters, he's been building drainage ditches since 1940 to put more of what was swamp-

land into production.

He now has 3,300 feet of ditch. The newest 1,200-foot one made 48 acres more land available for crops. Soil scooped from this wide ditch was spread right on the field it drained.

This spring one 15-acre piece of former swampland (that got 32 tons of lime when it was fitted in 1952) was treated to 1,000 lbs. of 8-16-16 fertilizer. A heavy first cutting of ladino-timothy was taken off June 20 and the piece gave the whole herd 17 nights of pasture starting July 20. Mr. Kupferschmid switches pastures two ways: Cows alternate between pastures that are mostly grass and ones heavy in ladino; and they get a change in day and night pastures—going into shadeless fields only at night.

Starting out with rye and some mixtures containing orchard grass, Kupferschmid has his fields planned to provide ample grazing right through the fall. Although he has some brome, most fields have a ladino-timothy or a ladino-timothy-alfalfa mixture. Each year some of his new seedings are made with millet to provide insurance against mid-summer drought. He makes good use of reed canary in one 4-acre piece that is a little wet.

When he seeds in oats, they are grazed off. So, for bedding, he bales clippings from his heifer pastures. He had 1,000 bales of this in the barns along

with 5,000 bales of excellent hay. Grass silage was all in and, with an 8-acre piece of corn will give him 530 tons of silage for winter.

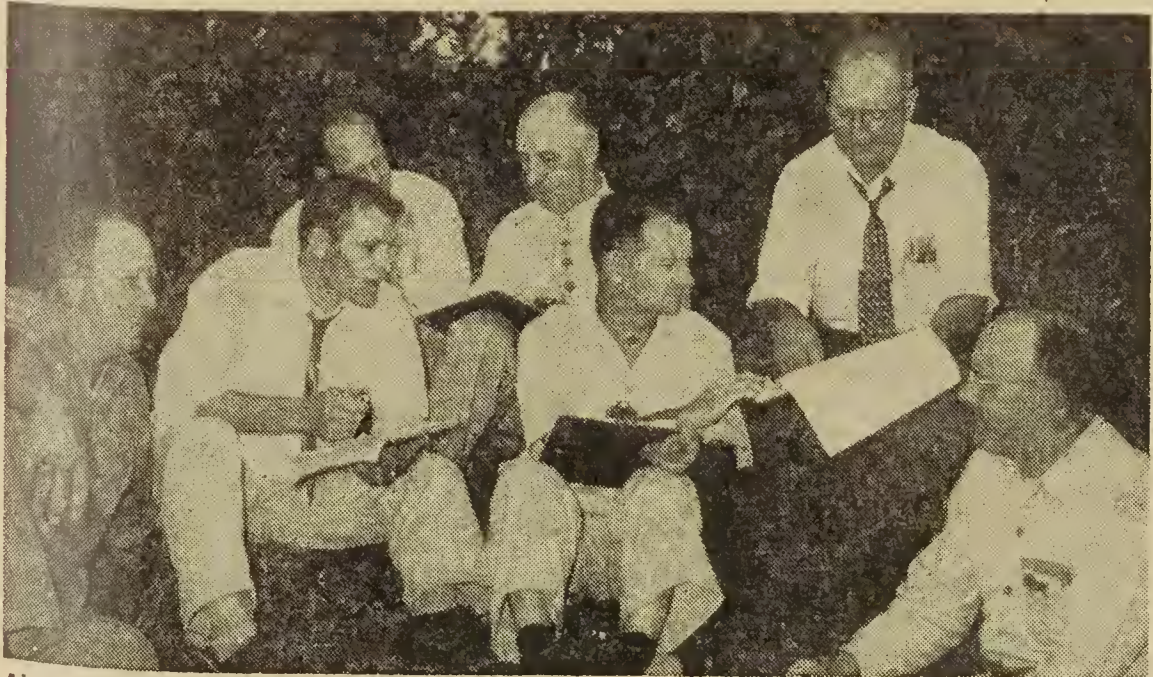
Kupferschmid, in common with so many other New England men these days, is a heavy user of fertilizer. Each field is treated according to the crop and its needs with applications varying from only 750 lbs. of 0-20-0 to a half-ton of 8-16-16 or 5-10-10. During the past year his 151 acres have received 8 tons of superphosphate, 18 tons poultry manure, 859 tons of cow manure and 40½ tons of mixed fertilizer. Fields get from 2 to 4 tons of lime per acre, depending on the pH test.

DHIA records show that the New England winner's grain-milk ratio averages 1:6 and that his Holsteins averaged 12,363 milk and 442 fat last year.

The New England Green Pastures Committee is to be congratulated for publicizing the fact that the dairymen making money despite low prices and high costs are those who are treating and managing grass as they would a cash crop.



Louis A. Zehner, left, listens attentively while the 1953 New England Green Pasture Contest winner, Ernest Kupferschmid, tells judges about his feeding program.



Above are the six judges for the 1953 contest and Louis A. Zehner, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, who is chairman of the New England Green Pastures Committee. From left are: Burton Froberg, Lafayette, R. I., top man in his state in 1950; Francis Plumb, Springfield, Vt., 1951 winner in that state; Lou Zehner (back of Plumb); Raymond P. Atherton, agricultural agent, Litchfield County, Conn.; Roy L. Donahue, agronomist, University of New Hampshire; Harold J. Shaw, chairman of judges, Sanford, Maine, New England winner last year; and Matthew L. Blaisdell, farm superintendent, University of Massachusetts.

1953 New England Green Pastures Winners

	Placing In State	Rating In New England
CONNECTICUT		
Ernest Kupferschmid, Ellington (Tolland * County)	1	First
Aldo Gasparino, Preston (New London County)	2	
Alexander Dapsis, Plainfield (Windham County)	3	
RHODE ISLAND		
Bayfield Farm, George F. Causey, owner; Harold Deering, Mgr., Wakefield (Washington Co.)	1	Second
Manchester Brothers, Warren (Bristol County)	2	
8-Rod Stock Farm, Karl Humphrey, owner; Lloyd Lawton, Mgr., Tiverton (Newport Co.)	3	
MAINE		
Richard Fox, North Fryeburg (Oxford County)	1	Third
Schuyler Hawes, Union (Knox County)	2	
Ernest Souther & Son, Harold, Livermore Falls (Androscoggin County)	3	
MASSACHUSETTS		
Manuel J. Bettencourt & Sons, Manuel J., Jr., and John, South Westport (Bristol County)	1	Fourth
Howard B. Hiller & Son, Bob, Rochester (Plymouth County)	2	
Allessio Brothers, Pittsfield (Berkshire County)	3	
VERMONT		
Harlow Brothers, Roger & Hollis, Bellows Falls (Windham County)	1	Fifth
Rene Prairie, Alburg (Grand Isle County)	2	
Mandoza L. Couture, Morrisville (Lamoille Co.)	3	
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Woodrow Rogers, Jefferson, (Coos County)	1	Sixth
Paul E. Sargeant (Robert Laliberte, Mgr.), Candia (Rockingham County)	2	
Chalifoux Brothers, Levi & Ernest, Hudson (Hillsboro County)	3	

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WATCH FOR IT!

ON OCTOBER 17, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will publish its Sixth Forum Issue, devoted to the principles that made America great. The issue will contain statements by many of the famous leaders of America, by farmers and farm women, all on the subject of preserving our liberties, free enterprise, and continued opportunity for young people such as this country has given them for generation after generation in the past.

This Forum Issue will be the most interesting and valuable edition AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has ever published. Check the expiration date on your paper to make sure that you get a Forum Issue, and so that you will continue to get your "Farm Paper of the Northeast" all the time. With the problems ahead, you need AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to help solve them and fight your battles.

HOW TO RELAX

ALMOST every week I am startled, as I am sure you are, to hear of the death of some friend or of some famous and needed leader from heart disease. Physicians say that modern living puts a terrific strain on the heart, and that this strain, resulting in nervous tensions, causes many hearts to fail.

In a book entitled "You Can Relax" Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, famous minister of New York's Marble Collegiate Church, discusses some practical things you can do to improve your health and bring more happiness into your life. His suggestions include:

1. Try to drain your mind, particularly at bedtime, of worrying matters.
2. Relax muscle tensions.
3. Don't take tomorrow to bed with you.
4. Tranquillize your thoughts.
5. Add up your blessings.
6. Become an expert forgetter.
7. Drop relaxing Bible passages into your mind.

CHICKEN BARBECUES

THE INCREASING number of chicken barbecues is good from everybody's standpoint. The great crowds who attend these picnics consume huge quantities of chicken, which is good for the poultrymen, and those who attend have a lot of fun, which is good for them.

BEANS ARE STRINGLESS

MY FRIEND, Professor C. B. Raymond ("Beau" to his friends) takes me to task for calling bush, pole and green or wax beans "string beans." He says there "ain't no such animal" now as string beans; they are all stringless.

Well, I know that. But when I was a boy beans always had strings. I got in the habit—and it's hard work to teach an old dog new tricks!

THEY BEAT THE DRY WEATHER

ONE OF THE very bad effects of the worst drought we have had in years is what it has done to northeastern pastures. I never saw them look worse than they did in the last days of August and the first week in September.

But many dairymen were ready for this emergency. Some had lush fields of sudan grass or millet. Others, or perhaps the same farmers,

By E. R. Eastman

had been very liberal in the use of fertilizer on pastures. Well fertilized pastures stay green long after the others have dried up.

Our Jim Hall, who has been on an extended "green pastures" tour in New England, says that many New England farmers are clipping their pastures, and where straw is scarce some have baled the clippings for use as bedding.

More and more northeastern dairymen are learning that grass or legumes either in the meadow or in the pasture is a cash crop needing even more attention than the other cash crops because grass is so important in the economics of good dairying.

MILK FIRST, COFFEE SECOND

"I thought you might be interested to know that on the menu for the annual luncheon of the Central School Principals' Association of New York State, to be held at the Syracuse Hotel on October 27, the following will appear:

"YOU WILL BE SERVED MILK UNLESS YOU REQUEST COFFEE"

Edward A. Burke, Vice President Central School Principals' Association

I WROTE Mr. Burke commending what the principals were doing in the strongest possible terms. It is absurd to attend so many public dinners and banquets, including some farm affairs, and have to make something of a scene in order to get milk to drink. Let all of us resolve to reverse that trend and follow the example of the central school principals!

POOR ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL YOU join with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in a small campaign to improve the appearance and convenience of mail boxes?

I have seen them, and so have you, stuck on posts in rusty old milk cans. A respectable robin wouldn't be caught dead in some of the contraptions that pass for mail boxes.

Such mail boxes are not a very good advertisement of your place or of yourself. Some of them are so poorly located that the carrier has difficulty in reaching them, and under the law he is not obliged to leave his vehicle to do so.

Why not get a really good-looking mail box, with a flag? Have your name stenciled on it and put it on an iron pipe with an extension, with the pipe set firmly in concrete. The pipe should be about 42" high, with a 30" arm at the top. (See page 10.)

Ask your mail carrier how best to locate the box. Incidentally, your R.D. man will bless you for this little service and he has it coming to him, for he does plenty for you.

DON'T MISS IT

WHETHER YOU grow potatoes or not, you will want to read Mr. Frank Clark's article on the first page of this issue.

Not only does Mr. Clark grow a lot of potatoes himself but he has had a long lifetime experience in other kinds of farming, and he is one of the finest citizens we know.

While the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST may not be in entire agreement with his solution for the 16 million acres thrown out of production by the reduced wheat allotments, yet we feel that Mr. Clark's plan is worthy of study and thought.

GOOD COOPERATION

IN OUR LAST issue I mentioned the fact that Mr. Charles Reilly, executive of the J. S. Woodhouse Company, told the National Retail Farm Equipment Association that they could help themselves by helping dairymen sell more milk. Said Mr. Reilly: "When farmers prosper, business men do, too."

Now right along this line comes an announcement by the International Milling Company of a big sales promotion plan to sell Robin Hood flour, together with an inducement to buy butter at the same time. This offer is now in force in 162,000 retail grocery stores, and announcement of the plan is being made to millions of people through farm magazines, newspapers, radio and television.

This kind of cooperation makes for good relations and prosperity for everyone concerned.

YOUR LIFE IS THE PENALTY

ALL OF US read the statistics of death and injury from accident, and they seem to mean nothing. Then maybe the very next day you or someone you love is in an automobile or farm accident, and these same statistics become deadly realities.

Did you know that farming is the most dangerous occupation there is? In the next twelve months more than 6,000 farm people will be killed, 200,000 will be injured in automobile accidents, and about 4,000 will be killed and 1 in 19 injured on the farm or in the home.

The ways to prevent accidents both on the highway and on the farm are too numerous to list here. Besides, you know them. The thing to do is to write these words in your mind and in your heart, WATCH YOUR STEP! PLAY SAFE!

WEEDS IN THE BERRIES

MY BIGGEST problem in growing strawberries is weed control. The same difficulty is encountered with other berries, and in fact with almost any perennial. With our strawberries we have tried chemical weed killers which were fairly successful. We have found, however, that our best bet was to put the rows of strawberries and bush berries far enough apart so that there always is plenty of room to run a tractor between rows after plants or bushes began to spread. Even then, it's necessary to do some hand work to pull weeds out of the rows.

Early mulching helps not only to control weeds but to hold moisture. Another suggestion is to spread old fertilizer sacks between the rows, weighting them down with stones so they will not blow away.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

WHEN THE Binghamton Savings Bank opened a new bank building, its officers got a basket of flowers from the City National Bank of Binghamton. A card attached to the basket said, "Deepest Sympathy."

The local florist had mixed the cards on two baskets he had sent out that day, but it wasn't the bank basket that worried him. The other went to a funeral and the card read:

"Congratulations on Your New Location."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: U. S. per-capita consumption of milk is nine-tenths of a pint a day. No increase over 1949. But total fluid milk consumption is up because there are more consumers, and consumption increased in markets with good publicity and advertising programs. Incidentally, farm families averaged to drink 456 pounds of milk per person per year in 1952 compared to 333 pounds in non-farm families. Good work!

ADVERTISING: National Grange Master Newsom emphasizes that expanded markets both at home and abroad are one of the essentials to better farm income. In this connection it is interesting to note that the New York-New England Apple Institute is starting a new advertising and promotion program. The budget is \$69 million.

The American Dairy Association is advertising milk and dairy products both in magazines and on television. The Dairy Action Committee of Allegany and Steuben Counties in New York is turning over \$5,000 to the American Dairy Association at the Canisteo Grange Hall on September 14. The story of how this money was raised was told on page 11 of the August 1 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST (New York edition). The money was raised specifically to be used for promoting the use of milk on television. Much of the money came from business concerns in the two counties.

USDA REORGANIZATION: Secretary Benson's plan for reorganizing USDA (not yet officially announced) is said to be an administrative shuffle rather than any change in services offered.

Plan is expected to:

1. Group together USDA agencies with similar jobs and responsibilities.
2. Stress research, extension, and conservation, with less emphasis on price supports. PMA may be abolished and functions distributed to other groups.
3. De-emphasize federal services by shifting more responsibility to state agencies and Land Grant colleges.

We are told that all USDA agencies have been asked to keep expenses at least 10% below congressional appropriations. All government departments could well follow suit.

PAPERS: Certain documents which are becoming more important to farmers deserve safe keeping. Here are some suggestions by Van Hart of Cornell.

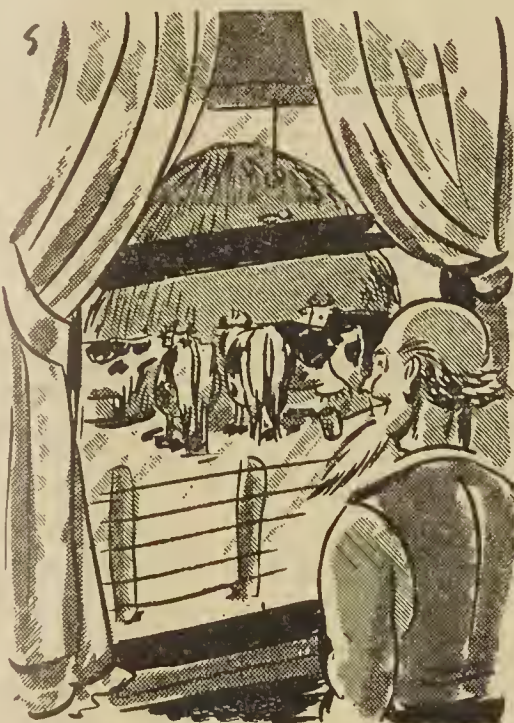
1. Let your lawyer keep a copy of your will.
2. Record deeds at the County Clerk's Office and then keep them in a safe, fireproof place along with life insurance policies and U. S. Savings Bonds and other securities.
3. Make two lists of savings bonds showing serial numbers, issue dates, and denominations. Keep one with the bonds and the other in some safe location.
4. A five year farm inventory book which you can get from your County Agricultural Agent is a valuable piece of information.
5. Keep copies of federal and state income tax returns for at least five years.
6. Keep cancelled checks for six years as they are excellent receipts.
7. Keep a copy of credit statements filed with banks.

FARM FINANCES: The farm situation has shown by 1952 figures has both bad and good angles. In 1952 farmers' equity in their businesses went down 3% (\$4.7 billion); debts went up 10% (Some of the decrease in assets was a paper loss—for example, inventory of land).

Farm mortgage debt went up 8% and was \$7.1 billion on January 1, 1953. However, money in the bank and other money assets went up 3% to \$19.2 billion.

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE smell of fall is in the air, it wipes away 'most ev'ry care 'cause it foretells that soon there'll be a winter-time respite for me. Each cropping season, any more, seems like it is a bigger chore; the summers now are longer than when I was a much younger man; the days seem like they're never through, the sun bears down much harder, too. Despite machines that we've got now, it seems more work to plant and plow; my back and legs get stiff so soon, most days I'd like to quit at noon and let Mirandy work instead while I spend half a day in bed.

But now October's almost here, we're on the home stretch of the year; the mow and bins are filled with feed, the straw's stacked high for winter need; there's still some harvesting to do and then the season will be through. So soon I'll start the winter scheme which through the summer's been my dream: Each morning I will sleep 'til eight, bounce out of bed just feeling great; then after breakfast take a snooze or go to town and trade some news; then eat some more and nap awhile, arising with a rested smile to tell Mirandy Jane that she should start the ev'ning chores, by gee.

SEPTEMBER FARM BULLETIN

Now...get Gulfpride H.D. Motor Oil
in the 5-GALLON UTILITY PAIL!

You're probably familiar with Gulf's handy 5-gallon utility pails. Farmers find dozens of uses for them.

Today, Gulfpride H.D., the world's finest motor oil, comes packaged in these multi-purpose containers. It means you get a utility pail with every 5 gallons of Gulfpride H.D. you buy.

Get Gulfpride H.D. this convenient, new way. It's the Number-1, all-purpose motor oil for farm use. It keeps engines clean—fights corrosion and rust—reduces engine wear.



Don't face the
colder months with a
"fair-weather"
battery!



Battery efficiency decreases as the temperature falls—likewise the capacity of a battery to take on a new charge.

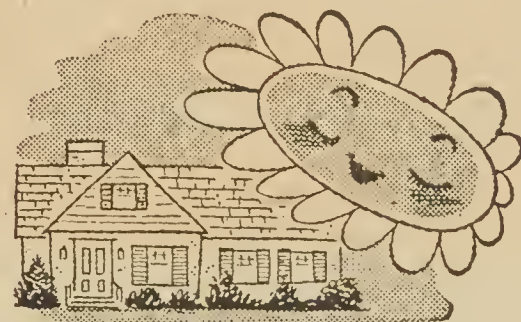
If you are not sure of your battery's ability to carry you through the winter, now is the time to install a new Gulf Powercrest Battery.

It's engineered to give utmost power life in tractor, truck or car. This means more power for longer periods—reliable starting under the most demanding of weather and operating conditions.

Every Gulf Battery is fully covered by a written warranty and adjustment agreement.

LIFE-SAVING TIP ABOUT TIRES!

You may not realize it, but the best time to buy new tires for your truck or car is just before the cold, damp weather starts. That's the ideal "break-in" period, if you want extra mileage later on.



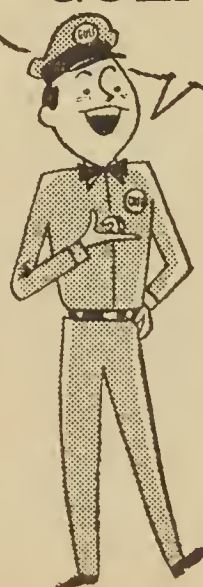
Mom—here's how to
keep the house
fresh as a daisy!

When you're plagued with household odors, Gulfmist, the aerosol deodorizer, comes to your rescue. See how easy and effective it is to use in kitchen, bathroom, all round the house in combatting unwanted odors.

for economy—
for dependability—
for all-around farm use—
get

GULF'S BIG 3!

Thrifty farmers Go Gulf!



1. Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease—saves you expense and bother of keeping on hand a number of separate greases.

2. Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant, for conventional transmissions and all differentials and final drives.

3. Gulfpride H.D.—the high detergency motor oil—keeps engines clean and reduces engine wear.

Fly-Free Dates for Planting Winter Wheat

By GEORGE G. GYRISCO

IN ORDER to understand the meaning of the "fly-free date for planting wheat" one must understand the life history of the most important enemy of wheat, the hessian fly.

The hessian fly passes the winter as a larva inside of a pupa, called a puparium by entomologists and a flaxseed by wheat farmers. This flaxseed stage of the fly is located at the lower nodes of the wheat plant underneath the leaf sheath but never inside of the stem. The flies emerge from the overwintering puparia in early spring and lay eggs on the wheat. These eggs hatch into larvae which cause the straw to lodge and the grain to shrivel.

Several generations of hessian flies are produced during the summer if food plants such as volunteer wheat are available. The populations of hessian fly decrease as the weather cools in the summer and early fall. Late in the season, in September and October, unless wheat is available for egg laying, the flies die without making provisions for the next generation.

The time arrives in the fall when most of the flies die. Fortunately this is still early enough for wheat to become established before winter. Observations and experience have shown that there exists for each locality, depending upon such factors as latitude, longitude, altitude, nearness to large bodies of water, etc., a "fly-free date" or time when the fall swarm of hessian flies have died.

It is well known by experienced farmers that wheat can be sown too early, and particularly too late, for best yields. Therefore, it is important to plant as early as possible during the normal wheat planting time for your locality and yet late enough so that most of the hessian flies are dead. If

the wheat is planted too early, the hessian flies will lay their eggs in it and overwinter as flax-seeds to continue their damage the following year. If it is planted too late, there will be a loss in vigor and yield.

Entomologists have determined so-called fly-free dates when most of the flies are already dead. These dates however are still early enough so that there is no great loss in yield of wheat because of the lateness of planting. These dates are based on altitude, longitude and latitude—all factors which have an influence on plant growth, flowering and insect reproduction. Such dates have been calculated for each county and locality of each state. The fly-free date can be obtained from your local county agent.

Let us see how the fly-free date works. Take Ithaca—the fly-free dates or the best time to plant wheat are:

- at 400 ft.—September 18 to 28
- at 800 ft.—September 14 to 24
- at 1200 ft.—September 10 to 20

After the earliest date for each altitude, the majority of the hessian flies are dead. Therefore, if the wheat is planted anytime after that date, it will be largely free of hessian fly. However, to get the best yields, the wheat should be planted before the latest date given for each altitude. To learn the best time for your locality, call your county agent or contact the College of Agriculture.

To reduce wheat insects:

- (1) Plant on fly-free date for your locality.
- (2) Destroy all volunteer grain by discing or plowing.
- (3) Cooperate with your neighbors to sow no earlier than the fly-free date as one early-sown field may infest all others in the spring.

My Homemade Root Cellar

By R. K. GRISWOLD

SOMETIMES it does not pay to follow in father's footsteps. Years ago my father would dig a long trench in the field. Father put in the trench his winter supply of cabbage, turnips, beets, and celery.

When it came time to get out the stored vegetables it had to be done on a mild winter day. Mild winter days were muddy days and it was slippery under foot. The corn stalks and thatch which covered the vegetables were usually frozen and the vegetables did not keep very well.

Fifty years later I decided to make a root cellar—a place that would keep vegetables better and longer and which could be entered when vegetables were wanted irrespective of frozen earth.

I dug an excavation 8'6" wide, 12½' long and 6'6" deep. The excavated earth I threw out on one end and both sides leaving the entrance to the south. I had too many stones in my field and I got rid of them. I walled the excavation with stone and cement 6" thick leaving a door 3' wide and 4' high at the south end. This gave me an 8' x 12' walled enclosure. At each end I put in 8" x 24" ventilators covered with fine mesh wire to keep out rats and mice.

For a roof I used second-hand lumber. Over the roof boards I put three thicknesses of cardboard packing cases. Over the cardboard I nailed heavy tar paper.

I have two doors at the entrance

with a four-inch air space between them. The outer door opens outward. The inside door opens into the cellar. Each door is sealed with felt weather stripping. Not counting the excavating this root cellar cost only for the sand and cement which I mixed as time would permit.

This root cellar permits vegetables to stay in the field almost to the last hour before freezing weather.

Turnips, beets and potatoes are placed on the earth floor. Leaves of cabbages are stripped from the head and the cabbages are placed vertically around the walls. All broken, split or unwanted sections are stripped from the celery and each stalk is tied loosely with ¼" wide tape. The celery is placed in watered trenches and the roots sealed with mud.

Between each row of celery put into the cellar I place separating sections 3" wide to keep each head of celery away from the next. The separating sections are made of laths nailed to 3" wide end and center pieces. For apples, late peaches and the last tomatoes, I have shelves near the roof. I place these fruits on the shelves so that no two touch. I also keep bulbs in the root cellar and I have rhubarb growing there.

My homemade root cellar is also a mighty fine place to sit and cool off during very hot weather. My father, at 86 years of age, admits I did better than he did at keeping vegetables.



Stop

MASTITIS

with the

DOUBLE-DUTY

ANTIBIOTIC

AUREOMYCIN

KEEP MILK FLOW UP!



Be prompt when mastitis strikes! Act even *before* this costly disease strikes!

You guard continually against mastitis—keep *more* quarters producing—when you use AUREOMYCIN* Chlorotetracycline Crystalline OINTMENT Lederle in this two-way protection and treatment method: 1. When mastitis strikes, infuse the contents of a tube into an infected quarter. 2. Before mastitis strikes, treat cuts and wounds on teats or udder by local application and infusion.

AUREOMYCIN is the antibiotic with the widest range of activity...more broadly active than penicillin...effective against all of the organisms commonly found in mastitis.

AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT penetrates rapidly throughout the treated quarter...remains active in the udder for many hours...quickly returns most cows to normal milk production.

AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT is available in a convenient, easy-to-use, infusion-tip tube. Ask your druggist for it. Keep a good supply on hand!

In cases of acute septic mastitis, udder infusion alone is not adequate. Use, in addition, Veterinary AUREOMYCIN Crystalline INTRAVENOUS** or the injectable form of SULMET® Sodium Sulfamethazine Lederle** under the direction of a veterinarian. Subsequent treatment of septic mastitis and treatment of persistent infections of chronic mastitis may be conducted with SULMET Sulfamethazine OBLETS® Veterinary Tablets.

For best management practices and disease-control procedures for avoidance of mastitis, consult your veterinarian. Write for folder on AUREOMYCIN Ointment.

*Trade-mark

**Available through Veterinarians



Animal Industry Section

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

30 Rockefeller Plaza

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

New York 20, N. Y.

THE WORLD'S MOST COMFORTABLE CAB

... is a "break" for you on hauling costs! New Ford Truck DRIVERIZED CAB cuts fatigue!

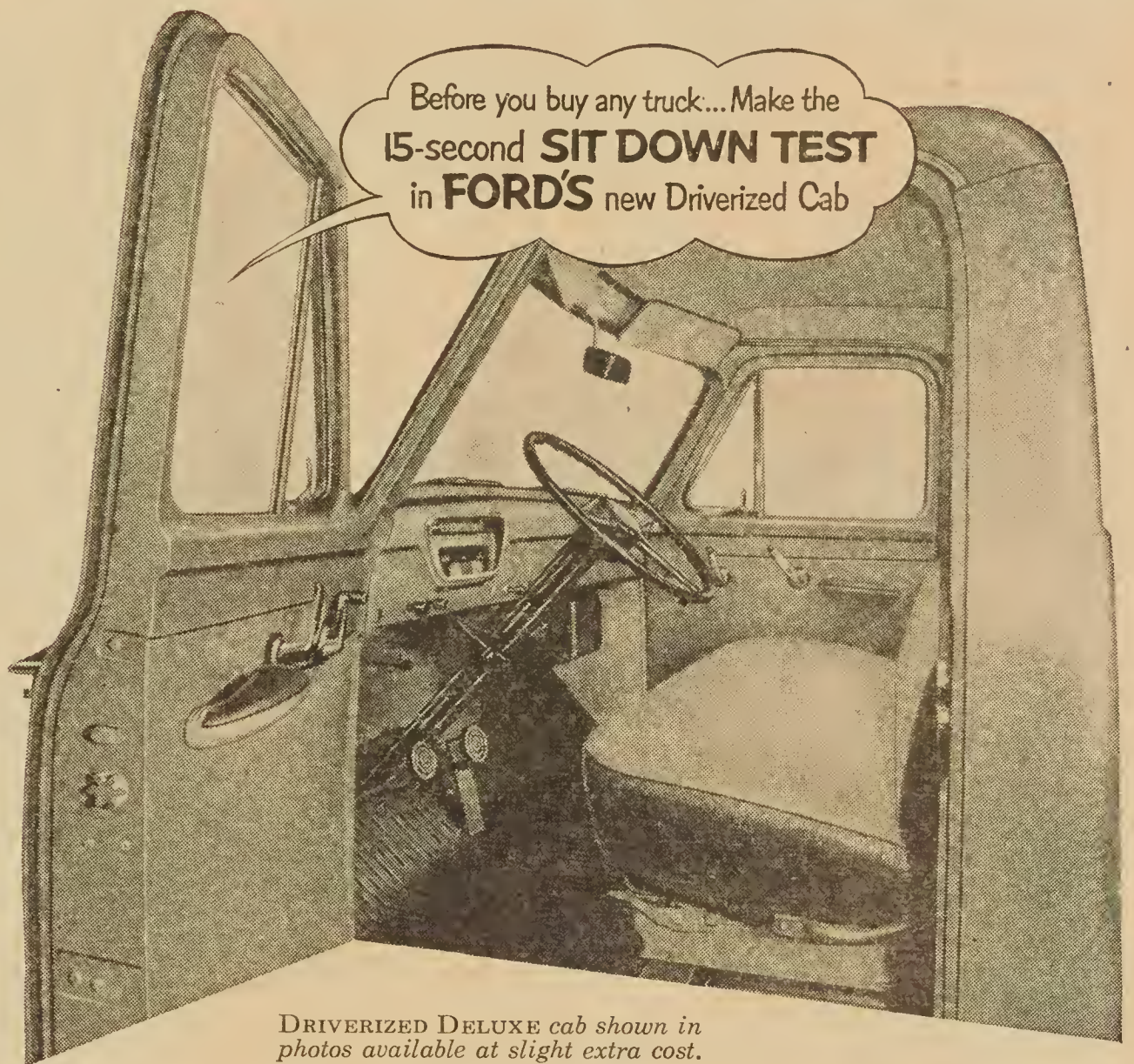
Reducing driver fatigue is only one of the many virtues of the new Ford DRIVERIZED CAB. It also makes for easier driving.

Easier driving means safer driving! Easier driving means greater efficiency in terms of more hauling, done faster, which means a more economical operation.

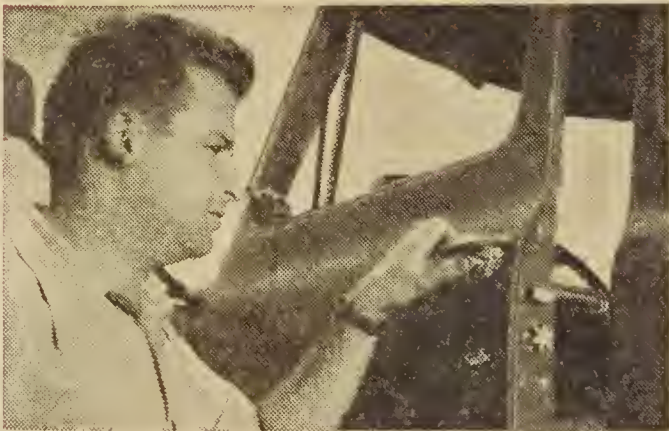
The new Ford DRIVERIZED CAB is just one of many new *time-saving* features that make Ford Trucks *your best buy!*

For sustained speed travel, Ford provides new LOW-FRICTION power in V-8 or Six. For faster, easier handling, Ford provides Synchro-Silent transmissions standard in every model—and new "short-turn" front axles.

Both Standard and Deluxe DRIVERIZED CABS offer all the features mentioned on this page. See your Ford Dealer for full details.



DRIVERIZED DELUXE cab shown in photos available at slight extra cost.



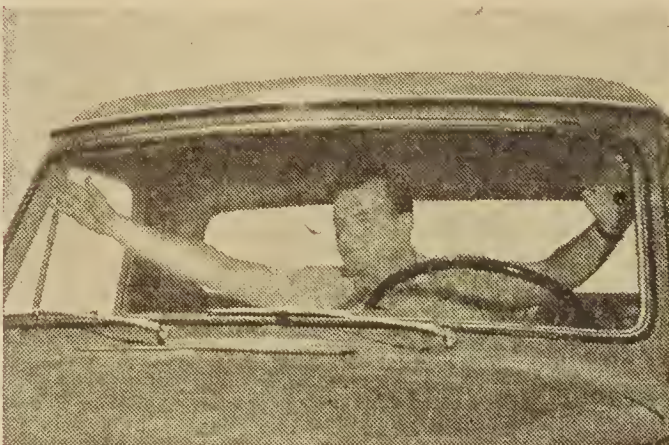
SWING open the new, wider doors! Door handles are easy-operating push-button type . . . like in quality cars. Door latches are new rotor-type.



HOIST your size 12's into the cab! Plenty of room between the seat and door pillar. No toe dances getting in or out of a Ford DRIVERIZED CAB!



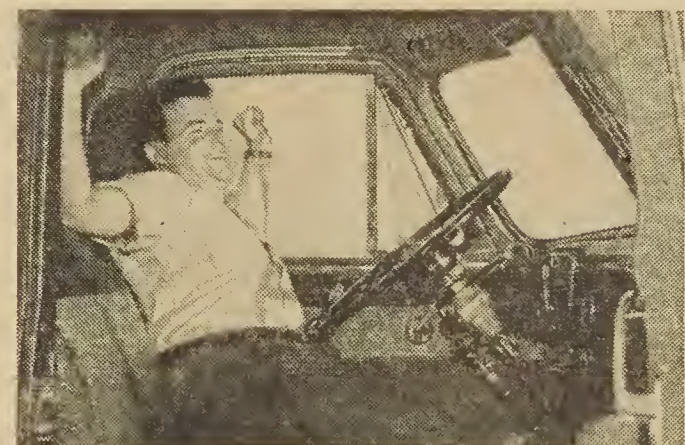
SLIDE into the wide, comfortable seat. Bounce to test the super-cushioning action of Ford's exclusive seat shock snubber and non-sag springs.



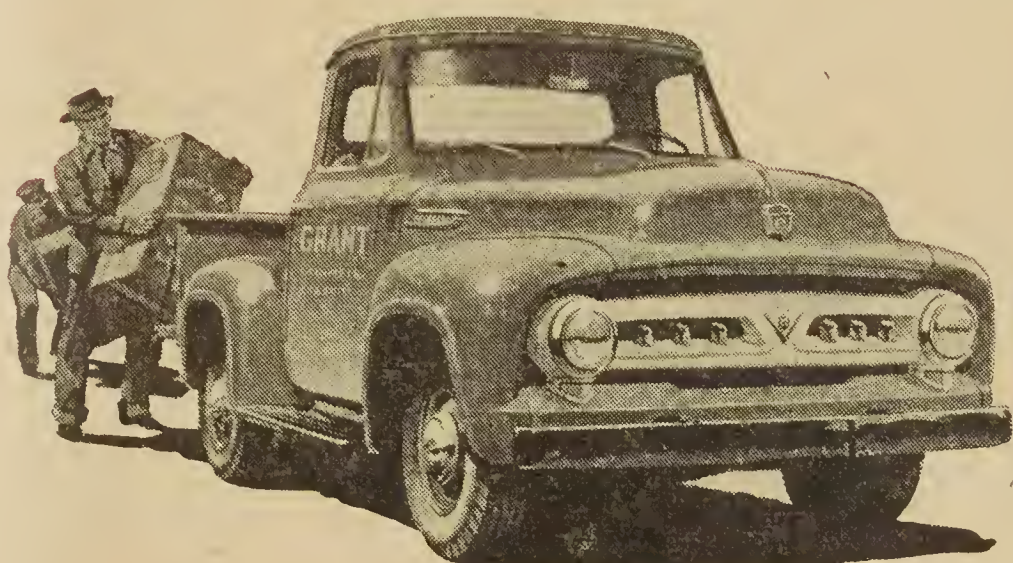
SWEEP your eyes across the new one-piece windshield. With visibility like this you can really navigate. Safer, of course! Less eye-strain!



GLANCE back through the 4-ft.-wide rear window. You can see the space you're backing into. Why pay extra for rear quarter windows?



STRETCH your arms into big cab roominess. FORD DRIVERIZED CABS provide more hip-room than any of the 5 other leading makes.



World's most powerful Pickup truck with the world's most comfortable cab. 6½-ft. box, over 4 ft. wide. Clamp-tight tailgate. Choice of V-8 or Six!

FORD ECONOMY TRUCKS

SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY! LAST LONGER!

Harvest more profits with 150-Hour Veedol Tractor Oil!



★ ★ ★

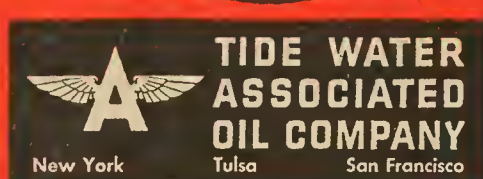
STACK away more money at the end of the season . . . by operating your gasoline-powered tractors longer between crank-case drains. With an ordinary oil, you may have to stop and change the oil after only 60 to 70 hours. Even with some of the so-called "better" lubricating oils, it may be dangerous to go more than 100 hours. But you're **SAFE** for a full 150 hours with famous 150-Hour VEEDOL tractor oil! *It's the better tractor oil, by the clock!*

Saves You Money —5 Ways

1. **Saves Oil**—by giving longer service between oil changes in gasoline-powered farm engines.
2. **Saves Fuel**—by reducing power blow-by.
3. **Saves Time**—by avoiding breakdown delays.
4. **Saves Repair Bills**—by resisting heat and wear.
5. **Saves Replacements**—by protecting engine parts.

150-HOUR VEEDOL

A Better Tractor Oil
by the Clock



AUTOMATIC Merchandising and Milk Consumption

By ROBERT F. HOLLAND

Department of Dairy Industry, Cornell University

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Everyone having any connection with milk production or marketing should read Professor Holland's straight-from-the-shoulder statement on why more milk is not consumed. I'd like to add to the statement that one of the things that always makes me peeved is to attend a farm dinner or banquet and find that milk is not served.—E.R.E.*

I RECENTLY returned from a trip involving 23 states and some 8,000 miles in this great country of ours. Before leaving, I had been working with some of the dairy interests on the problem of milk advertising. At this time a suspicion had crept into my mind which I hoped was not true, but which I proposed to check during my travels. This suspicion was that one of the reasons that people did not consume more milk as a beverage was that milk was not available to them when they wanted it. This suspicion was amply confirmed during my trip.

Can You Get It?

The Coca Cola Company is noted for the quality and quantity of its advertising. Its people are also aware that advertising without merchandising, that is, the making of their product available to the consumer, would be worthless. This latter fact has not been properly recognized by the dairy industry in my opinion. I was able to purchase Coca Cola at every gas station, restaurant, and roadside stand at which I stopped, but I found milk at few roadside stands except the dairy bars, which were few and far between, and at not a single gas station. I saw hundreds of soft-drink vending machines but not a single milk-vending machine. I do not care for soft drinks and did not drink any. I would have consumed considerable milk or chocolate milk if it had been available. I did not consume much of this either.

This situation confronts not only the traveler but the town and city dweller as well. Look around you and you will find that the soft drinks are readily available through vending machines or dispensers, but those machines will seldom contain any good, palatable milk or chocolate milk.

How It Works

In 1951 Cornell University published a bulletin, *Automatic Merchandising Increases Milk Consumption*. This booklet describes the results of research carried on jointly by the School of Nutrition and the Department of Dairy Industry. In the course of this study milk-vending operations were examined in New York City, Rochester, and Buffalo. A dozen or so vending machines of different types were installed in the halls and dormitories at the University and much information was gained as to the best temperature of milk storage, the type of container most suitable for vending operations, the products most in demand, the time of day when most beverage milk was consumed, costs of operation of vending-machine routes, and many other factors.

In some instances it was possible to install milk-vending machines beside already existing soft-drink machines. In every case the location immediately became unprofitable for the soft-drink operator. In other words, many people would drink milk in preference to soft drinks if it were readily available to them at the time when they wanted a drink or a pick-up. Since most of the milk used on the Campus is supplied by

the Cornell Dairy Department, we had an excellent check on the effect of the vending machines on total milk consumption. Milk sales to residential halls and campus eating places did not decrease with the installation of the vending machines, and this led us to the very definite conclusion that most of the milk sold through them was sales in addition to the normal. In other words, total milk consumption on the Cornell Campus was increased by making it readily available to the students and staff.

Results obtained in an experimental operation carried out in the camp store of a nearby Boy Scout Camp were even more striking. Not only were sales high but they were achieved in a situation in which one might expect relatively few sales from a milk-vending machine.

Free Choice

It was the policy of the Camp to provide its campers with all the milk they wanted with their meals. At every meal a pitcher of milk was placed on each table and was filled as often as desired. Despite this, daily sales from the vender averaged slightly more than 100 half-pint units in a camp population of 100 boys and 25 staff members. The sales ratio of chocolate to plain milk was 7 to 1 in favor of the former. This entire consumption was over and beyond what the boys drank with their meals in the mess hall. It is also worthy of note that soft-drink sales totaled 120 bottles during the test period as contrasted with total milk sales of nearly 1700 unit over the same period of time. Total unit sales of 5 different ice cream products during this period also fell considerably short of total milk sales.

Since the fluid milk market is the one which returns the highest price to the producer, it is the one which we should spend most of our time and efforts in expanding. All the advertising in the world is of little value if the material advertised is not within easy reach of the consumer. It is our opinion that a great deal can be done to increase fluid sales through the use of expanded advertising and through the relatively untapped (as far as the dairy industry is concerned) medium of automatic vending. These facts have been recognized for years but the initiative and leadership for putting them into effect have very evidently been lacking.

Research Needed

The development of a good flavored sterile milk which could be transported without refrigeration and on the same trucks that presently handle soft drinks is also well worth the expenditure of a very considerable quantity of research, time, effort, and money. The present sterilized milk products, at least those that I have had the opportunity to examine, do not offer the consumer much from the flavor angle. It is my firm belief, however, that a good chocolate-flavored whole-milk beverage with excellent keeping qualities can be produced through the application of present-day know-how and good processing machinery. Since our studies show that chocolate milk outsells white milk by about a 3 to 1 ratio on an average, first emphasis should be placed on this product. Whole milk should be the base, not the skim so often used.

— A. A. —

Rotational grazing is best for land and beast. Livestock get fresh nutritious grazing, and pasture mixtures get a chance to recuperate.

The Question Box

I have some hollyhocks for flowers which come up each year looking nice and green. Then before the blossoms come on, the leaves begin to turn brown and wither. I have put sulphur (powder) on and tried Black Leaf 40—also rotenone powder, but none of these have done any good. Can you tell what to do?

Sulphur is the recommended treatment for hollyhock rust. I think that the trouble may be, however, that you have been using it as a cure and not as a preventive. You must start dusting them when they are young and keep them covered as protection against this disease.

Frankly, I have tried dusting hollyhocks with sulphur but it has never been entirely successful. The leaves do rust but I still get blooms. If anyone knows an easy way to prevent hollyhock rust I would like to know about it.

—H.L.C.

How much grain should a cow get while she is dry?

With top quality hay and silage, six pounds a day is about right. Figures have proven definitely that you get as good or better return from grain fed when a cow is dry as you do on grain fed when she is producing.

Can used crankcase oil be used for treating cedar and oak fence posts? I can get either diesel or auto used oil.

Used crankcase oil by itself is of little or no value for treating fence posts, especially such as cedar or oak, nor is it usually recommended for mixing with creosote for such treatments.

However, filtered crankcase oil has sometimes been used in the pentachlorophenol process, being mixed in the proportions of ten of oil to one of penta. Diesel oil or furnace oil is considered better than the crankcase oil, however. Write to the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., for full information on treating your posts.

—I.W.D.

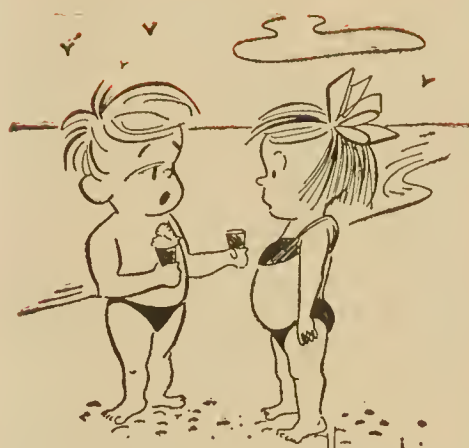
Is it profitable at present prices of grain and feed to feed a pound of grain for each three pounds of milk produced?

Doubtless opinions differ, but we think the emphasis should be on feeding the highest possible quality of roughage and on giving cows less grain, perhaps one pound to five pounds of milk. With excellent roughage, some folks think a cow should be able to give up to thirty pounds a day without any grain.

Would 200 "No Trespassing" signs be a sufficient number for a 200-acre farm in New York State?

I am sorry but this is one we cannot answer, mainly because we have no idea of the shape of your farm.

The New York law states that "No Trespassing" signs must be not less than 11 inches square, and must be



"I had an accident—the ice cream fell out of yours!"

placed along the entire boundary of land, at a distance of 40 rods apart or less. Therefore, in order to determine how many signs you need, you must measure your property and then figure on putting a sign every 40 rods, including one on each corner.

I have some rhubarb that I think should have the roots separated or thinned in some way. How should this be done and when is a good time to do it?

We have rhubarb that we have had out for six or seven years and it seems to be doing all right. I got discouraged about three years ago and put on a very heavy application of a commercial fertilizer. I did it early in the spring before growth had started. So far as I could see it did not harm, in fact, it in-

creased the size of the stalks materially.

I would suggest that you try separating some of the roots and fertilizing others very heavily. As I remember, I put as much as a coffee can full of 5-10-5 on each plant.

I would suggest that you do it this fall. Take a spade and cut off a good-sized root, perhaps cutting it in two, leaving one-half where it is and moving the other half.—H.L.C.

I remember reading something about the use of mineral oil to control corn ear worms. Is this still recommended and how is it done?

It is true that the mineral oil has been recommended for the control of this insect. The procedure was merely to use a medicine dropper, placing about 20 drops of an inexpensive medicinal type of mineral oil down in the silks of the corn. This is best done 3 to 5 days after the silks appear.

The mineral oil application is such a slow procedure that very few people

are following it. The recommendations for the control of this insect are now to dust with a 5% DDT. At least two and possibly three applications should be made; the first when the silks begin to appear and the subsequent applications at intervals of two or three days later.—C. B. Raymond

Is there any basis for believing that soft water is any better for cows than hard water?

Some experiments have been made in the state of Washington. As we understand it the results indicated that there is no advantage, either in the milk production or palatability to cows.

How much lime are farmers using compared to soil needs?

One agronomist has estimated that in New York State farm land needs two million tons of lime a year for the next 10 years, while the actual use in one recent year was 665,000 tons. In other words, less than one-third as much lime is being used as needed.

DAWNWOOD FARMS Calf Nutrition Plan

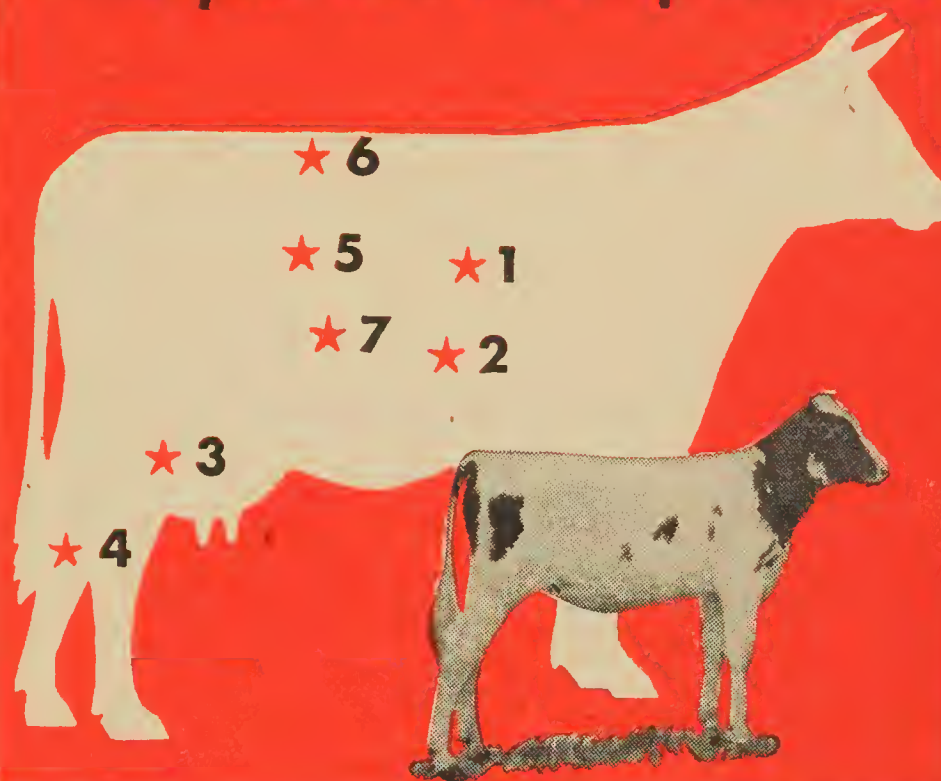
Pays Profits in Early Milk Production

How our "Baby Formula"—CAF-STAR—Quickly brings out the Best Points in the Calf's structural growth



Candy and Sandy the CAF-STAR twins

See your calf develop the 7 Ideal Points



Dawnwood Farms—specialists in calf nutrition—certify that CAF-STAR provides vital feed elements that promote the "Ideal 7"...

- 1 Deep body—Heart Girth
- 2 Excellent stomach development
- 3 Splendid mammary development
- 4 Strong bones—straight legs
- 5 Well-covered frame
- 6 Big frame—straight back
- 7 Well-sprung ribs

We made \$414.00 Extra Profits* on Candy and Sandy Alone!

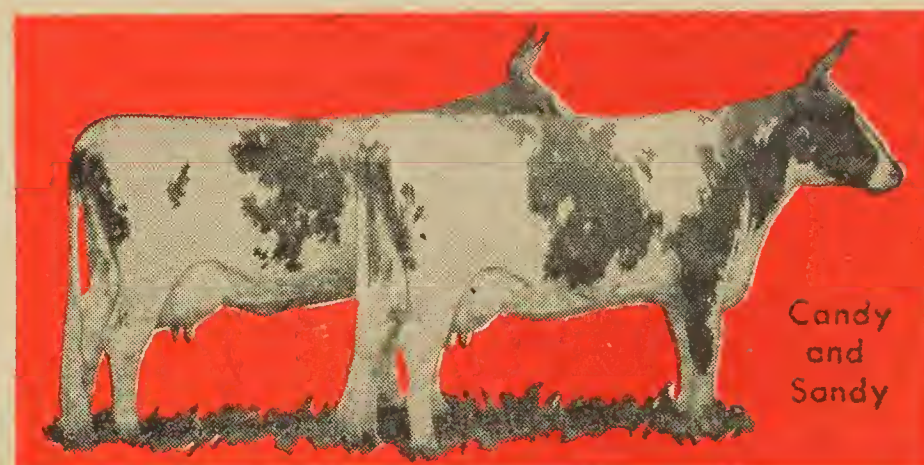
You, too, can figure the added income you make on the calves you raise on CAF-STAR.

For you stand to gain a more valuable young herd for replacements... heifers in fine breeding condition at 13 or 14 months

of age... and above average milk production. On all counts, CAF-STAR is your best bargain for calf nutrition.



CAF-STAR is on sale at most feed dealers. Look for the CAF-STAR bag or blue pail.



Candy and Sandy

Send your milk to market... use CAF-STAR instead. For this milk replacement actually helps reduce the milk surplus. CAF-STAR contains dried skim milk (the equivalent of 125 liquid quarts per 25 lb. package).

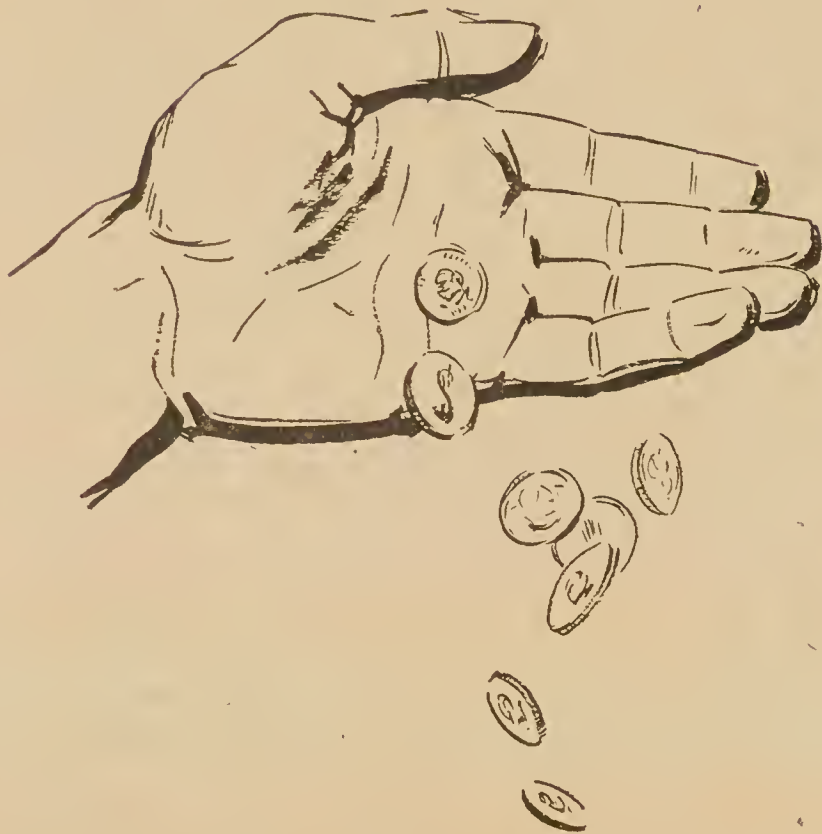
And this baby calf formula is fortified with vitamins, natural minerals, antibiotic aureomycin and other valuable feed elements.

So invest in quality—invest in CAF-STAR—and protect your dairy future.

* Official test records verify above extra profits. Candy and Sandy both freshened with first calves at 23 months (giving us 7 months earlier production than average).

Ask for Dawnwood Farms CAF-STAR or write for information to Dept. A.A.-24, Dawnwood Farms, Amenia, New York

What Will Your Left Hand Be Doing?



We hear much today that if government develops additional power at Niagara Falls, electricity would be cheaper as a result. Let's not kid ourselves! The New York State Power Authority or the federal government *might* sell electricity cheaper — *but all of us, farmers as well as others, will dig down to make up the difference.*

● Let's look facts squarely in the face. Last year the five New York State electric companies who have offered to produce power at Niagara, paid a total tax bill of approximately \$170,000,000. This represented about 20% of their total income. In other words, 20c out of every dollar you paid these companies for electric service was turned over to tax collectors. *Right here is the main price difference between electricity sold by these companies and government. These companies pay taxes! Governments do not!*

● Suppose every penny of this tax money was taken away from electric bills—or any part of it. Government is *still* going to need that money to support its activities. And it's *still* going to get it from you—from additional taxes on incomes, on shoes, on gasoline, on theater admissions, on cigarettes, on telephone messages, on anything, on everything.

● Yes—government is *still* going to get the money. Don't let anyone persuade you otherwise. The difference will be that your left hand won't know what your right hand is doing!

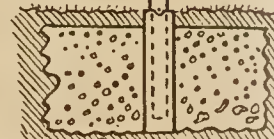
**CENTRAL HUDSON
GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION**
Serving the Mid-Hudson Valley

How You Can Help SPEED THE MAIL

NAME _____

Threaded 1½-inch pipe; a 2-inch base pipe 15 inches long; two elbows, a flange, and a little concrete are needed to make this mounting.

The 1½-inch pipe in the 2-inch base lets mounting pivot if struck. To stop it turning in wind, groove top of 2-inch pipe and put bolt through 1½-inch pipe so that it will rest in groove.



HOMEOWNERS, who at last have decided to do something about the mailbox that gets knocked down or damaged by snowplows every winter, have asked us to reprint the plan and specifications for a mounting which appeared in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 18 months ago.

The design was prepared for Forest City Grange of Ithaca which last year put on a drive to get mailboxes throughout Tompkins County, N. Y., which would benefit mail carriers and highway crews as well as rural home owners. The mounting described here was designed by J. W. Spencer, Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell, and has been approved by postmasters and highway superintendents.

With the arm type mounting shown in the illustration, a snow plow wing is able to pass right under the box. "In addition to making work easier for both the highway crew and mailman," says Professor Spencer, "this type mounting saves the owner considerable hand shovelling of snow."

Here are some suggestions it will be wise to follow in setting up a new mounting:

1. This mounting, which may be made of pipe as illustrated or of welded steel fence posts or of lumber, does not require makeshift bracings. They

detract from appearance and may interfere with snow plowing.

2. The mail carrier should not have to get off in the mud to reach your box, yet it should be where passing vehicles will not hit it.

3. The bottom of the box should be 42 inches above the wheel track of the carrier's car.

4. Box and mounting should be kept well painted, with your name lettered clearly on the box. A reflector near the front end of the box will serve as protection against night traffic.

5. Before building, check the location of your box with either the mail carrier or your highway superintendent.

—A.J.H.

Explains Why SOME Beef Prices Are High

EVERY farmer who has sold a cow or a steer for beef during the past year has wondered if the packer, the wholesaler, or the retailer is getting rich. Mr. Raymond V. Hemming, General Manager of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Inc., says that this is not so. Ray and his organization are doing a most excellent job in helping farmers, through auction sales, to get the best possible going market price for their cattle.

"In the first place," he says, "wages are at an all-time high. They add tremendously to the costs of processing beef and every other food product. However, the housewife and her husband are to blame for the high prices she pays for her beef.

"The old man," says Ray, "comes home from the job and raises Cain if he doesn't get the best quality beef every night, usually in the form of sirloin. Stop for a moment and consider how a choice steer, for example, dresses out:

Live weight	1,000 lbs.
Bought by packer on the Chicago market	
@ 25c per pound	\$250.00
Same steer dressed	600 lbs.
Cost per pound to packer	41½c.
Credits (hide etc.) very small because prices are down due to synthetics.	
Sale of hind quarter to wholesaler	52c lb.
Sale of fore quarter	30c "
Average of what wholesaler pays	41c "

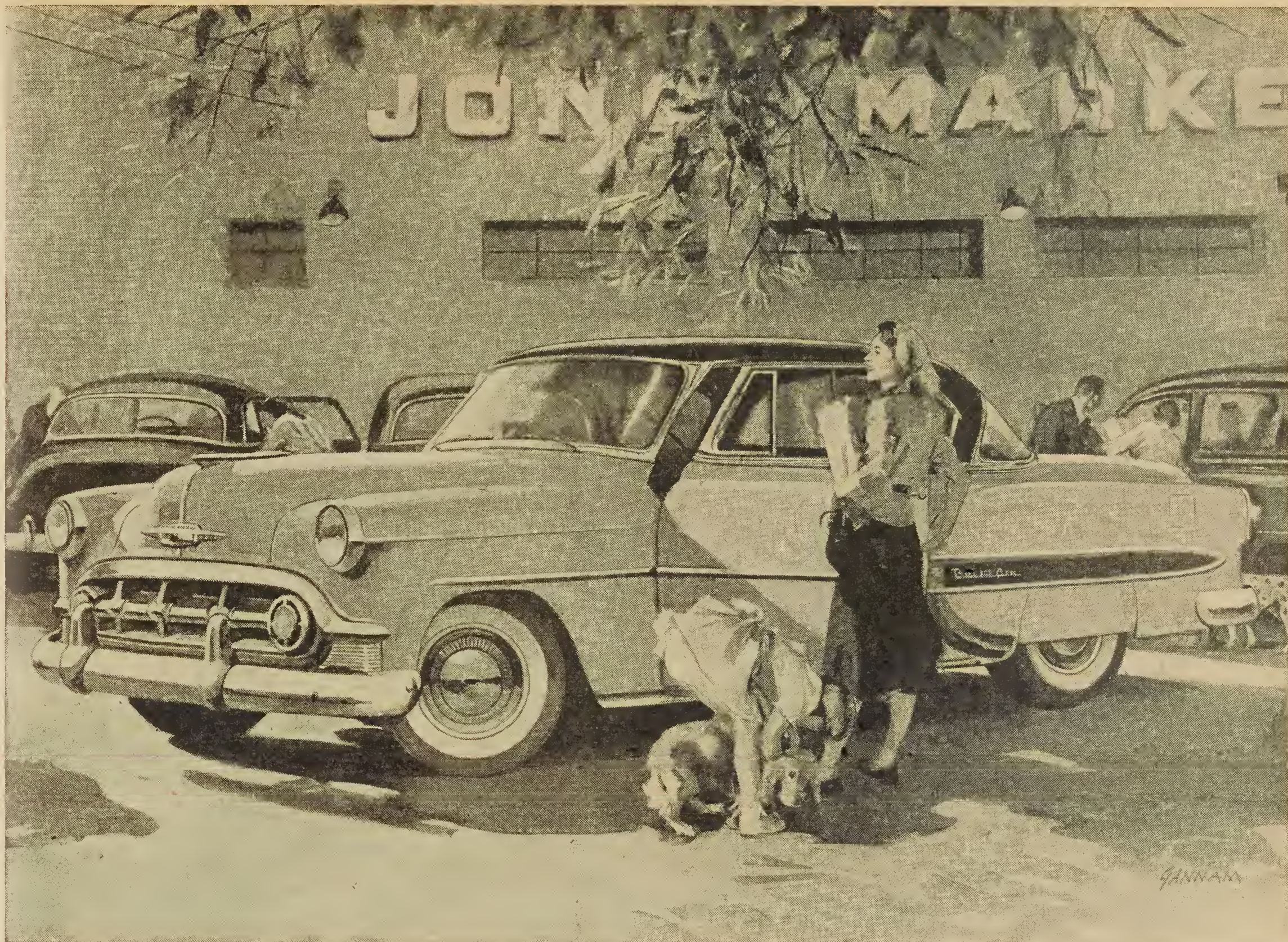
"But some butchers and most of the public won't be bothered with the brisket or the plate beef. They want only round or the loin or the chuck. The wholesaler has bought the whole carcass, so he has to put the price up on the cuts in most demand and takes it off on those that are not moving.

"This is a good example of supply and demand. Unfortunately," says Mr. Hemming, "nobody has been able to de-

velop a breed of steer that will furnish all loin. Actually there are less than 100 pounds of loin in the 600 pounds of carcass referred to above. The wholesaler charges the butcher 80c to 90c for the loin, and isn't too anxious to sell, but would be very happy to sell plates from the same carcass for 15c a pound. Both men and women consumers holler their heads off because the steaks and the roasts cost almost \$1 a pound. These same people don't holler at all when they pay over \$1 a pound for an automobile.

"It is my own belief," Ray adds, "that cattle prices alive are too low in relation to all other segments of our economy, but the surest way in the world to prolong the current mess is to run to government for help. Agriculture is paying a very high price today for a 'short-time blessing' of government supports and controls. There are 160 million people in the United States now. Left alone, these folks will establish a fair market for agricultural commodities. The injection of government in between the farmers and the consumers costs all taxpayers, directly and indirectly, far out of proportion to benefits, and creates unnecessary friction between the farm and the city. It isn't the high cost of living that makes the consumer mad at the farmer, it's the cost of living high, plus the tremendous burden of taxes.

"A recent release on gross profits for 102 supermarkets shows that the gross profit in terms of per cent of sales on their meat departments was 20.3%, and their net operating profit in per cent of sales was 2.76%. The difference between these two figures is labor and other costs which, although not exposed to public view, are all an end result of extremely high confiscatory taxes."



Chevrolet's striking Bel Air Sport Coupe. With 3 great new series, Chevrolet offers the widest choice of models in its field.

See how many things Chevrolet's done to make driving easier in town and country...

Drive a new Chevrolet over a pitching, dipping gravel road. Try it on a paved highway. Take it into town, around the shopping center where traffic's thickest.

You'll find out some wonderful things about Chevrolet. Some are big things, some small—but they all add up to easier, more pleasurable driving for you.

Take Chevrolet's smoother, softer ride, for example. You might not even notice it at first. Then, all at once you realize that the road seems smoother . . . that you're riding more relaxed than ever.

There are other things about Chevrolet that you'll notice—and like—right off. Like the new roominess and greater visibility of the beautiful Body by Fisher. The responsive high-compression power of both the mighty

115-h.p. "Blue-Flame" engine teamed with Powerglide* automatic transmission and the advanced 108-h.p. "Thrift-King" engine in gearshift models. And new Power Steering*—to mention just a few.

In addition, you'll find many more new features . . . little conveniences that make your motoring easier whether you're traveling across country or county.

But, the important point is this: All these conveniences could have been developed only by people who know what you want—and know it very well.

How does Chevrolet find out what you want? Simply by asking—asking hundreds of thousands of people every year. Over the past twenty years, Customer Research has sent out more than 20 million questionnaires to

car owners, covering every conceivable item—even down to such things as the preferred location for the ash tray.

This continuing research helps Chevrolet build exactly the kind of car you want, with the features you want. And isn't it logical that, as the world's largest car producer, Chevrolet has the engineering and manufacturing facilities to build and sell that car at lower cost?

That's why, with all its finer qualities, this new Chevrolet is the lowest priced line in the low-price field. See it soon at your Chevrolet dealer's showroom. Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

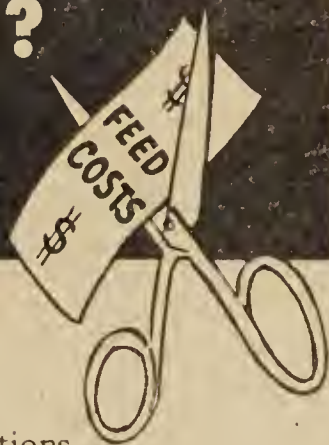
*Optional at extra cost. Combination of Powerglide automatic transmission and 115-h.p. "Blue-Flame" engine available on "Two-Ten" and Bel Air models only. Power Steering available on all models.

MORE PEOPLE BUY CHEVROLETS THAN ANY OTHER CAR!



Want to CUT YOUR FEED COSTS? Increase YOUR WAGES?

Better Roughages and
More Efficient Rations Will Do It.



As much as 29 tons of grain worth \$2500 can be saved on a 20 cow herd averaging 10,000 lbs. of milk per year by using excellent rather than fair roughage fed with efficient grain rations.

What wages are your cows paying you?

50¢ per hour?

75¢ per hour?

1.00 per hour?

1.50 per hour?

1.75 per hour?

Use this table to find out!

Quality Roughage	Return Per Hour of Labor* Lbs. of 3.7% Milk Per Cow				
	5000	7000	10,000	12,000	15,000
Excellent	\$.66	\$.92	\$1.40	\$1.55	\$1.86
Very Good	.44	.69	1.17	1.32	1.62
Good	.22	.47	.94	1.09	1.39
Fair	.05	.19	.65	.79	1.08
Poor	.34	.14	.29	.42	.69

*1953 Dairy Farm Costs Used. Avg. Milk Price \$4.25 Per Cwt. Calculations based on 20 Cows per man.

Example: Suppose the roughage on your farm is good. Your average milk production is 10,000 lbs. of milk per cow per year. Your cows will pay you about .94¢ per hour wages if you have 20 cows per man.

The Beacon Dairy Feeding Program takes into consideration the quantity and quality of roughage available on your farm. Beacon Dairy Rations are highly efficient and formulated to enable you to feed the fewest possible pounds of grain with the roughage which you have.

See your nearest Beacon Dealer for
information that will help you in-
crease your returns from your herd.

THE BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.

Eastport, N. Y.

Cayuga, N. Y.

York, Pa.

Laurel, Del.



Beacon Feeds

Insist on B-W PACKAGE ELECTRIC FENCING

Save Money—Increase Production

Easy to erect for permanent or temporary installations. Take advantage of wasted feed on harvested crop fields and unfenced grazing acreage. Increase meat and dairy production 20 to 30% by frequent pasture rotation. Electric fencing does these things best at lower costs for materials and labor.

Sold in Hardware & Farm Supply Stores . . . Write For Your Closest Dealer

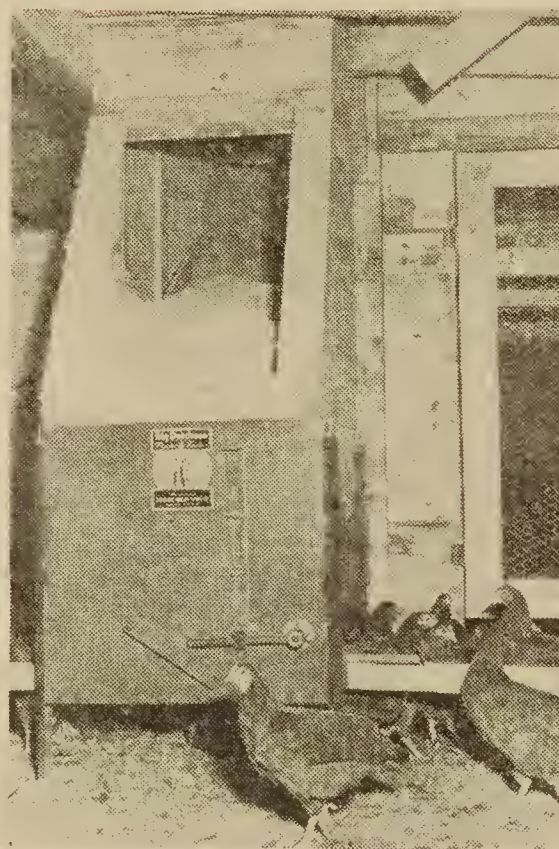
B-W Manufacturers, Inc.
721 N. WEBSTER ST. - KOKOMO, IND.

STEEL POSTS
FITTINGS
SPECIAL ELECTRIC FENCING WIRE

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

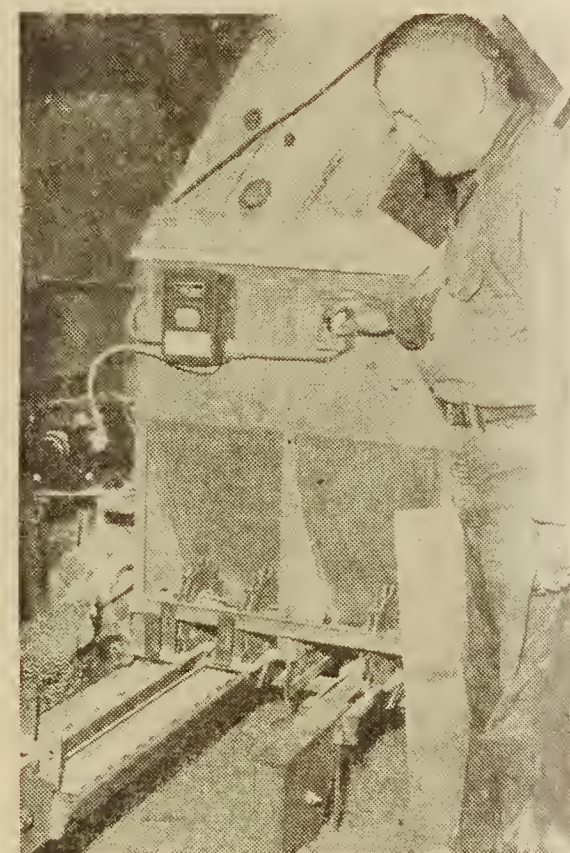
"It's Handy"

Gravity and Motors Instead of Muscle

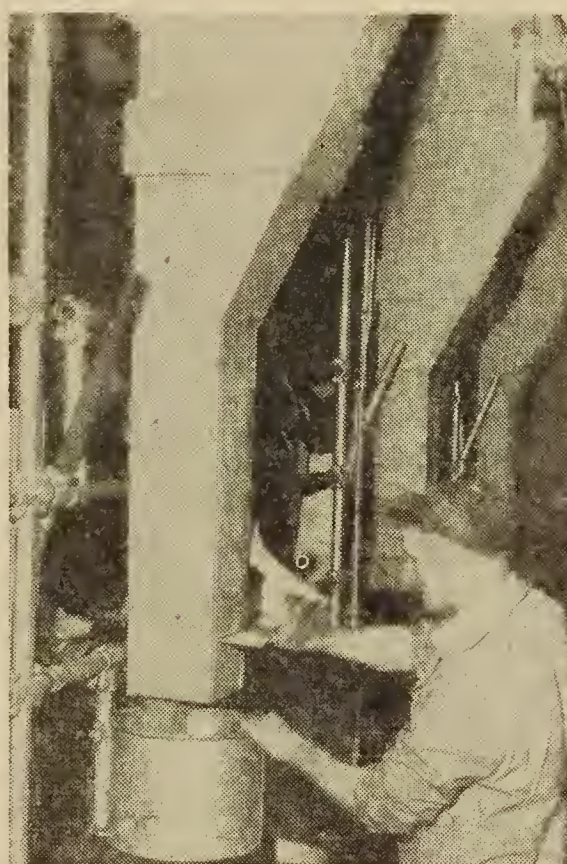


Only one automatic feeder supplied by home-made chute is needed in Howard Moxley's three-story henhouse at Andover, N. H. The mash is raised to top of building by a bucket-elevator from Moxley's bulk-feed bin. It descends by chute to automatic feeder in second-floor pen. Here, Moxley has removed side panel to show how building's 2,000 producers of hatching eggs are fed. Each of the three sprocket wheels runs chain-feed circuit to one floor, and there's room on the shaft for a fourth sprocket wheel to handle a fourth floor. Left circuit feeds this floor; center one runs to floor above; right one feeds floor below.

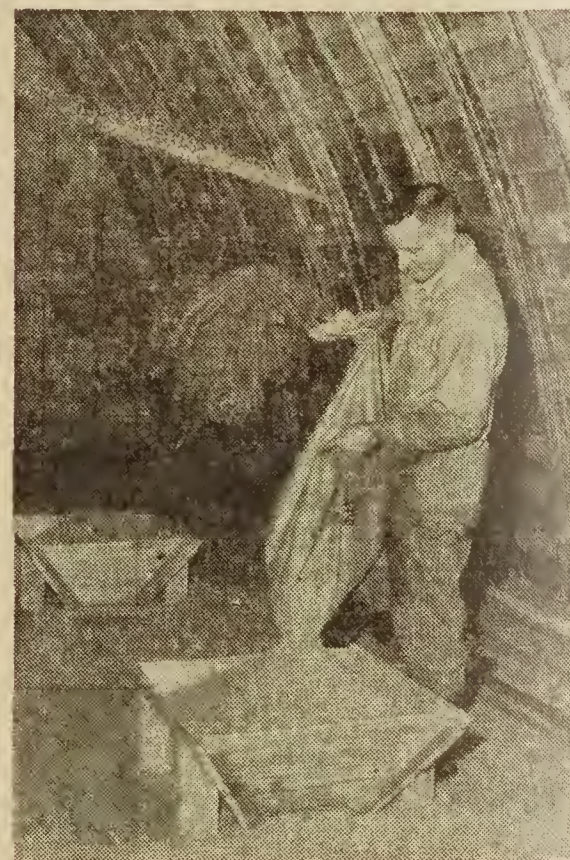
Here's how Kenneth Lane, poultryman of Claremont, N. H., solves the problem of automatically supplying mash to the automatic feeder on each floor of his four-story henhouse. The feed is raised by conveyor and sent into his home-made chute-hopper system. The door of hopper is removed here to show interior. As feed comes down chute, it rises in feeder and storage hopper built over it. Then it begins overflowing through side opening shown at left, interior, of storage hopper. The overflow goes through a side chute down to floor below where it fills a similar feeder-hopper-overflow arrangement, then on in similar fashion until each floor's feeder-hopper is filled.



A milking parlor saves labor to begin with, and here's how—with grain chutes—its efficiency can be increased still more. This parlor in the new barn setup built recently by the Albright brothers, Athens, N. Y., has eight chute-type stalls, four on each side of the operator's pit. The chutes are in pairs—each pair (one on each side of pit) is served by a hopper in grain room floor above. Here's William Albright chuting a serving of grain at milking time. The container is a cut-down old milk can, and is swung around to the cow.



Grain room at the Albright Brothers dairy farm, Athens, N. Y., is built over milking parlor. Each of the floor hoppers serves a pair of grain chutes—one chute on each side of operator's pit. Each hopper and its pair of chutes holds 350 pounds grain. Here, brother William Albright (his partners are Thomas and Richard) is filling hopper with bagged grain. Fire which destroyed old barn also consumed the Albrights' 3,000 bushels of grain. This grain room was built with home-grown grain in mind.



Photos by Eleanor Gilman

How to Control Buckwheat Flies

How can we kill the flies that annoy us in winter? I have heard them called buckwheat or cluster flies.

SOMEWHAT larger but otherwise similar in appearance to the common house fly this insect is an earthworm parasite during its larval or maggot stage. Its maggots leave the bodies of earthworms in late August and after a brief period in the pupa or cocoon stage emerge as flies.

The flies rest on the sunny sides of buildings and return to the grass occasionally until cool weather begins. Then they enter houses through any available chinks in masonry or woodwork. Often the points of entry are small cracks between eaves and walls, sash cord openings in windows, small openings between shingles, or simply open and unscreened doors or windows.

Seek the Attic

Most of them go to the attic, possibly because this is the warmest part of the house in early fall before the furnace is started. Once in the attic their activities are regulated by temperature. If the attic remains cool the flies lie low and are often hard to find even though great numbers of them are present. But start up the heating plant, or let the sun beat down on the roof during a mild October day and they begin thrashing about. Many will find their way into the living quarters through loose attic doors or hatches, or about poorly fitted ceiling lighting fixtures.

Once in the warm part of the house they wear themselves out buzzing about, banging into walls, lamp shades, or faces, and eventually die on the window sill, the floor or even the dining table. Not all of them leave the attic the same day so that a succession of infestation may occur over a period of days or weeks. One of them buzzing about your reading lamp can ruin an otherwise peaceful evening, and according to some of the plaintive letters I receive from distraught housewives a full scale infestation can lead to insanity.

One correspondent writes that she is considering a visit to a psychiatrist. Another regrets that they must sell their country home on which they have lavished labor and expense for many years. They can't get rid of the flies and can't live with them. Nearly all correspondents say they have ransacked the house and premises for fly breeding sites, without success of course. Many report that spraying and sweeping up of the flies has become a routine daily chore, if not a lifetime project.

Keep 'em Out!

Successful control of cluster flies depends on killing them before they enter the house, or preventing their entry by closing all openings through which they might enter. After several winters of exasperation with these flies in my home I sprayed the undersides of the eaves, and three feet of wall just below the eaves with two per cent DDT.

This was done early in September just as the flies began scouting about for winter quarters. There were no more than two dozen cluster flies in the house during the following winter. This type of treatment calls for high pressure spraying equipment capable of throwing a solid stream of spray up to the eaves. Many farms have this equipment but the city dweller will have to call in a pest control operator to get the job done.

Where the flies are already in the house spraying the insides of the attic windows will help considerably. On warm days the flies congregate on and around the windows. Spraying the entire attic is even better but most attics

are full of trivialities that the home owner may not want covered with a clinging white spray.

Spraying the sod from which the flies emerge probably would kill many of them but keeping spray on sod during a rainy fall is next to impossible, and treatment of wide areas would be necessary to get any significant general reduction of the flies.

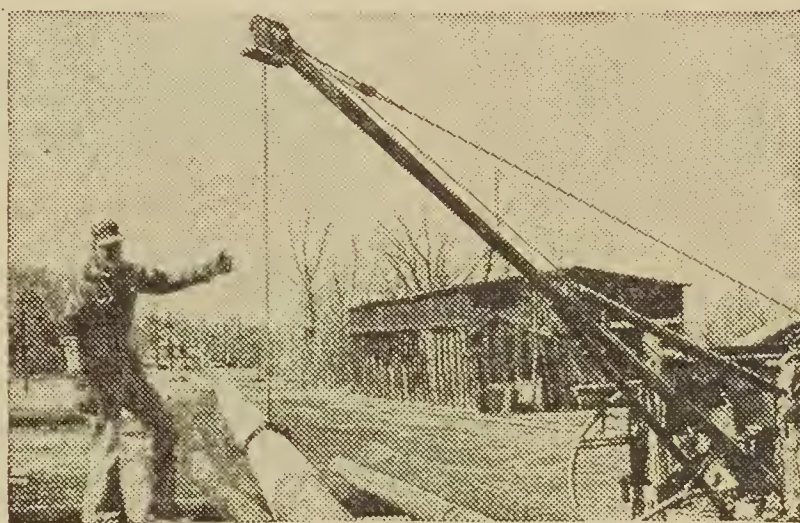
It is comforting to note that these flies apparently are very clean little insects. They are not attracted to food or filth and probably have no part in food contamination or disease transmission.—H. H. Schwardt, Professor of Entomology, Cornell University.



Subscribers and writers have sent us some pretty tall tales about corn during the past hundred years or so but few pictures have accompanied the stories. The above picture, loaned to us by G.L.F., was sent to the cooperative by the Burlington County Farmers Cooperative Association, Mt. Holly, New Jersey.

His office is the cab of a telephone truck

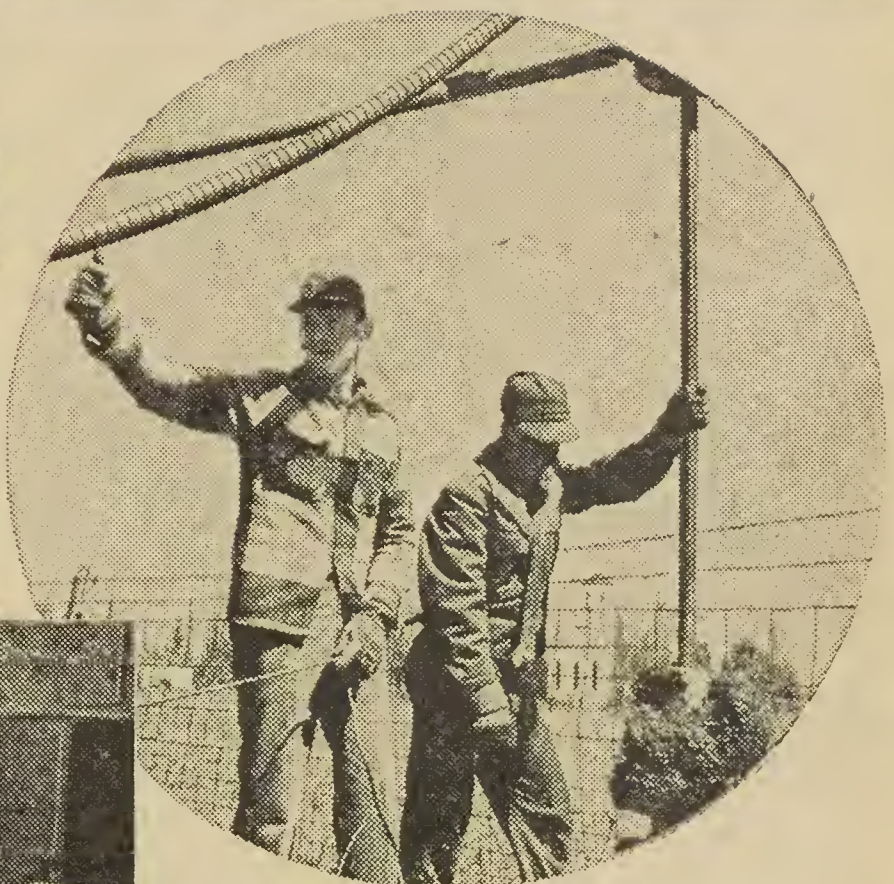
1 The farm folks in the "Thumb" section of Michigan know this young man—he's Jack Todd, construction line foreman for the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. The job of providing rural telephone service keeps him out along the country roads where the poles and wires are going up. Even does his paper work in the field, using the truck cab for an office.



2 "Hold 'er there." Jack passes directions along with "hand language" to the man handling the winch. Takes training and experience to keep the poles marching up the road.



4 This picture belongs here too. Jack's raising a fine family of four boys on his farm near Crosswell. Mighty good farmer, just as he's a good telephone man—capable and interested in whatever he's doing. He's typical of the telephone men all over the nation who have been hard at work on the rural telephone job.



3 "Ease 'er over a bit, boys." Again the hand gives the signal. Crew teamwork like this has helped us do the record-breaking job of adding over two and a quarter million telephones in rural areas since 1945.

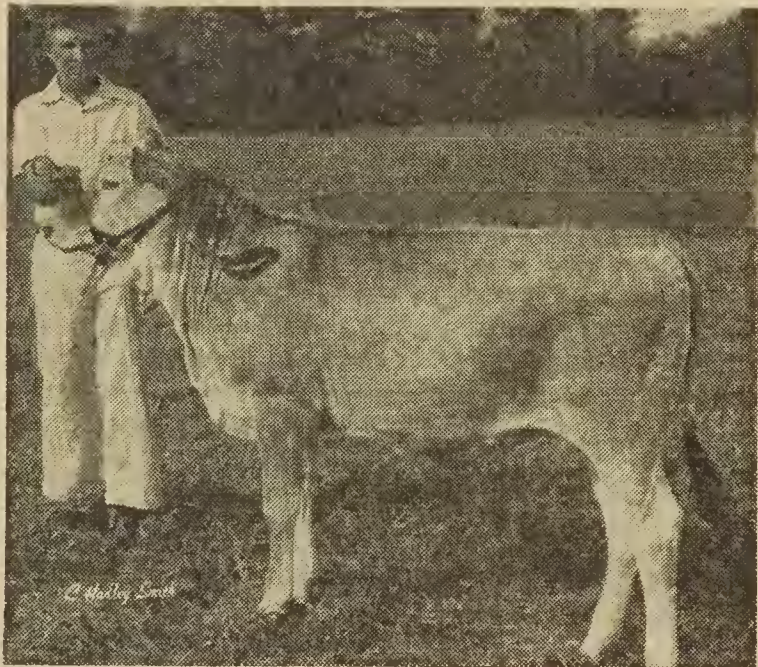
BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Some NYABC Show Winners

On this page are just a few of the top winners at the recent annual meeting and show of the New York Artificial Breeders at Ithaca. All the animals were the result of artificial breeding.

Swissland Sarah owned by the George A. Smith Estate of Cobleskill, N. Y., Junior and Grand Champion Brown Swiss. She is held by Donald Myers.



Cornell Eclipse Joybell owned by Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Senior and Grand Champion Jersey. She is being held by Paul Dean, Cornell Dairy Cattle Superintendent.

Kurtzhurst Ormsby Posch Colan owned by Robert Wehle of Scottsville, N. Y., Senior and Grand Champion Holstein. She is being held by Ralph Ash of Liberty Hill Farm, Henrietta, N. Y.



Don Ramon's Sunshine of C. B. owned and held by Silas Stimson of Spencer, N. Y. This cow was Senior and Grand Champion Ayrshire.

Peony, owned by L. W. Sheldon & Sons of Fulton, N. Y. After winning first as Guernsey dry cow, three years old and over, this animal was named Senior and Grand Champion Guernsey. L. W. Sheldon is holding her.



How a Soils Man Looks at An Orchard

By FIRMAN E. BEAR

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is a summary of comments made by Dr. Bear at a recent meeting of fruit growers in northern New Jersey. Dr. Bear of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J., is a world-renowned soil scientist.

HIGH color in fruit often means low production. It means that the soil is in bad physical state or that the trees are starved for some nutrient or nutrients, including those produced by the trees themselves.

The sod mulch system, notwithstanding fire and mouse hazards, is the best system yet devised for maintaining apple trees in a high state of productivity over a long period of time. Examination of the soil beneath the mulch under the trees always shows a high content of nitrogen and available mineral nutrients.

Sods should be broken up systematically with an orchard cultivator of the toolbar type that opens the soil up to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. This can be done on one side the rows this year and on the other side next year.

By use of pulverized limestone as needed to maintain pH values between 6.0 and 6.5, by applying the complete fertilizer liberally, and by breaking up the sod regularly with a toolbar cultivator, ladino clover can be maintained on the heavier soil types at a point where it supplies all the nitrogen required, sometimes more than enough.

Hauled-in mulch becomes increasingly useful as the trees grow older and the space between them is reduced. One of the best crops to grow for mulch is well-fertilized Reed Canary Grass, which can be grown on either wet or dry soils.

All clippings from trees should be shredded and returned to the orchard. They can be shredded more cheaply than they can be hauled away and burned and they have a long-time effect on the land.

For peaches we need a cover crop of the type that, when well fertilized, grows luxuriantly in late fall and early spring, comes to maturity in early May, reseeds and dies. Annual brome-grass is recommended for this purpose. If this crop gets well established, it will be necessary to apply extra nitrogen to help decompose its annual root system.

Every orchardist should dig two or three holes under the edge of branches of trees to a depth of 3 feet and big enough so he can get down into them and look at the soil and the roots of his trees.

Orchard soils, both surface and sub-soil, should be sampled systematically, and tested for pH values, available nutrients, and organic matter, and records should be kept of these tests over the years.

The whole orchard should be treated with limestone and given applications of complete fertilizer regularly. Assuming this has been done, other deficiencies develop, more particularly in South Jersey. These will normally be: magnesium first, boron second, and, on overlimed soils, manganese and zinc third. On strongly acid soils, molybdenum may be needed until the soil has been limed. On soils that are low in organic matter a lack of available iron may be a limiting factor.

Many orchards are suffering from too much lime and phosphate and many others from too little. This makes the trace-element problem troublesome. The answer lies in controlling pH values, to a depth of at least 1 foot.

In setting out new orchards drastic steps should be taken to see to it that the soil is well limed and filled with organic matter to a depth of a foot or more. This calls for growing deep rooted legumes during the years while the trees are getting under way, except for an ever-widening area around the trees.

Fertilize Your Best Land First

REDUCING a balanced farm fertilizer program to mathematical equivalents indicates that a dollar spent wisely for fertilizer will bring back four dollars in increased yield. Moreover, actual experience has indicated that ninety-nine times out of one hundred the entire cost of fertilizer will come back the first year.

The individual farmer generally considers it economically impossible to give his land all the required fertilizer treatment at one time. In such a case it is much better to give the land treated all it needs rather than to spread it too thin in order to cover more acreage. Stated another way, if you have eighty acres needing treatment but can only afford half the plant food necessary to correct the deficiencies, it is much more profitable to put the full needs on forty acres than to put half the needs on the whole eighty acre farm.

Strangely enough, half enough lime will give nowhere near half the results of the full treatment. Half enough fertilizer sometimes gives half the results, if the fertilizer is balanced according to the needs indicated by the soil analysis. Let us suppose, for example, that your soil analysis revealed deficiencies requiring the following amounts of plant foods:

2,000 lbs. of Lime per acre
300 lbs. of Superphosphate per acre
150 lbs. of Ammonium Nitrate per acre
100 lbs. of Muriate of Potash per acre

Now suppose that the above proportions of the four elements are needed

to properly correct the soil deficiencies of your farm. If any one of the four elements were eliminated, the treatment is thrown completely out of balance. If, however, we cut the amounts down by one-fourth or one-half, we maintain the balance that the analysis demanded.

In every case a fertilizer program should begin on the best land. Fertilizing the best land on the farm may seem contradictory but experiments show that fair to good lands give greater immediate returns per dollar invested in fertilizer than poor lands. You will note the parallel in the feeding of livestock. Good healthy animals always give greater returns from proper feed than poor stunted ones.



A Farmer Looks at Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

back into use in such proportions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems necessary to meet our expanding population, export trade, development of new crops and new uses for old crops, or any other unusual conditions.

As long as labor has a minimum wage, I would recommend that crop prices be supported at about one-half of the cost of production in order to prevent disaster years. It generally is after a disaster year that crop prices go too high and work a hardship on the consumer.

Surplus Acreage

Right now I am worried about the 16,000,000 acres to be taken out of wheat. If I am right, these sixteen million acres will be used to grow some other crops, and what crops can you name that do not have all the production that is needed? My opinion is that it would be less expensive to the taxpayer to have the government pay farmers a reasonable compensation and keep this 16,000,000 acres out of production.

Wouldn't this be better than to have the acreage put into corn, cotton, soybeans, barley, oats, or some other supported crop which is already overproduced? The government then would have to pay \$100 to \$200 per acre for these unwanted commodities when otherwise they could keep the land out of production for \$10 to \$25 per acre by having them summer fallowed or put into soil improvement crops to be plowed under. It seems to me that it should be easy for the administration to see where 16,000,000 acres put into other crops at the present time would tend to make our crop surpluses that much greater.

I suppose there is some reason I am too dumb to understand why Congress thought they were doing a service to agriculture as a whole by supporting wheat and putting on acreage controls that would take 16,000,000 acres out of wheat and divert this acreage to other crops that already are overproduced. I could understand how they would be doing some good if they had taken this acreage out of wheat and put it into soil improvement crops to be plowed under or the land summer fallowed.

If I were growing wheat for a market supported at 90% of parity and acreage controlled, I would have acreage diverted from wheat that I would plant to some other crops. If I should lose money on the unsupported crops that I plant, I still could show a profit on my operation because of the money made on the supported wheat. What about the farmer growing all unsupported crops who has no wheat profit to offset his losses? By growing a crop on the land taken out of wheat, I would only be adding to the problem of overproduction and working a financial hardship on the farmer growing unsupported crops. I cannot feel that it is fair to allow this to happen and thereby endanger my investment and the investments of others in land and farm machinery.

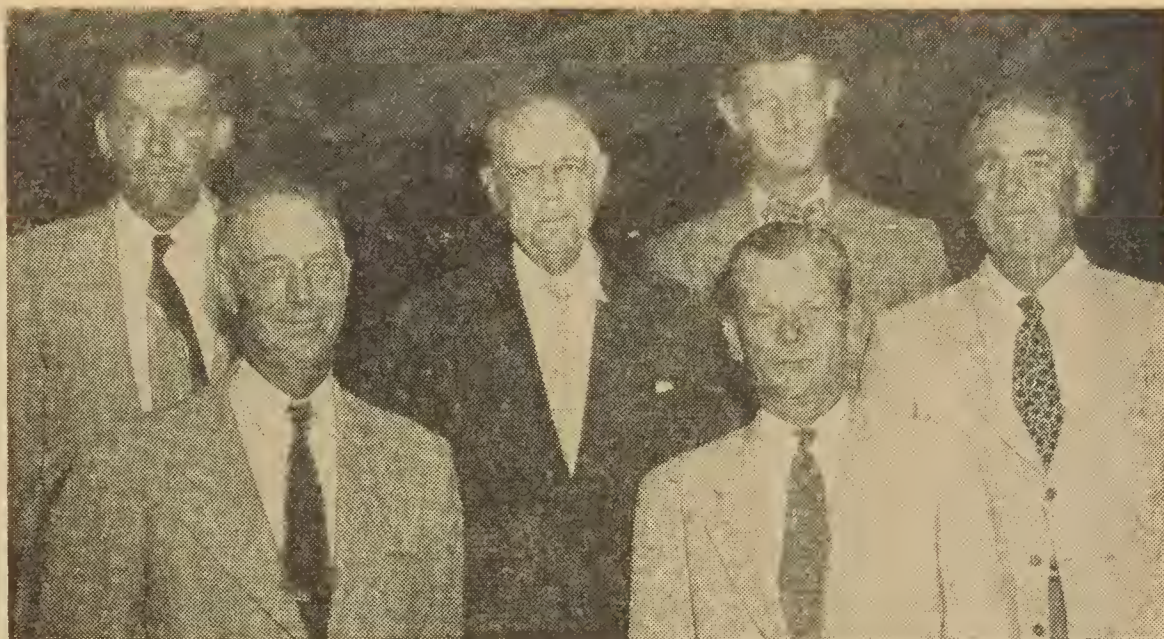
No Easy Solution

I realize that there is no easy solution to the problem, but if something isn't done it could wreck growers of unsupported crops. In fact, it could ruin agriculture or put it under government controls from which it could never recover. My proposal is simple. I realize that it has dangers, but I can see no other way of meeting the situation in view of the present conditions of the agricultural industry. My proposal would prevent the growing of competing crops on acres taken out of wheat or any other acreage controlled crops. I wish that we could turn time backward, and learning from the mis-

takes that have been made, avoid all or most of the price support legislation that has plagued us for many years. I could go into those mistakes more in detail but they are familiar to everyone.

Right now the problem is to get out of the mess we are in with the least damage to agriculture and with the least cost to the taxpayer. By getting out of the mess I mean that price supports should be gradually reduced, until they are down to a level which insures against disaster, but which does not encourage farmers to produce surplus products. Under my proposed program we will eventually come to a point where we can truly say agriculture is decontrolled.

Meanwhile, let's not allow the mess to get worse by taking acres from controlled crops and putting them into crops without acreage controls!



Officers of the New Jersey Aberdeen Angus Association for 1953-4 are, left to right: Dr. James R. Ferguson, Highland Park, secretary-fieldman; Dr. Robert P. Lawrence, Meadow View Farm, Holmdel, treasurer; Dr. Robert C. Cooke, Hockhockson Farm, Eatontown, director; Prof. George W. Vander Noot (back row), head, Department of Animal Husbandry, Rutgers University, New Brunswick; Robert C. Brooks, Brooks Orchards, Moorestown, director, and Joseph C. Thoms, Our Farm, Whitehouse, president.



THE RAINBOWS THAT COME IN CANS

Remember the last time you took a can of paint and stirred it up with a little imagination and some brushwork?

We'll bet it gave you a different slant on life, whether it brightened a part of your house or gave a child's toy a colorful look.

To help make your life brighter—and easier—today's paints come in every tint and hue of the rainbow. Best of all, the modern miracle paints come to you ready to use.

America's paint industry and the American Can Company virtually grew up together.

The paint companies worked out formulas for ready-mixed paints that do just about any special job you have in mind. Meanwhile, Canco developed practical leak-proof containers, with

their now familiar "double-clinch" covers, to keep paint fresh during shipping and storage, until you are ready to use it.

New plants and whole new industries were able to get started when Canco developed the right container for ready-mixed paints. This meant new and better jobs, and a higher level of prosperity for us all.

Yes, by making better cans—not only for paints but for just about everything you can think of—Canco has been able to help all Americans eat better, live better and work better.

We can be proud of such teamwork between our people and our business enterprises. That's what makes America such a satisfying country to live and work in. And it promises a future—"bright as paint"—for us all.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY



CONTAINERS . . . to help people live better

Health Insurance for Your Cows



GET NIBROC KOWTOWLS TO . . .
1—Help Control Mastitis . . . 2—
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Cow per Day!

Nibroc Kowtowls, the only paper towels made specifically for dairy farmers' use, have been approved by veterinarians, county agents, milk inspectors, State Universities. They are soft, strong, highly absorbent.

Use individual Kowtowl for each cow. Dip in warm sanitizing agent, wash udder and teats, wring out, massage, throw away.

Send for Trial Sample

If your local farm supply store does not carry Kowtowls, mail 50¢ in coin to Brown Company, Boston, for sample package of 300 towels and name of nearest supplier.

BROWN



COMPANY, Berlin, New Hampshire
 CORPORATION, La Tuque, Quebec

General Sales Offices:

150 Causeway Street, Boston 14, Mass.
 Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, Quebec

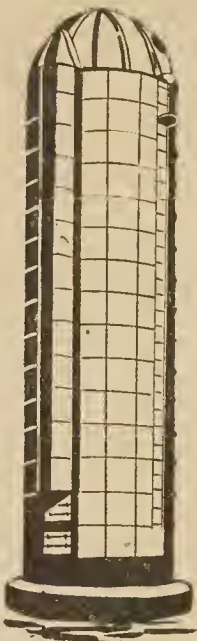
Steel Corn Silage Makes Profits

*Corn Silage is good feed — when made right. If spoilage creeps in the value drops. Silver Shield STEEL Silos—designed for and proved as quality silage makers—give you the maximum feeding value from your silage with a minimum of loss due to spoilage. Its heavy gauge steel gives it great strength, makes it airtight, windproof, fireproof, and moisture proof. Little maintenance. Easy to fill and empty.

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IN 1/10th THE TIME
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Dept. 57-A, Bradford, Ill.



David Bay of Canandaigua—wearing cap in picture—is representing the Empire State at the National plowing contest in Wisconsin this week.

David Bay Wins New York Plowing Contest

IN THE above picture, C. W. Humphrey (with glasses) of the Atlantic Refining Company, is congratulating David H. Bay (with cap) of Canandaigua, who won the New York State Plowing Contest held at the Marchant Neilson farm near Geneva, last month. Also in picture are, left, Pat Stein of Waterloo, third place; and, right, Franklin A. Webster of Homer, second place.

Besides winning the first prize of a \$100 bond, Mr. Bay won the right to compete in the National Plowing Contest scheduled for yesterday and today (September 19) at Eau Claire, Wisconsin and is out there now.

The second place prize was a \$50 bond and the third place winner received a bond for \$25. Prizes and the fuel used in the contest were donated by the Atlantic Refining Company. Heading the judging team was Prof. B. A. Jen-

nings of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell, assisted by Kenneth Upham, a farmer from Eaton, N. Y., and Paul E. Turner, associate agricultural agent for Monroe County.

Men representing 12 counties were in the contest and, according to Judge Jennings, all did a fine job plowing in a field that ran all the way from fine loam to heavy, hard clay.

A crowd of 1,000 watched the plowing match, machinery, fire-fighting and other demonstrations during the day and 700 stayed for the barbecue dinner served by the Seneca County Extension Service. The extension service and the Agricultural Engineering Department at Cornell were co-sponsors of the event. According to Prof. Paul Hoff of Cornell, plans are already underway for a 1954 contest somewhere in New York State.

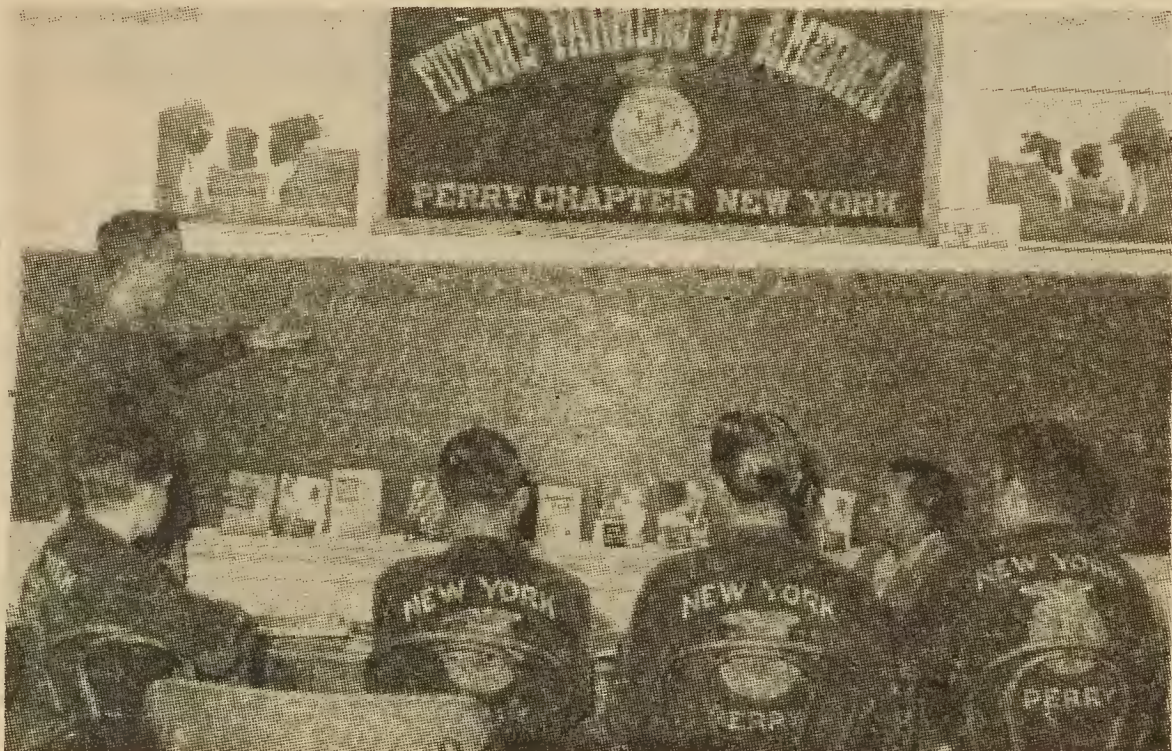
PERRY FFA WINS STATE AWARD

THE FFA Chapter of Perry recently won first place in the New York State FFA Chapter Leadership Award in a state-wide contest sponsored by the New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives, with the Delaven-Machias and the Scio FFA Chapters placing second and third. Runners-up in the competition were the FFA Chapters at Wellsville, South Kortright and Greenville.

The winning report was submitted by John Keller, chapter adviser of the vocational agriculture group at the Perry Central School. The judging committee praised the Perry boys' record of participation in community affairs and their "well-rounded program of activities that puts real emphasis on the business services needed by farmers in our present economy as well as in farm production."

According to A. G. Waldo of Canastota, president of the State Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the record of the Perry group's accomplishments has been sent to Washington as New York State's entry in the national contest sponsored by the American Institute of Cooperation. The top national award amounts to \$1000 for the winning FFA chapter.

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The Perry FFA boys not only study better farming methods but devote considerable attention to investigating the various business services in the community that farmers must use in today's economy to market their products and to purchase necessary farm production goods and services. Photo shows pupil James Wright leading a discussion of farm organizations that serve the Perry farming community. Others, left to right, are Jack Butler, Les Wright, Warren Beardsley, Instructor John Keller, and Roger Paddock.



HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.,
 Philadelphia, Pa., recently announced a contest with prizes of two chain saws and \$2,000. The contest is to select the most appropriate name for Disston's two chain saws—the two-man saw and the one-man saw. You will find entry blanks at your local Disston dealer. Entries must be mailed by October 31.

The COBEY CORPORATION of Galion, Ohio has acquired the rights to the manufacture of Clark "CUT-AWAY" Harrows and Wonder Diskers and all component parts including the famous Clark "CUT-AWAY" Disk Blades; together with the trade mark, registered trade names, jigs, tools, dies and patterns; and including the inventory of disk blades, completed parts and parts in process.

It has been jointly announced by James S. Duncan, CMG, President of the MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY Limited, on behalf of its Board of Directors, and by Harry Ferguson, Chairman of the HARRY FERGUSON COMPANIES, that the two world-wide organizations which they represent have agreed to amalgamate and to operate in the future under the name of Massey-Harris-Ferguson Limited.

DuPONT reports the virtual elimination of dust problems while treating seed. They have a new product called "Ceresan" M-2X which dries quickly and eliminates the dust problem.

The warranty period on the FERGUSON 30 tractor has been extended from 90 days to six full months. During that time you will have time to try out the tractor and to know that you are protected against faulty materials and workmanship.

A post card to ANDERSON BOX COMPANY, P. O. Box 1052, Indianapolis, Indiana, will bring you free samples of promotion material about Capette pellets for hormonizing poultry.



The Federal Enameling and Stamping Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, makes this new All Purpose Blancher, consisting of an 8-quart kettle, a 7-quart colander which fits into it snugly, and a tight-fitting cover. Though perfect for such canning and freezing jobs as blanching, sterilizing jars, etc., it is also a handy cooker in innumerable other ways. It's available nationwide in hardware, variety and department stores.



From the Editor's MAILBAG

SOME ASPARAGUS QUESTIONS

IS ROOT pruning a recognized practice for asparagus?

Last year I selected one plant which produced mostly small shoots, under $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, and cut off the parts of the root stock which produced the smallest. In early spring I thought I had accomplished something, for the first seven shoots were all of good size, but then the small ones began again, so that for the season of six weeks, this plant produced the following.

Good shoots, $\frac{1}{2}$ " and larger	13.
Poor " under $\frac{1}{2}$ "	17.

Now I am in doubt whether it pays to prune. It might be better to dig up the whole plant, and let the better plants have the ground.

I have another question. Why not transplant the growing tips of root-stock, and a few feet of storage root on each for new plants? When we plant seed or purchased roots, there is always a considerable variation between plants. But by taking cuttings, they should all be from good plants. I tried it this year, and the cuttings have sent up two or three small shoots each, but it will take a few years to tell how good they will be.

There is one other thing which I tried last year with asparagus which looks good. I planted tulip bulbs to mark the rows, about four bulbs per foot of row. So far as I can see, neither interferes with the growth of the other.—A. W. Forbes, Worcester, Mass.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *My own experience has been that liberal use of fertilizer and lime is the best way to get big asparagus stalks. My bed has been out around 15 years and it never produced better than it did this year.*—H.L.C.

OLIVE OIL FOR SCARS

READING your list of foolish accidents made me think of one that happened nearly sixty years ago. My grandmother had a little girl eight months old that she had fastened in a chair to keep her from falling out. She was then placed before an oven door which dropped down when open. It was a bitterly cold day and she was put there for warmth.

Somehow, the strings with which she was fastened to the chair came loose and she fell face down into the oven.

When her mother returned from getting a pail of water, she found her there. She had to cut her face free with a sharp knife. She was badly burned and scarred. When the baby became a young girl it was very hard for her to go out because people stared at her. Then an old lady told her mother to rub her face with olive oil, starting at her nose and up toward her hair line, and the scars would disappear. It did remove them and it also improved her looks. I have told others of this and they have gotten very good results.

—Elsie K. Chambers, Wind Gap, Pa.

HOW I GROW PEAS

AS MY hobby in the vegetable garden is peas, I am giving you my way of planting them, in the hope that it may help someone else. I am having very good luck with this system.

I first prepare the ground well and free of stones, then apply a moderate amount of 5-10-10. Rake this well in the soil, take a guide line and make double row (5 inches apart) putting a wood plug in the row as you go so as to show where the stakes are to be

driven, using sturdy ones about 7 feet long. First make one row and sow that and leave uncovered and then plant the next one and any dirt that goes in the first row helps to cover it and doesn't interfere with your close planting. After the double row is planted and covered, drive in the stakes where your markers are and use 4 foot chicken wire for a fence between the double row. By putting this up after planting, you have no interference either way and all in all the job is easier.

I have best luck with Thomas Laxton. After they are up a couple feet I drive an 8 penny nail in each stake and run rope the whole length on both sides to protect from severe winds. I usually

have at least three ropes to each row and up here they are needed!

After a few days you can go along and wind up the rope some to take up the slack and your peas are always in a firm position. I was told when I came here five years ago from New Jersey that peas were a very hard vegetable to handle here, but so far they are doing well. — Charles M. Hill, East Westmoreland, N. H.

SUCCESS!

I TRIED baking potatoes by boiling as suggested on page 23 of the August 1 issue. It seemed uncanny but proved to be a grand idea.

With only two in a family one hesitates to bake two potatoes; it takes so long. I doubt if one would know the difference between these BOILED ones and BAKED. I used about two heaping tablespoons of salt. I feared they would be too salty to eat but not so. They were exactly right and I do not think they cooked for more than 25 minutes. They were good-sized potatoes too. I shall do it often as we are very fond

of "baked" potatoes. Never too old to learn!—Mrs. C. L. Gates, Arkport, N. Y.

BAIT

I HAVE water from a shallow well pump that runs through a copper pipe. I can't keep the bait (minnows) alive longer than 16 hours, then they die. Perhaps you could tell me of something I could put in the water to keep them alive.

I would appreciate information from any reader.—Richard McDowell, Ellenville, N. Y.

PURE WATER

IN your Question Box I read the advice given by Professor Paul Hoff about sand in the water from a drilled well.

My neighbor drilled a well on his farm below me and had the same trouble. The driller was told to drill deeper. He only had to go 12 feet deeper and, sure enough, he struck a vein of clear water! So be sure to drill below the sand for best results!—Olin Benninger, So. Auburn, Pa.

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BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News



Late Hatched Pullets Have Advantages, Too

There has been a big swing to pullets hatched from November through March. The increase has been mostly in December and January. We are finding that some of the really smart poultrymen are starting some chicks in May and June now because they have several advantages. Chicks hatched this time of the year usually, but not always, live better than birds hatched in the winter months. They grow into excellent birds. They are easier to hold back from getting into production too soon. They start in with a larger egg. They start in production late in the fall and early winter, allowing time for the yearlings hatched the year before to lay out their eggs and be sold for meat. They will usually lay more eggs in twelve months than birds hatched in the winter because they are less likely to moult. They will lay heavily and lay mostly all large eggs during the highest-priced months of 1954.

You do not get as quick a cash return from late-hatched pullets as you do early-hatched pullets, but over a period of 15 months of production you are likely to come out just as well and often better. The chicks can be given more room than early birds, they can be gotten on range earlier, and I think they are easier to raise. You can use the same brooding facilities that you used for early-hatched birds. Also, they make it possible for you to sell off your old hens at the end of the laying year in November or December and replace them with pullets eager to do a good job for you.

Babcocks White Leghorns live well and lay for a long time. The late-hatched Babcock pullets will make you money if you give them the proper care.

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POSTMART
DEPT. 1-44 • FORESTVILLE, CONN.

Basic Principles of Good Poultry Management

GOOD poultry management involves both excellent care of the birds and sound handling of the business," said Frank D. Reed, Extension Service poultry specialist of the University of Maine, at a recent meeting of the New Hampshire Poultry Growers Association.

"In caring for poultry we want to get the most eggs and meat from the feed and labor we put into the birds," explained Reed. "And, of course, we want to keep expenses low while boosting income. Experience shows there are many ways of doing this, but results are what count, not the method used."

"The basic principle of good management is common sense," he added. "The flock should be kept healthy by avoiding exposing it to contagious diseases. This can be done through quarantine and isolation with certain diseases such as bronchitis, Newcastle, and coccidiosis. Where exposure is inevitable, it's wise to control the time and size of the infection through vaccination and immunization, building up immunity to coccidia, and controlling parasites through sanitation."

Another principle of good poultry management, continued the Maine poultry authority, is to avoid competition between birds in the flock. This means aiming your management toward the weaker birds—the inferior individuals—in the flock. Avoid crowding by providing sufficiently large pens with plenty of space at the feeders and waterers.

Encourage Feed Consumption

A third principle of good management involves providing poultry with a proper diet and encouraging consumption of feed. Providing proper rations is important, but it's not enough. The birds may need supplementary feeds and frequent feeding. No bird should have to travel more than a few feet for feed or water. Twelve feet is considered as far as any broiler should have to go to drink or eat.

Reed's fourth principle of good management is keeping the birds comfortable by means of proper ventilation and insulation of the building, good litter management, and providing adequate roosts. Taking care of these things will tend to raise the birds' morale and result in your getting more eggs and meat and, in turn, more money.

The best methods of carrying out

these basic principles of good poultry management may vary. Probably no poultryman carries out every one of them perfectly, but one bad practice may be offset by a good one.

Labor Efficiency Not All

Reed cautioned against placing all our faith in labor efficiency and large volume in raising poultry. If there's any real weakness in our poultry industry today, it's probably the current obsession for labor efficiency and volume of production. "We should remember," said Reed, "that a change of five per cent in the rate of lay may result in a change of from \$500 to \$750 per 1,000 birds. Likewise, a five per cent increase in mortality costs the farmer about \$125 per 1,000 birds."

Carrying this point further, Reed said that with broilers a change of only one-tenth of one pound in the feed conversion amounts to \$15 per 1,000 birds.

Reed reported that a 10 per cent change in the rate of lay will result in an increase or decrease in income equal to the cost of all the labor involved. Also, a change of three-tenths of a pound in feed conversion of broilers would pay for all the labor of raising them.

This doesn't change the fact that labor efficiency is a desirable goal, but it should not be at the expense of results. Poultrymen must keep a sense of proportion and work for the happy medium of adequate attention to details of care along with volume of production per man.

Reed mentioned large pens as one of the practices of questionable value being advocated by some persons. He said that as much as a five per cent loss in production often results from overly large pens, when a loss of one per cent is a heavy price to pay for the lower costs of larger pens. He considers 400 to 500 birds per pen about the upper limit for profitable production.

Back to Roosts

Another idea gaining favor in some circles is that of omitting roosts in poultry houses. Reed said the trend is back to roosts, since a number of troubles have resulted where they're not used. He mentioned the increasing use of triple roosts, and these apparently are working well.

Automatic feeders, too, have brought problems. If handled properly, they're fine, but the tendency too often is to become push-button minded and forget that the birds require a certain amount of personal attention for best results.

Although some authorities like the old, build-up litter in their houses, Reed shies away from this practice in general. He thinks it increases the parasites too greatly and may bring on leucosis difficulties.

On the positive side, Reed advised isolating young poultry stock. He suggested immunizing the flock for bronchitis and Newcastle disease if the birds are in commercial poultry areas or where they may possibly contact those diseases.

Frequent feeding pays off. Frequent culling also pays, since it costs 10 cents a week to feed a "boarder" in the poultry house. Culling saves feed and reduces mortality.

Although you should provide plenty of feeders and waterers, you should prevent feed being wasted. Keeping the birds comfortable through such means as proper ventilation and insulation of buildings is advised.

Poultrymen need to watch for the little leaks that may cost one man's

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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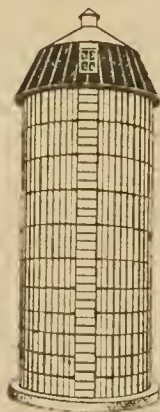
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get plenty of EGGS

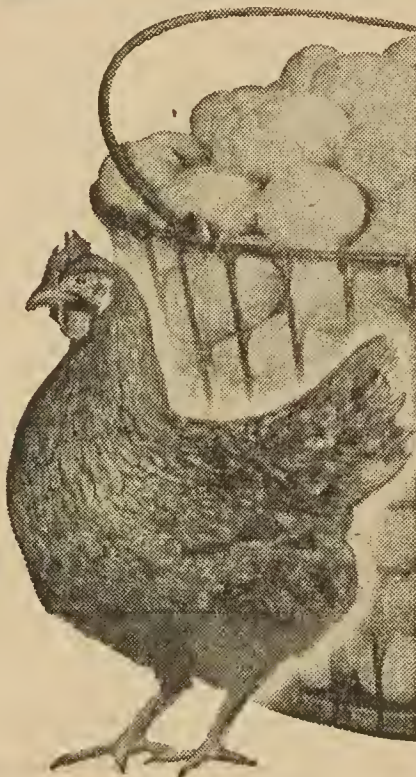
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR Fill in your empty brooder houses with Hubbard New Hampshires

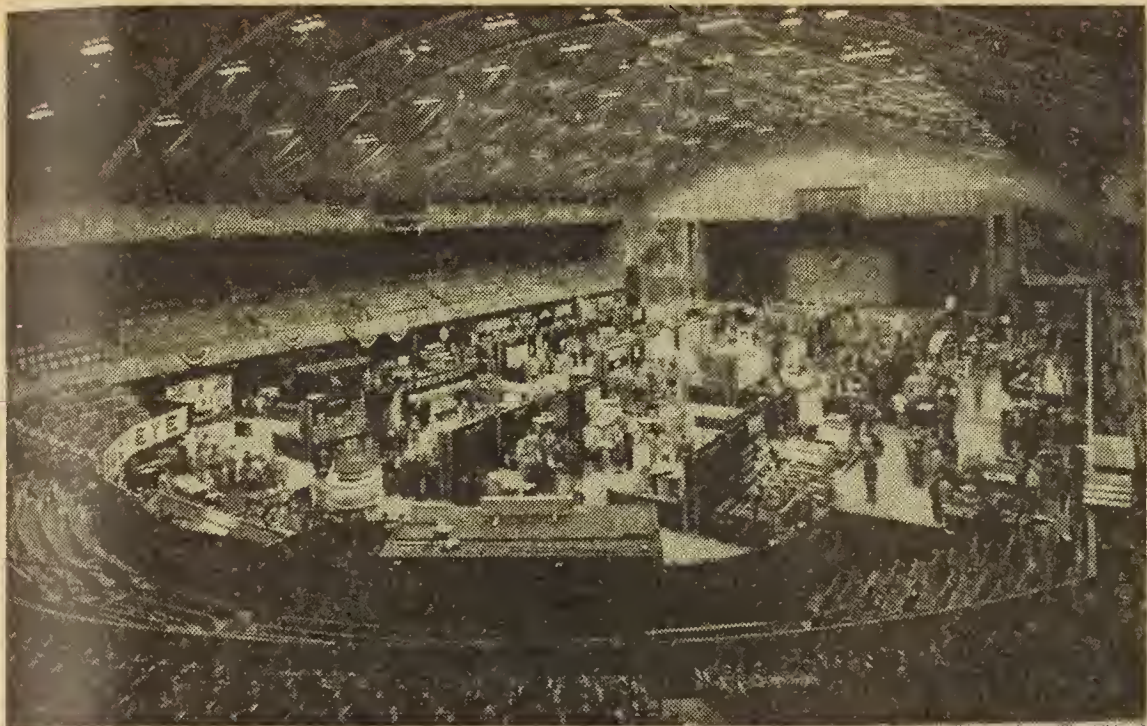
The USDA reports that a hen at the 200-egg level is three times as profitable as one that lays 167 eggs. So fill up your empty brooder houses, and buy Hubbard Breeding. Make extra profits with Hubbard New Hampshires. These chicks from pedigree ancestors inherit the capacity for a flock average of 200 eggs or more on a hen monthly basis.

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HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRE





NEPPCO Invites You to Syracuse

ONE FULL level of the big new Onondaga County War Memorial Auditorium, shown above brim-full of the poultry industry's 1952 exhibits, is just a sample of the attractions in store for the thousands of visitors expected at the 1953 Exposition and Convention of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, set for Tuesday through Thursday, September 29 to October 1, at Syracuse, N. Y.

From every angle of the poultry business, NEPPCO's 16th exposition promises to be bigger than ever, with more commercial exhibitors, expanded feature exhibits, and a new emphasis on marketing in the program of outstanding speakers.

Reflecting NEPPCO's 1953 theme of "Bountiful Harvest of Profitable Poultry Practices", one of the expanded features will be a Ready-to-Cook Poultry Exhibit, three times as big as when it made its popular debut at last year's show. Under the direction of Cornell

poultry specialist R. C. Baker, the exhibit will show poultry packaged, iced and frozen in new ways adapted to modern consumer demands.

Along with the new marketing emphasis, the NEPPCO Exposition will offer the 1953 version of many of its ever-popular features. The Hen-of-the-Year will be chosen from a group of outstanding egg laying birds from all over the country. Leading breeders and hatcherymen will have entries in the Egg-to-Chick competition, judged on both egg quality and chick quality. Prominent breeders of all types of poultry will contribute to an outstanding Sample Flock Display, and breeders and growers will find special interest again this year in the Egg Laying Test Exhibit.

Two acres of commercial exhibits will again find manufacturers and suppliers displaying their latest and most modern developments.

Running side by side with the general program, there will again be separate programs of special interest to youth, turkey growers, goose growers and the ladies.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Annual Turkeymen's Dinner—7:00 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 29—Hotel Syracuse.
Young People's Banquet—6:30 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 29—Onondaga Hotel.
Northeast Extension Workers Luncheon—12:15 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 29—Onondaga Hotel.
World's Poultry Congress Pilgrims Luncheon—12:15 p.m., Wednesday, Sept. 30—Hotel Syracuse.
PENB-NEPPCO Breakfast—8:00 a.m., Wednesday, Sept. 30—Hotel Syracuse.
PENB-Exhibitors Breakfast—8:00 a.m., Thursday, Oct. 1—Hotel Syracuse.
Ladies Luncheon-Fashion Show—12:15 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 29—Hotel Syracuse.
Empire State Goose Growers Association Meeting—11:00 a.m., Wednesday, Sept. 30.
New York State Poultry Council Annual Meeting—4:00 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 29.
NEPPCO Annual Meeting—11:00 a.m. Wednesday, Sept. 30.
10:00 a.m. Keynote Speaker — Herbert J. Voorhees, President, New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation, "Government in Agriculture."
NEPPCO Annual Banquet—7:00 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 30—Hotel Syracuse.



"Hey, what's the idea of the huddle?"

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Continued from Opposite Page
wages on big poultry farms. Items to watch carefully are repairs, care of equipment, and rats, among others.

"Sure," Reed went on, "good care means more work for the poultryman, but it pays off handsomely. Let's shoot for that extra five per cent of lay and that extra one-tenth of a pound in feed conversion. Let's work for labor efficiency, but use some of the time saved for extra care of the birds.

"Poultrymen should strive for the highest possible per cent of capacity in their poultry operations. If facilities are used at 80 per cent of capacity for the entire year, that's standard. Every 10 per cent change in this percentage means \$500 a year on 2,000 birds.

"Northeast poultrymen know that it pays to adjust their production toward the summer season when egg prices are high. The goal should be at least 50 per cent of the eggs while prices are high. There's a difference, on the average, of 10 to 15 cents per dozen in egg prices between the seasons. An increase of 10 per cent in production when prices are high means \$500 per 2,000 birds."

The Extension poultry specialist, himself a New Hampshire native, concluded that efficient buying and selling is big business for the poultryman. Ten cents change in feed prices means \$250 on 2,000 birds, while one cent more per dozen of eggs means \$275 per year.

So buying high-quality feed economically and selling topnotch poultry products at premium prices is an important factor in making a good living for the family.—John Manchester

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DOUBLE CONTEST

Win one (or two)

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Think of it! All you need do is suggest a name for either the Disston DA-211 Chain Saw, or the Disston DO-101 Chain Saw, or both... just get your dealer to demonstrate for you... then tell in ten words or less why you chose that name—and you stand to win in Disston's great new DOUBLE contest! And look at this DOUBLE list of prizes:

Contest #1

For naming the Disston DA-211 Chain Saw—9 hp, 2-man

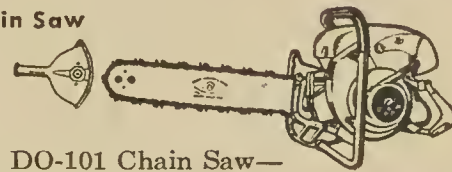
- 1st prize \$500.00 cash and a DA-211 Chain Saw (approx. value: \$495.00)
- 2nd prize \$300.00 cash and a DA-211 Chain Saw
- 3rd prize \$200.00 cash and a DA-211 Chain Saw
- 4th prize \$100.00 cash and a DA-211 Chain Saw
- 5th & 6th prizes—each a DA-211 Chain Saw



Contest #2

For naming the Disston DO-101 Chain Saw—1- or 2-man, versatile, lightweight

- 1st prize \$500.00 cash and a DO-101 Chain Saw (approx. value: \$322.00)
- 2nd prize \$300.00 cash and a DO-101 Chain Saw
- 3rd prize \$200.00 cash and a DO-101 Chain Saw
- 4th prize \$100.00 cash and a DO-101 Chain Saw
- 5th & 6th prizes—each a DO-101 Chain Saw



BUT REMEMBER—get your dealer or distributor to help you to enter either or both contests, *you must have official entry blanks*. You can get them FREE, along with contest rules and instructions, from your nearby Disston Chain Saw dealer or distributor. If you don't know his name, write us. Go to your dealer and get your contest entry off this week sure! Contest entries must be postmarked October 31, 1953, or earlier.

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NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Eb and Hetty Webster lost their two first children, Ollie and Ebenezer, but Susannah, their third child, was strong and healthy and the joy of their lives. They had always planned and dreamed about building a real frame house and in 1768 this dream reached fulfillment and they erected the first frame building in the newly chartered town of Salisbury. The first baby born in the new home was David. Hetty's health was not good, although the doctor could find no specific cause for it. After the birth of Joseph in 1772 Hetty failed rapidly. Her death in 1774 was a great blow to Eb and he hardly knew how he was going to get along without her. Little Susannah, although only 8 years old, did her best to help with the house and her young brothers.

CHAPTER XXI

THE spring and summer after Hetty's death were indeed hard for Eb Webster. It seemed as if relations between the colonists and Great Britain were becoming more strained all of the time. The problems involved were discussed in nearly every American home and wherever men gathered in public.

Intensely patriotic and concerned over the troubles with England, Eb felt called upon to attend gatherings held to discuss problems concerning relations with the mother country, and to take part in them. On the other hand, always faced with the need of making a living, he was hard put to it to get the essential work done on his farm, of necessity neglecting his share of the work in the mills which he operated with his cousin John.

Worst of all were the problems in his home. No matter how willing Susannah was, Eb knew it wasn't right to entrust the care of the two little boys entirely to her, nor to expect her to do much of the work of preparing the meals. But what to do?

So whatever his duties, Eb tried to be home at meal time to help Susannah. Occasionally some of his relatives or the neighbor women would come over for a day and clean the little house thoroughly, do some necessary sewing, and get the small family straightened away. But Eb knew, of course, that these women were already overworked in their own homes, and there seemed to be no one who would come for hire and keep house for him.

So, as the summer crept by, the big man's shoulders seemed to slump. He seldom smiled, and when Hannah Eastman looked at him she wondered whether she had been right in thinking that time would help solve his problems. Maybe there hadn't been time enough, of course, but it was very evident that matters could not go on much longer in the bad way they were now going. Sooner or later an accident would happen to one of the children, or they would get sick from lack of proper food and care.

Late one afternoon as Eb was walking up the road toward home he saw Susannah rushing towards him, screaming, "Hurry! Hurry!" Without waiting to find out from her what was the matter, Eb rushed into the house. There he found David stretched on the floor, apparently in a stupor. In his excitement Eb's first thought was that the child was dead, then he realized that his face was red. Eb dropped to his knees to feel the pulse. It was racing.

By this time Susannah had reached the house and was standing by in an

agony of fear. To her father's frantic questions she explained that little David had turned the faucet on one of the hard cider casks in the cellar and helped himself. When David had come upstairs yelling and shouting, at first Susannah had thought he was just playing. But when he began staggering around the room and finally had fallen, she saw that something serious was wrong and had rushed down the road in the hope of finding her father.

When Eb got the boy revived and up in a chair, he sat back himself, feeling more discouraged than ever. All that evening he was silent, paying little attention to the children. That night he slept little, and next morning, after helping Susannah get breakfast, Eb clapped on his hat and marched off to talk his troubles over again with Hannah Eastman.

When he told Jerry and Hannah of David's escapade, Jerry laughed so hard that he had to sit down. But Eb wasn't amused.

"It ain't funny," he said, and Hannah agreed with him.

"It's no laughing matter, Jerry," she

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said. "Things can't go on as they are." Suddenly a far-away look came into her eyes.

"Eb Webster," she said suddenly, "sit down. I think I have a solution to your problems."

"Good!" said Eb heartily, his face brightening. "I know I've got to do somethin'. What can I do?"

"Get married again."

The brightness faded out of Eb's face.

"Aw, no!" he protested "Never!"

"All right," she added. "I know how you feel. I know how you loved Hetty. But how d'you suppose Hetty would feel if she knew what's goin' on. I'll bet she does see how her children are left day after day in that house alone with neither proper food nor care."

Eb looked thoughtful.

"I know all of that, Hannah. But who'd marry me an' mother somebody else's children?"

Hannah looked him up and down and smiled a little.

"Lots of women would jump at the chance, my dear," she said. "You don't know it, but you're one of the best catches in the town."

"Shucks!" he exclaimed, embarrassed. "No money—a poor farm—an' three little children!"

Jerry could no longer restrain his ill-timed humor.

"The big lummo is right, Hannah," he said. "A woman might just as well marry a grizzly bear."

Hannah turned on her husband.

"You're the big lummo," she said. "Get out an' leave us alone for a while so we can talk sense."

Jerry grinned.

"Don't sound like sense to me. But I ain't one to stay where I ain't wanted, so here I go."

After he had left, Hannah sat quietly, looking out of the little small-paned window at the late summer fields banked by the woods beyond.

"Answering the question as to who'd

have you, Eb," she finally said, "I think I know the very girl."

Eb looked apprehensive.

"Someone I know?"

"No, I guess not. But her name is Eastman the same as ours. Abigail Eastman. She's not so young any more—but neither are you. An' to be your wife an' mother those children is no job for a young girl, anyway."

"Why don't I know her?" he inquired. "I know most everybody around here."

"She doesn't live right around here. But she's visitin' down on the river an' goin' to be there quite a spell, I hear. You'd better get acquainted. At least that won't do any harm."

"Well—I don't know. I don't know. Seems as though I never could love anyone but Hetty. All I'd be doin' is askin' a woman to marry me to take care of my children an' my home. Wouldn't be quite fair, would it?"

"At least you could let the girl answer that question. But don't take my word for it," she continued. "I'll tell you somebody that knows Abbie very well. That's your own sister-in-law, your brother William's wife. Go ask her about Abbie."

"Maybe I will," he agreed.

The seed that Hannah had planted grew in Eb's mind, not so much because he wanted to get married as because he realized it was necessary that he do something about his home conditions. So a few days later he had a talk with his sister-in-law Ruth. After stumbling around the subject embarrassedly for a few moments, he told Ruth what Hannah Eastman had suggested, making it plain that he felt he had to do something for the sake of the children. Somewhat to his surprise, Ruth agreed with Hannah, and said:

"Abbie Eastman is just about the nicest person I know. You couldn't do better, Eb. She's capable, a good worker, honest and modest."

"Well," Eb said, "why would a woman like that want to marry me an' take over the care of three children?"

Ruth smiled.

"You're a man, Eb, an' no man can understand how a woman feels about havin' a home of her own. Knowing Jerry an' Hannah Eastman as well as you do, I'm surprised that you never have heard of Abbie. Her mother was Jerusha Fitz, an' she's a cousin of Deacon Moses Sawyer's wife. Abbie is a tailoress an' knows what life is, an' I'm pretty sure that she's tired of goin' up an' down the country makin' clothes for everybody else. Maybe she'd like to trade that job to make clothes for you an' your children."

"Anyway, just as Hannah told you, get up a little gumption an' go see Abigail. Won't do a bit of harm to try. Maybe you'll be surprised." Ruth shook a finger at him. "Put on your Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes an' go an' visit Abigail."

For the next few days every time Eb walked into his own house he noted its disorder, the lack of discipline of the children, and their rather tattered appearance. When he sat down to the unappetizing food, into his mind came the thought of what Ruth and Hannah had said about Abigail Eastman. Late one fall afternoon, much to the curiosity of his children, Eb dressed up in his best suit and went down into the valley of the Merrimack to call.

As he went along he was conscious of the tall primeval pines that seemed first to whisper to him of Hetty, his first love, and then to beckon him on, perhaps, to a new day, and a new life.

When he met Abigail, he was as conscious as a boy of sixteen of his big feet and hands, his dark, swarthy countenance, and of his own awkwardness. But, though Eb never knew it, his call was not unexpected. Abigail's close friend, Ruth Webster, had told her of the man's difficulties, and of her own suggestion to Eb that it would do no harm at least for them to get acquainted.

Abbie did her best to put Eb at ease, told him how much she liked Ruth Webster and Hannah Eastman, spoke casually of other mutual friends, and then led him out of himself by getting him to talk first about the problems with the mother country that were on everyone's heart and mind, and later more intimately about his family. Eb left after that first visit realizing that although Abigail didn't have a pretty face, she was strong and sensible, and interested in the things that he knew and liked. Going back up the hill to his own home in the evening, he thought a little guiltily of the children he had left alone, then with a hope in his heart that he had not had for many long months, he drew back his shoulders, lifted his feet and put them down again like a young man.

Once Eb's mind was made up on any policy he was not one to delay in carrying it through. The more he thought about Abigail Eastman as he went about his work, the more interested he became, his interest intensified by the continued disorder in his home. So after two or three visits, Eb asked Abigail to marry him.

It was a warm fall night and they walked out together, stopping to rest on a log alongside the path. After he had spoken, Abigail was silent so long that Eb became increasingly uneasy and embarrassed.

But in her mind Abigail was thinking of how little romance there seemed to be in this proposal. She knew that Eb liked and trusted her, but she couldn't help thinking that what he really wanted wasn't a wife but a housekeeper. Finally she said:

"Eb, I know that neither of us is young any more, but does that mean that we have to be so utterly practical? I listened when you did me the honor of asking me to be your wife, but I heard no mention of love."

Eb reached for and took her hand, saying:

"No, my dear, I didn't say I loved you. And there can be no partnership between us without honesty. I loved Hetty from boyhood, and she hasn't been gone long. I haven't known you long, but each time I see you I like you more and more. I am sure that love will come if we give it a chance." He stopped, then added:

"How about the other way around? Do you love me?"

It was Abigail's turn to question her heart and to be honest with this man.

"I don't know," she admitted. "Maybe I just want a home. I like you and I respect you. I am happy when I see you coming; I am lonesome when you go away."

She added a little shyly:

"Maybe that's love, or the beginning of love, anyway. I never was in love. How am I to know?"

"That's the way I feel," said Eb suddenly, "and it's good enough. Let's give it a chance."

He jumped to his feet and pulled her into his arms. As he kissed her and felt her response, both knew that they had formed an enduring partnership.

The very next day Eb came riding to Abigail's lodgings, mounted her behind him, and they rode away on a path that was both rough and steep to the minister's house on the top of Searle's Hill. The descent was even more difficult, and Abigail had to cling to her man for dear life as the horse picked its way with difficulty. As they drew near to the Webster house each was silent, wondering how the children would react to their new mother.

But they need not have worried. Abigail had fitted into too many homes not to know how to get along with people. She loved children and she immediately took these motherless little ones to her heart. Quick to recognize her gentleness and affection, they in turn responded. During the next few days, as Eb watched the house being brought to order again he realized

more than ever how much his children had needed a mother's care. He was overwhelmed with thankfulness, and knew now for sure that he loved this woman who had come to share their lives.

* * *

Eb's new-found happiness with Abigail in the affection she brought to him and his children and the restored order in his home was now often shadowed by the prospect of war which was darkening homes and lives throughout the colonies. Sometimes when tired he would think how much more difficult it would be if war came. Abigail's interest and intelligent comments on public problems frequently caused him to discuss them at length with her. Once when they were talking and he had mentioned the troubles that would surely follow, Susannah, who had been listening intently to their conversation, said:

"Pa, if war is so bad, why do people fight?"

Eb smiled wryly at Abigail.

"Answer that one if you can, my dear. I can't."

Rising abruptly, Abigail went over to the window and stood for a moment or two looking out on the smiling spring landscape. Finally she turned back to Susannah and said:

"I can't tell you, either, Susannah, why people fight. It seems so peaceful out there now in the sunshine, with all the growing things. I'm sure that God never intended his creatures to war on one another."

Eb laughed a little sadly.

"I'm not so sure, my dear. If Jerry were here, he would be sure to point out that all nature is constantly at war. There's a law I've heard about called the survival of the fittest. It seems that only the strong can survive."

He ran his fingers through his hair and added, half to himself:

"If that's true, how can these weak colonies, with just a handful on this wild coast of America, hope to defend themselves or win a war with a great and powerful country like Great Britain?"

He got up and began to pace restlessly back and forth across the kitchen.

"I still think war could and should have been prevented," he continued. "You know what happened when the Continental Congress met down in Philadelphia last fall. There were sensible-thinkin' men there like that George Washington who tried to control the hotheads an' not let the colonies go too far. But they lost because of radicals like Sam Adams an' Patrick

Henry, who seemed determined to have war at any price. Resolutions were passed down there that even our friends in England couldn't accept.

"Yes, I know," Abigail agreed, while Susannah watched her father with wide eyes. "But England is wrong, too. She's to blame. She gave the hotheads plenty of ammunition."

Eb nodded glumly.

"The fires are smolderin'. It won't take much to fan them into a blaze."

That fact was soon demonstrated. During the meeting of the first Continental Congress, Governor Gage of Massachusetts ordered the Massachusetts Assembly to suspend. It did so, then resumed business under the name of the Provincial Congress at Concord, Massachusetts, electing John Hancock its president.

The Provincial Congress' second act was to form a Committee of Safety to provide for the defense of the colony. Then the Assembly ordered enrollment of 12,000 Minute Men, ready to fight at the drop of a hat.

All of the colonies took similar measures. Back home from the meeting of the Provincial Congress at Philadelphia, a determined and dramatic Patrick Henry aroused the Virginians to fever heat. Nervous and embarrassed and without words in ordinary conversation, Patrick Henry was a different man the moment he opened his mouth at a public meeting. Magnetism and power seemed to flow from his personality, and when he shouted "We must fight!" or cried "Give me liberty or give me death!" men seemed willing to follow him to the ends of the earth without either rhyme or reason, regardless of consequences.

So Virginia sprang to arms with the other colonies. Then one April night farmers who lived on the road between Concord and Boston were startled from their sleep by the sound of galloping hooves and a rider who shouted as he rushed by:

"The Regulars are coming! The Regulars are coming!"

The rider of the fast horse was a little silversmith named Paul Revere. He had learned that General Gage was sending a military force to Concord, twenty miles from Boston, to collect some military stores, and especially to collect and jail two men whom Gage called arch rebels, Sam Adams and John Hancock. Warned in time, Adams and Hancock fled across the fields to safety.

Also warned by Paul Revere, Captain John Parker hastily assembled sixty or seventy men on the little green at Lexington, ready to resist the British. It was a chilly, rainy morning that April 19, 1775, when the British Regulars marched up. Trembling from excitement and from cold, some of the Americans grew tired of waiting and went to a nearby tavern to get warm and dry. Others stood faithfully at their post, listening to Parker as he warned them:

"Don't fire first. But if they want war, let it begin here."

Out of the mist and the slowly growing light of day the British Regulars suddenly appeared, their bright red coats conspicuous even in the half light. Pitcairn, the British commander, yelled at the Americans:

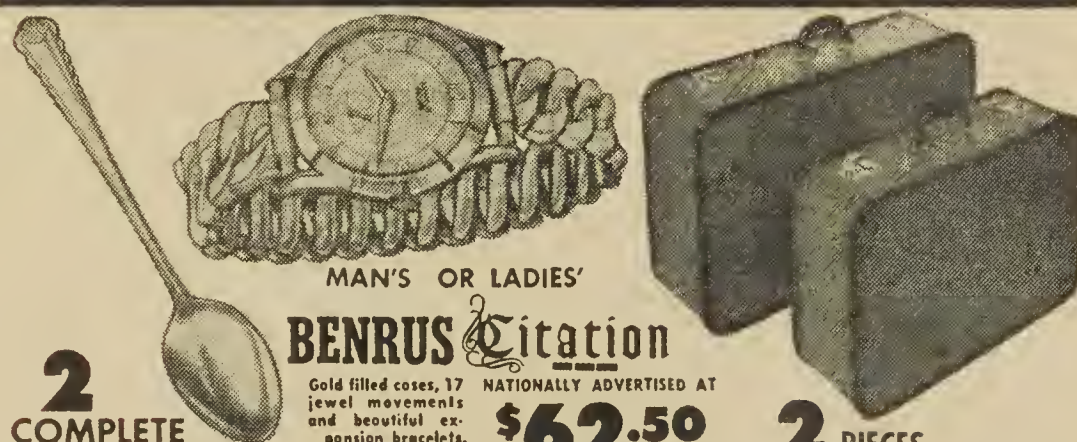
"Disperse, ye rebels!" adding several unprintable epithets.

The Americans stood their ground, but offered no resistance. There was a pause, a silence like that which precedes a great storm, a storm which was destined to blow back and forth across America for seven long years. Then Pitcairn shouted the command to fire.

The guns of the British soldiers blazed. When the smoke cleared, several Americans lay on the village green. Then the Americans withdrew, but as they went they turned to fire back at the soldiers. That was the beginning. The end no man could then see.

(To be continued)

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ON SNAPSHOT DAYS—Remember Ray's. With this ad —any 8-12 or 16 exposure roll developed, including Raytone King Size print from each negative, for only 35c. America's Quality Finishers since 1920. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. NE, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

REAL ESTATE

WANTED—farm on shares before March 1st. Write Box 514-LW, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW STROUT Catalog, just out! Farms, homes, businesses, 33 states, coast-to-coast, 3298 bargains described. Mailed free. World's largest; 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

235 A. FARML. 2 barns, plenty water, 400 cord, each hard and soft wood. 12 room house, electricity, mail, school, milk route. Darwin Brooks, Colebrook, N. H.

COUNTRY home—3 decker—house; modern; app. 4 acres land; sizeable mortgage; price \$12,500.00. Located at South Acworth, N. H. Amy V. Blood, owner, Winchester, N. H.

VALLEY DAIRY FARM from owner—over 200 acres tillable. Good pastures, water, house, barn, hay, silage, purchased cows. Box 514-TG, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FOR RENT or Sale: 75A dairy or crop farm with 26 tie-ups. 6 room apartment. Herd and equipment can be bought separately. Tel. Pemberton, 8142. Douglas Crooke, Pemberton, N. J.

200 ACRES, 80 tillage, good 9 room house, fine basement barn, 45 by 85, smaller barn. Electricity, phone, running water, \$5,750.00. Maurice Avery, R. 1, Bowdoinham, Maine.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

FREE New and used tractor parts catalog. Big 1953 Edition. Tremendous savings for all models. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Parts Co., Dept. 10, Des Moines 3, Iowa.

SILOS AND PARTS — Fair prices Prompt service. Write Don MacEwan 462 Horden Ave. Norwich, N. Y.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government, and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

400 Hen Capacity—laying cages. Four—4 deck growing batteries. One 1,000 chick, 5 deck brooder. Burnham Jones, R.I., Montpelier, Vt.

CHAIN Saws. Parts for all makes. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, New York.

GOING OUT of farming and have the following equipment for sale, some under 2 years old. Will finance and deliver. Ford tractor, \$850.00. Ford plows, \$125.00. Ford cut harrow, \$150.00. Oliver 70 with cultivators, \$695.00. International baler with power take-off, \$1,150.00. Case field chopper with grass and corn head and motor, \$1,350.00. Blower, \$375.00. False end gates with unloading unit, \$175.00. Side delivery rake on rubber, \$245.00. Lime spreader on rubber, \$150.00. Corn planter, \$175.00. 4 can International milk cooler, \$75.00. Power mower 7' cut on rubber, \$190.00. Douglas Crooke, Pemberton, N. J. Tel. Pem. 8142.

FOR SALE: Large stone screen, Ford truck 1 1/2 ton rack, stone crusher, 60' air compressor gas, large steam boiler, stone hopper valves 10-20 steel. Arthur Harder, Hurley, New York. Kingston, 1021M-2.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corporation—"Your Caterpillar Dealer offers the following used equipment for sale! "Caterpillar" D7 tractor with Cat 7A hydraulic Angledozer and Hyster Winch, reconditioned in our shop, new 1950, excellent, \$15,000.00. Caterpillar D4-60 tractor, with LaPlant-Choate hydraulic Angledozer, reconditioned \$4,500.00. Cletrac Model BG tractor, wide gauge with 11ft straight bulldozer, as is \$2,500.00. "Caterpillar" R-2 tractor with Winch \$1,800.00. International T9 wide gauge tractor with hydraulic angledozer, good running condition \$4,000.00. Adam Diesel Model M511 Tandem Drive Motor Grader, good condition, as is \$4,000.00. Bucyrus-Erie Model 10B 3/4 yard Crawler Shovel, Mfgd. 1941, 16' pads, Buda gasoline engine, (engine just overhauled). Reconditioned in our shop \$7,500.00. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

MISCELLANEOUS

INVENTORS: For Information on Patent Searches and Protection without obligation write Patrick D. Beavers, Registered Patent Atty., 1062 Columbia Bldg., Wash. 1, D. C.

OUTDOOR TOILETS. Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Beriev Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

OLD CAR Wanted. Any make prior to 1917. Charles G. Ort, Hackettstown, N. J.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

WORLD'S Smallest Bible 50c. Three \$1.00. Empire, Box 301, Amesbury 7, Mass.

"I know that American Agriculturist classified ads bring results for we tried for five years to sell a Babcock tester for which we had no use and sold it with one ad in the A.A." Mrs. Clement H. Wadsworth, Wolcott, New York.



LEX DEBORAH OF SIBLEY FARMS

19,949 lbs. MILK, 1010 lbs. FAT in a YEAR.
19,441 lbs. MILK, 1033 lbs. FAT in a YEAR.

The cow in the Eastern States Booth 1952

Our calf No. J-15 is a splendid grandson of "Lex Deb" above. Born April 21, 1953.

The sire is Design Rex, our Junior Herd Sire, who is a son of "Lex Deb" by Design for Sibley Farms, famous Gold and Silver Medal and Medal of Merit Senior Superior Sire. One of his daughters, too, made 1011 lbs. fat.

The dam is G. Signet Nicest who made a fine record as a two-year old and now is going at a rate high enough to win a Gold Medal. Her dam and granddam each made over 12,000 lbs. milk, 765 lbs. fat in 305 days. Write for a pedigree of J-15 who is for sale at a business farmer's price.

Sibley Farms
SPENCER
MASSACHUSETTS

Owned and Operated by JOHN R. SIBLEY.

13th ONEIDA CO. CLUB SALE

WED., OCT. 7

Fair Grounds, PARIS, N. Y.

10 miles south of Utica on Route 12.

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 60

Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, T.B. Accredited many Bang Certified.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL OFFERING OF STRICTLY FRESH AND CLOSE SPRINGERS EVER CONSIGNED TO THIS LONG ESTABLISHED ANNUAL SALE.

BY A GROUP OF THE BEST HOLSTEIN BREEDERS IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Everyone is top quality in every respect. Starts promptly at 12:00 Noon in big tent.

COME AND SEE THIS WONDERFUL AGGREGATION OF THE FINEST IN REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. DAVID J. ROBERTS, Chairman, Sauguit, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

ATTEND THIS TRI-COUNTY CLUB SALE

of Rensselaer—Saratoga—and Washington Counties

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26

Fair Grounds, SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y., which is located ten miles north of Troy, on Route 40, 20 miles west of Bennington, Vt.

55 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 55

Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, many Bang Certified and eligible for shipment into any state.

40 Fresh and Close Springers, including 20 First Calf Heifers; 10 Open Yearlings; 5 Service-Age Bulls.

Held in big tent, starts at 12:00 Noon, lunch available GILBERT BUCKLEY, Chairman, Sale Committee, Schaghticoke, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

FAMOUS TIOGA CO. HERD AT AUCTION

MONDAY, SEPT. 28

CLARK E. BOWEN & SONS COMPLETE DISPERSAL at farm 4 miles east of WELLSBORO, PENNSYLVANIA.

55 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 55

Bang Certified—vaccinated—T.B. Accredited.

CONSECUTIVE AVERAGES FOR PAST 4 YEARS FROM 605 lb. up to 647 lb. fat and from 15,553 lb. up to 16,855 lb. milk on twice a day milking. THIS HERD HAS LEO THE STATE OF PENNA., for yearly production. 2 Cows with 830 lb. and 881 lb. fat on 2 time milking feature this big dispersal.

20 Fresh and close Springers; 12 top cows in mid-lactation; 23 Bred and Open Heifers.

Herd rich in the breed's most popular blood. Sale starts 11:00 A.M., held in tent, lunch available, catalogs at ringside. CLARK E. BOWEN & SONS, Owners, Wellsboro, Pa.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

New York Production Sale
SAT., OCT. 3, PROMPTLY AT NOON
FAIR GROUNDS, COBLESKILL, N. Y.

9 Cows, 11 First-Calf Heifers 30 Bred Heifers, 14 Heifer Calves, 3 Bulls

The M. E. 305 day 2x records of the cows and the dams of the others average 12450 M 4.26% 530 F. Nearly all cows and bred heifers fresh or due within 30 days, 33 by Approved sires. Majority Bangs Accred., and Calfhood Vaccinated. All tested within 30 days.

The Sale of BIG VALUES

— FOR CATALOG WRITE —

Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 96, Brandon, Vt.

350—HEREFORD FEEDER CALVES—350

New York State raised—Available Nov 1st
Visit our Island and Mainland Farms this summer. See our new Imported Herd Sires. Make your selections later this fall.

ZENDA FARMS
Clinton Maldoon, Mgr.
Sales Representative—contact Buffalo Producers Co-op
Comm. Co., Buffalo Stock Yards.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

MEAT consumption all over the country is continuing to break all records (running 18% to 20% greater than even last year) ever since the first of January. This increase alone runs into thousands and thousands of animals and the end is nowhere in sight.

The industry is getting more and more jittery over this situation because heavy fall runs (particularly cattle) have not yet started, yet live animal prices have broken down badly. Labor for processing more animals is not even available, and prices to consumers are not coming down as fast as live animal prices. Therefore, unless they do come down, the problem facing the industry is whether the public can and will consume the heavier prospective supply this fall.

This situation is also affecting the normal flow of feeder stock, i.e. purchase and sale of young and immature animals to be fed this winter for sale next spring or summer. The feeder is reluctant to buy under present conditions and the owner is reluctant to sell at present prices. There is only one answer to it all: More trouble ahead with strictly a buyer's market in the movement of any livestock.

The issue has been greatly confused by the lessened supply of strictly dry fed, barn fed cattle which have advanced in price, while the 90% of all cattle coming to market have run on grass and all of these have broken down very sharply in price. Therefore, we have had a misrepresentation of facts with so much publicity about higher cattle prices when in reality the average price of all cattle has been very much lower.

These comparatively few "dry fed cattle" are a specialty product which have been fed grain, hay, etc. all summer with no green feed. They are demanded by fancy hotels, restaurants, etc. where the price is not a real factor for these places can get any price they ask for them. While this is going on, the general public is eating just as well, but perhaps not as fancy, on "grass cattle" which, in most cases, can be sold to them for 20 cents to 40 cents less per pound.

In fact, some of the best meat available for everyday use will show at least a yellow tinge in the fat. Just why the public in general will back away from this meat is unknown and just why the industry will go on year after year selling just as good yellow-tinged fat meat for a lot less, or refusing to buy it at all, is a mystery. Here is a long-lost opportunity for some of our breeding associations.

Facing this kind of a livestock situation this fall is the best (both in amount and in quality) hay crop the Northeast has enjoyed in years and years. What an opportunity for the two to join hands!

Seventh Annual Consignment Sale

CAPITOL DISTRICT JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

Thursday, October 1, 1953, 12:30 P.M.

at Fair Weather Farm, Stanley Chittenden, New Lebanon, New York

55 REGISTERED JERSEYS—Open and bred heifers. Milking and fall freshening cows. These animals have been carefully selected from the leading Jersey herds in the Capitol District. Many are from Superior Sires and Tested Dams. Each animal is a creditable individual.

If you are interested in more milk this fall and winter or want a few more foundation cows for your herd, mark the date of October 1 on your calendar and plan on attending our sale.

For catalog write: Mrs. Oliver Cook, Secretary
New Lebanon, New York

Tom P. Whittaker, Auctioneer, Brandon, Vt.
Stanley Chittenden, New Lebanon, reading pedigrees.

ROOM FOR THREE EXTRA PRODUCERS!



Some dairymen have made room for as many as **THREE EXTRA PRODUCERS** by using their bull space for milking cows.

Even **ONE GOOD PRODUCING COW** using the bull's space, bedding, feed and labor can return net income greater than the cost of breeding all your herd the easy artificial breeding way to the great sires of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.

Talk it over with your neighbors, or call your local NYABC technician (one of the 173 throughout New York and Western Vermont is located near you). He'll be glad to give you proof of the fact that it pays to breed to NYABC sires.

NEW! Just off the press, and **FREE** to you! It's an attractive 16 page booklet "BREEDING YOUR HERD for profit". Ask your technician for a copy or write directly to:



BOX 528-A

Ithaca, N. Y.

The East's Biggest Fall Cattle Sale

250 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Sale Pavilion
EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

All blood tested, many Bang's Vaccinated and Bang Certified, T.B. Accredited, mastitis tested, many eligible for shipment into any State. They are absolutely healthy.

WED., and THURS., Sept. 30 & OCT. 1

FIRST DAY—SEPT. 30—"THE HARVEST OF WINNERS"

This offering includes winners at Black & White Shows, County Fairs, and State Fairs. It's a new type of sale—quality is bound to be Super.

65 Winning REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—THINK OF IT! Many will be fresh and Close Springers, Several winning, service-age Bulls.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1 — 294th regular EARLVILLE SALE

185 outstanding REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—150 Strictly Fresh or Heavy Springers; 15 Service-Age Bulls from high record dams; 20 Heifers of all ages.

HUNDREDS OF BREEDERS AND DAIRYMEN HAVE PATRONIZED WITH SATISFACTION THESE EARLVILLE SALES for nearly 30 years.

It's the Holstein institution of the East, conducted under a strict code of sale ethics. Sale starts 11:00 A.M. First Day and 10:00 A.M. second day.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

BIG JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y. 2-DAY AUCTION

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22 and 23

10 miles west of WATERTOWN, N. Y.

SELLING: Separately, 4 BIG FARMS with overall acreage of around 800 acres. BIG LINE of FARM MACHINERY—DAIRY EQUIPMENT—HAY—STRAW. 250 HEAD OF CATTLE consisting of 200 grade dairy cows and heifers, mostly Holsteins and a few Guernseys. Also, 50 HEREFORD STEERS.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 22. Selling at what is known as the PHELPS FARM, just off Adams Center-Smithville Road, 3 miles east of Scenic Highway No. 3. THIS 200-ACRE FARM SELLS, nearly all tillable, 2-family house, good stables, 2 silos. A money-making farm.

SECOND FARM SELLING, 180 acres backs above farm located on improved road, just east of Smithville-Sackets Harbor Road.

85 HOLSTEIN CATTLE including 58 Milkers, 22 Bred and Open Heifers, 3 Calves, 2 Service-age Bulls. Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, T.B. Accredited.

8900 bales Hay — 2800 bales Straw.

EXCELLENT LINE OF FARM AND DAIRY EQUIPMENT

THESE 4 FARMS WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD. POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN OCT. 15. Inspection may be made by contacting CHAS. MADGWICK, Henderson, or for more information write the Sales Manager. Sale starts promptly at 9:30 A.M. prompt each morning. Cattle and other items sold in big tent.

DR. ROBERT S. BICKLEY, Owner, 75 Central Park West, New York 23, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★



Fall SEWING

By
MABEL HEBEL

FOR DAYTIME wear this fall, sheer wools and wool jerseys are in the lead. Winter cottons are also popular, and for evening wear the favorites are satins, velveteens, and taffetas. On this page are ten outstanding patterns cut on autumn's newest lines.

No. 2692. Out front in fall fashions is the not-too-short and not-too-long topper, to wear over *everything*! Here is a pattern idea of the loose straight coat in three important lengths — the "shortie," the finger-tip length, and the long-length topper. Sizes are 12-20, 36-42. Size 18: the finger-tip length takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 54-inch fabric.

No. 2946. Important and new idea for separates is the skirt with either fitted short-sleeved jacket trimmed with pocket flaps, or weskit-with-collar without flap trim. In sizes 10-20. Size 16: Short-sleeved jacket and skirt take $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards of 54-inch. The little weskit without flap trim requires only $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 39-inch.

No. 2807. Take your pick of the most

flattering blouse style of this or any other season! With its surplice closing, this wardrobe stretcher is easy to whip up in any of its versions—long, short, three-quarter sleeves; V-neckline, collared, or sweetheart neckline. Sizes are 12-20, 36-42. Size 18: collarless, short-sleeved blouse takes $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 39-inch. Collared style with three-quarter sleeves takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch.

No. 2306. Smartness begins at home in any season, and what could be smarter than this cotton frock with front and back each cut in one main pattern piece for easy sewing? For "smart going," note the deep collar and cuff detail. Sizes 12-20, 36-44. Size 18: $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 35-inch.

No. 2739. The feminine look in fashion is always important. In this half-size dress, Gibson tucks are used to soften the shoulder line, and the graceful six-gore skirt falls softly for still more flattery. Sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$, $16\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{1}{2}$, $20\frac{1}{2}$, $22\frac{1}{2}$, $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$: $3\frac{7}{8}$ of 39-inch or $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards 54-inch.

No. 2707. Here is a dress to live in

and love! It's one of the most valuable additions to any wardrobe—an easy-to-make V-neck jumper with front-buttoning and patch pockets. With it, a blouse with simple lines for any fabric you can name. Sizes are 12-20, 36-44. Size 18: jumper takes $2\frac{5}{8}$ yards of 54-inch. Blouse with three-quarter sleeves requires $2\frac{5}{8}$ yards 35-inch.

No. 2730. Yoke distinction is the theme of this fashion-wise dress with plenty of flare and sleeve choice. Make it now in your favorite plaids; later, in plain fabric. Collar or square neck. Smart accent: Make collar and cuffs from crisp white pique to put an exclamation point to your new fall wardrobe! Sizes 12-20. Size 16: $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 39-inch.

No. 2322. Start your new-season sewing with a skirt—this skirt, because it cuts from a mere yard of 54-inch fabric in any of its sizes. Lines are trim, slim with unpressed pleats for the soft touch. Waist sizes are 22-30 inches. You'll want to make several!

No. 2732. The swerved closing gives

this dress a new slant! Make it in tweeds, woolens, or any fabric you like. This dress has every-season possibilities. Sizes 14-20, 36-46. Size 18: $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 54-inch fabric.

No. 2740. For your new fall ensemble, team this attractive six gore skirt with fitted jacket for a smart two-piecer. Then switch to the weskit top for a second fashionable ensemble! Later you can make the jacket with short sleeves. Sizes are 12-20, 36-46. Size 18: jacket and skirt take $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 54-inch. The weskit, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 39-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. Add 25 cents for our new Fall-Winter Fashion Book which contains scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes, occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE**, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Favorite breakfast cereal of the 5 fine healthy Campbell children is Mother's Oats, the Giant of the Cereals!



"Hot Mother's Oats helps us grow a 'Bumper Crop' of healthy youngsters"

says Mrs. Clem Campbell
LOUISVILLE, KY.

University proves Mother's Oats better in growth-protein than any of 14 leading brands of cereal!

"I always have good hot Mother's Oats on our breakfast table," says bright-eyed, alert Mrs. Campbell. "It's wonderful for the children, and gives us grownups the energy we need for a long forenoon of work."

Yes, it's not surprising that farm families eat more good nourishing Mother's Oats than any other cereal.

Did you know Mother's Oats actually supplies more nourishing protein for growth and energy than any other of 14 leading brands of cereal?

This was proved by a leading State University recently in an amazing test on Mother's Oats, other types of hot cereals, and various kinds of ready-to-eat cereals. The University reported Mother's Oats first in life-giving protein.

And what other breakfast dish gives you the all-morning energy and stamina of Mother's Oats at the low cost of less than one penny a serving?

Bring up your babies on Mother's Oats because its richer protein benefits all ages. Buy Mother's Oats now.

STILL LESS THAN **1¢** A SERVING!

MOTHER'S OATS

THE GIANT OF THE CEREALS



Use Coupon Inside Special Mother's Oats Packages to

SAVE 10¢

ON ANOTHER FINE QUAKER OATS CO. PRODUCT

ON 2 20-OUNCE
OR 1 40-OUNCE

**AUNT JEMIMA
PANCAKE MIX**



Mother's Oats and Quaker Oats are the same

AT ALL STORES. HURRY! COUPON PACKAGE LIMITED!



—A.A. Staff Photo

A corner of the living room in the century-old house in which the Caseys live in Ithaca, N. Y. The floor, neglected and gray when they purchased the house ten years ago, now gleams with the beauty that comes with care.

Now We Have BEAUTIFUL FLOORS

By ESTHER CASEY

ARE YOUR floors new and gleaming? Would you like to keep them that way? Or have they, perhaps, taken on a gray and neglected look like those in the old house we bought ten years ago?

In either case the beauty treatment is the same. The paint dealer who advised us that our floors were too old and thin to sand and refinish told us that all floors, new or old, respond to

the same three-fold plan for general care.

And ours certainly have. To be sure they haven't the shimmering, unscarred smoothness of new floors. But they now have a clean, clear color tone and a satiny gloss. And their mellow, aged, walked-on look goes with the rest of the century-old house that is our home.

The following three beauty aids gave them new life to start with and now,

applied about twice a year, keep them at their best.

1 A thorough cleaning. No amount of cover-up can make soil attractive. While some people still go for the good old scrub brush and a pail of water, a cleaning fluid is easier to use and better for the floors. Any dry cleaning fluid will do, or turpentine, or paint thinner. Take precautions if it's inflammable. Pour a little on the floor and wipe up with a soft, clean cloth. Go over the entire floor thus and don't stint on clean rags. Use a piece of fine steel wool, if necessary, to remove stubborn spots. Allow to dry. After the initial cleaning which may take longer, the floor of an average sized room can be wiped up in this way in about fifteen or twenty minutes.

2 A color reviver. This can be bought at a paint store. It is not expensive and a little goes a long way. Follow directions on the container. It is a thin liquid which restores and brightens the natural color tone of the wood. It also acts as a filler and seals the floor. For worn and grayed traffic areas a second coat may be desirable. It is left to dry for twenty-four hours.

3 A good wax. This may be either liquid or paste, but a paste wax will wear longer. The polishing job is simplified by renting an electric polisher from a paint store. Spots where traffic is heavy (through and around doorways, at the foot of the stairs) will need regular applications of fresh wax.

The easiest way to keep all your floors beautiful is to do a room at a time—now and then. This method will also be easier on the family, since most families object to a general upheaval throughout the house all at once.

For the time and money and effort involved, the reward is big. On old floors the very first efforts will produce real improvement; and with continued care of this kind both new and old floors grow more beautiful as they age.

Shining, well-kept floors give a home an inviting look throughout the various seasons. In summer's heat they reflect the dancing shadows and give the whole house a cooling atmosphere. On chilly fall evenings they pick up the fire-light's glow, adding warmth and cheer. Winter sunshine, flooding through a south exposure, turns the grain of uncarpeted wood into a pool of liquid light. Small and regular investments in floor beauty will pay financial dividends too, if the time ever comes when you decide to sell.

So if your floors are new and gleaming, keep them so. If they aren't you can bring them back—a little at a time—through the three-fold method.

—A.A.—



OUR new FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK illustrated in color is just out! It's filled from cover to cover with over one hundred pattern designs destined to create so much fashion in so little time:

This book is only 25 cents. **TO ORDER:** Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Pattern Service, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y., and enclose 25 cents (in coin). Write plainly your name and address.

This little feed bag went dancing...



This is an authentic Cotton Bag Fashion

this
little
feed bag
stayed
home—

For the prettiest dress at the party... the most colorful kitchen in the county... sew with

Feed Bag Cottons

Fashion authorities and feed bags team up to give you smart new ensembles for next to no money. Buy feed and fertilizer in cotton bags. Write for our free pattern booklet. Find out what fun it is to be fashion-wise with feed bag fabrics.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
National Cotton Council
P. O. Box 76, Memphis, Tenn.
Please rush me FREE 1953 Pattern Service Booklet for sewing with COTTON BAGS
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Brand name of product _____
I prefer in cotton bags _____
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

John R. Oatley, R. I., No. Scituate, R. I.

Personal To Women With Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages. Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

Jam jam-packed with flavor!

PIQUANT PEAR PRESERVE
(Makes about 10 8-oz. glasses)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 4 lbs. cooking pears | 2 cups seedless raisins |
| 2 large oranges | 1/2 cup lemon juice |
| 2 lbs. Jack Frost Quick-Dissolving Granulated Sugar | 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind |



1. Pare, core and coarsely dice pears.
2. Put oranges through food chopper, using fine blade.
3. Combine pears and oranges with remaining ingredients.
4. Boil, stirring occasionally, until

- pears are tender and syrup is slightly thickened.
5. Pour into sterilized glasses. Cool slightly.
 6. Cover with melted paraffin wax.

JACK FROST
CANE SUGAR
It's Quick-Dissolving

Free 36-page recipe book!
Send name and address to: Ellen Leslie, The National Sugar Refining Co., New York 5, N.Y.



Along the South Hill Road

Frost Tonight

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

FROST tonight! I can feel it in the air, and everything seems compelled to put on a feverish last-minute burst of activity. The garden knows something is up, and is filled with a spirit of never-say-die, or never-say-frost in this case. There is a new 'hatch' of tiny weeds, the tired old beans are in blossom again, and the pepper plants are crowded with tiny peppers that haven't a chance in the world of growing to any size.

The zinnias seem to fairly glow with color, bravely putting on their finest show. Tomorrow they will be brown and droop on withered stems. Linda Anne is delighted when I encourage her to pick long stemmed bouquets. She is used to being squelched when she starts to break great stalks with unopened buds.

There are squashes and melons to pick and carry into the shed for the night. Now Linda Anne is hunting for small orange "pumpkins" in the weeds outside the garden. I must pick these partly ripe tomatoes to store for later eating. I cover one or two tomato plants and a few flowers. Sometimes I think it would be better to let the first black frost take everything sharply, instead of trying to outwit it by covering this treasure and that. Every season has its compensations, and it does look out of place to see a little patch of flowers flaunting their blossoms when everything else is gone.

I must pick the raspberries once more although that is a task that belongs in hot weather. I never really enjoy pulling these last second crop ones from the ends of the canes. Here, too, are lots of last minute blossoms in big clusters along with the glowing red fruit. These Indian Summer raspberries are big and perfect and free from worms, but the flavor is never as good as the first crop in July. The bees are working away as conscientiously as I am, although they must need fringe mittens to keep them warm.

These are the golden days, the harvest days, but night comes early, and the chill in the air strikes deep into the heart.

Earth holds her bounteous harvest in her arms,

*So hurry, hurry, gather what you can
Before the blackening breath of early frost.*

Why does the heart cry out for vanished spring,

*For April with her pale uncertainty?
This is the rich fulfillment of a dream.*

AUTUMN

By George A. Worden

When it comes to choice of seasons
I have no doubts at all;
It's when the air is tangy
And the corn is standing tall,
The golden ears are dropping,
And their petals blowing white,
Then it's time to count your blessings
For everything seems quite right.

The cumulus fleece is drifting,
And the sky is lighter hued,
The geese are winging southward
And all nature seems subdued.

The blend of purple and the yellow
Of the gentian and the rod,
Brings us ever closer
To a newer faith in God.

When the golden sun is setting
In autumn's quiet sky,
Makes a feeling that's most restful
From the One who is all High.

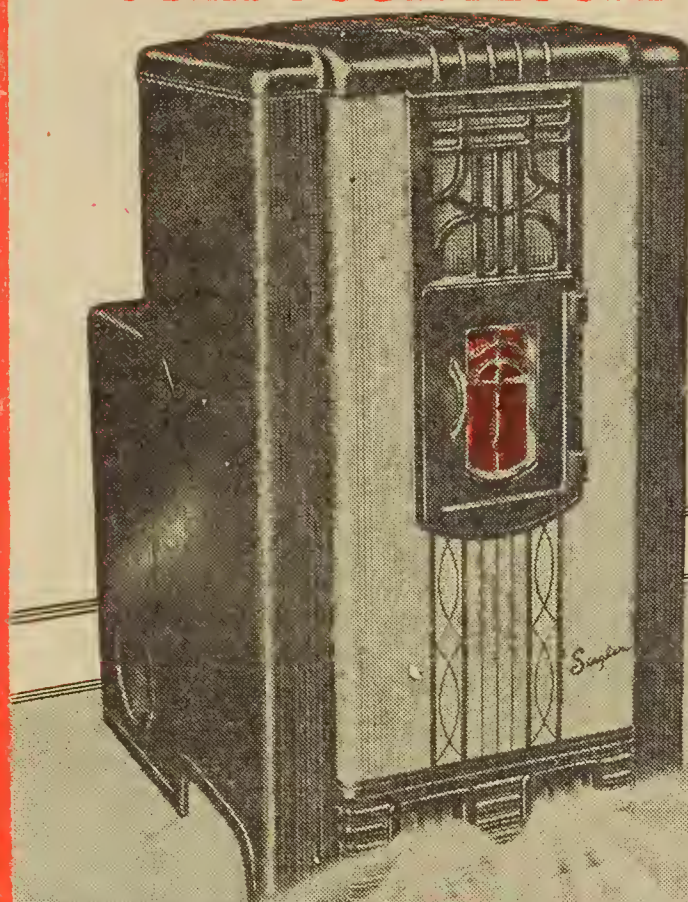
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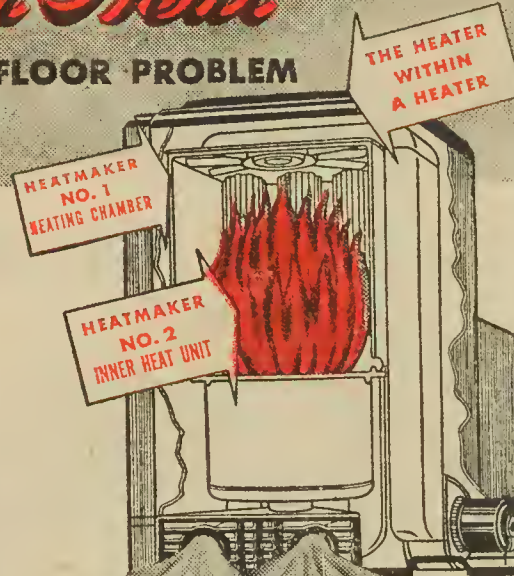
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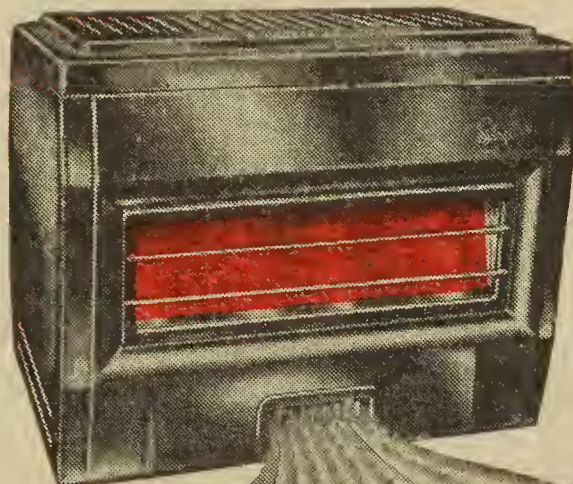
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- STEP II:** 2 3/4 tsps. **DAVIS BAKING POWDER**
- STEP III:** 1/2 cup Milk

Combine and
beat smooth
(2-3 minutes)

Stir in quickly
Blend gradually
into batter: then
beat for 1 minute

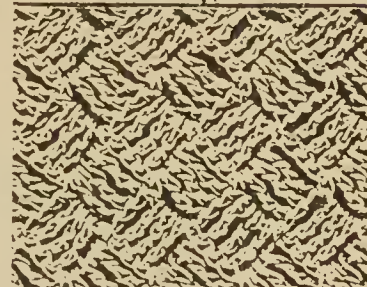
Bake in two 8-inch round pans for about 25 minutes at 365°F
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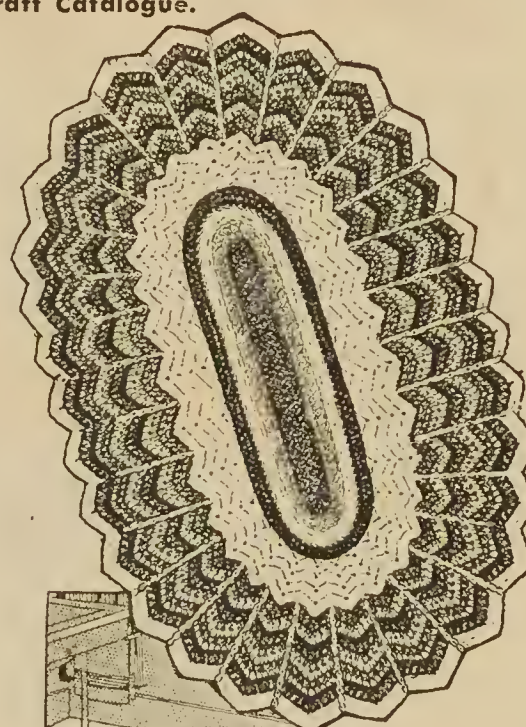
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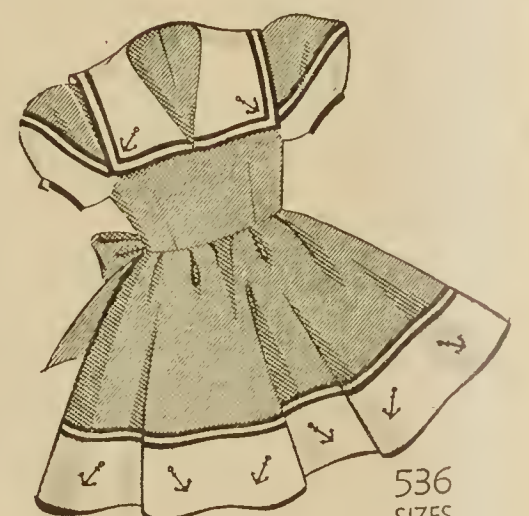
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716



7323



536
SIZES
2-10



GOOD and ECONOMICAL: Green Tomato Mincemeat

By LUCILLE BREWER

An A.A. "Best Ever" Recipe

GREEN tomato mincemeat, sometimes called Mock Mincemeat, isn't so far from the old-time product made from meat, fruit and many other good things, cooked at a low temperature for a long time, then stored in a stone jar without sealing. It has a rich golden brown color with a flavor all its own.

Green tomato mincemeat conserves tomatoes usually plentiful at the end of the garden season; also, apples ideal for this purpose that are just going to waste on the ground. It should not be considered a substitute, but another kind of mincemeat. Just plain good eating with a minimum of effort and expense, but guaranteed to tempt the eye and please the appetite. To know how good it really is, you'll have to try it in the delicious recipes for "Mincemeat Pastries and Treats" coming your way soon in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

GREEN TOMATO MINCEMEAT

3 pounds green tomatoes
3 pounds apples, chopped
2 pounds brown sugar
2 pounds raisins
2 tablespoons salt
1 cup finely chopped suet
1 cup vinegar
2 tablespoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons cloves
1 teaspoon nutmeg
Orange peel, if desired

Chop the tomatoes, and drain them well. Measure the juice, and add the same amount of water to the pulp. Scald the mixture, and drain off the liquid. Repeat twice this process of adding fresh water, scalding, and draining. Add apples, brown sugar, raisins, salt and suet, and cook the mixture until it is clear. Add vinegar, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and orange peel if desired, and cook the mixture until it is thick.

Seal the mincemeat in clean hot jars. Makes about 8 pints.

2,000 Youths In 4-H Roundup At Eastern States Exposition

PRESIDENT Eisenhower will award the championship 4-H Baby Beef Banner to the winner of the Baby Beef Contest Monday morning, September 21 at Eastern States Exposition. The President also will give an informal talk to the participants in the Exposition's giant Youth Activity Show. More than 2,000 4-H boys and girls will participate in the 4-H Roundup during the 8 days of the Exposition, according to Jack Reynolds, general manager.

Because the President has agreed to make the Baby Beef Banner presentation, the Baby Beef contest has been moved ahead to Sunday, Sept. 20, the opening day of the Exposition. The weighing of the 130 animals entered in the contest will start at 6 a.m., and the judging will begin later in the day. The baby beef auction will still be held on Tuesday as planned.

Judging of the 120 dairy calves entered by 4-H members will begin Monday morning and continue through the week.

The Massachusetts 4-H Poultry Show Judging will be held Thursday and Friday of the Exposition near the Massachusetts Building on the Avenue of States.

Other phases of the 4-H Roundup include the Farm Shop, Dress Revue and Country Kitchen exhibits in the Youth Center Building.

The Farm Shop attracts boys from each New England State who give demonstrations in woodworking, metalworking, welding and farm equipment maintenance.

The favorite exhibit of the women-folk is the 4-H Dress Revue, in which the girl members model and exhibit clothing they have designed and made.

The Country Kitchen exhibit, started last year, displays the latest in electrical equipment for the rural home of

the future. There are three rooms in this exhibit, all completely enclosed. Through windows, spectators may watch the 4-H girl preparing food. Guests will be served in the adjoining garden.

4-H members in each New England State will have an opportunity to present their own exhibits in the Youth Center Building. Massachusetts and Connecticut, with the largest 4-H membership, will each have two days allotted them. Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine will each have one day. In this way, 4-H exhibits from each state will be presented at the Exposition throughout the eight days.

Boys and girls who are unable to get to their homes conveniently at the end of each day are housed in the dormitories of the Moses Memorial Building at the Exposition. There are sleeping facilities for up to 500 youths and a modern kitchen supplies them with healthful meals.

BEREAVEMENT

By Elaine V. Emans



We took her sleeping kittens when she left
The house two days ago, feeling but thin
Comfort that we were partners in the theft,
Dreading the moment when she would come in;
Dreading her crying as she sought the mites
We put to sleep under the maple tree,
For we remembered other days and nights

When she had turned to us accusingly.

But oh, this time she makes no woe-begone
Lament to haunt the house, and does not blame,
Nor search. Mutely the facts that she is wan,
And scarcely eats, and will not purr, proclaim
That now she meets her grief as old cats do,
And will be longer parting from it, too.

The Workshop



by FLORENCE E. WRIGHT

Removing Black Paint

In a previous issue we answered a question about removal of black paint that had been embedded into the wood of chairs. We recommended the use of a paint and varnish remover, but since then we have found that a strong solution of Soilax is successful in dissolving the black paint. Similar products will presumably act in the same way. The use of a stiff brush or scouring cloth with this solution hastens the process. Rinse thoroughly with clear water several times and leave the piece to dry out in the sun.

Decorated Furniture

"There is so much interest in stenciled furniture today. Where may I see and study good examples of early work of this type of decoration?"

As interest in decorated furniture grows, more and more museums and historic homes feature good examples. One of the largest and most distinguished collections of decorated mahogany furniture is to be seen at the Campbell-Whittlesey House in Rochester, New York. It is located at the corner of Troup and Fitzhugh streets, and is open to the public each afternoon from 1 to 5, except Monday. Here may be seen a large wardrobe, bureau, several fine tables, a piano, and a 5-foot mirror originally from an Albany, N. Y., home.

Refinishing Pine Chests

"I have been a reader of the Cornell bulletins for years and have done all sorts of things in your line of work. Now I have a problem. I have several very old pine chests—painted of course, and very ugly, but I would like to refinish them for my three granddaughters, who have maple furniture. If I can remove the old finish, how would you suggest I refinish them to look well in their rooms?"
—Mrs. C. C. Gould, Hobart, N. Y.

The old pine chests will have developed a very rich and mellow color through the years that will blend beautifully with maple. All you need to do is to sand them and apply a finish. I would suggest you try using a penetrating wood sealer type of finish, as it gives a hard durable surface and is easy to apply. Use a lintless cloth, such as a discarded nylon stocking, for applying. Throw it away after using, as it will harden and cannot be used a second time.

Cleaning Rush Seat

"I have an old Hitchcock chair which someone had painted white for some unknown reason. I have finished scraping off the paint and want to restore it in the original color scheme. How does one get white paint off the rush seat, which is in good condition otherwise?"—J. D. Durland, Chester, N. Y.

Many of the Hitchcock type chairs and the earlier Sheraton Fancy chairs had the seats painted white or a soft yellow or straw color. Inasmuch as it would be almost impossible to remove all of the old paint, I would suggest that you repaint the seat in one of these colors. You can probably remove a great deal of the old paint, if it is very thick, without damaging the rush. A white color would be mellowed by adding some raw umber and yellow ochre. The yellow would be a soft buff color with the addition of the same colors.

"How old is a Boston rocker with a cane seat?"

Cane seats in Boston rockers were not used until about 1840.

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Have you heard Sam Jones and his "Washington Report"? Sam has a down-to-earth, sensible way of interpreting the news that most folks enjoy. We think you would find his 15 minute program Thursday at 6:30 p.m. mighty interesting, because it's beamed especially toward Northeast agriculture and industry.

A free-lance correspondent in Washington for many years, Sam Jones is a special assignment reporter for CBS World News Roundup. He has twice won Freedom's Foundation awards for his excellent reporting.

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SUNNYGABLES NOTES - - By JOHN B. BABCOCK

FENCES TO MEND

THERE is nothing like mending fences before stock is lost. Farmers in the Northeast have some to mend right now.

Since the beginning days of agricultural support through the government, there has been considerable fear expressed that farmers are falling out of favor with the taxpayer, and hence his customers. Things like the potato fiasco, and more recently government-held butter, contribute to the ill will. Now we are dealing with a big one—wheat, and maybe corn later.

Since the wheat referendum, the public spotlight has again swung to the farmer, and what is highlighted does not sit well with the taxpaying consumer. Political cartoons show the farmer ruthlessly shaking down the poor taxpayer (though the farmer pays plenty himself), and charges are free that welfare means welfare for the farmer while food prices soar.

The Northeast gave less approval of acreage controls and the accompanying supports than the farmers to the west, where approval was overwhelming. Even some of those local farmers who spoke loudly against support programs, but who quietly slipped into town to get the government price, voted against the measure. Actually, it was hard to say "no" to the wheat quota referendum. In the information sheets explaining the issues as released from the USDA, it made it appear that a negative vote made one practically an outcast.

Those considering a "no" vote were informed that the acreage control would apply anyway, and that as non-cooperators, they would be deprived of the 50 per cent of parity that would apply in the remote case that controls were voted down. They were also told that in the absence of quota controls, wheat production would continue at high levels and add to the surplus. In other words, everyone was pushed strongly toward favoring the quotas. Sheep-like, almost everyone followed the big wheat farmer in voting for controls—because we all know that a little additional fertilizer can bring yields up to that grown on larger acreage as it

has in the past when acres have been rationed on land called "individually owned."

When the consumer attitude boomerangs and breaks agriculture's firm grasp on a liberal share of the government pocketbook, it can mean a serious disaster for our economy. Perhaps we could have retreated from a high fixed support basis through flexible supports, at reasonable levels. Right now, some segments of the farm economy are riding on a rail that is getting greasier and farther from the ground every day.

One last observation is that grain supports are making their public impact at a time when Northeastern dairymen are working toward control of their own destiny. But it won't be only wheat or corn belt farmers who bear the brunt of the taxpayer's resentment. It will be the farmers in general.

Yes, we have some fences to mend. Maybe we may even have to build some new ones.

LEAFHOPPERS TREATED

The horde of bugs that swept over our area near Ithaca, N. Y., this summer certainly did some damage to our alfalfa. Our question about affecting a control this fall that would last over for first cutting next spring was answered at Cornell. The Department of Entomology at the N. Y. S. College of Agriculture, helped us treat for leafhoppers in the field most seriously affected.

They will make a check next spring before we cut to see how effective their treatment was. They recommend another treatment soon after first cutting in the spring. They used methoxychlor, one pound to the acre, in 20 gallons of water. A low pressure sprayer was used in the belief that high pressure causes misting and losses of the valuable chemical.

We'll report on results when we cut next year, and are holding our fingers crossed because of a rain that came soon after the spray job.

Incidentally, the Cornell entomologists indicated that toxaphene can also be used for leafhopper control, but that it is not always as effective as the more expensive Methoxychlor. A portion of

the field was left untreated to check on the effectiveness.

TELEPHONE REPORT

Sometimes I get caught away from Sunnygables for quite a little while at a time. Such was the case when this page was written. When this happens, I check with Jack Conner from time to time on the phone to see how things are going, and in this case to get the last minute happenings that might be of interest to readers.

Now, when I call long distance, or Jack does, we are both quite aware of the charges that will later appear on the phone bill (plus 25 per cent federal tax, of course). If Jack has something to tell me, he makes it short and snappy. Likewise, I spend a little time before I call, getting my own questions and information lined up so as to take the least amount of time.

New Seeding

After the most brief exchange of "how are you and how's the family," I took up the subject uppermost in my mind—how the new seeding was doing on the big flat next to Jack's house. Because this big pasture is close to the barn, and easy to irrigate, we try to keep the best forage we can on the piece. Not wishing to take time for harvested grain as a nurse crop, we had decided to tear up the worn out alfalfa and brome, and seed rye for fall pasture.

Jack had plowed and fitted the field while I was still at home, but had delayed planting because he was busy baling straw behind the combine.

"The rye is up in good shape, and there are signs of brome grass," was Jack's brief reply. "We'll turn out shortly after the middle of September." Puzzled, I asked him when he had planted the field. "Oh," Jack answered nonchalantly, "about a week ago."

I call a little over a week a short period to have evidence of a good seeding already showing vigorous and green on a newly fitted field. And no rain had fallen for three weeks.

The secret, of course, was a good dose of lime and fertilizer before Jack plowed, plus the fact that after seeding, he had put down an inch of "rain" with the wheel irrigation system.

Jack said he was starting back across the piece with another inch of "rain," and that he fully expected to turn out on the pasture in record time at least for Sunnygables, judging by the way the rye was shooting up.

Jack had used a force-feed fertilizer spreader to put down both rye and brome grass, dragging the rye into the ground with a trailing harrow, and settling the brome with a cultipacker. He said the application was much easier than drilling and that with a seeding attachment, he could have put down alfalfa or clover at the same time. Because it was so late in August, he elected not to seed alfalfa. He was afraid that fall grazing, added to a hard winter, might kill off new legume plants.

As it stands now, Jack will turn on the rye and brome as soon as he dares this month, and broadcast alfalfa early next spring, just after he turns out on the early rye pasture.

Irrigation, lime, fertilizer, and a force-feed fertilizer spreader that will handle brome have changed our fall seeding picture materially.

SILAGE, HAY, STRAW

About this time each year, the most careful appraisal we must make is feed and bedding supplies for the dairy. There is nothing more fundamental to efficient milk-making than adequate home supplies of forage and bedding. As simple as this fact seems, we must confess that the Brown Swiss cows have such prodigious appetites that we have often scraped the bottom of the silo and mow before turn-out time in the spring.

Because the trench filled with long

grass silage has settled somewhat, Jack is going ahead with additional filling made up of third cutting alfalfa. We don't often get a good third cutting from an unirrigated field, but in this case, Jack is working on the same piece that filled the trench originally—an extremely early field of orchard grass and alfalfa that has produced two additional cuttings since the first crop. The early cutting was mostly orchard grass, mowed down back in the middle of May. Now, of course, the crop is mostly alfalfa.

This third crop will round off the trench, and past experience makes us hopeful that no large spoilage area will occur between the old and new layers toward the mouth of the trench. The tremendous weight of the last filling will make a thin, brown line of the six inches of spoiled material on top.

The only possible shortage that may develop is hay. Jack has had good haying weather, but just not enough acreage. Of course, if the silage holds up, this will not matter too much.

As for straw, Jack reports that he is 'way ahead of the game, but in the face of reduced wheat acreage next year, we anticipate that our bedding-short area will be worse off. Straw in the barn now is money in the bank.

GRAIN HARVESTING

Folks around Ithaca did pretty well on the yield side with this year's small grain crop. But unless they finished combining before the three weeks rainy siege we had in July, there were considerable losses from shattering and even sprouting.

The amount of sprouted wheat in New York State as a result of a delayed harvest season is a widespread problem. The G.L.F. and other folks advise that some good can be salvaged from sprouted grain provided it is used as quickly as possible. Unless there are drying facilities—and the Northeast has very few—it is best to feed sprouted wheat soon. Although it doesn't rank tops in palatability for the dairy, considerable amounts of it can be mixed in a dairy ration with no ill effects. When wheat is in a dairy ration, it seems good advice to step up the palatability with molasses and add bran or oats to gain back some of the bulk.

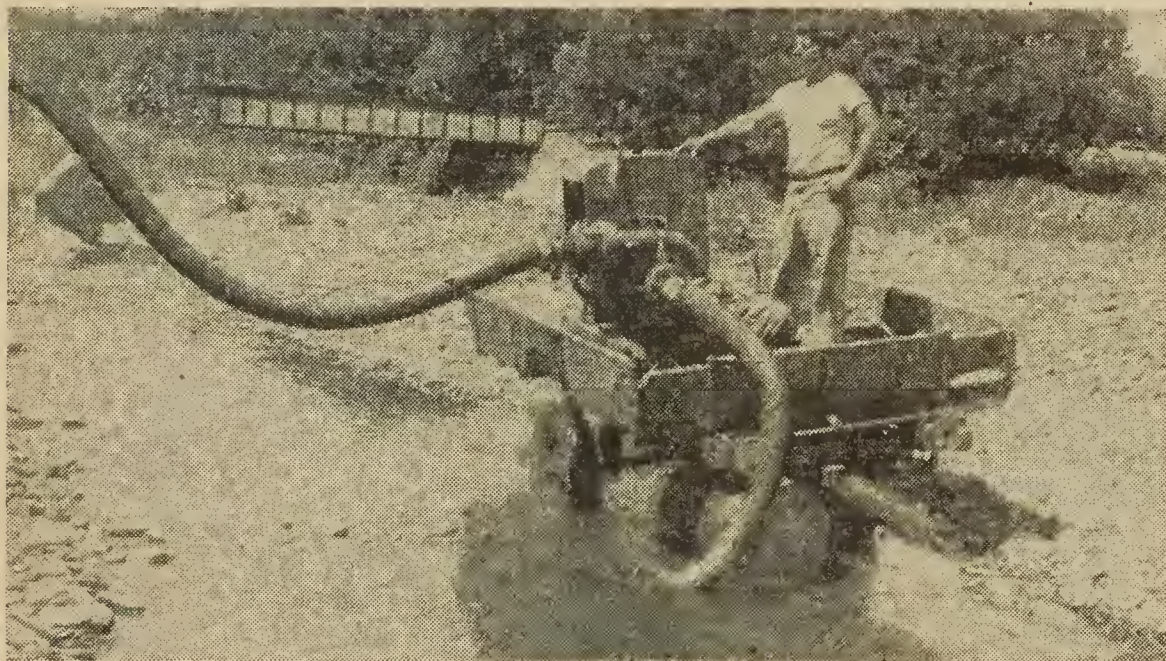
Jack, incidentally, had bad luck with wheat. It was drilled on a flat field by the creek on a neighbor's farm. The yield was not worth mentioning. Weeds competed bitterly, which made combining tough, and continuous wheat planting on this same rich bottom land boomeranged in the form of foot rot this year. Since the field is not easy to graze or take hay from, Jack is thinking of corn next year with custom work taking place of the machinery he is missing.

JACK'S SHOW HERD

After placing a reserve grand champion at the artificial breeders' show, Jack decided to move into the Tompkins County Fair. His efforts to develop a first-class purebred herd are beginning to bear fruit. Maybe that is tribute to Jack's ability to select the better animals. This year, he cleaned up every class except one, and more than paid his expenses. The most encouraging note to Jack was that he beat the cows that had formerly placed above him.

When I asked Jack if he intended to take in any more county fairs, or show at Syracuse, he said he would like to but that the trick of running a one-man dairy farm did not include time for galavanting around the country too much.

Maybe by next year Jack can be in shape to do the proper fitting and training job to make a good showing at the State Fair. His many years of FFA show experience at the fairs are too much a part of him to be forgotten in the days ahead.



Here's the secret weapon Jack uses to insure summer seedings and keep up pastures during dry weeks. This is the irrigation pump that he has mounted on a trailer for easy movement to the next field, or a quick exit from the creek-bed in case of a flash-flood.

This new pump has the luxury of a powerful motor and an electric starter. The two main creeks that crisscross Sunnygables provide an easily available and always plentiful source of water when everything else is bone dry. We are so sold on pasture irrigation now, that if these handy water sources were not available, we would most certainly build a large farm pond.

Our creeks are finally paying us back for the many fences they have torn out over the years, and the bank cutting they have done along some of our better fields.

SERVICE BUREAU

AVOIDED TROUBLE

My husband and I were rewarded for reading about others having trouble with out of town painters.

One such person stopped at our house on a Saturday noon recently and wanted to paint the metal roof on our house. My husband asked what he would charge and gave him the measurements of the house.

He said that he would have to look it over. When he went out to see the size of the roof, I told my husband that I did not think we wanted them to do it.

When he came back he said he would do the job for \$35. By this time a young man had joined him. My husband told them he would have to think it over. Then the man said he would do it for \$25. But our answer was the same.

When they drove away in their car, which was a bright red, I noticed the license was an out of state one.

It always pleases us when we are able to keep our subscribers out of trouble, rather than to get them out of trouble. These two young men might have been honest, but we have had a tremendous amount of correspondence from subscribers who have been dissatisfied with such work done by someone from outside the state.

For example, a gas station attendant told one of our fieldmen how a painter had driven into his station and had his half-full spray tank of paint filled up with gasoline!

MISLEADING

I was very much interested in an advertisement received from a studio that specializes in child photography. The advertisement indicated that the studio would make an appointment for my baby daughter to have her picture put on a calendar for only 79 cents. I was quite intrigued with the idea as I knew my husband who was in Korea would like a picture of his daughter very much.

After having the picture taken we returned to see the proofs. I was told that for \$14.95 I could get an oil painted picture in a gilt frame, and 1 dozen 7" x 5" pictures for an added amount, and plain pictures in gilt frames for \$22.95, and no pictures unless I paid \$5 down. I decided that the calendar picture would be sufficient for the present.

The man in charge was quite angry and tore up the proofs. He said I would not even get a calendar unless I bought some pictures too and made a down payment of \$5.

I don't think it's right for such agencies to go around the country fooling the public and taking poor people's money.

We quite agree with our subscriber and will attempt to get a settlement. It seems to us that concerns of this sort should be more careful in selecting workers who represent their firm. We are just passing along this information to you for what it is worth.

IT'S A CONTRACT!

I am enclosing an application blank for a correspondence course which offers a practical training course when I am finished.

What I would like to know is this. If I sign this, am I obligated to pay the entire cost of the course whether or not I finish it?

Judging from past experiences from our readers, the answer is yes. The paper our subscriber sent to us said, "Please accept my application for your study program."

That much is innocent but further along the contract says, "In consideration of your acceptance, I agree to pay your tuition fee."

To strengthen my opinion, there is a place for your parent or guardian to sign if you are under 21 years of age.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED BY THE SERVICE BUREAU

NEW YORK	
Mr. Maurice Titus, Chateaugay (refund)	\$16.00
Mr. Harry Underwood Jr. Tully (received for potatoes sold)	350.00
Mrs. Ronald Thompson, Hunt (refund on pictures)	2.00
Mr. Rudolph Droppa, Skaneateles (refund on pea shell)	1.50
Mr. Frederick Myers, Randolph (refund on merchandise)	11.50
Mr. H. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L. I. (refund on eggs delayed in transit)	75.24
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Howard Garber, Torpedo (check refund on merchandise)	7.98
Mr. John J. Tubbs, Osceola (refund on gloves)	5.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. David B. Grant, Rochester (refund on subscription)	3.00
Mr. Rodney L. Johnson, Rochester (refund on watch)	18.65

That still makes the cost of the course collectible if you are a minor.

Under some conditions, a good correspondence school is the next method of attaining an education, the point is that you should be sure it is a good school, that you have had the previous training to take advantage of it, that you have the money to pay for it, and that you won't change your mind!

UNPLEASANT FACTS

Two years ago two salesmen sold us on the idea of having our house covered with asbestos shingles and paying for it with bonus checks received as a result of other sales that they made in our neighborhood.

We have received just one check of \$25. I talked with the agent over the phone and he assured me everything would be all right. Now I find out that the salesman is not working for the company now. I called the company on the phone and they were quite unpleasant.

We are an old couple with little money coming in. Do we have to pay these monthly installments even though the salesmen knew we couldn't do it unless we received the bonus checks?

The above is just one of many similar letters we have been receiving. We cannot understand how any salesman could make such a sale, but they can, and do.

If you are approached, we hope you will consider the following facts:

1. You are obligated to make payments regardless of any commission checks you receive.

2. Commission checks, like the ones described above sometimes fail to appear at all and in our opinion, they never appear in the number that the agents say they will.

3. Again in our opinion, the possibility of such checks should not enter into any decision relative to having any type of construction work done on a home.

HOMEWORK

From time to time I have been receiving circulars about earning money at home by doing various things such as addressing envelopes.

Today I received one which requested that I send them \$5 for the starting kit and from then on I would earn \$25—more or less—by doing the work that they provide me with.

Is this a reliable investment for my money and will I earn what they say that I will?

We do not put much faith in companies that say they will furnish you with work to do at home and then the first thing they want is money.

It has been our experience that these concerns are interested in getting a sum of money either for a little information or a few materials of some sort, and then they lose all interest in you.

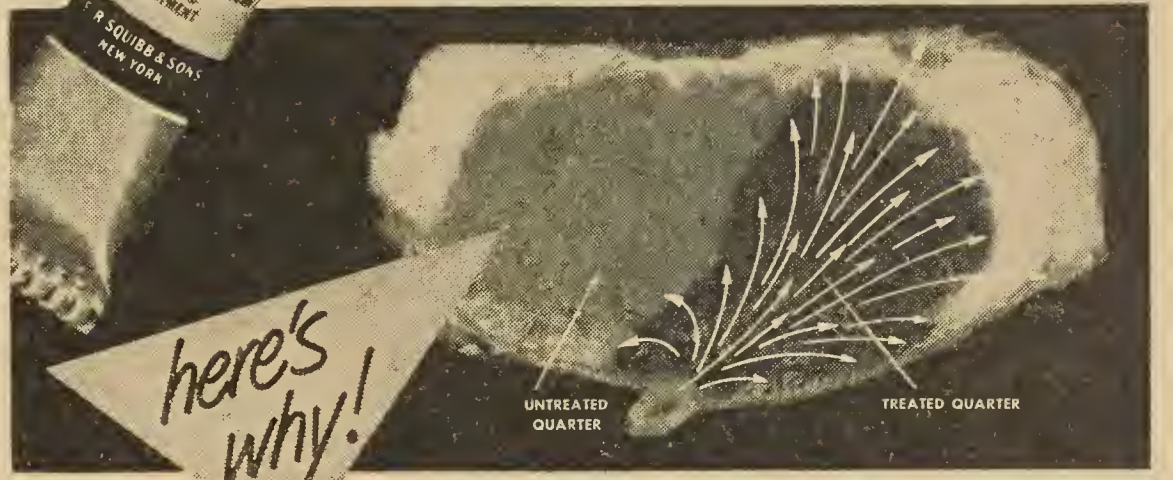
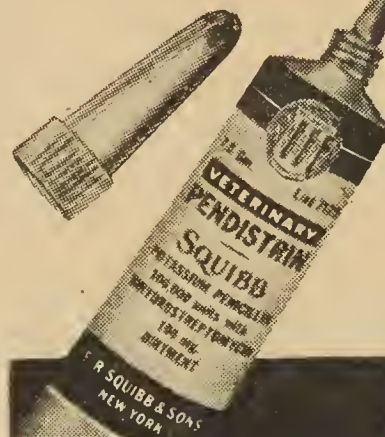
— A. A. —

Use heavy electric cords for safety. Be sure wires are large enough for motors to develop full power.

PENDISTRIN®

-the most widely-accepted treatment for

MASTITIS



The special ointment base of Pendistrin thoroughly penetrates the treated quarter... then slowly releases two powerful antibiotics.

Proved on millions of cows, there are important reasons why Pendistrin is so highly effective in treating mastitis:

1. Attacks wide range of bacteria—Each tube contains 100,000 units of penicillin plus 100 mg. of dihydrostreptomycin—effective against virtually all kinds of bacterial mastitis.
2. Melts quickly—The special ointment base of Pendistrin goes to work fast.
3. Penetrates thoroughly—Ointment disperses throughout treated quarter.
4. Gives prolonged action—Ointment stays on the job up to 48 hours... slowly releases 2 powerful antibiotics, which attack organisms at most susceptible time.
5. Treats wounds, injuries—May be used locally for superficial skin infections and wounds, to help prevent mastitis.
6. Handy for instant use—May be obtained in a convenient "barn box" for your shelf.



PENDISTRIN is a trademark

Get the mastitis treatment with all six advantages! Get Pendistrin from your druggist today. Write for free mastitis folder: E. R. Squibb & Sons, Division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Dept. AA-9, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

GET THIS HANDY "BARN BOX" FROM YOUR DRUGGIST!

Keep Pendistrin on your barn shelf. Be ready to treat mastitis at the first sign... get your cows back on the profit-line quickly. No refrigeration required. Get handy barn box of 12 "instant-use" tubes from your druggist today.

For accurate diagnosis of mastitis, consult your veterinarian.

SQUIBB — A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

For the most common kind of MASTITIS...

SQUIBB PENICILLIN OINTMENT

A 5-year success... get Squibb "Instant-Use" Penicillin Ointment for mastitis caused by *Streptococcus agalactiae* (7 out of 10 cases). See your druggist today for a "barn box" of 12 tubes.



UNADILLA SILOS

CHOICE OF LEADING DAIRYMEN

FAMOUS 3 FEATURES

SURE GRIP LOCK DOWELLING

SURE STEP

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY

BOX B-75, UNADILLA, N.Y.

ROTO-HOE

Learn more about this low cost complete tool, thousands used in U. S. For illustrated folder, nearby dealer name, write today to Box 63.

ROTO-HOE & Sprayer Co., Newbury, Ohio

25 TREES

for \$5.

3 to 5 year healthy selected trees, 6" to 16" tall. 5 each of: Colorado Blue Spruce, Norway Spruce, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, Douglas Fir. Postpaid at planting time.

BLUE SPRUCE

COLORADO: excellent 6 year transplants, 8 to 14 inches tall. Blue-green to marvelous blue color; compact, sturdy; handsome specimens or hedge. Postpaid at planting time.

Write today for Fall planting list and famous Christmas Tree Grower's Guide, free.

MUSSER FORESTS, INC.

BOX 83-1 INDIANA, Pa

Discover New Growth Promoter for "Young Life"

Hidrolex

NEW INGREDIENT BEING ADDED TO FEEDS

by Fred Bailey*

RESearch reports indicate that the new growth promoter, Hidrolex, may be another stride in "Young Life" nutrition as spectacular as vitamins or the recent antibiotic wonder drugs.

The growth impetus that Hidrolex gives chicks, poults, pigs and calves results from a new process that "unlocks" palatable, high-energy simple sugars from the lactose (milk sugar) of cheese whey. The manufacturer, Consolidated Products Company, hydrolyzes whey in the presence of a rare enzyme, lactase. The milk sugar is "pre-digested", changing half into simple sugars that can pass more readily into the bloodstream without taxing the limited digestive capacities of "Young Life".

The new milk sugar ingredient has now been tested on the three Consolidated experimental farms, at state and federal experiment stations, by feed manufacturers who are adding the ingredient to their feeds and in hundreds of field tests. These tests have demonstrated that Hidrolex added to excellent rations produces these results:

Broilers Gain 10% Faster on 10% Less Feed

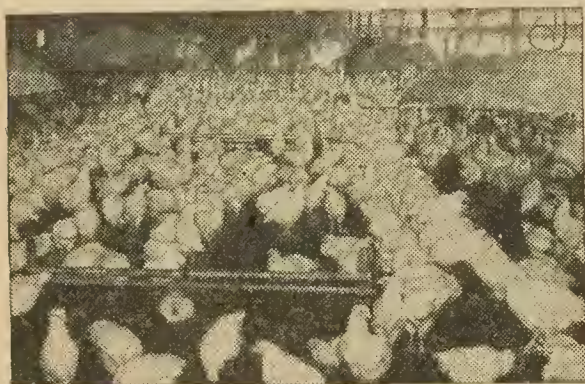
Broilers on mash containing Hidrolex were marketed at 3 lb. average weight in nine weeks; used 2.6 lbs. feed per pound gain. Controls on same mash without Hidrolex weighed 10% less; used 10% more feed per pound gain. Pullets reached 60% production 2 weeks earlier when Hidrolex was included in range ration.



Calf on left is standard Ragsdale weight at eight weeks. Has gained 1.1 lbs. a day. Calf on right is average of groups fed Kaff-A with Hidrolex; has gained 1.4 lbs. per day.



These pigs were in a pen that weighed 107 lbs. at 100 days of age, fed Hidrolex in Sparx and Pig Emulsion. Similar growth on 778 experimental pigs has produced average weight of 206 lbs. at 156 days of age.



These 10,000 broilers are nine weeks old. The Hidrolex-fed birds (front pen) averaged 3.12 lbs. with 2.53 lbs. feed per lb. of meat produced. Controls (rear) fed same ration without Hidrolex averaged 2.93 lbs. with 2.83 feed conversion.

*Fred Bailey is director of Agricultural Services, the nation's largest research and information service. In this capacity, he has reviewed Hidrolex experimental work at leading state and federal experiment stations and has also visited commercial research farms and field tests.

Calves Grow 1/3 Faster than Standard

Baby heifers raised on Kaff-A containing Hidrolex averaged 1.45 lbs. gain per day through nursing period. Growth was one-third greater than Ragsdale whole milk standard for same age; 10% more than calves on milk replacer without Hidrolex.

Market 200 Pound Hogs in Five Months

Pigs fed Sparx weaning feed and Pig Emulsion finishing feed (both containing Hidrolex) reached an average weight of 200 lbs. in 5 months. Besides reaching weight a month earlier, the Hidrolex-fed pigs used less than 325 lbs. feed per cwt. gain wean-

ing to market; 15% better feed efficiency than corn-protein standard.

High and readily available energy is one obvious explanation for the amazing growth impetus that Hidrolex gives feeds. It's simple sugars pour energy into the bloodstream at an extremely rapid rate. Increased palatability imparted to the ration by Hidrolex is also a factor in increasing feed efficiency and in health protection. All young animals have a "sweet tooth". The simple sugars in Hidrolex are two to five times as sweet as ordinary milk sugar. Hidrolex increases food intake for fast

growth and keeps sick livestock or poultry eating so they have a good chance for recovery.

Hidrolex is the exclusive discovery of Consolidated Products Company and is currently available in the firm's feeds... Kaff-A milk replacer for calves, Sparx, Sow Emulsion and Pig Emulsion for hogs and Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion for poultry. Other manufacturers are adding Hidrolex as an ingredient to their feeds. For complete research data on Hidrolex, and information on how you can secure its benefits for your feeding program, write the manufacturer.

Only
KAFFA
has it!
HIDROLEX
1/3 FASTER GROWTH



than whole milk standard

No other feeding program—not even whole milk—can give you the results you'll get with the new Kaff-A with Hidrolex! Holstein heifers fed new Kaff-A through an eight weeks nursing period averaged 1/3 faster growth than the Ragsdale whole milk standard. They gained one-third pound daily more than the standard for calves of the same age.

Most important, the new Kaff-A with Hidrolex grows calves that are not only bigger but better—growthy, slick-haired, healthy heifers that can really step up the quality of your herd! So don't throw away money feeding milk to your calves. The new Kaff-A with Hidrolex replaces all marketable whole milk at far less cost, yet gives you better calves.

Years Ahead of Other Milk Replacers

Kaff-A with Hidrolex made calves grow 10% faster than controls on replacer without Hidrolex. Feed the new Kaff-A with Hidrolex—and in 8 weeks you can have calves that are as big and strong and healthy as they look—the best calves you ever raised.

Start Kaff-A after the colostrum—feed no salable milk. Kaff-A contains antibiotic and vitamins, 65% balanced milk by-product solids, and the new miracle growth promoter for young life—Hidrolex. No other milk replacer has Hidrolex, yet Kaff-A still costs less to raise a satisfactory calf than other milk replacers. Get this new Kaff-A with Hidrolex from your feed dealer or milk hauler.

*Hidrolex is the registered trademark for dried hydrolyzed whey manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Company.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

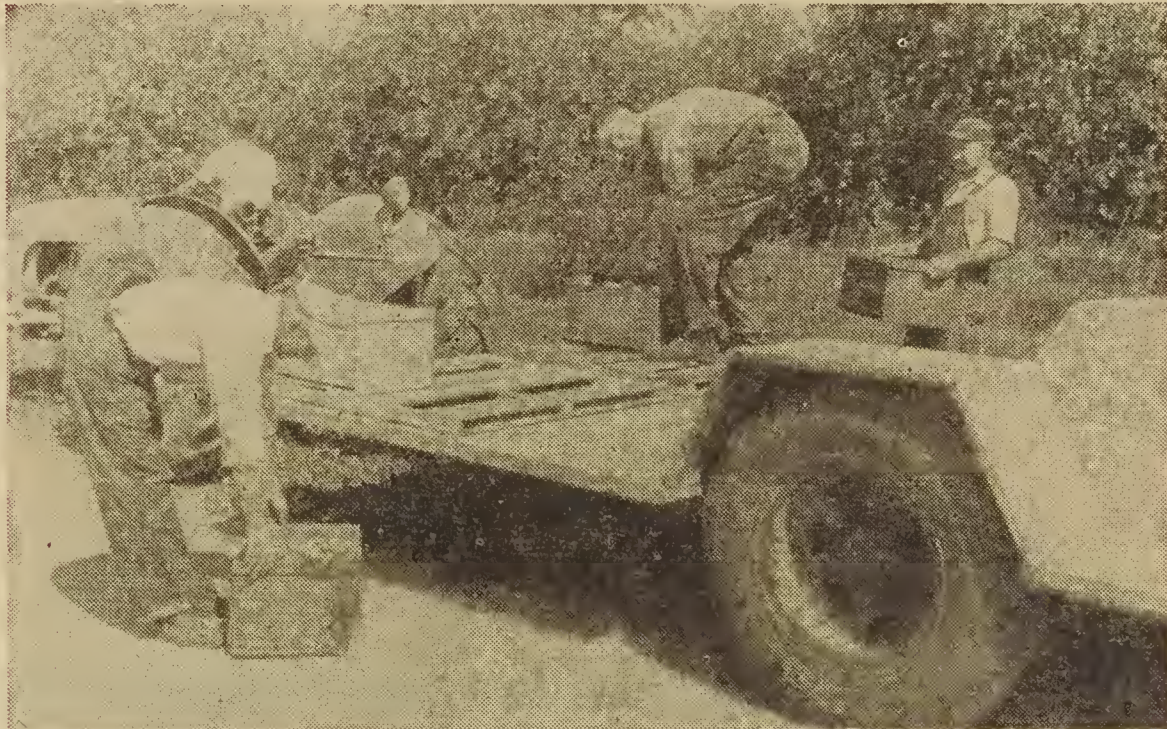
Division Offices: Des Moines, Ia., Rogers, Ark., Atlanta, Ga., Lancaster, Pa., Sacramento, Calif.
Makers of Hidrolex, Semi-Solid Emulsions, Pex, Sparx and Kaff-A. ©1953



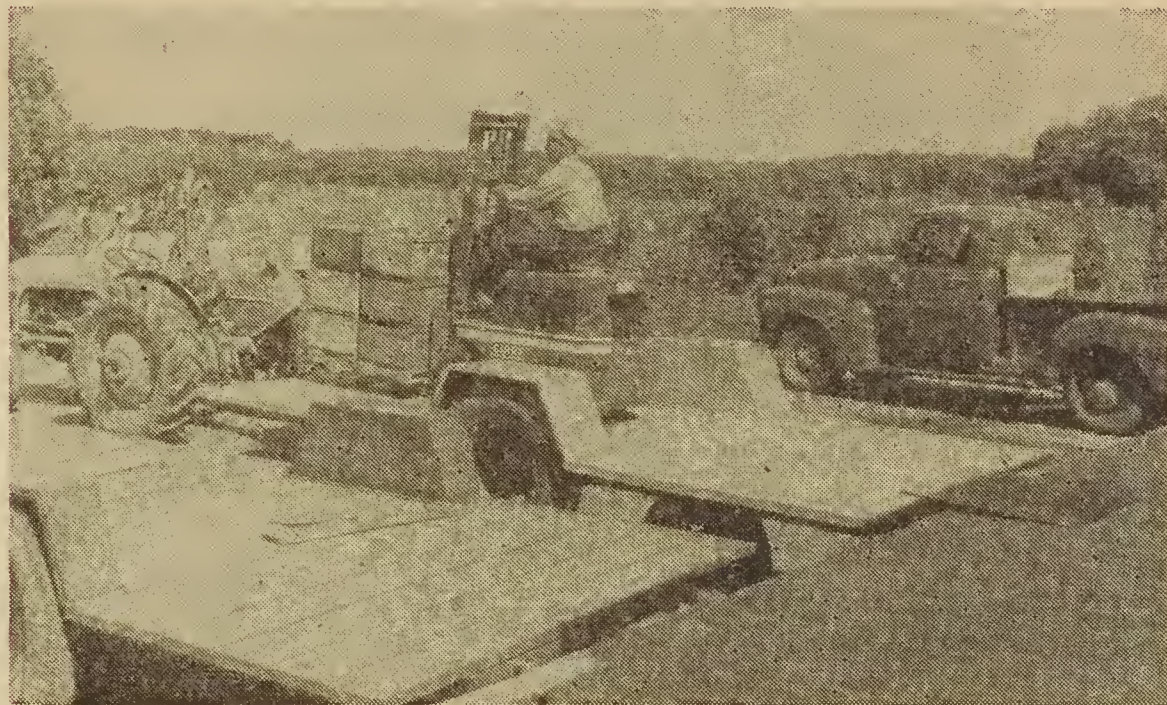
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

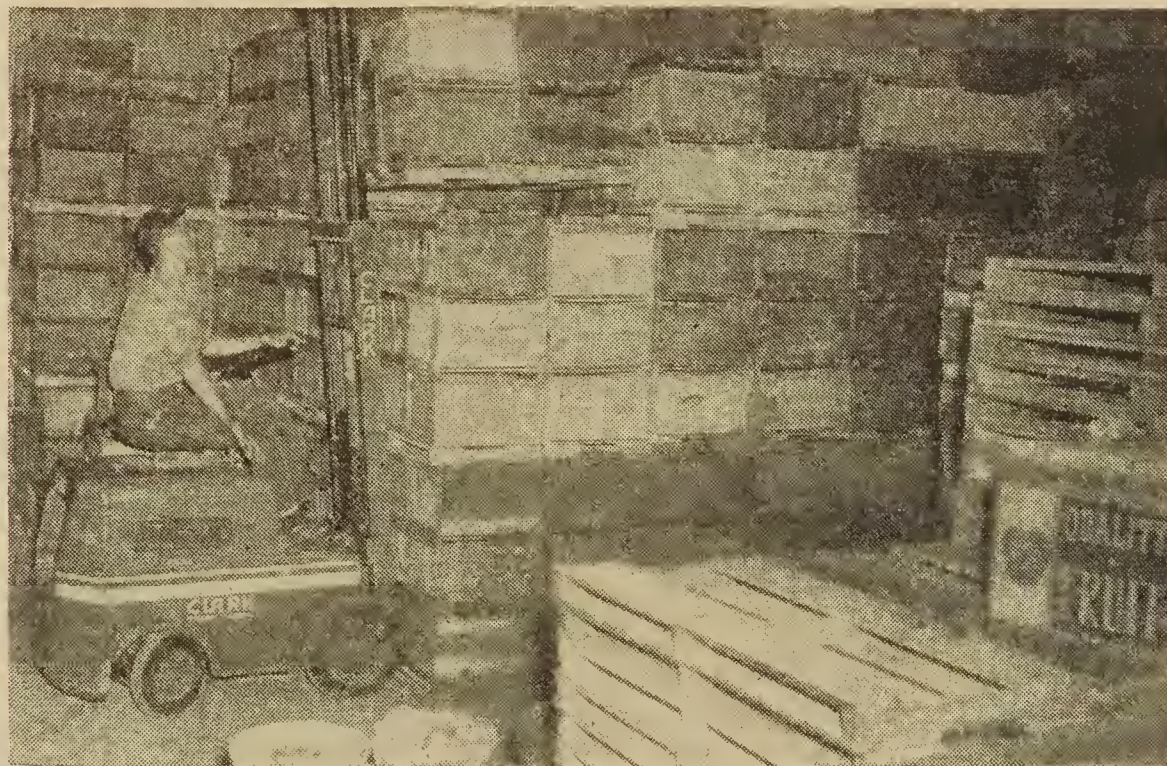
THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Loading the fruit on pallets in the orchard. The low wagon saves a lot of lifting.



Removing apples stacked on pallets with the fork lift. They are being taken to the warehouse.



A fork lift piling fruit in storage. The same method can be used to load trucks or semi-trailers.

Reducing the High Cost of BACKACHES

By Dan Dalrymple

MOST READERS of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are already aware of the terrific strides agriculture has made in increasing efficiency in the use of man power. Fruit growers have been the slowest to reduce man hours per bushel. Our backaches are still a headache. We point to the thousands of dollars thrown away in trying to develop picking machines over the years and we regard the efforts like those of the Brown Company of Canandaigua, N. Y., to develop a picking machine with hope but incredulity. Ingenious attempts to harvest raspberries with a shaker receive a terrific amount of attention.

A few studies have been made of picking bags. A few more smart folks like Jim Beneway of Ontario and Jesse Clark of Lockport have worked up very clever movable platforms to increase pruning and picking efficiency. *But, it all adds up to very little as far as reducing costly backaches in the harvesting and handling of fruit.*

Recently the Apple Commission in Washington State had \$50,000 appropriated for engineering studies of picking and handling. A year ago the Washington State Department of Agriculture and PMA made some decidedly forward strides in the handling of apples after they are picked. Similar studies on handling and picking peaches are being made by the USDA.

These studies are important but inadequate and elementary. When we go into the study of our costs on fruit farms as individuals, we find that somewhere between harvest time and delivery time to the consumer we have spent an awful lot of money. Repeatedly I have multiplied the cost of picking per bushel by the number of bushels we pick in a week, and I found that we have actually spent about twice that much. In other words, the cost of getting the apples out of the orchard into storage or onto the packing table or canning pile had just about equalled the picking expense.

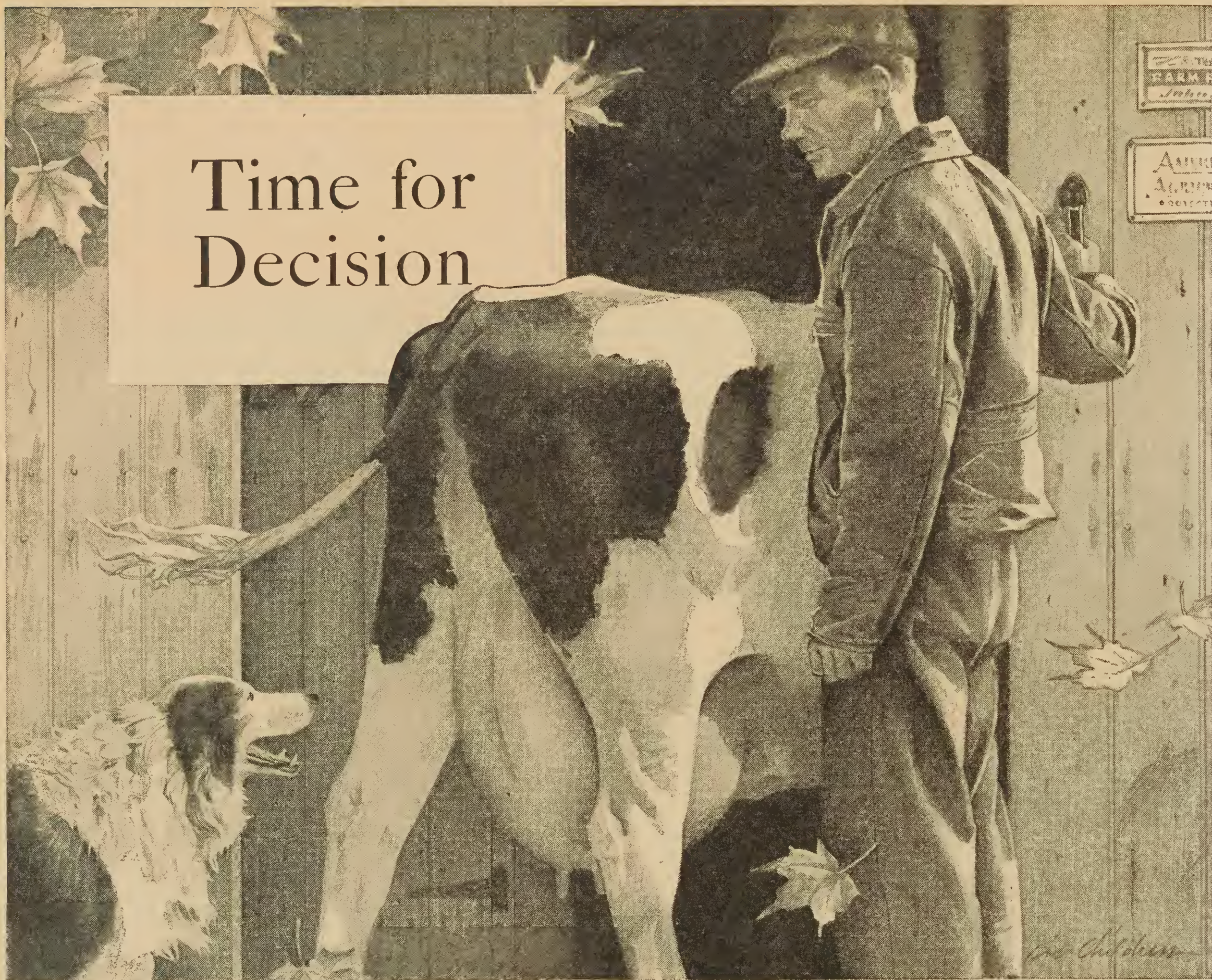
In thinking more about the matter I broke it down into the number of times we handle the apples for fresh market, (and for that matter, peaches and other fruits) before the consumer gets a chance at them. Here it is:

1. Out of the picking bag into a basket or box.
2. Off the ground onto a trailer or orchard truck.
3. Off the orchard truck onto a road truck (this actually means two handlings on most farms, that is, onto the tail gate and then on to be stacked on the truck.
4. Off of the road truck onto the cold storage truck or pallet, in most cases a storage truck.
5. Off of the storage truck onto the pile in the storage.
6. Off the cold storage pile back onto the storage truck (sometimes this involves two handlings also).
7. Off the storage truck onto the grader table or belt.
8. Off the belt into the packages.
9. From the package onto a small truck for re-storing or for a market truck.
10. Onto the market truck.
11. From the market truck onto the jobber's platform.
12. From the jobber's platform to the delivery truck.
13. From the delivery truck onto the store truck.
14. From the store truck onto the display counter where *at last* the consumer sees the apples.

Studies made by the Pomology,

(Continued on Page 18)

Time for Decision



WHEN cows come in from pasture for the last time, most dairymen already will have decided the sort of ration they'll feed this winter. In a majority of cases, it will be a proven feed like G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker . . . one that makes a lot of milk and still keeps down the feed bills.

Farmers have found that G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker—even when fed with hay that's only fair quality—provides enough protein for peak production. An outstanding feature about Milk Maker is its high T.D.N. and new 4% fat guarantee which will keep even the heaviest producers in top condition all winter long.

Feed You Can Count On

G.L.F. can maintain this balance of Quality and Low Price right along because Milk Maker has a Flexible For-

mula. It's kept flexible on purpose to take advantage of "good buys" on top flight ingredients. The formula is kept open, too, and printed right on the tag, so you can see that the Quality is there.

Remember, too, that Milk Maker[®] is surprisingly low priced. As a result, more money is left over from each milk check when Milk Maker is the feed.

G.L.F. first produced its own Flexible Formula feeds in 1923. At that time, its most popular feed was Milk Maker—a 24% ration. Today, G.L.F. has given the Milk Maker label to this excellent 16% ration . . . a ration that again this fall is being used by more northeastern dairymen than any other cow feed.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

*Leading Cow Feed
in the Northeast...*

G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker

Backed by 30 Years of Farmer Confidence

YELLOW ALFALFA— Dry Weather ? No !

By **GEORGE G. GYRISCO**
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

MANY farmers in the Northeast have noticed that many of their fields of second-cutting alfalfa are yellow and stunted. Some of them have attributed this yellowing to dry weather; others to potash or boron deficiency. Some alfalfa may be yellow and stunted due to one or all three of these causes but most second-cutting alfalfa fields are yellow because of the feeding of the potato leafhopper.

The potato leafhopper is a small, pale green wedge-shaped insect about an eighth of an inch long when fully grown. This insect feeds largely on the petioles and undersides of the leaves. It is a very active individual both as an adult and as an immature nymph. The hopper can run rapidly backwards or sideways and whenever a leaf is turned over on which the hopper is feeding, it will rapidly run to the other side. After the hay is cut in late summer or early autumn, the leafhoppers fly up in great numbers causing a great deal of annoyance.

Juice Suckers

The potato leafhopper causes injury to alfalfa and other legumes by piercing the leaves and stems with its beak and sucking the plant juices. While it feeds it secretes a type of organic chemical which later interferes with the normal food producing and translocation processes of the plant causing it to become stunted and yellow. Early leafhopper injury is characterized by various shades of pink and even bright red in such plants as ladino clover and alsike. This pink streaking begins at the midrib whereas other disease or deficiency injuries first show up on the leaf margins. The early pink streaking will turn to shades of pink, red and even purple but usually these colors will be accompanied by a general yellowing and stunting of the legume. Hence it is often called "Alfalfa Yellows."

The potato leafhopper does not overwinter in the north. It spends its winters in the deep south where it continues to feed and reproduce all winter. As spring moves northward, the leafhopper follows the advancing season, arriving in New York about the first week in June where it immediately attacks alfalfa, beans, potatoes and many other favorite plants. In New York, the insect arrives too late to cause any visible injury to the first cutting of hay.

If the first crop of hay is cut early for hay or silage, there will be many nice tender shoots available for the arriving hoppers, and they immediately "fall to" this delightful banquet of tender, young foliage.

It is in these early-cut fields that the

most damage is caused. Where hay cutting is delayed in June, many of the new young hoppers and eggs are taken off with the first cutting, leaving the new growth relatively free of hoppers.

However, the leafhopper is a good flier and will move from newly cut fields to adjoining fields. Therefore even late cut first cutting fields will often show some hopper damage particularly on the margins of the fields and on hill tops or knolls. Alfalfa fields

near bean and potato fields which are favorite food sources of the leafhopper also will be heavily attacked as these vegetables maintain a good reservoir of pests when the various hay cuts are removed.

Certain varieties of alfalfa, particularly the bacterial wilt resistant Ranger, are heavily damaged by potato leafhopper. Therefore farmers in leafhopper areas who have a wilt problem should spray for leafhopper if they wish to maintain a long rotation with Ranger alfalfa.

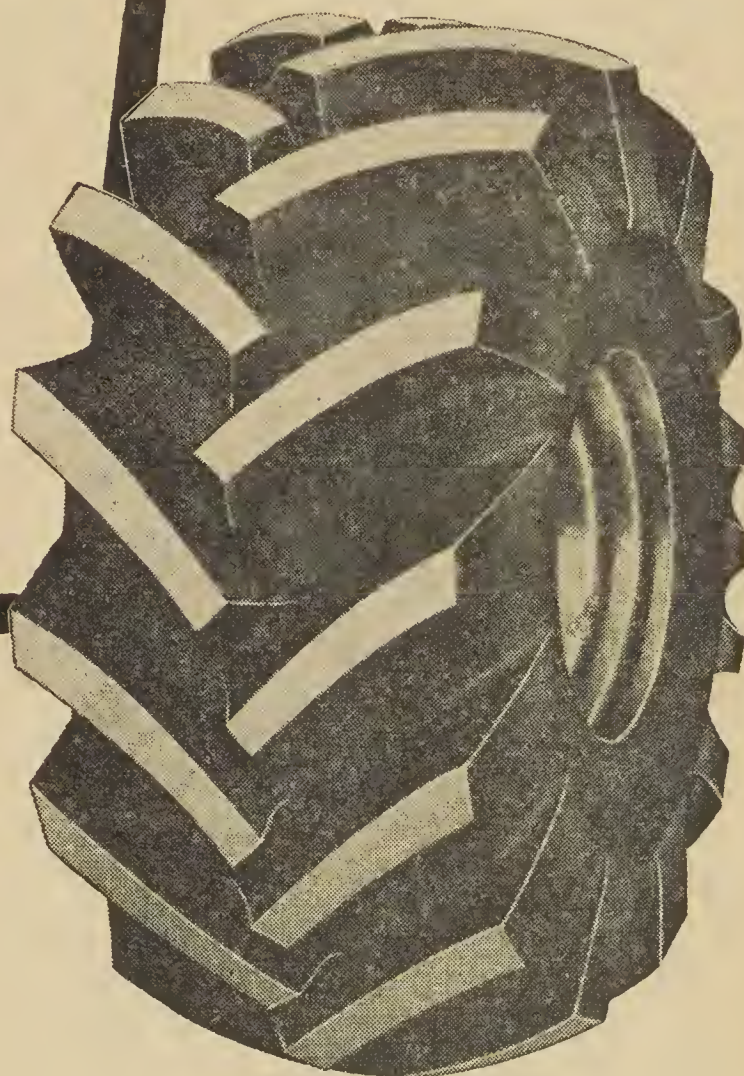
Leafhoppers are easy to control with insecticides. Apply either methoxychlor at 0.5 to 1 pound per acre or toxaphene at a pound and a half per acre. These materials are best applied as sprays using liquid type insecticides and a weed-type sprayer. They should be applied soon after the first cutting is removed

before the new growth is more than 2 to 4 inches tall. If dusts are used, use a low concentration of 1 to 5 per cent and adjust your dosage accordingly to get the necessary amount of actual poison per acre. With sprays, 20 or more gallons of spray should be used per acre at 30 to 40 pounds of pressure. Both of the insecticides mentioned can be applied safely to hay which will be fed to dairy cattle.

Remember when you see yellow alfalfa, check it for leafhoppers. Alfalfa has long tap roots and will not suffer from dry weather as early as the shallower rooted grasses. Dry weather, however, will cause leafhopper injured plants to wilt earlier and to show markedly the effects of the leafhopper injury. During wet seasons, the hopper does not prosper well and the plants are better able to maintain themselves.

Get Guaranteed New Tire Traction for as Little as 1/2 New Tire Price

with
Firestone
FACTORY-METHOD
NEW TREADS



WHY waste time trying to get your work done with worn tractor tires when it costs so little to get new tire traction and performance? You can have big, husky Firestone Champion New Treads put on your old tires, or if your worn tires are not retreadable, you can get Champion New Treads that have already been applied on sound, Guaranteed tire bodies.

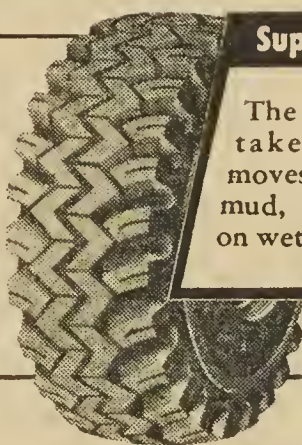
Firestone Champion New Treads guarantee new tire traction and performance, because they are built with the same high quality tread materials as used in new Firestone Tires. The curved bar tread design, the tread depth and the tread width are exactly the same as you get in brand new Firestone Champions.

Only Firestone Factory-Method New Treads give you all the Firestone new tire advantages plus a New Tire Guarantee.

**Firestone Guaranteed New Treads
Are Quickly Available from Your
Nearest Firestone Dealer or Store**

**ALWAYS BUY TIRES BUILT BY FIRESTONE, ORIGINATOR
OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL PNEUMATIC TRACTOR TIRE**

New Firestone
TRACTION TIRES
for Your Truck or Car



Super All Traction

The truck tire that takes hold and moves the load in mud, in snow, or on wet or icy roads.



Town & Country

The greatest mud, snow or ice passenger tire ever built; a highway tire as well as a traction tire.



"... and please, Lord, put th' vitamins in pie and cake instead of cod-liver oil. Amen."

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

A FALSE PROSPERITY

TWO or three letters coming in lately out of the many we receive constantly have expressed disagreement and annoyance at what Tom Milliman and I said in recent issues about the wheat referendum.

Apparently I did not make my position clear. I did not say emphatically enough, evidently, that wheat farmers had no alternative but to vote for 90% of parity. To vote otherwise (for 50% of parity) would have, in effect, eliminated supports all at once, and might have meant ruin to many wheat growers. My point is that it should have been possible to reduce the supports gradually.

The point should be made, also, that farmers are not the only ones dependent upon government financial crutches. Many forms of business are well subsidized in one way or another. We are all in this boat together, and my hope is that before the boat sinks, we learn to recognize that it is leaky and dangerous and that we must get out of it in order to keep America marching on.

One good friend of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST points out that many farmers were never as prosperous as they have been under government subsidies and controls. In reply it should be said that most of the increased prosperity that has come to farmers in recent years has had little to do with subsidies. Such prosperity is that which always occurs in wartime, and is caused by huge government spending, high employment (due mostly to wartime demand), and to inflation. It is a false prosperity when we go farther in debt despite higher and higher taxes. Such false prosperity is one which we or our children sooner or later will pay for through the nose.

It is the business of a farm editor, or of any editor who is worth his salt, to look not at today or tomorrow so much as he should to the long distant future, to that time when your boys and girls and mine will take over. I should like to remind my friends who think they are prosperous that a large part of their wartime prosperity is taken directly from the future generations of boys and girls who will follow us. No country can do the reckless, extravagant spending that this country has been doing for 25 years without some time having to pay for it. In that respect nations are no different from you and me.

In addition to the heaviest taxes by far that we have ever paid, we have a national debt now equal to \$2,000 for every man, woman and child in the United States. Every baby is born with a \$2,000 mortgage around his neck.

What is far more important is the fact that for a few extra dollars of government subsidy we are losing our liberties. Any student of history will agree that Americans have less liberty today than since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Socialism and big government are the reasons.

WHY FOOD PRICES STAY HIGH

JUST back from a business trip to New York City, I am impressed all over again with what the consumer has to pay for food. If the meal includes meat, it costs from two dollars up.

But one doesn't have to go to the big city to know what food costs at retail. Fortunately for us, we grow and process much of our own.

By E. R. Eastman

Nevertheless, just last night I paid more than \$25 for the weekly grocery order.

Now look at the other side of the picture. Doc Roberts says on page 23 of this issue:

"Here are some of the things I have seen happen recently:

"Cows sold in carload lots that didn't average to bring 8½¢ a pound.

"Little calves sold so low that they didn't pay for transportation and selling costs.

"Market lambs broke almost overnight from 26¢ a pound to 18¢.

"Grass steers sold below 14¢ a pound," etc.

So far as I can see, not a penny of the reduced prices which farmers are now getting has shown up in the retail markets, or in the restaurants. Why? There are several reasons:

The first is taxation. No one realizes the burden of direct and indirect taxes which we are all paying in dozens of different ways.

The second reason for continued high prices, no matter what the farmer gets, is the high cost of wages. Food has to be handled many times, particularly if you get it in a restaurant. The cost of handling only just once makes the cost

"I shall pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness which I can show to any human being, let me do it now, let me not defer nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."—Author Unknown

often more than what the farmer gets in the first place.

A third reason for high prices is what someone has called the cost of high living. Here is an example of what I mean: When I started shaving I used a straight-edge razor, and a cake of shaving soap lasted me at least half a year. It cost practically nothing to shave.

The other day I bought a bottle of prepared lather, paying 69¢ for it. It will last maybe a month, and I am constantly buying new razor blades. In other words, it now costs me several dollars a year to shave as against practically nothing when I started.

We don't realize how our expenses have increased simply because we are demanding so much more service in every way than we ever had before.

REPORTING SUCCESS WITH MELONS

LAST spring I stated on this page that in spite of several efforts I had never been able to grow satisfactorily either watermelons or cantaloupes, but that I was determined this year to make one more good hard try.

My friends immediately began to help me out with suggestions. Well, this year we had the most delicious melons I have ever eaten. We have kept our three families well supplied, as well as some of our neighbors and other friends.

Remembering what I said last spring, my friend, Mr. N. M. Rowley of Dryden, New York, brought us one of the best watermelons

I have ever tasted, proof that good watermelons can be grown in these northeastern states.

Seed for the earliest cantaloupe which we had was sent to me by Mr. Clyde M. Ward of Unity, Maine. It is a long-ribbed type "Sure Cropper." It is early, and excellent. Other cantaloupe varieties which followed in succession are: G.L.F. Delicious 51; Golden Delight; Burpee Netted Gems; and Burpee's Honey Rock.

Until this year I had never seen nor eaten a watermelon that had white meat. The Honey Cream variety matures well here and is delicious. We had good luck also with New Hampshire Midget watermelons and with Fordhook Early.

Melons, like all vines, like lots of fertility. They should be given plenty of room in which to grow, kept clear of weeds, and frequently sprayed or dusted.

FARM CREDIT MOVES FORWARD

FARMERS of America are to be congratulated for the recent progress that has been made in the Farm Credit Administration. The Farm Credit Act of 1953, recently signed by President Eisenhower provides for a 13 man Federal Farm Credit non-partisan board and for much greater farmer participation in the management of the Farm Credit System.

President Eisenhower has just appointed C. R. Arnold as the new Governor. Mr. Arnold, an Ohio farmer, comes to the work with long experience of twenty years in Farm Credit administration work, and he is known to thousands of farmers throughout the United States affectionately by his nickname of "Cap."

Farmers have been particularly fortunate in the high type of men who have acted as Governors of the Farm Credit Administration. Henry Morgenthau, Jr. was succeeded by our own Bill Myers, now Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, then by F. F. ("Frosty") Hill, now Provost of Cornell University. Frosty was followed by I. W. Duggan, who did a most excellent job, and now the work is taken over by Governor Arnold, guided and directed by a very representative non-partisan board.

It is right that the farmers should have more participation in the System because they have wiped out entirely all of the government's investment in the Federal Land Banks, and about 93% of government finance in the 500 Production Credit Associations in the country.

The Farm Credit System is rapidly becoming entirely cooperative and independent.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

I SUPPOSE that sometimes slogans do some good, but personally I don't put much stock in them, for sometimes they can work the other way. Here is what I mean:

A manufacturer got sold on the slogan "Do It Now!" He had great big signs printed with "DO IT NOW!" in railroad type and posted them all through this plant. Immediately the employees began to act on the slogan. The cashier skipped out with some of the company funds, the bookkeeper eloped with the best secretary, three typists asked for increases, the workers voted to go on strike, and the office boy joined the Navy!

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROP PROSPECTS: **POTATOES.** On September 1 U. S. POTATO estimate was about 2,000,000 bushels below the August 1 estimate. The crop in 29 late states was estimated at 299,302,000 bushels compared to 280,863,000 a year ago, an increase of over 18,000,000 bu. Last year's potato crop was considered about the right size to market favorably. Present outlook is discouraging. Question is what to do with those 18 plus million bushels.

Increase over last year is mainly in the East. The estimate in Maine is for 70,325,000 bushels; last year 52,200,000. Therefore what happens in Maine is of great importance to potato growers.

Slightly favorable angles are: 1. Early freezes may reduce production of late planted potatoes in Idaho, Colorado, and Minnesota. Acreage of 1954 early potatoes may be less than '53 when early potatoes competed heavily with old potatoes in the spring. One suggestion for growers is to cut down volume of market by keeping low-grade potatoes on the farm.

WHEAT. The forecast for all WHEAT declined 33.5 million bushels from the previous month due to reduction in spring wheat outlook. Estimate of total wheat crop is 1,169,000,000 bushels—9% below last year. There is some speculation as to size of next year's crop. It has been pointed out that in Canada in 1952, a 25% larger crop was grown on 20% fewer acres. Farmers cultivated their best acres, used more fertilizer and got bigger yields. U. S. wheat growers are busily figuring out how to do likewise.

CORN. The nation's prospective CORN crop dropped 114,000,000 bushels during August to 3.2 billion bushels. The estimate is 3% below last year's crop. Prospects are for acreage allotments for corn next year but compliance will be up to farmers because law provides no penalties. Anyway, a very large percentage of corn is fed on the farm, and acreage control would be difficult to enforce.

Indicated U. S. DRY BEAN production is 17,291,000 100-pound bags. Forecast is up 3% from last year and it is also up slightly in New York State.

FRUIT. The latest estimate on U. S. APPLE crop is for 99,611,000 bushels; last year, 92,489,000; 10-year average, 109,224,000. New York apple estimate is 12,710,000; last year, 11,395,000. U. S. PEACHES 63,429,000; last year 62,560,000; 10-year average, 67,012,000. New York peaches, 1,278,000; last year, 1,311,000. New Jersey peaches, 1,955,000; last year, 1,363,000. New York GRAPES, 62,600 tons; last year, 62,300 tons; 10-year average, 56,580.

MILK receipts at New York plants during August were about 2% below last year. Milk production per cow in New York Milk Shed continues to be lower than the same period last year. U. S. milk production in August was 2½% higher than a year ago but 1% below 10-year average. Estimated September uniform milk price for dairymen shipping to New York, \$4.60.

TWO ROADS: Three figures emphasize the farm problem:

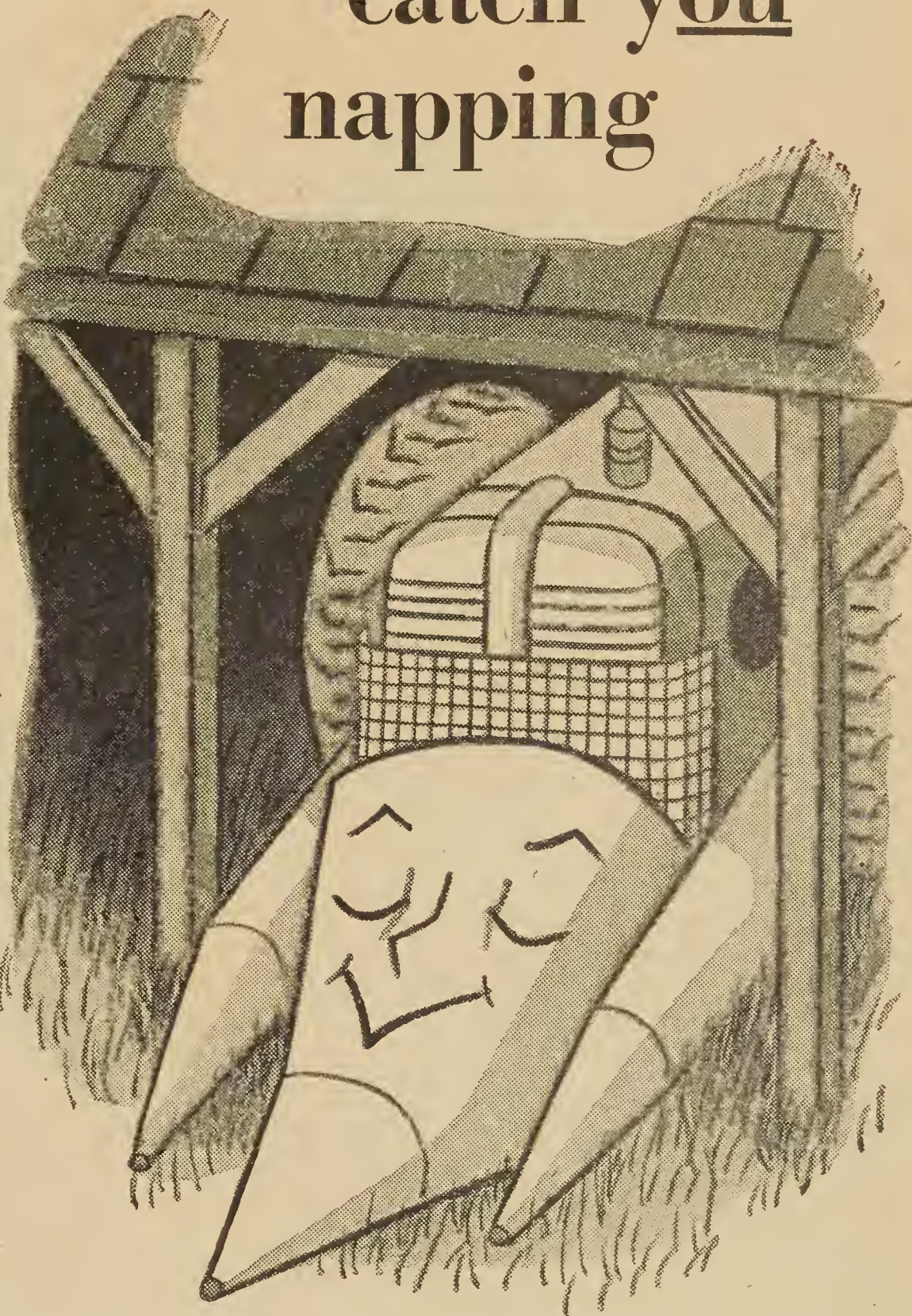
1. It is costing Uncle Sam over \$400,000 a day to pay storage charges on farm products owned by Commodity Credit Corporation.
2. Cost of farm commodities owned by Uncle Sam was \$2,623,000,000.
3. By next March farm products Uncle Sam owns plus loans on farm products will total about \$6,000,000,000.

Due largely to unsound price support policies in the past, agriculture is in a mess—a mess which must be corrected but for which there is no easy, painless solution.

There are two roads open: 1. Continued high supports plus rigid controls. Farmers do not like that road but if forced to choose between that and nothing, many will vote for controls as wheat growers did. 2. A gradual lessening of supports down to disaster-prevention levels. This is not the whole answer; there is no one answer. Along with this action should be others, including advertising and promotion to increase consumption of some products, a study of tariffs and trade restrictions, and a possible lessening of them to encourage exports.

Commonly overlooked is the fact that high price supports failed quickly when going got tough. They worked fine just as long as demand equalled or exceeded production. How can anyone look at the facts and advise continued high supports to solve the mess we are in?—Hugh Cosline

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ESSO RUST-BAN 347 is easily, quickly applied with a rag swab or old brush to plows, cultivators, discs and other implements. This protective coating guards against rust and adds years of usefulness to your valuable farm machinery.

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Your **ESSO FARM DISTRIBUTOR** has a complete line of dependable Esso Farm Products—Esso Extra Motor Oil, Essolube HD, Esso Tractor Fuel, Esso Extra Gasoline—to help you get performance-plus from your tractor, truck, and other machinery.

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ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHENEVER neighbor's time is free, he dearly loves to lecture me 'bout how I should begin today to farm the conservation way. He gets a sad look on his face 'cause there's no terrace on my place; he says it always gives him chills to see my rows run down the hills; I don't rotate or fertilize and that brings tears into his eyes. Says he: "I am ashamed of you because you farm the way you do; if you don't want to boost your yields and keep the topsoil in your fields, at least, by gosh, you ought to be concerned about posterity!"

Old neighbor's aim is plain to see, he figures when they bury me Mirandy will sell off the place and he'll buy it to get more space, so he is interested in how his future farm is treated now. That's fine, but all he does is yelp; he's never offered yet to help with all the extra work there is in shifting from my way to his. I

ain't opposed to saving soil or raising yields, but extra toil is something I can do without; nor can I get worked up about what neighbor calls "posterity" when all that means is him, by gee.

The Question Box

Can you give me some facts about the proposed practice of putting ear corn in the silo?

Ear corn can be put in the silo either before or after it is shelled. Because it is heavy, the silo needs about twice as many hoops as required for whole plant corn silage.

The advantage is that you can harvest part of your crop two or three weeks ahead of the normal husking date. You can make ear corn silage just after the corn is dented at which time the kernels will have between 25 and 40 per cent moisture. The cobs will have more water. You should have 40 per cent moisture for the entire ear.

This ear corn silage is an especially good idea in case you have an early frost, or you can leave the corn in the field and make silage any time during the winter if you will add water. It can even be made from corn in the crib that is getting out of condition.

Really this ear corn silage is a method of saving soft corn and providing grain to be fed later, especially during summer months.

I know there is some danger in taking a third cutting of alfalfa in many areas of the Northeast. If it is taken, is it better to cut before or after frost?

Undoubtedly it is better to cut after a hard frost because then the plant is unlikely to start new growth. The damage to alfalfa seems to be caused by removing hay late but early enough so that new growth starts and is then frozen off before it can replace the food reserve that has been taken out of the roots. In other words, the first new growth of alfalfa weakens the roots.

What's the best way to defrost a quick freezer?

Take out the food. Put it in baskets lined with plenty of newspaper and cover it with newspaper and it won't thaw out for a considerable length of time.

Then put some towels in the bottom of the freezer and put dishes in the freezer containing warm water. Before that, of course, you turn off the electricity.

The warm water will loosen the frost

so that you can remove it. Then mop up any water in the bottom of the freezer and wash the inside with baking soda and lukewarm water.

It takes less current to keep your fruit frozen when it is defrosted at least once a year and preferably twice.

What are the requirements for cooking garbage for hogs in New York State?

Since July 1 it has been necessary to have a certificate of registration from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, costing \$10, in order to feed garbage to hogs. This does not apply if you feed garbage from your own home to animals on your own premises. Otherwise, the garbage must be cooked which means heating to a boiling temperature for not less than 30 minutes.

Can calves be vaccinated after they are a year old?

It is possible to vaccinate calves or cows of any age, but under the New York law they should be vaccinated when they are around six months old and they cannot be vaccinated free, under the state and federal vaccination program, after they are a year old. Vaccination brings a temporary reaction to the blood test which is likely to become permanent if animals are too old when vaccinated.

My wheat allotment is 15 acres. This year I grew 25. Can I rent 10 acres to a man who grew no wheat last year, and can he grow wheat on it?

It is our understanding that the allotment goes with the farm, therefore, you can't rent 10 acres or any acreage to another man to grow wheat on your place. If you do this, you will be exceeding your allotment and will be subject to all the penalties listed.

Will flies breed in a straw stack?

Yes, if it is wet and partly decayed.

Can I use DDT to kill flies in the cow barn?

No. It is not permitted because it has been found in the milk which the cows produce. Among several recommended materials are lindane, methoxy-chlor and Malathion.

MULCHING EXPERIMENTS

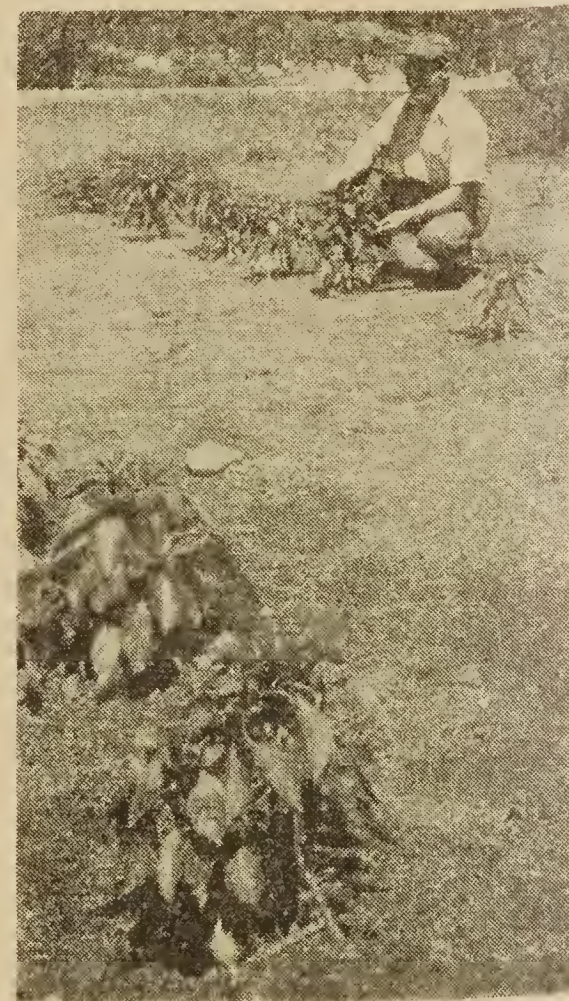
MULCH has advantages and disadvantages in the garden and around small fruits. Dr. V. G. Shutack, in charge of fruit research at the University of Rhode Island's East Farm in Kingston, has been working with straw, sawdust and woodchip mulches on blueberries, strawberries and eggplant and comparing them with clean cultivation.

Although his experiments are far from complete, Dr. Shutack finds sawdust mulched plants had the largest root systems with straw mulched plants coming in second. Clean cultivated plants had the smallest.

Temperature varied only slightly under sawdust mulch. Woodchips held moisture better while sawdust was apt to dry out. Woodchips were found best for keeping weed growth down.

He discovered sawdust mulch can be detrimental to eggplants and recommends additional nitrogen be applied. What few grasses do grow in a mulched garden can easily be pulled up with root systems complete.

Dr. V. G. Shutack is shown with the mulching experiments being carried on in connection with eggplants at the University of Rhode Island.



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DeKalb 111

DEKALB — the FIRST to offer the NEW TYPE CHIX in WHITE EGG VARIETIES

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See your DEKALB Dealer for DEKALB CHIX. They'll be hatched and serviced by one of these DEKALB Associate Hatcheries.

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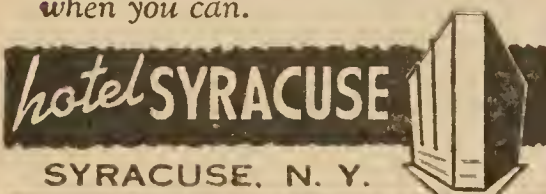
DeKalb Chix are bred under the same principles as DeKalb Corn

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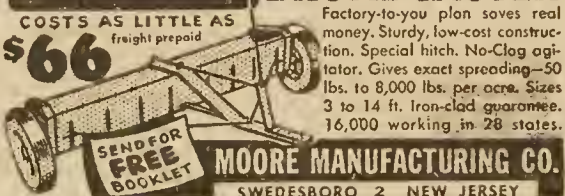
Anytime . . .

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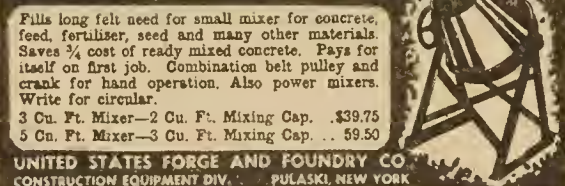
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Meet the Champion!

*And guess
what powered
his equipment!*

It's hard to tell who's wearing the bigger grin—David Bay, right, R.D. No. 1, Canandaigua, New York State's newly crowned Plowing Champion, or C. W. Humphrey, left, Supervisor of Rural Marketing at Syracuse for The Atlantic Refining Company.

Fact is, both men have plenty of reason to grin: Mr. Bay, because he cut the best furrows in a contest against other New York County champions (and that's the hundred-dollar War Bond first prize he's holding). Or Mr. Humphrey, because Atlantic gasoline was the fuel used to keep the winning equipment on the go.

This year's state-wide contest, first of what is to be an annual event from now on, came about as a result of the county contests sponsored by Cornell University's Department of Agricultural Engineering toward improvement of farm plowing.

Atlantic, too, is interested in progress in farming, and participated in the State Plowing Contest, not only as donor of the prizes, but in supplying its products to the contestants.



Gassing up for the big event

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TAKE CARE OF MACHINERY
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Atlantic Premium Motor Oil—the very best. It's the new *heavy-duty*, multi-viscosity oil that fights knock, gives maximum protection against rust and corrosion.

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Atlantic Ultragear Oil—for transmissions and differentials. Extra-high film strength to take the heavy pressure of gear teeth. Also provides rust protection.

Atlantic Chassis Lubricant—a soft, smooth adhesive grease for many, many places. Won't dissolve in water. Keep your grease gun handy and keep it loaded with this lubricant.

Atlantic Lubricant A—finest quality bearing grease. It can be applied either through lubrication fittings or by taking off the wheels and packing the bearings by hand. Stays with bearings under the most severe operating conditions.

In the fuel tank use either Atlantic or Atlantic HI-ARC (there are no finer gasolines), Atlantic

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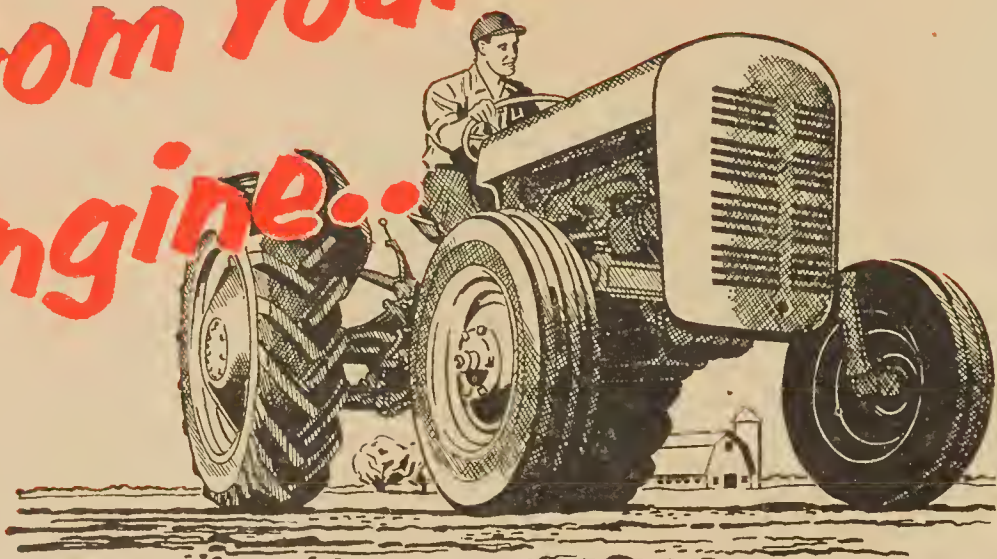
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Notes From Our BACKYARD GARDEN

I HAVE been reminded that I missed several easy-to-grow flowers in my discussion on page 8 of the August 15 issue. For example, there's hollyhocks. You don't even have to plant them but rust does lessen their beauty.

If anyone asks me I tell them that sulfur is the thing to use and that it's a preventative, not a cure. Then I add that I have never been able entirely to prevent rust on hollyhocks. But we still grow them in out-of-the-way places and we enjoy them.

Surely, I should have remembered petunias. Once started, they grow with abandon and furnish brilliant flowers until late fall.

Dandelions

Some time ago a friend suggested the use of a small hand sprayer for 2,4-D for dandelions in the lawn. With certain precautions, it works like a charm! I dilute the weed killer very little, not over half. Then I hold the sprayer close to a dandelion and give it just a puff. I choose a day when there's no wind.

I should add that clover is thick in our lawn and we want to avoid killing it. Also that the dandelions aren't too numerous. If they cover the lawn you might as well spray the entire lawn.

Weeds

This has been a relatively easy year to control weeds. Rains have been infrequent, yet it hasn't been seriously dry except on two occasions. Having no outside hose connections, I borrowed a hose from a neighbor and siphoned water from an old cistern to cover part of the garden. The next day we had a beautiful rain!

One thing is sure, plants grown on fertile soil, well supplied with organic matter can stand a lot of dry weather.

In our garden, at least, it has been a tough year on insects. We have yet

to find a corn ear worm or corn borer. There are a few Mexican bean beetles which we stopped with rotenone. One peach tree had a few oriental peach moths; two trees were relatively free. Why the difference? I don't know except that the smaller trees had fewer worms, perhaps because they were easier to dust.

Tuberous Begonias

I thought our tuberous begonias were something to talk about until I saw the ones on Jim Stone's back porch at Marcellus. I say Jim's back porch although I suspect that his wife Ethel deserves the credit. Mrs. Stone reminded me that tuberous begonias need lots of well-rotted manure but I always provide that. Then she added that while tuberous begonias need to be watered frequently, they also need good drainage. A third hint was that the tubers increase in size from year to year and that big tubers make big plants. I hope to use these hints to grow better plants next year.

I have worked out a satisfactory method of keeping the begonia tubers over winter. I have an electric hotbed so I need some dirt for filling flats in the spring. I store this dirt in the cellar in a garbage can and I put the begonia tubers on top of the dirt and cover loosely so that the tubers do not dry out too rapidly.

Returns

Sometimes our friends remind us that we get very little in the way of cash returns for our efforts. Our reply is that golf gives no cash returns and costs plenty as well. Besides, there is a tremendous satisfaction in growing good quality, freshly harvested peas and sweet corn, and what is more artistic than a row of newly canned yellow peaches or red tomatoes?

—H. L. Cosline.

THE OLD-FASHIONED HAMMOCK



THE NICEST feature about an old-fashioned hammock was that it brought a young couple close together without any preliminary maneuvering. In order to keep his balance, a young man was forced to put his arm around the girl beside him. If he didn't know what to do next, there was something wrong with the young man.

And a hammock courtship was so economical. With the yellow moon above and the crickets singing and the fireflies sparking, a boy and a girl would gently swing back and forth. He held a ten-cent bag of peppermint candy in his free hand. First the girl would dip her fingers into the bag, pull out a round, fragrant peppermint and press it between her sweetheart's lips; next she would pop a piece of candy into her own mouth. Ten cents' worth of candy would keep them going till one o'clock in the morning.

The modern tempo of courtship is too fast, too expensive and too dangerous. Nowadays when a young couple start out for the evening in a high-powered coupe at ninety miles an hour, their apprehensive parents expect to visit them next morning in a hospital or morgue.

But courting in a hammock was far different. When the young folks settled down in a hammock, Pop and Mom went happily to bed. They knew that the cycle of life was beginning another leisurely spin. Mom murmured happily: "Joe will make such a lovely son-in-law."

Name Livestock Champions At Empire State Fair

IT TOOK every available bit of space—including a new 200-foot-long tent—to hold the record number of livestock entries at the 1953 New York State Fair.

In the following list of those animals named champions, all addresses are New York State except where otherwise indicated.

Cattle

AYRSHIRES

Bulls: Grand and senior champion—Burnholm Queen's Champion—Elmside Farm, Burke. Reserve grand champion—Pennyfadzeach Perfect Blend—Meadowcraft Farm, Granby, Mass. Junior champion—Meredith Demonstrator—Sunny Acres, Georgetown.

Females: Grand and senior champion—Rock Croft Melita Imp.—Mary-Ayr, Canandaigua. Reserve grand champion—Kenmore Hannah Lass—Kenmore Farm, Hornell.

District Award: Clinton-Franklin-Essex Ayrshire Club, Burke.

Premier Breeder: Craigy Burn Farm, S. N. Stimson, Spencer.

BROWN SWISS

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. Champ.—Prince Rising Star—Richard Habecker, Pittsford. Res. Gr. and Jr. Champ.—High Meadow Marvel—High Meadow Farms, Longfork, Ky.

Females: Gr. and Sr. Champ.—High Meadow Barbara—High Meadow Farms. Res. Gr. Champ.—High Meadow Bonnie B—High Meadow Farms.

Canton Herd Winners: 1—Western Herd, Darien; 2—Central Herd; 3—Northern New York Herd.

GUERNSEY

The well-known McDonald Farms, Cortland, N. Y., won all championships—Gr., Res. Gr., Sr. and Jr., in both the male and female classes with their fine display of Guernseys. They also won the Breeder's Pennant.

County or District Herd Awards: 1—Finger Lakes Breeders' Association, Cortland; 2—Wayne County Guernsey Club; 3—Southern Tier Breeders' Association, Greene County; 4—Cattaraugus County Guernsey Herd; 5—Mohican District Guernsey Herd.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. Champ.—Smithland Supreme Champion—Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J. Res. Gr. Champ.—Freebaer Rag Apple Brave—Freebaer Farms, Fort Plain. Jr. Champ. Pabsts Walker Rebright—Alson D. Weller, Lowville.

Females: Sr. and Gr. Champ.—Woodyglen Queen Mazie, Forsgate Farms. Res. Gr. Champ.—Inda Carnation Midnight—Forsgate Farms.

County or District Herd Awards: (In order of awards. Pennants to first and second, and \$75.00 each to the first 16 herds. New York Holstein-Friesian Association also gave \$50.00 to each county herd exhibited): O-H-M Holstein Club, Chepachet; Oneida County Club, New Hartford; Chautauqua County Club, Jamestown; Wayne-Ontario Club, Victor; Finger Lakes Club, Candor; Madison County Club, Cazenovia; Cayuga-Seneca Club, Cayuga; Chenango County Club, North Norwich.

Eastern New York Club, Pleasant Valley; Cattaraugus County Club; Onondaga County Club, Camillus; Wyoming County Club, Perry; Tri-County Club, Argyle; Delaware County Club, Bovina; U-S-O Club; Franklin County Club, Malone.

JERSEY

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. Champ.—Farmer Brown—Pioneer Farms, Old Lyme, Conn. Res. Gr. Champ.—Chief's Son of Etta—W. L. Johnson, Vestal. Jr. Champ.—Harmony's Yankee Clipper—

Harmony Jersey Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

Females: Gr. and Sr. Champ.—Sybil Design Etta Ideal—W. L. Johnson. Res. Gr. Champ.—Brampton Dream Beacon—Harmony Jersey Farm. Jr. Champ.—Harmony Sporting Easter Lily—Harmony Jersey Farm.

County and District Herd Awards: 1—Delaware, 2—Central New York District Club.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Bulls: Sr. and Gr. Champ.—Grassy Lane Citation—Grassy Lane Farm, Cazenovia. Res. Gr. and Jr. Champ.—Last Chance Ariad—Last Chance Ranch, Lake Placid.

Females: Gr. and Sr. Champ.—Marcliff Lad's Nugget 2nd—Last Chance Ranch. Res. Champ.—Last Chance Belle Van Berg—Last Chance Ranch. Jr. Champ.—Grassy Lane Dutchess 6th—Grassy Lane Farm.

Premier Breeder Award: Grassy Lane Farm.

Steers

Gr. Champ.—An Angus exhibited by Walter Christensen, Jr., Canastota. Res. Gr. Champ.—A Hereford exhibited by Cornell University.

HEREFORDS

Bulls: Champ.—Bea-Mar Farm, Sam B. Marting, Washington Court House, Ohio. Res. Champ.—Marlanda Farms, Louisburg, W. Va.

Females: Champ.—McCormick Farms, Wadsworth, Ohio. Res. Champ.—Bea-Mar Farm.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Bull: The Gr., Res. Gr., Sr., Res. Sr., and Jr. Champ. bulls were all exhibited by J. Garrett Tolan, Farm, Pleasant Plains, Illinois. Res. Jr. Champ.—Mole's Hill Farm, Millertown.

Females: The Gr., Res. Gr., Sr., Res. Sr., and Jr. Champ. females were all exhibited by J. Garrett Tolan Farm. Res. Jr. Champ.—Mole's Hill Farm.

Herdsman's Prizes

Dairy Cattle: 1—William Weller, Lowville; 2—George Rich, Hobart; 3—Donald Lunger, Binghamton; 4—David Gibson, Strathglass Farms, Port Chester; and 5—Bird Baird, Lake Placid.

Beef Cattle: 1—Wayne Fisher, Williamson; 2—Ernest Craig, East Aurora; 3—Ralph Carpenter, Washington Ct. House, Ohio; 4—F. James Williams, Jr., Pleasant Valley; and 5—Harold Brown, Brant Lake.

Sheep

HAMPSHIRE: Champ. ram—Leonard and John Sipperly, Tuscarora. Champ. Ewe—James McGuire, Oakfield.

OXFORD: Champ. ram and ewe—Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus.

SOUTHDOWN: Champ. ram and ewe—Ben Shearer, Winchester, Ky.

RAMBOUILLET: Champ. ram—Charles and Helen Bunkerhoff, Interlaken. Champ. ewe—Twin Pine Farms, Nichols.

C-MERINO (Delaine): Champ. ram and ewe—Arthur Preston, Powerston, Ohio.

B-MARINO: Champ. ram and ewe—Arthur Preston.

COLUMBIA: Champ. ram and Res. Champ. ewe—Leonard and John Sipperly. Champ. ewe and Res. Champ. ram—R. B. Jillson, Skaneateles.

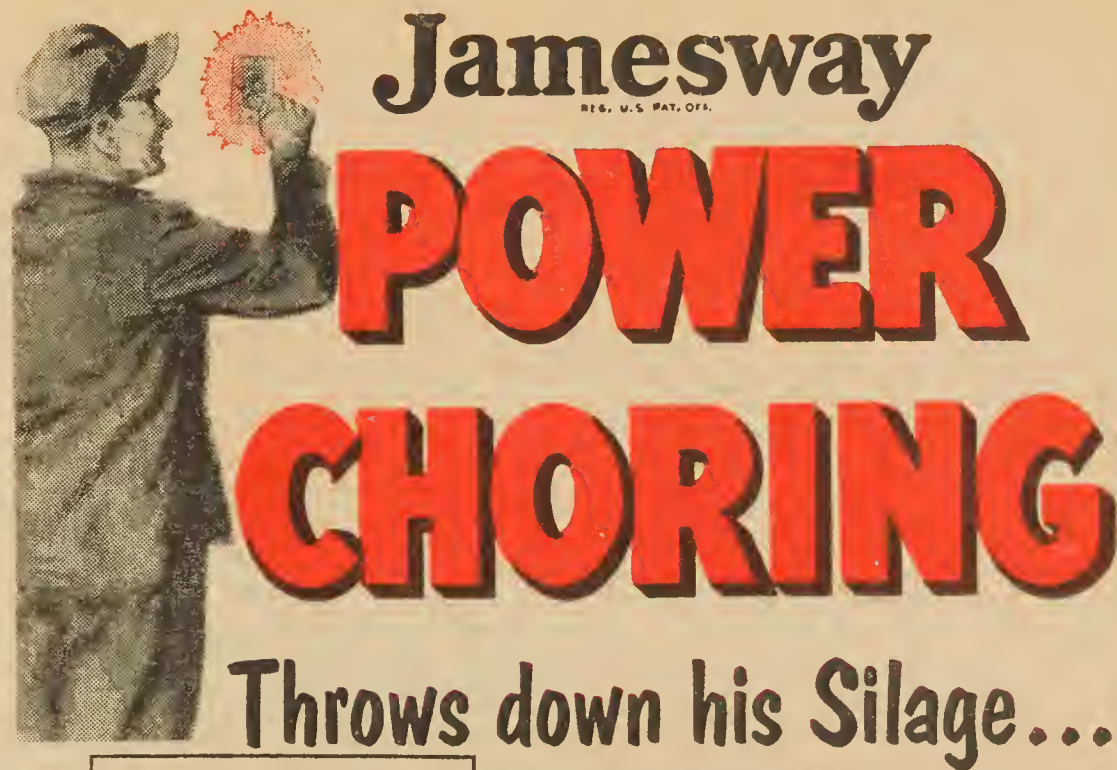
KARAKUL: Champ. ram, Champ. and Res. Champ. ewe—Fur Sheep Farm, Fayetteville. Res. Champ. ram—R. L. Harris, Fabius.

SHROPSHIRE: Champ. ram and ewe—F. M. Shultz, DeGross, Ohio.

CORRIEDALE: Champ. ram and ewe—Woodbine Farms, Gambier, Ohio.

CHEVIOTS: Champ. ram—Richard

(Continued on Page 13)

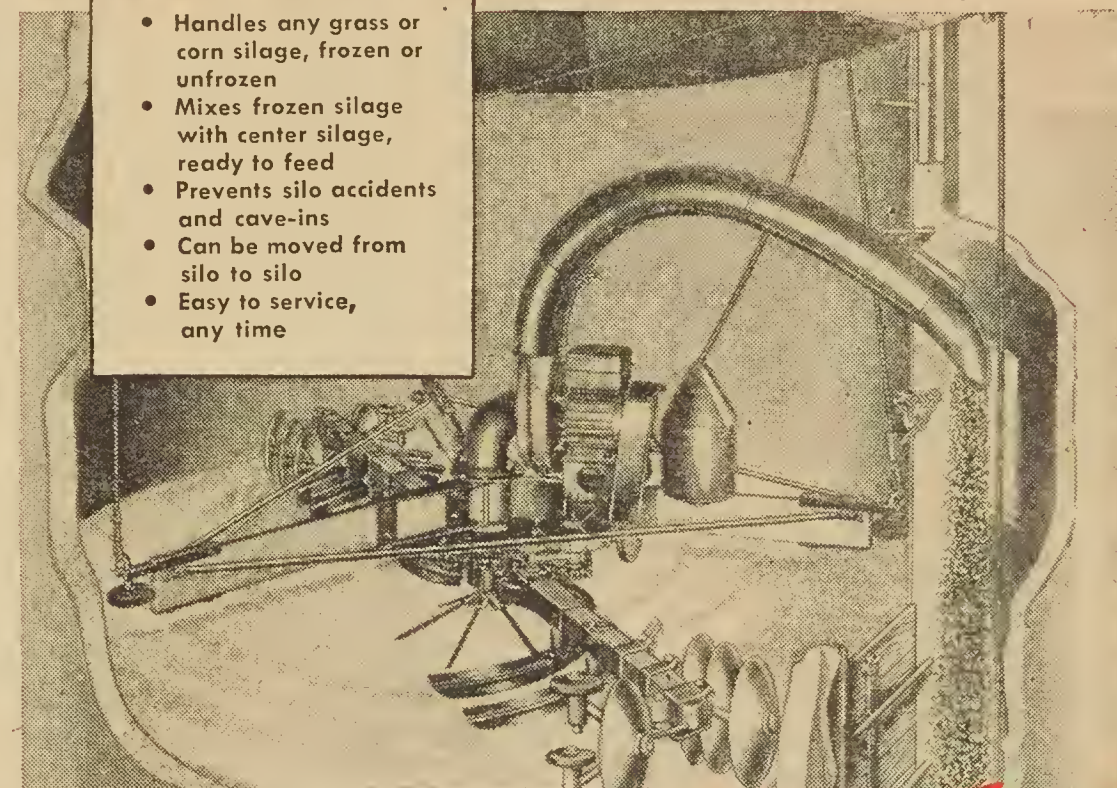


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Los Angeles 63, Calif.

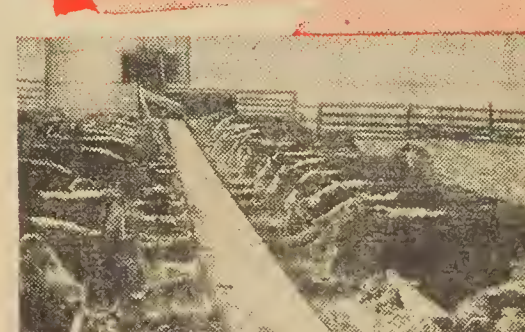
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How We Manage to Get A VACATION

A FAMILY AFFAIR

First Prize

IN 1946 we started out to farm for ourselves. Until two years ago we had hired school boys to help with milking and farm chores during the school term and to help with the summer work. In the spring of 1951 our school boy left us and we decided we would farm alone.

We keep between 40 and 45 cows and young stock of which 21 are of milking age. The woman half of our partnership helps with dragging, raking, and drives the tractor on the pick-up baler. The three children—a girl 10 years old, a boy 8 years old, and another boy who is 5—do work in accordance with their age and strength—feed calves, chickens, and pigs—and in general save many steps.

This introduction tends to show we are a unit where everyone shares in the work. Therefore, we feel when it comes to pleasure it should be a family affair. That same year of 1951 we decided we needed a vacation. We feel a vacation need not be too elaborate or expensive. A change in scenery and activity is a vacation to our family.

We planned that year to have a good percentage of our cows in dry pasture after haying was finished and before oats were ready to combine. We rented



Travel and see new places.

a cottage for a week at a nearby lake within commuting distance from home. With fish poles and bathing suits we had about the best vacation anyone could imagine.

This is our third season at the same place. Father is still tied to the milking machine and Mother to the dishes and broom but we really have fun. Father drives home each day and does the milking and morning work; comes back to the cottage for breakfast and a day of fishing, boating, and just plain relaxing. (That is when Sonny isn't asking for another worm on his hook.) Then in the afternoon he goes back to the farm to milk again.

We have been very fortunate to be able to get a young man to do the P.M. milking for three or four nights. That gives father a little more time at the lake. By being at home at least once a day we have our own fresh milk, eggs, and any food our garden may produce while we are away.

We wouldn't enjoy our vacation if the two of us went on a trip and left the children with Grandma. In their small world they have worked as hard as the adults and have earned a vacation as much as any member of the family.

Perhaps in 8 or 10 years when the children can take over for a few days, Father and Mother can get away for that "second honeymoon" but until then, we are satisfied with our little rented cottage on a little lake for one week of no telephone or salesmen. We return refreshed and more appreciative

of a bathroom, electric range and hot water at the turn of a faucet.

— Mr. and Mrs. Donald Whatman, Groton, New York

* * *

YOU CAN DO IT!

IN 1946 my brother and I decided to start farming together—after I was discharged from the Service. With very little cash we bought a 210 acre farm,



See a ball game.

then in 1947 we bought another farm of 165 acres. My Father and Mother were with me and my brother had a wife and boy.

We were always busy trying to make enough money to pay interest, taxes, insurance, etc., and believed that we had to make every day count in that respect, except Sundays. There was always something to do and many times we'd have a little argument over nothing important.

After about four years one of us had to take time off because of the serious illness of a relative. It wasn't until then that we realized that we didn't have to work 365 days a year. We figured that if we got a change of scenery, relaxation, and everything that goes with it, it would do our nerves a world of good and stop those insignificant little arguments.

All we did was to rearrange our routine so that there wouldn't be any big jobs to do in late spring—when one of us takes one or two weeks. The other takes care of the chores and starts cleaning, oiling, and getting the machinery ready that will be needed first on the land. Then we did the same thing so the other can take his one or two weeks in August, after most crops are in good shape and just before the big harvest, but after the hay crop is in, of course.

What a difference this has made for both of us! We are both happier and see things much clearer and usually



A good show refreshes.

come back with new and constructive ideas.

Now we laugh about the time that we thought we had to work 365 days a year. In fact, our income has increased since we take vacations and we now know what it is to see a farm instead of just being on one.

Everybody should arrange their work so they can get away for one or two weeks a year and they will see and feel the difference it makes. It's really worth it.—Maurice J. Baughard, Skowhegan, Maine

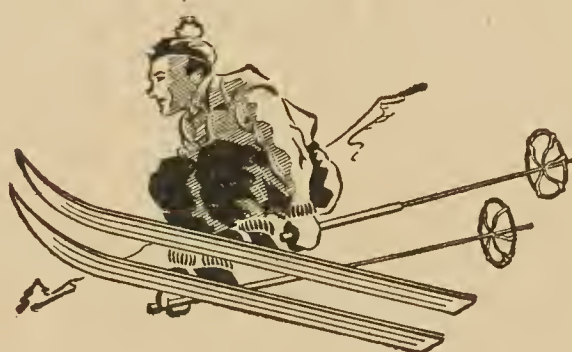
P.S. My Mother and Father go with me. My brother goes with his family.

* * *

CAMPING AT HOME

WE are now in partnership with one of our sons, who lives in a new home near the farm buildings and through this way, Dad and I manage a vacation a year. But it was not always so. Years back when our five children were little and money scarce, vacations were something to dream of.

We have a little woodsy-nook near our house with a small creek running through it. We had a place to cook there and tables, so we spent many happy hours with our family and neighbors. There was swimming and swings for the children. After one Sunday picnic it was so pleasant that we decided to do the chores and sleep on the ground. So some blankets were brought



Winter sports invigorate.

and stay there we did, but the ground was terribly hard. It was fun though and we and a neighbor decided to keep it up. We carried soft bedding and cooking materials there. It rained one day and we had a big reunion tent that we put up.

We took turns with breakfast. I mixed pancakes one morning and Leona the next. Did it ever take a lot!

We were camping out just as if we had been up in Canada, hearing the noises of the night folk so near and seeing the stars overhead. If the cattle had gotten out or something after the chickens we were there. We did our chores and even some special jobs that had to be done and it didn't cost us a cent.

It was one of our best vacations. —Mrs. Fred C. Kinney, Port Allegany, Penna., R.D. 1

* * *

NEIGHBORLY COOPERATION

YOUR question "How Farm Families Manage Vacations," came at an opportune time as we are now planning ours.

The only way we can get one is by cooperation with another farmer in which we double up on the chores, thus releasing one family for a period of from 8 to 10 days for a sight-seeing



Go fishing.

trip. Then when they return, we turn about and they do the chores and their own thus releasing us for the same period. We try to go in August just as soon as the oats are in the bins and the straw in the barn.

This sounds simple but it actually entails a heavy load of work upon the one staying home as we have to do chores for about 35 head of stock, 23 of which are milkers and then drive about 8 miles and do the same at the other farm. However, we do not mind the extra work, because all the while we are doing it we just keep thinking of those heavenly days of vacation ahead for us, when we will really be free with no chores.

We even go as far as to share taking care of the small children of each family in the same way. Little children do not care for extensive motor trips as they would much rather be free to run around with their bicycles and pets. They look forward eagerly to packing their suitcases for their visit to the other residence and count it a treat to ride back to the home farm while we do the chores there.

This year we are planning our trip while my 11-year old daughter is away at Girl Scout Camp for a week. The house won't seem so empty without her if we are both gone at the same time. —Mrs. Webster Heath, Adams Center, New York

* * *

SHORT BUT REWARDING

MY husband and I are well along in the sixties and own and manage a poultry farm. We keep around 2500 laying hens and have no outside help.

Since we feed regularly night and morning each day, with a booster feed at noon and gather the eggs four times a day, it is not possible for us to get away even a day.

So we began to face the question of a vacation and decided we must snatch one a few hours at a time. We have been happily surprised at the many opportunities to do this.

We try to take advantage of the numerous activities offered by our Church, Grange, and Farm and Home Bureau, and so on. There are Church suppers and other forms of entertainment, also there are Grange Socials, Picnics, Barbecues, and many other pleasant affairs.

We become much better acquainted with the people we meet in our locality. Also, we become more appreciative of the beauty spots around us, then, when a few years ago we were able to take an extended vacation trip.

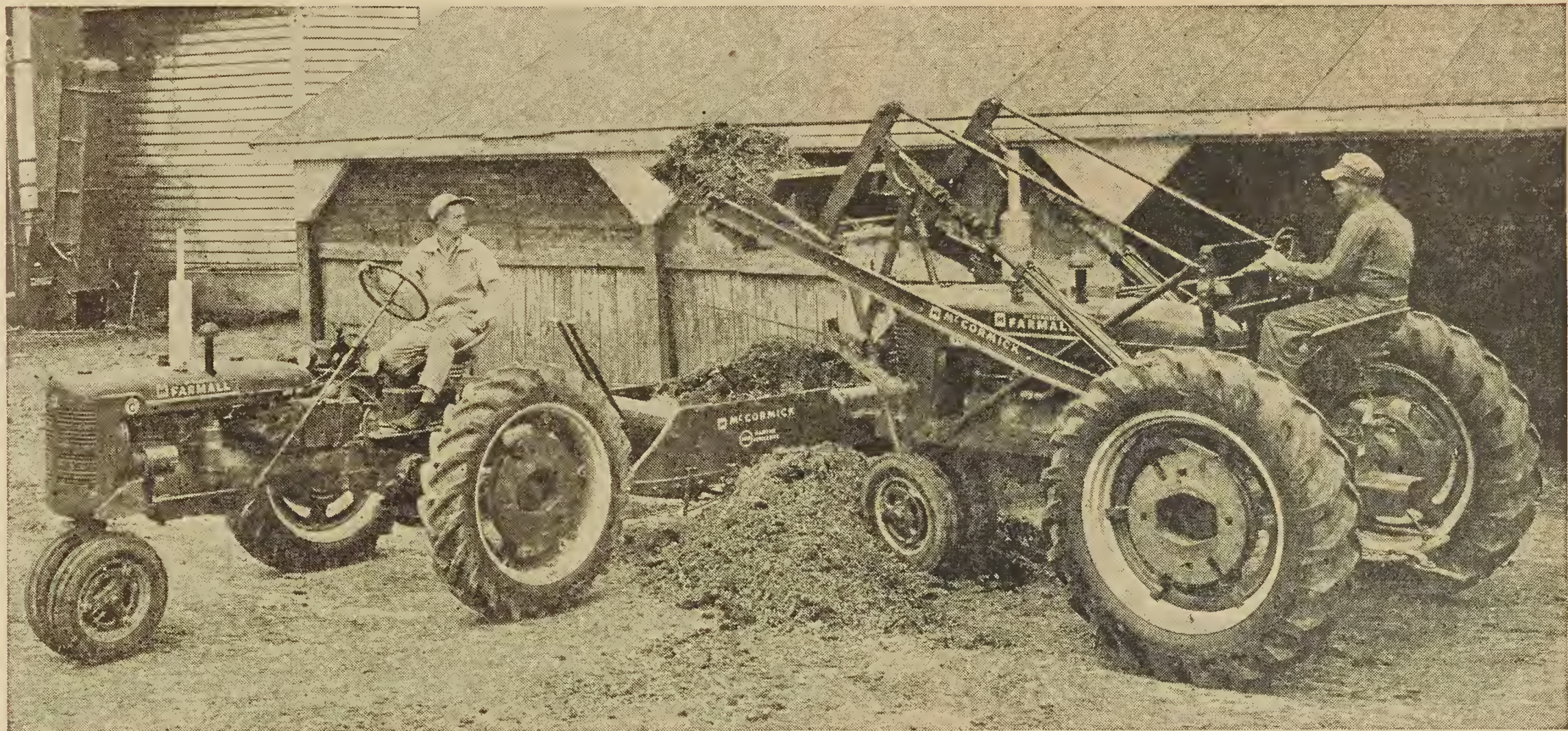
As we ride leisurely home in the evening, over quiet cross country roads, after enjoying a picnic or a steak roast with friends at a pleasant lake, we conclude that we prefer these short but rewarding vacations to those of far away places of bygone days.

—Mrs. Elmer R. Stone, Clyde, N. Y.

How to handle and haul
manure in a hurry with

Farmall® SUPER M "Live" Lift-All

and a new McCormick Spreader



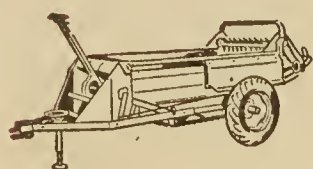
Load manure almost twice as fast as before! The McCormick Farmall Super M's or MD's new "live" hydraulic Lift-All gives you fast-acting, continuous hydraulic power, whenever the engine is running. Use the Super M's ample power to ram the McCormick No. 31 loader's spring steel tines through frozen, hard-tramped manure—and cram the fork full every time. Then have each half-ton "bite" in dumping position by the time you've maneuvered from pile to spreader. There's no interruption to fork travel, even when you clutch or shift! (The No. 31

power loader shown, of long-life IH design and manufacture, is for Farmall H, M, MD, Super H, Super M, or Super MD.)

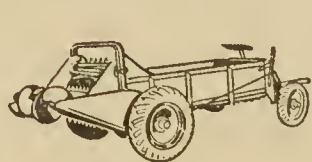
Spread double-quick, too!

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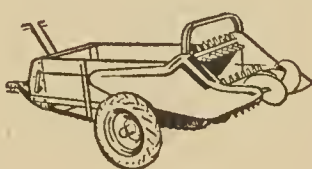
Choose your McCormick Spreader from 5 popular types:



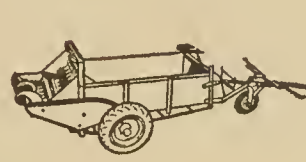
McCormick No. 200 tractor spreader holds 65 bushels. Sized to haul the daily manure from a herd of 15 or more head.



McCormick No. 200-H, 4-wheel 65-bu. capacity, shown (also No. 200-F, liquid-tight, 75-bu.) for average size farms.



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McCormick No. 100-H 40-bushel three-wheel spreader for small farm use. Tractor or horse-drawn.



NEW McCormick No. 400-A power takeoff drive spreader of 100-bushel capacity. For large stock or dairy farms.

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Grassland Farming

What It Is — What It Can Do

By HENRY L. AHLGREN
Wisconsin College of Agriculture

UP AND DOWN this broad land of ours, farm people are doing a lot of talking about grassland farming. They are trying to find out what it's all about, wondering what changes they would have to make if they were to adopt it on their farms, and asking how or why they would be better off by farming the grassland way.

While the procedure that will be followed in grassland farming will vary from place to place, it will in general involve the following considerations:

Using the most productive, least erodible fields for row and grain crops in rotations that include at least one and preferably two years of forage grasses and legumes.

Maintaining rolling lands in rotations which include productive grasses and legumes as long as possible between cultivated crops.

Keeping washing hillsides in grasses and legumes all the time but assuring high production by periodic renovation.

Fencing the steepest slopes to keep cattle out, and maintaining them permanently in trees.

Contrary to the conception that prevails in some quarters, grassland farming does not involve establishing and maintaining all available land on the farm permanently in grass. Here are seven reasons why maintaining land permanently in forage is neither necessary nor desirable from the standpoint of good land utilization or the future welfare of our agriculture.

1. The yield obtained from rotation pastures is usually higher and production is more dependable and more uniformly distributed throughout the grazing period than that of permanent pastures. In general, good yields are possible for 4 or 5 years after reseeding but after that no known treatment will maintain production at the level that prevailed the first few years after seeding. The only way that high production can be assured is by reestablishing the forages periodically either by plowing and the seeding practices associated with it or by renovation.

2. In cropping sequences that involve plowing or renovation every few years, there is better opportunity to give more direct and effective consideration to the matter of restoring fertility. At the time of seedbed preparation, lime, commercial fertilizer and barnyard manure can be applied and thoroughly incorporated into the soil. When added to the soil in this manner, these materials are much more effective in promoting growth and in maintaining stands than when top dressed on the surface.

3. Periodic plowing or renovation and reseeded provides an opportunity to control the species that are to comprise the sward. In spite of our very best efforts in the direction of fertilization and management, Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, redtop and quackgrass usually move in and gradually replace such superior forages as alfalfa, ladino clover, medium red clover, brome grass and timothy.

When this happens, yields go down, quality is reduced, and the flexibility in use that good forage plants should have is lost. When these forages move in, as they almost always do, plowing or renovation is necessary to reestablish those that have the greater value because of higher yield, better quality and more flexibility in use.

4. It is only when forages are grown in rotations in which there is an opportunity for periodic renewals of seedings, that the fullest and most effective use can be made of the superior varieties of grasses and legumes that

are continually being provided by the plant breeders.

5. Studies show that forage grasses and legumes are very effective in building up the humus content of the soil. Experts in soil management put it this way—they say that "humus is a by-product to good farming" or "it represents your interest in the investment of good farming." The question then arises as to what is the best possible use that can be made of humus which accumulates in the soil when sod crops are grown?

Results suggest strongly that whenever conditions permit, the best possible use is made of humus only after the sod is plowed and prepared for growing a cultivated crop like corn, potatoes, and sugar beets. That these crops benefit considerably from the humus is evidenced by the fact that they almost invariably produce more following sod crops than following other crops.

6. Certain weeds that are common to pastures are more effectively controlled in rotation pastures.

7. Parasites that infest and injure livestock are less prevalent in young than in old pastures.

In a general way, I like to think of grassland farming as a system of farming designed to avoid waste of soil and fertility by erosion, leaching and excessive plowing.

It makes every acre count by putting it to its best possible use.

It offers a realistic and practical means of achieving permanency in agriculture.

It provides a means of bringing security to the farm and to the farmer living on it.

It can be depended upon to satisfy our increasing needs for food, feed, fiber and shelter.

It provides assurance of a continuing standard of living sufficiently high to make farming attractive as a profession to the youth of America.

There is no implication whatsoever that grassland farming denies the full use of the land to any generation. There is the very clear implication, however, that each generation must assume the full responsibility for using practices which assure a continuing and sustaining high level of production.

— A. A. —

NEW GRASS SILAGE PRESERVATIVE

THE Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been trying out a new preservative for grass silage. It is known as sodium metabisulfite. It has the same conditioning effect as sulphur dioxide, but it is safer, cheaper, and easier to apply.

This material was applied with a fertilizer drill attachment mounted over the silage blower. The material is a chemical which looks and acts something like salt, and the attachment permitted the material to trickle down on the chopped grass at the rate of about 8 pounds per ton of grass.

The cost of the sodium metabisulfite was 8 cents a pound and the cost of treating the silage was about half as much as sulphur dioxide.

This material combines with moisture in the silage to make sulfurous acid which tends to hold down the kind of fermentation which produces bad smelling silage.

Incidentally, you might be interested in a new leaflet "Developments And Problems in Making Grass Silage." You can get it from the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

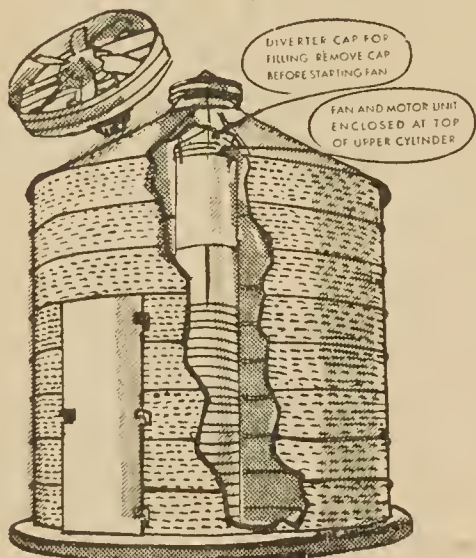
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TWO Neighbors



I BELIEVE that a really successful life is not necessarily measured by the size of a farm, a business or a bank account. Those things, though useful, are inanimate, lifeless things that cannot fill the heart's need of true love and appreciation.

What I'm working up to is to compare the lives of two men I have known ever since I can remember, men whose lives were as opposite as could well be, except that neither one was a criminal.

First, let's consider Neighbor Number 1. His father gave him a farm and all the tools to work with so he started free from debt. They only had two children, and the older one died. You might think he'd coast along a little bit easy, and enjoy life, but no. To see him run from place to place as he went about his work you'd think the Sheriff was after him, and the only way we could stand him off was to rush. I worked for him too and can honestly say I didn't enjoy it at all. In his house everything was just so, and it had to stay that way or else.

But there was something lacking in that home. I've often tried to put it into words, but haven't made out very well so far. The nearest I can come to it is to say that a genial, homey atmosphere just wasn't there. They appeared to try to treat you well, but somehow you got the idea they did it because it was part of their obligation to society, and because you were useful to them.

One thing in particular that enhanced this idea was the way he paid me my wages. I was only a boy, but I followed his three-horse team on the drag a full ten-hour day for fifty cents. As I passed the door on the way home he'd throw my day's wages at me, and I could catch it or lose it, all according to what luck I had. I didn't lose much, but that wasn't what mattered.

His youngest child, a girl, having plenty of money to back her, went after a career. How well she made out I don't know, but I do know she succeeded in being a snob, at least as I remember her. Of course she may have changed in the twenty-five years since I last saw her. But even if she did, it was nothing her parents did. It wasn't part of her bringing up.

Now let's consider Neighbor Number 2, a man of small finances and large family. This family was desperately poor, but they seemed to enjoy and appreciate to the greatest extent everything they had. Both parents had a knack of teaching the children to take everything in stride, setting the example for it themselves. If the husband couldn't find his shaving brush he lathered his face with a tooth brush! If a playful child had thrown his mother's shoes some place and she couldn't find them both, she might be seen wearing 'a mate and an odd one'!

There was no fussing, no scolding. A child didn't fear to tell what he'd done with things, and so lost things were generally found soon. If a boy did something very wrong his father talked to him privately about it. He never humiliated him by berating him in the family's presence. Whipping was almost entirely unnecessary, and seldom resorted to. The mother handled the girls in the same way, and the bond of love and understanding that existed

was beautiful to see. I've always considered it a privilege that I could work for that man and live in his home.

If you went there near mealtime you were asked to sit down and eat, but they never made you uncomfortable by apologizing. In fact they never apologized for anything, even if you sat on a potato crate and drank your coffee out of a bread tin!

And what was the result of all this seeming laxity and easy-going? Six plump, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed girls and five sturdy, husky boys. You could drive all over the county and perhaps never find another such family. Happy, hearty and healthy, they are today useful, law-abiding citizens, ready to defend their country, till its soil, teach in its schools, nurse in its hospitals, and mother its new citizens.

And what a contrast between them and the daughter of Neighbor No. 1! (You probably think by now that I must have married at least one of those lovely girls). Well, I didn't, but it wasn't any fault of mine that they were years and years younger than I.

The father died several years ago leaving no money or real estate. But in my opinion he left something far more valuable, that is if you could put a value on what he left. He is spoken of with genuine respect in the community where they lived, and it is for no other reason than the fine family he had.

P.S. Don't use my name. Some of these folks are still living.

— A.A. —

LIVESTOCK CHAMPIONS

(Continued from Page 9)

Hunt, Ithaca. Champ. ewe—George Ramsey, Friendship.

TUNIS: Champ. ram—James McGuire, Oakfield. Champ. ewe—Ralph Owen, Fulton.

DORSET: Champ. ram—William Gratwick, Pavilion. Champ. ewe—Howard J. Hill, Albion.

The Champion wether and Champion pen of wethers were exhibited by John Adams, Sodus.

Wool

Champion Market Fleece and Reserve Grand Champion Fleece—Preston & Johnson, Springwater. Champion Purebred Fleece and Grand Champion Fleece—Fred H. Pierce, Lockport.

Swine

HAMPSHIRE

Sr. and Gr. Champ. boar—Sunny Terria, Brockport. Sr. and Gr. Champ. sow—William Landon, King Ferry. Jr. Champ. sow and boar—Duane Ford, Elba.

YORKSHIRE

Sr. and Gr. Champ. boar—Gerald Rowe, Norwich. Sr. and Gr. Champ. sow and Jr. boar—C. J. Shelmendini and Sons, Lorraine. Jr. Champ. sow—Richard Robinson, Sanborn.

BERKSHIRE

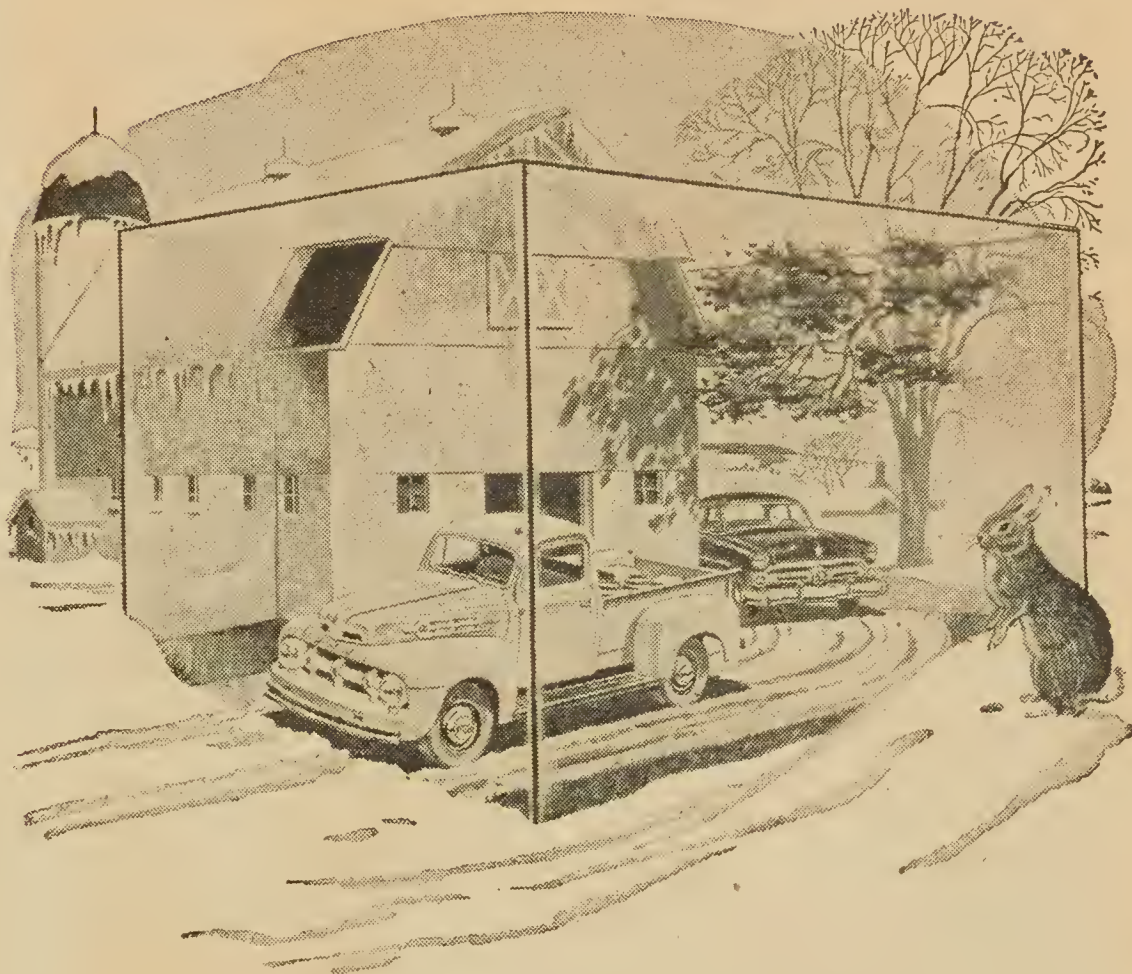
Sr. and Gr. Champ. boar — Ralph Leik, Williamson. Sr., Gr. and Res. Champ. sow and Res. boar—Kenneth Wiley, Penfield.

CHESTER WHITE

Sr. and Gr. Champ. sow and boar—F. L. Hollier and Sons, Jordan. Jr. Res. Champ. boar — Marion B. Tyler, South Byron.

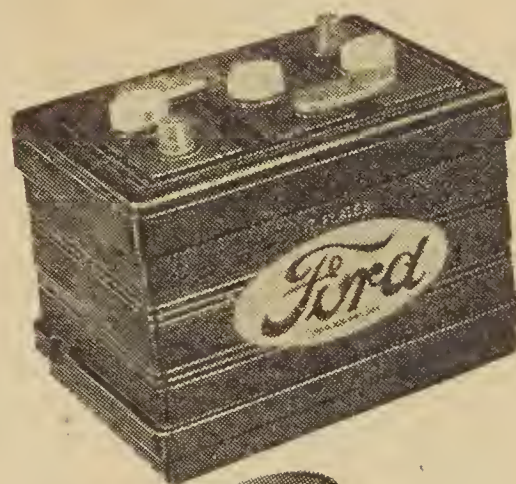
DUROC—Gr., Sr., Jr. and Res. Champ. boar and Sr. and Gr. Champ. sow—Edgar C. Angle, Afton. Jr. and Res. Champ. sow—Norris Wager, Penn Yan.

Your Ford won't even know it's winter!

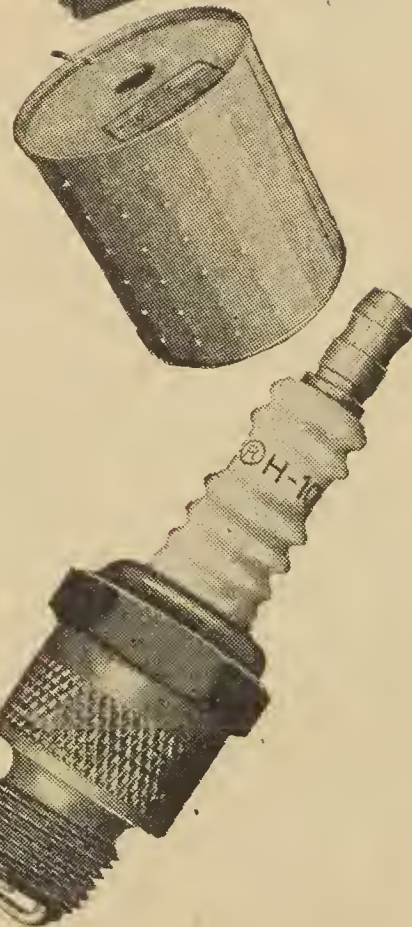


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Ford spark plugs are manufactured to *exact* Ford specifications. They're designed and balanced to your Ford's ignition system to give your engine smooth performance and high gasoline mileage. And, like all Genuine Ford Parts, they're made right to fit right in your Ford!

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and the selected independent garages
where you see the Genuine Ford Parts sign.





Protection of their young is instinctive with mothers of all animal species. Nowhere, however, is this mother protection more dramatically demonstrated than when the Grizzly Bear drives off a pair of treacherous coyotes about to attack her cubs.

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- **Maximum filtering area per cubic inch**—AC Aluvac has 10 times the area of ordinary elements.

- **No harmful chemicals**—AC Aluvac won't remove the detergents from heavy-duty motor oil.
- **Acidproof**—secret process renders AC Aluvac material resistant to acid, gasoline and water.

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List Exhibit Winners at New York State Fair



APPLE GROWERS WIN \$1,000 FAIR AWARD

The New York Apple Growers Association won the \$1,000 first prize for fruit growing associations at the New York State Fair. Displays were judged for attractiveness, sales appeal and the manner in which the theme presented was developed. The \$900 second prize went to New York State Cherry Growers Association which also won the H. S. Duncan Memorial Award for the best exhibit in modern marketing.

Third prize of \$800 went to Finger Lakes Fruit Produce Cooperative; 4th of \$500 to New York State Peach Growers Ass'n.; and 5th of \$500 to Rochester Area Growers Cooperative.

Second place winner in the Duncan Award was Rochester Area Vegetable Growers; 3rd—Western New York Apple Growers; 4th—New York State Peach Growers; 5th — Finger Lakes Grape Growers. The Duncan Award fund was established and subscribed privately in 1936 as a "living memorial to the late H. S. Duncan of Rochester, organizer and first director of the State Farm Products Inspection Service."

—A.A.—

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK WINNERS AT FAIR

S. T. LAWRENCE County's team betted entries from 39 other counties to place first in the 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at the New York State Fair. Altogether, there were 591 animals in the junior livestock division—408 cattle, 102 sheep and 64 swine. Due to space limitations, entries were held down to 18 animals per county.

Other results in livestock events were: Livestock judging—Wayne County first of 12 teams. Dairy Fitting and Showmanship: Eugene Johannes, Belmont, Grand Champion 4-H Dairy Showman. Winners in individual breeds, showmanship and fitting, were: Ayrshire—Donna Putnam, Gouverneur. Brown Swiss—Duncan Belling, Schoharie. Guernsey—Grace Ripley, Cortland. Holstein—Sylvia Patchem, Locke. Jersey, Eugene Johannes. Milking Shorthorn—Donald Jones, Churchville.

Michael Adams, Sodus, placed first in the sheep fitting and showing contest; and Tom Stewart, Hunt, was tops in swine showmanship. Chenango County was first in the dairy herdsmen's test;

Fred Olmstead, Holcomb, best swine herdsman; and Manley Heeg, Holcomb, best shepherd.

Breed Champions

Ayrshire: Gr. Champ. Donald Putnam, Gouverneur; Res. Gr. Champ. Abigail Stimson, Spencer; Jr. Champ, Paul Hamilton, Avoca.

Brown Swiss: Gr. Champ. Duncan Belling, Schoharie; Res. Gr. Champ. Richard Hobecker, Pittsford.

Guernsey: Gr. Champ. Mary E. Rickes, LaGrangeville; Res. Gr. Champ. Grace Ripley, Cortland.

Holstein: Gr. Champ. Sylvia Patchem, Locke; Res. Gr. Champ. Stanley Perkins, Carthage; Jr. Champ, Richard Wheaton, Cohocton.

Jerseys: Gr. Champ. Dorothy Benedict, East Meredith; Res. Gr. Champ. Laurel Rose Melvin, Baldwinsville.

Milking Shorthorns: Gr. Champ. Ronald Hansel, West Winfield; Res. Gr. Champ. Roland Pimm, Churchville.

John Adams, Sodus, had Gr. Champ. and Res. Gr. Champ. market lambs which were Southdowns. David Hartman, Dansville, had Gr. Champ market pig which was a Berkshire; and Larry VanDorn of Nunda won Res. Gr. Champ with a Yorkshire.

—A.A.—

VEGETABLE GROUPS WIN FAIR PRIZES

Prizes of \$500, \$400, \$300 and \$200 were awarded at the State Fair for organization collections of packaged vegetables grown on either upland or muck soil. Winners in order, were: Schenectady Market Growers Ass'n.; Rochester Area Growers; Oswego County Vegetable Improvement Ass'n.; Onondaga Vegetable Growers Co-op.

—A.A.—

GRANGE WINNERS

Subordinate Grange exhibits at the New York State Fair were judged as follows: 1—Invale, Allegany County; 2—Byron, Genesee County; 3—Sherrill, Oneida County; 4—Bangor, Franklin County. Others exhibiting were: Bowman Creek, Montgomery County; Sanitaria Springs, Broome County; Rose, Wayne County; and Miller, Cortland County.

Pomona Grange exhibits were placed: Erie, first; Broome, second; Onondaga, third.

A GOOD START THROUGH FFA

Donald Brotzman, a member of the FFA at the Jasper, New York Central School. Donald has had an unusual opportunity for a young man of his age. Due to the illness of his father in May, 1950 Donald shouldered considerable responsibility in running the home dairy farm practically single-handed. When it came to management, of course his mother took considerable responsibility there.

Donald was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State FFA at the 28th Annual Convention at Wellsville in May at which time he was also named Empire Farmer.

—Photo courtesy Evening Tribune, Hornell, N. Y.



Should You Incorporate the Farm Business?

By ROBERT S. SMITH

New York State College of Agriculture

I NTEREST in the family corporation as a farm business arrangement is on the up-swing. This rise in interest can be traced to the increasing number of large farms owned and operated by one family. A one-hundred thousand dollar farm business completely owned by one family is no longer uncommon. Owners of some of these large farms are wondering if incorporation does not offer definite advantages for the operation of the farm business. A few have tried it, and have generally been pleased with the results.

Some Good Points

The chief advantages for incorporation of the farm business are:

1. The ownership is made more flexible. This is important when several members of the family are taking part in the farm operation. In a corporation, the ownership is represented as shares of stock. These shares can be divided among family members in any manner desired. They provide a businesslike manner of determining the share of ownership of each family member. Stock can be transferred to each son as he becomes old enough to share in the management of the business. Two or more sons can thus be brought into the business if there is a place for them.

2. The personal liability of the owners for business losses and liabilities can be considerably limited. Where the farm business is large and the owners have savings and investments other than the farm property, this insulation from personal liability may be a real incentive to incorporate.

3. By incorporating, a farm owner can become an employee of the corporation and thus eligible for social security benefits as a hired farm worker. This alone would seldom be sufficient reason for incorporating the farm business.

Unfavorable Angles

These advantages may be more than offset by the following problems which arise when incorporating the farm business:

1. Organizing and running a corporate farm involves a lot of red tape and legal obstacles.

In New York, three or more persons may form a corporation for legal business purposes. The assistance of an attorney is necessary. A certificate of incorporation, giving detailed information about the name, purpose, officers, and stock of the corporation must be filed with the Secretary of State.

Any amendment to the certificate

must be filed, and annual meetings of stockholders are required. Any important business transaction requires approval of at least two-thirds of the stockholders. State and federal income taxes must be filed annually. Definite practices must be observed in corporate bookkeeping.

This list of formalities will appear formidable to farm owners accustomed to keeping a simple set of books. However, after legal assistance in organizing, some farm families have found it possible to do all the necessary book work without further outside assistance.

2. There are certain expenses which accompany incorporation. These include organization taxes and taxes on the transfer of stock by both the state of New York and the Federal Government. There is a filing fee and a fee for legal counsel. All these expenses vary widely with the size and organization of the corporation. An attorney familiar with small business corporations has stated that the incorporation of a family farm of average size should be accomplished for about \$300. After the organization is completed, there would sometimes be legal fees or accounting fees occurring each year because the business is a corporation.

3. Income taxes on corporate incomes are at higher rates than on individual incomes. Furthermore, corporate profits, when paid out as dividends to stockholders, are taxed twice: first as corporate income and again as income to stockholders. Some families operating their farms as corporations have found that if salaries are set at a fair level for family members working for the corporation, the corporation seldom has any taxable income. In these instances there is no tax increase because of incorporation. However, the possibility of higher taxes is one of the most important reasons for the limited use of the family corporation.

Misunderstandings

Many misconceptions prevail as to what incorporation will accomplish for the family farm.

In some instances, farm families whose members don't get along well have suggested incorporating to settle their differences of opinion. If the personalities of father and sons fit well in a partnership operation, it will be easy to get agreement as stockholders in a corporation. If father and sons find it difficult to get along as partners, it will be equally difficult to agree as stockholders or directors.

Other farm owners have thought of incorporating in order to get outside capital to enlarge the business. If stock is sold to investors outside the family, some control of the business also may go outside the family.

It is possible to issue preferred or non-voting stock which might be sold to non-family members as a means of obtaining outside capital. It is unlikely, however, that investors would be interested in buying stock in a family farm operated primarily to make money for family members as salaried employees of the corporation rather than to make money to pay dividends to stockholders.

Widespread ownership of the corporation is the usual state of affairs in the large business corporation. Very few farm families would want to give up partial control of their business. Incorporation as a means of getting outside capital therefore has little place in family farm corporations.

It has been pointed out that incor-

(Continued on Page 21)

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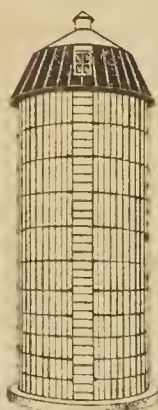
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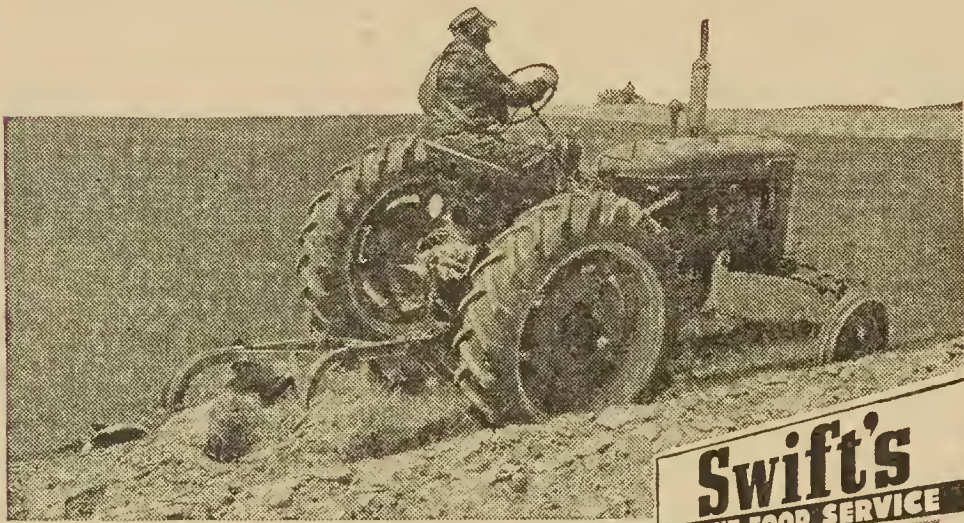


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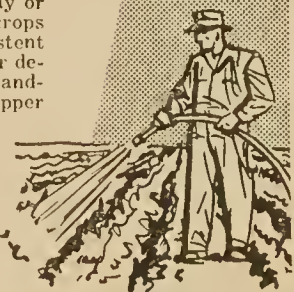
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How the Upstate New York Canning Industry Was Originated

JUST 100 years ago an upstate New York farmer's son who sought more profitable markets for his father's crops, and two Rochester brothers who disliked seeing food go to waste laid the groundwork for upstate New York's multi-million dollar canning industry.

The farmer's son was Ezra A. Edgett, who brought a whole new industry to central and western New York by learning what little there was then to learn about food processing in New York City and putting the knowledge to work upstate in a tiny cannery he set up in a barn.

The two brothers were Simeon and Edgar Curtice who learned how to can foods in a kitchen over their small grocery at Main, North and Franklin Streets, in Rochester.

After working in a cannery for two years, learning how to make cans and fill them with food, Edgett then returned to the family homestead in Camden, Oneida county, where he set up shop in a barn in 1853. In 1863, he moved the operation to Newark, in Wayne county, because he felt that the county's more favorable soil and climate would permit the growing of a greater variety of canning crops.

The farmer-turned canner would take the food he packed to New York City, sell it and buy tinplate for the coming year. It wasn't long before farmers were clamoring to have Edgett can their crops, too, and in 1865, Edgett built upstate New York's first cannery across the street from the "Edgett Farm" in Newark.

Edgett's early struggles were recalled by George A. Burnham, president of the Edgett-Burnham Company, who now heads the firm started by the Oneida county farmer's son a century ago. Mr. Burnham, who has been with the



Mrs. Kathryn Zonko, cannery employee, shows difference between hole-and-cap can (top) used in the 19th century, and present-day "open-end" can. Only small bits of food could be canned in the old-style cans.

canning company since he was a boy, is the state's oldest, active canner.

Paying tribute to the hard work and ingenuity of pioneer canners such as Edgett, T. P. Cobb, of Rochester, New York State representative of American Can Company, pointed out that the biggest problem for early canners was the making of cans — or "tin canisters" as they were called in those days.

As late as 1900, Cobb pointed out, canners used containers made by slow, expensive methods. They had to stuff food through a small hole in the top of the can and close the opening by soldering a cap, about the size of a half-dollar, over the hole.

These inefficient methods were eliminated shortly after the turn of the century when a number of the nation's can-makers joined together to form American Can Company. The new firm simplified can-making by perfecting the open-end can, originally devised by the Sanitary Can Company, in Fairport. Canco then developed automatic machines for putting the tops on cans, eliminating the slow methods of hand-soldering that men like Edgett employed.

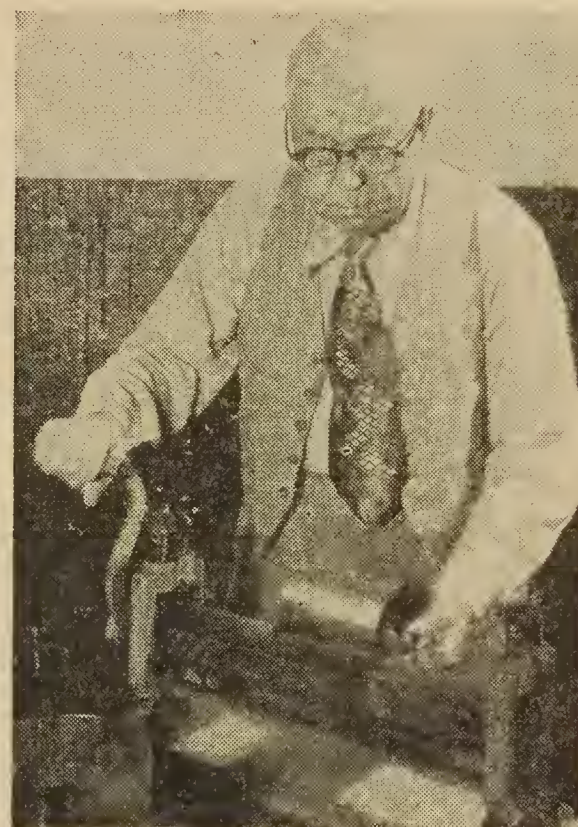
These and other developments not only cut canning costs and brought the purchase price of canned foods down to a level that virtually everyone could afford, but also enabled canners to pack whole fruits and vegetables, such as peaches, tomatoes and pears.

The two Rochester brothers, Simeon and Edgar Curtice, unlike Ezra Edgett, couldn't take the time to go to New York to learn the canning business. They taught themselves—using a kitchen stove, some kettles and crude, handmade "tin canisters." They were so successful in canning and marketing their canned foods, that they gave up the grocery business in 1868 and devoted all their time to processing crops grown in the fertile Genesee Valley.

Thanks to the hard work, ingenuity and foresight of men like Edgett and the Curtice Brothers, the practicability of processing food inland "where the crops are grown" was proven and the canning industry grew rapidly in upstate New York. Before then, all canning in America was done in the coastal cities.

Last year, the canning industry brought more than \$90,000,000 into New York State from sale of canned foods to consumers all over the nation.

The food processing industry means jobs, too. Thousands of men and women are employed by upstate New York canners and freezers of fruits and vegetables. Last year, the 157 food processing plants in upstate New York provided a \$32,177,470 payroll.



Charles Hadden, of Webster, retired canner, shows how he laboriously made tin cans one at a time for a Monroe county cannery a half century ago. Here he is rolling out can "bodies" by hand, preparatory to soldering on ends. Perfection of the open-end can and subsequent mass production methods boosted cannery production and brought down canned food prices.

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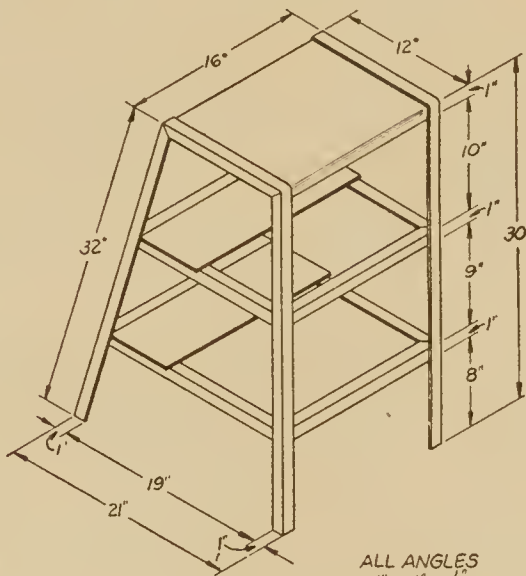
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- 2—30" long for legs
- 2—32" long for legs
- 2—16" long frame for lower step
- 2—17 1/2" long frame for lower step



ALL ANGLES
1" x 1" x 1/8"

—Courtesy "Farm Arc Welding"

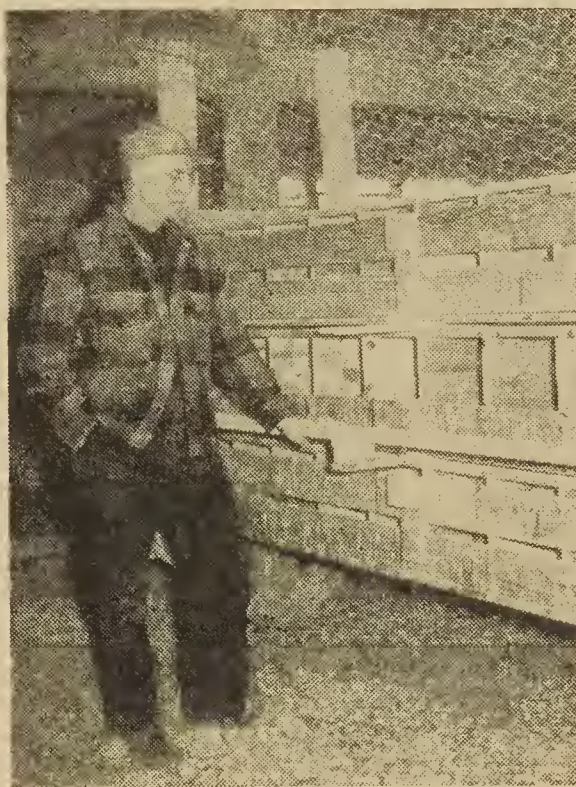
- 2—16" long frame for center step
 - 2—15 1/2" long frame for center step
 - 2—16" long frame for upper step
 - 2—12" long frame for upper step
- and the steps are made from 1/8" mild steel plate in the following dimensions:
- 2—6"x16" for two lower steps
 - 1—12"x16" for upper step.

The parts are all welded together with 1/8" all-purpose electrodes. The stool is durable, safe, easy to carry and inexpensive to make. Made by Allen Colebank, Morgantown, W. Va.

NESTS KEEP BIRDS OUT WHEN NOT IN USE

POUULTYMEN raising their young birds inside laying houses will find these nests used by Robert Thurrell, Carroll County, N. H., just the thing for keeping the young birds out and keeping nests cleaner.

Thurrell built his nests with drop down foot boards extending the entire length of the nest. These hinged boards swing up to cover the nests and are secured with a hook when young birds are being raised in the house. Later, when the birds start to lay, Thurrell unfastens the hooks and drops the foot boards as shown in the middle tiers of nests.—*Charles L. Stratton*



Robert Thurrell shows with center tier how nests are opened for layers. Other two tiers are shown closed when he is raising young birds in the house. Note how foot board swings up to cover nest.

4

BASIC NEEDS of Every Dairyman

**Long experience Proves that Dairying
Cannot Survive as an Independent and
Self-Controlled Industry Without Four
Guarantees of Fair Play**

Every dairyman in the Milk Shed owes his independence and his livelihood to four guarantees of fair play. Many have enjoyed these benefits so long, that they have forgotten their importance. But without them, dairymen would quickly become pawns of speculators, manipulators and demagogues. These four basic needs are:

- 1**—a stable year-round market for milk produced;
- 2**—assurance of payments for milk delivered;
- 3**—fair treatment at receiving plants, especially as to weights and tests;
- 4**—competent representation before local, state and national regulating bodies.

The Dairymen's League was founded with the specific intent of guaranteeing the first three needs. It quickly established reliable marketing outlets. It set up processing and distributing branches to serve as yardsticks for checking other handlers' operations. And over the years it developed strong local, state and national relationships which underwrite the fourth need.

The Dairymen's League was one of the charter members of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations which is active at the state level. It is the only co-operative in the Milk Shed which belongs to the National Milk Producers' Federation and the National Council of Farm Co-operatives—both highly influential on the national scene.

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when and where
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A-19

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that you saw the
product advertised in

American Agriculturist

when calling on your local dealer.



Merrill Zehr of Newfane, Niagara Co., New York, uses a fork lift mounted in front of the tractor to get apples from the orchard to the packing shed. It lifts up to a ton and saves three men and three handlings.

Reducing the Cost of BACKACHES

(Continued from Page 1)

Engineering and Economics Departments at Cornell indicate that bruising increases from the time of picking right straight through to the consumer at a fairly uniform rate. That is, every operation adds to our trouble. Every time the apple package is moved there is possibility of increasing stem punctures and bruises.

The important economic aspect underneath all this is that every time a package is touched by modern labor, expense is added. I have figured that every time we touch a bushel of apples from orchard through the storage operation it costs us about 1½ to 2 cents. Some persons, but not many, by using a piece work system with good workers have been able to get their apples out of the orchard and into storage for 2½ to 5 cents. Two or three Hudson Valley growers have used small orchard dump trucks instead of boxes and have cut costs strikingly. This is not flexible enough for all growers.

Since most of the apples are stored in commercial storages the time spent waiting to get in is not only expensive but critical. Only a few people in these modern times can be trusted to pick up and set down a basket of apples. Even we farmers are careless with our own fruit. After fruit growers get just about so tired, their backs begin to ache and the packages drop harder and farther.

Since I have not been able to do too much about the picking cost other than to give more thoughtful and detailed supervision with outside inspection (which reduces bruising but not cost) my partners and I have been devoting a lot of attention to handling after picking, as have thousands of other growers in the United States. My first step was to adopt heavy, large orchard trailers to be hooked directly to the tractors, low enough so that they can be loaded reasonably well. Practically all fruit growers have been doing this with variations for several years. Some of the smarter ones have been making their trailers longer and narrower so that workers on the ground could load the trailer without getting on it.

Cut Costs 50%

The study I spoke of on the Pacific Coast, where USDA and the local people cooperated, has been made into two movies which have been of great help to a good many growers both here and on the Pacific Coast. These studies show that adaptation of palletizing and the fork lift to the handling of fruit from the orchard into and out of storage will reduce costs spectacularly. In fact, these preliminary figures indicate that the cost to growers in Washing-

ton is about 50 per cent less, a saving of about 15 cents a box by palletizing and handling them with a fork lift, over the older fashion methods of handling by hand.

There is also a considerable saving over conveyor handling which modern storages have adopted. These savings figure in the interest costs on capital investment. They do not figure in the backache factor which is becoming more important. More and more people like to work less and less. Taking apples from storage truck and stacking them in a cold room is not easy work for anyone. It is increasingly difficult to get anyone to do it.

Industry has adapted the backache-saving machinery and passed the capital cost with cost plus contracts on to the consumer or to the government. Fruit growers have not been supported at profitable levels by the government and have been unable to meet the competition of this subsidization in defense industries.

Save Four Handlings

However, in spite of this, the savings are so great that hundreds of growers are inquiring into and actually buying fork lift equipment for their tractors and buying commercial fork lift machinery where they can use it on their farms.

By placing our pallets on trailers we feel we can eliminate four handling operations from field to storage and out again. This should save us approximately one-half the cost of picking or about 6 cents a bushel. In addition, we will save the bruising which accompanies four handlings at a critical time. The speed of getting the apples into storage cold should be considerably greater. There will be some reduction in storage space utilized by pallets which we think will be compensated for by faster cooling and greater air space around boxes. The four handlings I speak of are the tough ones on the back. Many commercial storages like the pallet system and can handle fruit much faster this way.

Growers who have level orchards will be able to use fork lifts on their tractors to much greater advantage. In many orchards these front fork lifts will be able to put pallets of up to 40 bushels directly onto the truck which goes to the storage or to the processor. The flat deck type of truck may be loaded from each side. Those with stake bodies or van bodies can be loaded from the end. We can put rollers on our decks to facilitate pushing the pallets in or out.

Those growers with more rolling or-

(Continued on Page 21)

With
**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**
Advertisers



THE COMFORT EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo., announces a new larger windshield as an accessory for the Comfort tractor heater. In addition to the new windshield, other Comfort heater accessories include a cab top with side curtains, a back panel and windshield extensions for the regular windshield.

Additional information can be obtained from the manufacturer, Comfort Equipment Company, 2609 Walnut, Kansas City 8, Mo.

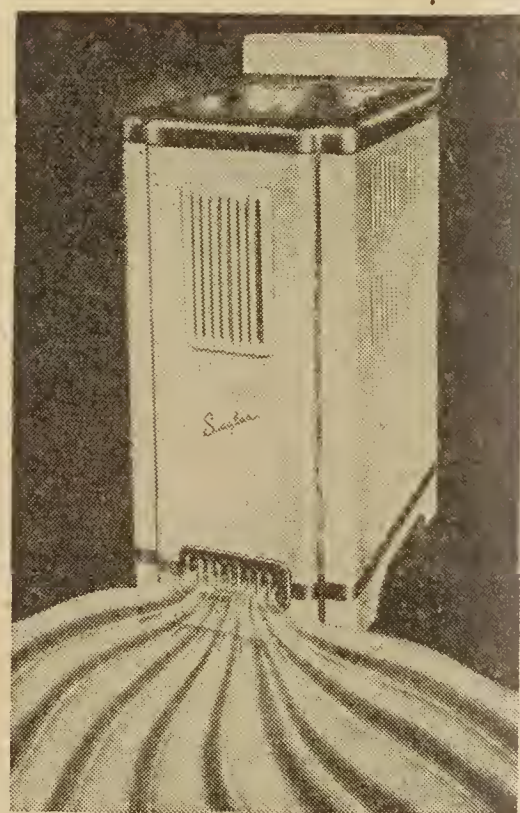
A new attachment has been added for use with the basic Roto-Hoe power unit. This is a wood-sawing outfit with a tilting table. For more information write to ROTO-HOE AND SPRAYER COMPANY, Newbury, Ohio.

SHEPPARD DIESELS of Hanover, Pa., has a book called "Sheppard Diesel Tractors" which gives the basic facts about diesels as compared to gasoline-driven tractors.

You can now get an electrically driven portable lubrication unit which is operated off an ordinary auto and tractor battery. You can get complete specifications and further information from G & T INDUSTRIES, INC., 1420 Barwise, Wichita 2, Kansas.

Information about **AMES IRRIGATION** equipment is available from Charles W. Harris Jr., 26 Somerset Ave., Dighton, Mass.

From **PIONEER HI-BRED CORN COMPANY**, 1206 Mulberry Street, Des Moines 9, Iowa, you can get for the asking, a booklet describing Pioneer corn hybrids to fit every farm. In case you do not know your nearest Pioneer salesman, they will be glad to give you his name and address.



Above is a Siegler automatic oil heater that, without hot air pipes or registers, "gets to the bottom of the cold floor problem." This two-in-one heatmaker uses heat from the top of the flame, that's four times hotter than heat from the side of the flame, and directs it over the floors. Siegler, made at Centralia, Ill., also has a heater especially designed for top performance with LP gas. Siegler needs some additional dealers in some areas in the Northeast.



From the Editor's MAILBAG

THE AMERICAN WAY

SUPPLY and demand is the only thing that will restore the potato industry to a firm basis again, without costing the tax-payers hard earned cash. American farmers have been working on that principle since the Jamestown Colony in 1607, through war and peace with never a famine yet. They can point a record second to none in the world, as to theirs' in quantity and quality of produce. I consider it an honor and privilege to stand shoulder to shoulder with these men who have tried to do their part in the American way of life.

Tonight as I pen this letter to you, I have five good reasons for wanting "hands off" on supply and demand, in the potato industry. The five reasons are four boys and one girl. It's my prayer tonight that these youngsters will remember that farmers could always plant their land to whatever crops they wanted and could market that produce wherever there was a demand.

Yes, "Freedom" is a priceless gift. Agreements and legislation will only subtract from this priceless gift.

I wish there were more papers that stood as firmly as AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST does for the American way of life. —Dane Cushman, Caribou, Maine.

—A.A.—

PESKY PIGS

WERE HAD seven small pigs which were locked up, and I thought it would be a good idea to get them out in a yard. We had some wire for fencing in hogs, with the mesh much larger on one side than the other. All day I drove in posts, and nailed up the wire. Finally my job finished so I let the pigs out. In less than five seconds the pigs were all over the place. I had put the large mesh to the ground, and as they came out of the building they went right out through the wire. All my work in vain!

—Mrs. L. S., Highland, N. Y.

—A.A.—

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

IN REGARD to this wheat program, do you think it is constitutional?

We paid for our land, we pay our taxes, we live within the constitutional laws of the United States and New York so I feel we have a right to grow or not to grow any crops on said land. This land belongs to us to live on it, to build on it, and to use as we see fit.

I don't think a vote of a few wheat

growers is legal. We fought against "taxation without representation" and every farmer should have voted on this regulation, not just a few.

If we grow our usual amount of wheat and use it ourselves or dispose of it, isn't that our business? How can the government penalize us for it?

I don't think the farmers are really clearly informed.

—Mrs. D. R. Nettleton, Sr., Locke, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Undoubtedly the regulations will be enforced, at least unless the Supreme Court declares them unconstitutional which seems unlikely. Right now many people seem willing to trade freedom for what they think is security!

—A.A.—

ALMOST WORKED FOR NOTHING!

AFTER reading in the July 4 issue about an old pump, I felt the urge to tell folks about an old ram which supplied water to our ancestors and later to our family.

In 1885 Mr. E. H. Barse, father of Ivan Barse, installed a Douglas Hydraulic ram in a field 60 rods from the house. As the source was 30 feet lower than the house, it was doubtful if it could lift water so far.

But for 65 years the same ram pumped away — keeping the kitchen tank full, also supplying water for house with bath, etc. for a medium-sized family, thence to the barn 200 feet away to supply cattle, horses, and later the milk cooler, etc.

Now the farm has passed into other hands and a drilled well with 98 feet of water has taken the place of the old ram and its pipes.

The farm is in Dickinson, Franklin County, Route 11-B. The man who installed it was E. H. Barse, my Dad.

—Ivan E. Barse, North Bangor, N. Y.

P.S. The total cost of repairs for the duration of the ram work was less than \$50.

—A.A.—

MOVIES

IN the July 18 issue I noticed a little note on page 17 concerning "A Source for Movies."

Perhaps some of your readers who are responsible for interesting programs would find our films a solution to the ever present problem of programs. We are enclosing a folder describing the films and would be glad to send copies of this folder to any of your readers requesting them.

These are not advertising films, but have been designed primarily for education . . . and we have been told, entertainment. —H. J. Zellweger, Advertising Manager, Utica Drop Forge & Tool Corporation, Utica 4, N. Y.

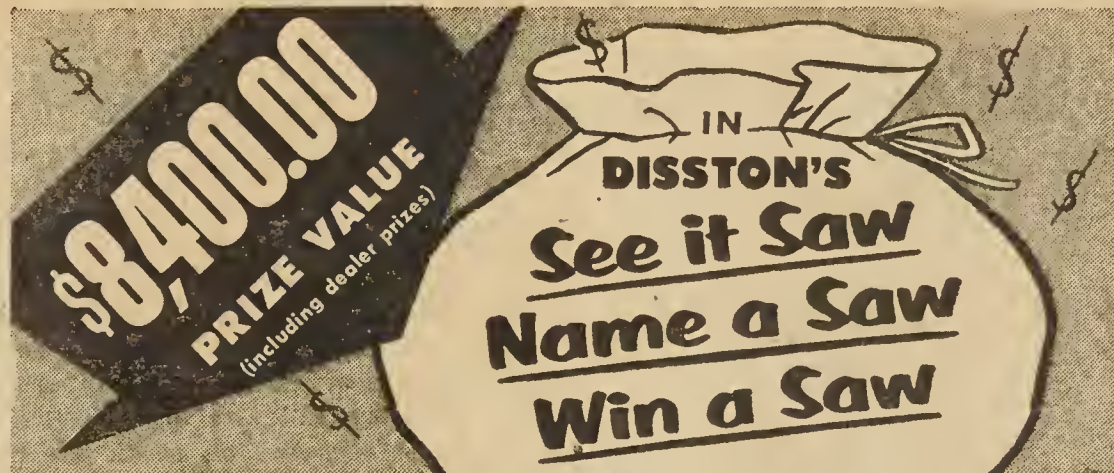
EDITOR'S NOTE: The folder which Mr. Zellweger sent describes two films. I am sure he will be glad to send any reader the folder upon request.

—A.A.—

FARM BELLS

IHAVE been looking around for two years for a bell for a farm. I have a friend with 60 acres of land who tried several kinds of things to call farm help to the house for dinner. Good old bells do a lot of good. I would like two bells, one for a friend and one for myself if the price is not too high.

Do not let the bells go to the junk yards; they should go to the farms. —George W. Cutler, 612 Springdale Ave., East Orange, N. J.



Win one (or two)

Disston Chain Saws plus one (or two) Big Cash Prizes!

Think of it! All you need do is suggest a name for either the Disston DA-211 Chain Saw, or the Disston DO-101 Chain Saw, or both . . . just get your dealer to demonstrate for you . . . then tell in ten words or less why you chose that name—and you stand to win in Disston's great new DOUBLE contest! And look at this DOUBLE list of prizes:

Contest #1

For naming the Disston DA-211 Chain Saw—9 hp, 2-man

- 1st prize \$500.00 cash and a DA-211 Chain Saw (approx. value: \$495.00)
- 2nd prize \$300.00 cash and a DA-211 Chain Saw
- 3rd prize \$200.00 cash and a DA-211 Chain Saw
- 4th prize \$100.00 cash and a DA-211 Chain Saw
- 5th & 6th prizes—each a DA-211 Chain Saw

Contest #2

For naming the Disston DO-101 Chain Saw—1- or 2-man, versatile, lightweight

- 1st prize \$500.00 cash and a DO-101 Chain Saw (approx. value: \$322.00)
- 2nd prize \$300.00 cash and a DO-101 Chain Saw
- 3rd prize \$200.00 cash and a DO-101 Chain Saw
- 4th prize \$100.00 cash and a DO-101 Chain Saw
- 5th & 6th prizes—each a DO-101 Chain Saw

BUT REMEMBER—get your dealer or distributor to help you to enter either or both contests, you must have official entry blanks. You can get them FREE, along with contest rules and instructions, from your nearby Disston Chain Saw dealer or distributor. If you don't know his name, write us. Go to your dealer and get your contest entry off this week sure! Contest entries must be postmarked October 31, 1953, or earlier.

DEALERS

Special prizes for you, too! Ask your distributor or write us for details.



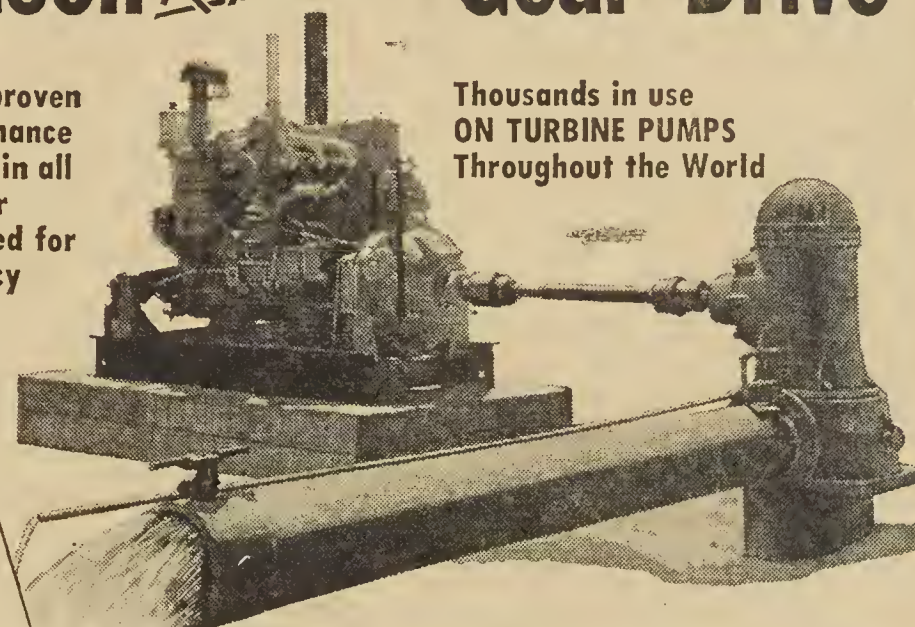
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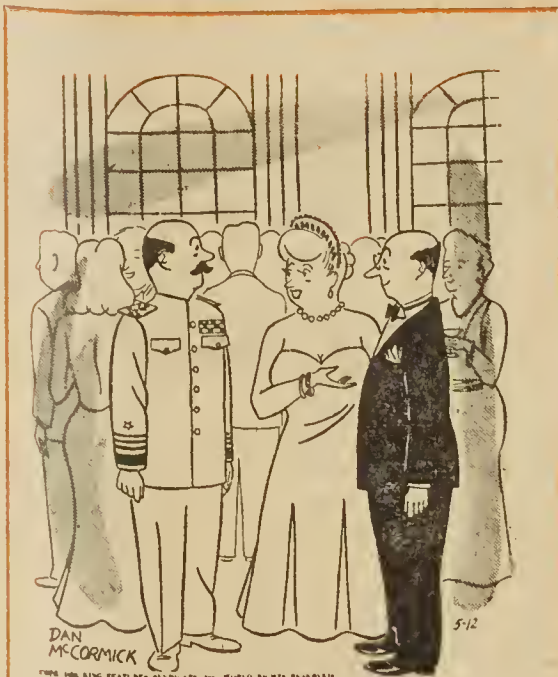
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Every station of Rural Radio Network will carry the Amoco broadcasts of the Washington Redskins football team this fall. Mel Allen, America's top sports-caster, will be the announcer.

The Redskin's Schedule:

Oct. 11, New York Giants
Oct. 18, Cleveland Browns
Oct. 25, Baltimore Colts
Nov. 1, Cleveland Browns
Nov. 8, Chicago Cardinals
Nov. 15, Chicago Bears
Nov. 22, New York Giants
Nov. 29, Pittsburgh Steelers
Dec. 6, Philadelphia Eagles
Dec. 13, Pittsburgh Steelers
(All games, Sunday, 2 p.m.)

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WRUN-FM	Utica-Rome	106
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WHVA-FM	Poughkeepsie	105
WQAN-FM	Scranton, Pa.	107

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SKEFF

- APPLES START STRONG
- GOOD CHERRY DEAL
- GRANGE FINDS DOCTOR

DEMAND and prices for apples are starting off strong this fall. Reported prices for processing stock run as high as \$5 per 100 pounds and I heard of one deal for McIntosh for the fresh market at \$5.75. There seems to be all kinds of special deals, depending upon quality and size of fruit. Offers and sales reported on stock for processors run around \$4.50 for U.S. 1 Canners, in some cases with allowances for hauling.

As this is written a lot of apples are unsold and there appears to be considerable negotiation between processors and growers. Reports from the Appalachian area indicate some strengthening of prices. In general, rains have helped the fruit and color has been improving rapidly. The September crop report indicated further decline in the crop. The National Apple Institute has announced a major promotional campaign in cooperation with the regional organizations and allied industry.

BARLEY SCARCE

Many farmers who were cut on their wheat allotments assumed as a matter of course that they would plant some barley. But at planting time barley proved to be scarce or impossible to get. Here and there I heard farmers say they would plant some rye on available acreage. Barley that was planted on schedule is up and nicely green, rains at the right time giving it a good start. In our case at Gannett Farms we put in 18 acres of barley and may wind up with 12 or 14 acres of rye. We would prefer to put the acreage in oats, but our experience at oat-planting time in the spring has not been good. This year was particularly bad as wet weather continued so long that we never did plant all of our intended acreage.

TOMATOES OVER PEAK

This has been an unusual season for tomatoes. Many fields were planted late. Cold nights and hot days showed up in sun scald and watery fruit during the first picking. Then the heat wave in August gave the crop another wallop. Since this period quality and yield have been running high, in some places taxing the capacity of canners to handle them. Demand and price for fresh tomatoes for shipping slackened as several areas reached peak harvest.

PROMOTION PAYS

One of the nicest deals to growers this year has been in sour cherries. With tonnage in the principal producing states, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, substantially higher than a year ago, prices to growers were much higher. The processed pack this year is reported about a fifth larger than a year ago. Last year prices to growers were five and six cents a pound, in a few instances seven cents. This year prices ranged around 10 and 11 cents.

A few years ago the industry would have been scared that a large carry-over of processed stock might result, with low prices to growers. But the work of the National Red Cherry Institute, an outgrowth of initiative by Western New York growers, has resulted in a constantly enlarging demand for cherries.

MARKETING AWARD

A sidelight at the State Fair was the annual award of the Duncan Memorial Fund for good marketing of fruits or vegetables. This year it went to the exhibit of the New York State Cherry Growers' Association, with the Rochester Area Vegetable Growers' Co-operative a close runner-up. The judges said both of these demonstrations were high in consumer appeal, educational

value, and in showing uses of the product.

COMMUNITY BENEFIT

Macedon Grange can claim credit for an outstanding piece of community service which has attracted wide attention. Last winter a little girl was sick and the nearest doctor in a neighboring village was not available. At the next meeting of Macedon Grange the parents made a plea that something be done to get a doctor to locate in the community.

Cyrus Packard, Neva Tobin, and Donald Niven were named as a committee, and they did something. The committee advertised in medical journals and contacted the State Health Department, with the result that it found a doctor for the community.

WHAT MAKES 4-H CLICK?

Recently I was selected to talk to the annual dinner meetings of 4-H Club leaders. In preparation I began making some notes and talking to a number of persons. I found that most of the success of 4-H could be attributed to these local leaders, the men and women who enroll the children, direct their projects and give them the stimulus to do things. In other words, most people knew of 4-H through the work in the local community. —L. B. Skeffington

—A.A.—

YORK STATER THIRD IN U.S. PLOWING MATCH

DAVID Bay of Canandaigua, New York's champion plowman, gave a good account of himself at the National Level Land Plowing Contest at Augusta, Wisconsin. Before a crowd of 75,000 he placed third in a field of nine state champions, and was only two points out of first place. Graeme Stewart, Joliet, Illinois, won the event for the second straight year.

—A.A.—

REACH FINALS IN A.A.-GRANGE CONTEST

Several more Pomona Grange molasses cookie contests have been decided since we published the last list. Along with other Pomona winners, they are eligible to compete in the finals in the American Agriculturist - New York State Grange Cookie Contest. The state finals will be held during the State Grange Convention at Elmira this month.

Allegany County, Cuba Grange, Mrs. Cecile Mabey.

Delaware County, Delhi Grange, Mrs. Benson LaFever.

Franklin County, Westville Grange, Mrs. Earl Rowley, Sr.

Niagara County, Lockport Grange, Mrs. Herman Eldredge.

Steuben County, Stephens Mills Grange, Mrs. Harley E. Robinson.

St. Lawrence County, Norfolk Grange, Mrs. Edith Van Kernen.

Yates County, Penn Yan Grange, Mrs. Eula Titus.

Cayuga County, Sherwood Grange, Mrs. Stella Becker.

Chenango County, Preston Grange, Mrs. Kirk Hoag.

Columbia County, Austerlitz Grange, Mrs. Mat Vincent.

Erie County, Holland Grange, Mrs. A. T. White.

Herkimer County, Norway Grange, Mrs. Ray Cole.

Monroe County, Mendon Grange, Mrs. Harold Joint.

Orleans County, Gaines Grange, Mrs. Jesse Downey.

Saratoga County, Mohawk Valley Grange, Mrs. Helen Barrett.

Schuyler County, Cayuta Grange, Mrs. Kendall.

Clinton County, Champlain Grange, Mrs. Ruth La Fontane.

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TO MAKE sure you will receive each instalment of "Not with Dreams", mail your renewal at least a month before your present subscription expires.

INCORPORATE THE FARM BUSINESS?

(Continued from Page 15)

poration aids in transferring the farm ownership from one generation to the next. It does so because the ownership is in the form of shares which can be easily divided among a number of heirs. Even so, the act of incorporating the business does not get the ownership transferred from parents to children.

After incorporation, it is necessary to make plans to pass on the ownership of the shares of stock. They can be sold, given, or willed to the children. If no action is taken, the parents' shares will be inherited by the children at the death of both parents.

Some plan should be adopted whereby the children who are interested in operating the farm can buy up the shares of the children who are not; otherwise the ownership of the stock will become dispersed among many family members in the course of two or three generations.

Incorporation may be desirable for some large farms operated by large families. The question is, how large and complicated can the farm business and family ownership become before incorporation is desirable? It is largely a matter of balancing the advantages of flexibility of ownership and limitation of personal liability provided by a corporation against the extra costs and red tape involved.

If your family is interested in incorporation, study your own situation with these advantages and disadvantages in mind, then consult an attorney skilled in corporation law.

— A. A. —

REDUCING THE COST OF BACKACHES

(Continued from Page 18)

chards will have to use the pallets on their pick-up trailers and utilize the fork lift to put their pallets into storage or into trucks for the processor on a level spot.

Until recently, fork lift trucks were too large to operate with old-fashioned sized storage doors. More recently, smaller trucks have been designed which will go through these smaller doors with smaller loads. The maneuverability of these trucks is surprising. They can now be purchased for \$1,900 to \$2,500, equipped with horns and brakes, rubber-tired, etc.

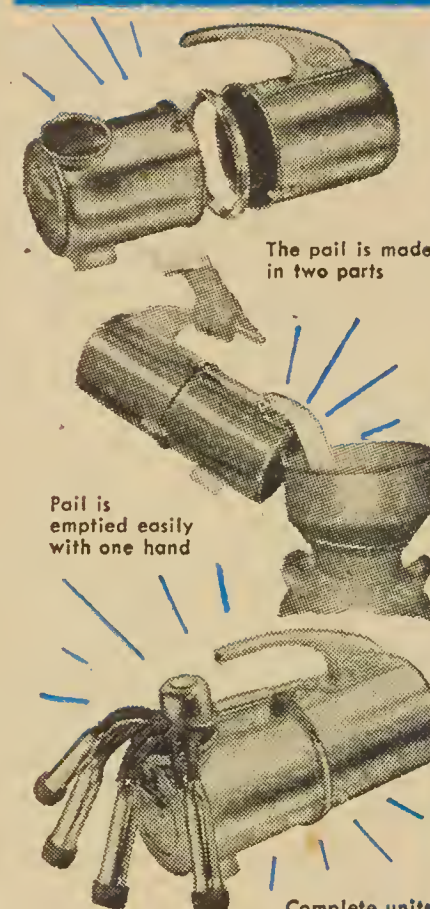
An efficient use of these pallets and fork lifts is best with boxes although baskets can be used. Many of the commercial storages now are using them. New storages are being designed with higher ceilings and larger doors; many with swing doors so that the operator does not have to open and shut the door.

A great number of variations in the fork lift idea are constantly being developed to handle any sort of package and any commodity.

The new Pomology Department cold storage at Ithaca which is now being completed will have complete palletization and big doors and we will be able to see in a year or so with careful studies of that operation how we can save even more money.

I have a great deal of faith in the natural ingenuity of American farmers. We growers should get up out of our ruts and think critically of every operation we perform. There are thousands of ways we can still cut our costs and improve quality. Even yesterday, one of our younger college graduates set me chewing over the advantages of picking fruit from platforms similar in some respects to those we use for pruning. A few smaller growers like Jesse Clark and sizable ones like the Beneways have been picking fruit with platforms for several years and are amazed that their neighbors do not pick it up faster.

Let's get going, growers, and keep our engineers wrestling with our practical everyday problems!



Swing comes apart for quick, easy cleaning!
You can see every square inch of stainless steel inside and wash it instantly!

Swing takes the guesswork out of cleaning old fashioned pails—it washes as easily as two sauce pans! Sanitarians and inspectors everywhere like Swing.

What's more, Swing milks better. Teat cups stay down—can't crawl. You'll milk out fast and completely without stripping.

Handy to use—Light but sturdy, Swing has a narrower shape... a resting bar for one hand emptying... a transparent gasket for measuring milk right in the pail!

The most sanitary milker sold today—Swing is the only suspended or floor type milker that meets U.S. Public Health Service recommendations for sanitary construction requirements in item 12, section 7 of the Milk Ordinance and Code. *No other milker can make this claim.*

See your Rite-Way dealer today for a demonstration on your own cows in your own barn or write for illustrated folder to Dept. L.

RITE-WAY DAIRY DIVISION PACKAGE MACHINERY COMPANY

528 No. Western Avenue, Chicago 12, Ill.
Manufacturers of modern dairy farm equipment
Springfield, Mass., Syracuse, N. Y., Oklahoma City, Okla.

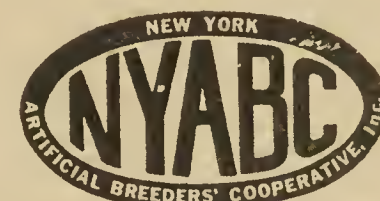
THEY TAKE CHANCES!!



The bronco-busting cowboy earns his pay by risking his life. But there's no call for you to risk injury or death every day by handling a dangerous bull. And every bull is a potential killer.

Every time you breed an animal in your herd to any sire, you take a chance on the production transmitting ability of that bull. Why take chances? Use the breeding service that has been proved through 13 years in the herds of 44,000 member-owners in New York and Western Vermont to offer herd sire service of the highest average transmitting ability.

If you are located anywhere in New York or Western Vermont, it will pay you to consult your local NYABC technician for detailed information about convenient artificial breeding service to top-quality sires of your breed. All of the 175 trained, experienced NYABC technicians are ready to give you the information you need so that you won't have to take chances with your herd breeding program.



BOX 528-A

Ithaca, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

FOR SALE: 15 Swissstein Heifers, freshening this fall and early winter, nice size, all vaccinated. Special price to take all. Green Brothers, Oriskany Falls, N. Y. Phone 2889.

CHOICE dairy cattle. All breeds. Will deliver on approval at reasonable prices. — Lewis H. Furgason, Windham, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN

THIRTY large reg. Holsteins. First calves due, Sept., Oct. Dams have official records. Vaccinated, certified, accredited. Eligible for any state. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y.

DAIRYMEN — Attend and buy at the 38th annual Allegany-Steuben Holstein Club Sale, October 14th, Hornell, New York 12:30 P.M., 50 miles south of Rochester. 60 selected high quality purebreds. 28 large, typey bred heifers, 28 young foundation cows—records to 600 lbs. fat. 4 well bred young bulls. Rigid health requirements. Many animals from certified herds eligible for Pennsylvania. Consignments personally selected by Maurice Mix of State Holstein Association. Buy quality at the world's oldest Holstein Club Sale. Free catalogues from Secretary by October 10th. R. Austin Backus, Auctioneer, Burton Ketch, Sec., Bath, N. Y.

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AYRSHIRES. All ages. Penshurst breeding. Elmer Fisher, Madison, New York.

FOR SALE—bull ready for service, eleven months old, check the high bred pedigree of this bull. Sire is approved, dam is a 100,000 pound producer and approved with three daughters averaging over 500 pounds fat, she has eight actual records averaging 11,227 lbs. of 4.22% milk, 475 of fat. Granddam is approved with three daughters averaging 10,917 milk, 4.20%, 459 fat. Priced at \$300.00. Good Hope Ayrshires, Old Chatham, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born Jan. 1953. Dam made 13392—600 5 yrs. 305C. Seven nearest dams average 13897—677, 4 immature, one 305C 2x Jr2. Sire is proven. Also choice heifers all ages from AR dams and by desirably proven sires. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

REGISTERED Guernsey bull calf—born 5-21-53, sister classified excellent. Dam classified very good, seven consecutive records average 11,236 milk, 462 fat 305 days, 2 milkings. Second dam classified excellent—11 records average 10,473—452—305 days. Complete pedigree sent on request. Wychmere Farm, Ontario, N. Y.

JERSEY

FOR SALE—40 registered Jersey calves, yearlings, milking cows. Overstocked. Prices \$75.00 to \$300.00. Records up to 550 lbs. of fat. Individual cows milking up to 40 lbs. daily. Take your pick. We also have several outstanding herd sire prospects. Telephone Lake Placid 861 or 659. F. R. Smith, Manager, Heaven Hill Farms, Lake Placid, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

EIGHTEEN (18) Angus Yearling Open Grade heifers. Excellent foundation material of our own breeding. Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y. Phone 229.

ANGUS cows, heifers, calves. Registered. Vaccinated. Edmund H. Gleason & Son, Groton, N. Y. Phone 454-J-1.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE. 15 Registered 2 year old bred Hereford heifers. Short of winter feed. Priced right, now is the right time to buy. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, New York.

40 EXCELLENT grade Polled heifers bred to an outstanding registered bull. 40 choice feeder steers. Fayette Evans, Fort Ann, N. Y. Tel. 4910.

LIVESTOCK

SEVERAL hundred breeding ewes, feeder lambs, feeder cattle, cheap. Will deliver and ship on approval. Lewis H. Furgason, Windham, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS For Sale—6 to 10 weeks old Chester White, Poland China and Hampshire. Free transportation for orders of 50 to 100 pigs! Samuel Ruggiero, P. O. Box 104, West Concord, Mass. Tel. Concord 1585-M.

TAMWORTHIS registered or unregistered, 10 weeks old. Tamworth Farm, Milton, Delaware.

FOR SALE—Three pure bred Yorkshire boars about ready for service. Pinella Farm, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

REGISTERED Duroc service boars 150 to 250 pounds. Champion bloodlines. Farmer and feeder prices. Herbert Adcock, West Falls, N. Y. Telephone East Aurora 402W2 after 8 evenings.

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OXFORD RAMS—selected, registered yearlings, good size, top quality, best breeding, also 10 choice registered Oxford ewes. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, New York.

REGISTERED Corriedales. Big rugged one and two year old Stud and commercial rams. Reasonably priced. R. L. Acomb, Dansville, N. Y. Phone 655R.

LARGE Registered Shropshire yearling rams also Dorset ram lambs excellent breeding. Shipped on approval. Russell Luce, East Lansing, write Groton, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

SHEEP

REGISTERED Corriedale rams and ewes. Milton S. Bookstaver, Montgomery, New York. Telephone Thompson Ridge 95-2022.

REGISTERED Corriedale sheep, imported bloodlines, rams and ewes for sale. E. H. Bittman & Son, Akron, New York.

PURE-BRED Hampshire rams. Robert E. Adams, Crooked Creek, Pa. Telephone Wellsboro 81317.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams—well grown heavy fleeced fellows with size and quality. See them or write Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, N. Y.

CORRIEDALE Sheep—Highest quality wool, lambs that top the market. Watch your profits grow with this better breed of sheep. Rams and ewes available. Write —Fred C. Tilton, Secretary, New York State Corriedale Assn., Holcomb, N. Y.

REGISTERED Dorset sheep for sale. Harold Mills, Rose Hill, New York.

MUST Sell 32 registered Shropshire sheep. 18 ewes, 10 ewe lambs, 4 ram lambs. Includes show winners. No reasonable offer refused. Peter Huntington, Westford, New York.

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GERMAN Police pups, be safe, have protection Pups available. Sunday trade welcome. The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y. Phone Port Jervis 3-3861.

GERMAN Shepherd pups, A.K.C. registered. Intelligent, good watchdog, wonderful pets. Robert Cumming, R.D. 1, Endicott, New York.

REGISTERED bloodhounds. Cat & coon hounds. Doyle's Kennels, West Brattleboro, Vt.

REGISTERED Collie Puppies. Beauties. Championship breeding. \$30.00; \$35.00—Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Penna.

REGISTERED Collie puppies. Beautiful. Sire—winner Cleveland Dog Show. Reasonable. Fred Hartzler, 1365 Spencerport Rd., Rochester 6, N. Y.

HUNTERS—We offer Coon and Foxhounds, Blueticks, Blacktans, Redbones, Walkers, Beagles, others. Reasonable. Free literature. Okaw River Kennel, Cowden, Illinois.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines. friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Statenville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

BORDER Collies. Registered male. Unregistered female. 6 mo. old, \$50.00 each. Davisacres, Verona, N. Y.

ENGLISH Shepherd pups. Half grown, farm raised, partly trained. Also rabbit dogs. Nellie Hillman, Vincentown, N. J. Phone 8481.

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WEIDNER White Leghorns. The kind you expect to get when you buy the best. Range reared, never pampared. Survival and production bred in them for generations. Charles H. Weidner and Son, Box 2, West Shokan, N. Y.

MCGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from our 7,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullover clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S Poultry Farm Dryden Leghorns, also 100% pure Mt. Hope Leghorn—Parmenter Reds, Red Rock Cross. Pullover clean. They live, lay, pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request Chester G. Zimmer Box C. Gallupville, N. Y.

MARSHALL'S repeat orders speak for themselves. That's why our hatchery continues to grow. Marshalls Red Rock Crosses and Babcock strain Leghorns lay lots of large eggs. You'll like the way they live and grow. We are now hatching Rhode Island Red chicks from one of the highest egg production strains in the country. Write or call today for our fine descriptive catalog. Marshall Brothers R.D. 5A, Ithaca, N. Y. Ph 9082

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers. We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns, 40 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullover clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalogs. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS are the ideal farm chicken. Our birds are good layers. Fine for broilers and fryers because they are fast feathering and fast growing. They supply the present demand for quality meat with white feathers. Write for prices and hatching dates. Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, New York.

SENSATIONAL Cut price values! Egg bred chicks. U.S. approved, pullover passed. 28 pure and cross breeds. Pullets or cockerels. Low as \$3.95 per 100. Special egg breeding builds healthy chicks that really pay off, both on the market and at the nest. Many matings sired by R.O.P. (Record Of Performance) males. 100% live delivery. Write for catalog and price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AA.

FOR HIGH Egg Production. White Rocks and Red Rock Cross. For Quick Broiler Profits: Nichols New Hampshire and Arbor Acres White Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. NY-US approved pullover clean. Springbrook Poultry Farm, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Phone 820J2

BABY CHICKS \$7.95—100 C.O.D. Reds, Rocks, Hampshires & heavy assorted. No leghorns. Price at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 7, Pa.

HOBART Poultry Farm, Leghorns exclusively performance proven on the farms of our customers. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

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GROSSER'S Pullet Farms. We make it our business to raise fine pullets. 8 weeks old. Inquiries invited. Churchville, N. Y.

RABBITS

GIANT Chinchillas, literature free. Martin Hartman, New City, New York.

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits. Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

DUCKS

DUCKS for Profit, and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings \$8.50. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

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HUNDREDS of Purebred Pilgrim geese for sale cheap. Warren Smith, Honesdale, Pa. Phone 689J12.

FOR SALE: Purebred White Chinese geese. Esther Thompson, King Ferry, N. Y.

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RAISE MINK — Free booklet, pen plans, inside "secrets," feed, care. Mink are money makers. Investigate today. Lawrence Molgard, Brigham City 44, Utah.

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GINSENG Wanted: Wild roots only. Price lists free. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

HAY

STRAW and top quality hay delivered subject to your inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R. D. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

PLANTS

RASPBERRY Plants for October setting. Large Two year Lathams 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.00; 500, \$40.00; 1,000, \$70.00. New Durham everbearing red raspberry plants 25, \$3.75; 50, \$6.00; 100, \$10.00. Instructions included, postpaid, guaranteed to live. Medium size 1/2 price. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

BULBS

TULIPS, Daffodils, hyacinths, crocus, lilies, etc. Folder in colors free. Howard Gillet, Box A, New Lebanon, New York.

NURSERY STOCK

GIANT Cultivated Blueberry Plants—4—three year, 18" -24"—\$2.95; Dozen \$8.25 — F.O.B. Volk's Nursery, Browns Mills, New Jersey.

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NEW HONEY: Choice Clover New York's finest; 5 lb. —\$1.45; 6-5 lb. \$7.48. Delicious Buckwheat or Wildflower; 6-5 lb. \$7.20. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. Clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. Buckwheat or Wildflower \$7.80 F.O.B. Low quantity prices. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

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CREAMED maplenut fudge or maple pecan pralines. Gift wrapped if desired. \$1.50 pound. postpaid. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

WANTED TO BUY

WANT Sharples cream separator, Peter Lasco, Forest City, Pa.

WANTED—Pay cash for accordion, 120 bass, in need of repairs. Herbert Hoch, 418 E. 53rd St., Brooklyn 3, New York.

A DOG treadmill churn in working condition—moderate price. Write giving make, condition, price wanted. Box 514-BH, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED—Broken bird dog. Setter or Pointer. Box 25, Peckville, Pa.

HELP WANTED

HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey.

SALESMAN—Sell a fast moving, well accepted insecticide package line to seed, feed, hardware and garden supply trade. Liberal commission. Eastern manufacturer with established dealer accounts in all territories. Box 514-KJ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED—Man to look after beef and hog operation. Near Ithaca. Farm house furnished. All replies confidential. Box 514-UZ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

SINGLE men for general farm work. Must be able to drive tractors, to work with Aberdeen-Angus cattle, year around job, good wages, room & board, no milking. Apply Hideaway Farm Chester, New Jersey. Phone Chester 43R.

SEXING—Earn up to \$130.00 per day chick sexing, caponizing, turkey sexing. Be a professional in an uncrowded specialized field. Easy to learn. G.I. approved. Pilch's School, Box L 35, Hazardville, Conn.

EASY Extra Money! Sell exclusive Magic Cushion shoes. Steady repeats, lifetime independent business. Advance commissions to \$4.00 pair. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. No investment. Free outfit. Paragon Shoes, 79L Sudbury, Boston, Mass.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Oct. 17 Issue.....Closes Oct. 2
Nov. 7 Issue.....Closes Oct. 23
Nov. 21 Issue.....Closes Nov. 6
Dec. 5 Issue.....Closes Nov. 20

HELP WANTED

LIVE In Boston. Girl or woman to help with house and children. All modern conveniences. Own room and bath. State age, experience and references. Write Box 514-VA, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED—Married man for modern poultry farm. Wife to assist with eggs. Good wages and housing. Specify experience and family. William Duboveck, Margaretville, New York.

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CHURCH GROUPS—Raise funds easily! Free catalogue. Complete credit. Over 50 useful, unusual money-makers. Beh Products, Dept. 531, Oneonta, N. Y.

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24 PERSONALIZED Pencils \$1.00 postpaid—6 boxes \$5.00. Guarantee NEPCO, LeRoy 3 Ohio.

LADIES: Shoulder straps cannot slip with our patented Neverslip Lingerie Clasps. 35c per pair; 3 pairs \$1.00 postpaid. Ideal for Christmas. Quantity prices. Discount to fund-raising groups, Dorwell Co., Sheffield, Mass.

RUG STRIPS, hooking & braiding, send for free samples. 100% wool finest quality. Nudes & beige for background and dyeing, all straight edges, \$1.25 pound. Other colors from 75 cents to \$1.00 pound. We have satisfied the fussiest teachers. Money back guarantee. We send only the colors you ask for. Try us, visit our factory, see garments made. Quality Coat Factory, 187 Orange Street, New Haven 10, Conn.

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AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

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ON SNAPSHOT DAYS—Remember Ray's. With this ad —any 8-12 or 16 exposure roll developed, including Raytone King Size print from each negative, for only 35c. America's Quality Finishers since 1920. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. NE, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

SEND your photo and \$1.00 plus ten cents for mailing and we will mail to you twenty wallet size photos from the copy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pal Photo Lab., Box 544, Middletown, N. Y.

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WANTED—Farm on shares before March 1st. Write Box 514-LW, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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ORLEANS COUNTY: 1,000 acre farm. Approximately 800 tillable. Excellent cash crop soil; 120 acres apples, 20 acres pears, 10 acres cherries. Cow barn for 100 dairy cows, Rochester milk market, barn room for 100 head other cattle, 5 silos, 7 houses, 900 ft. Lake Ontario frontage, good irrigation, substantial low interest mortgage available. Possession November 1. Owner will sacrifice for immediate sale. See this farm with crops growing now! Exclusive with Harris Wilcox, Realtor, Bergen, New York. Ph. Bergen 97 or 127.

25 ACRES, house, 3 miles industrial center (Elmira). Mrs. G. L. Miller, Wellsburg, N. Y.

ACRES, 205. Geneva area, modern farm buildings, excellent soil, large dairy, tools, crops. \$25,000.00. Others. Home Agency, 191 Virginia Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

148 ACRE dairy or poultry farm, N West Chenango County. Drive-through barn, 12-room house, spring water, electricity, 50 acres rich bottom land, 98 acres pasture with wood lots. Brook and stream through land. Macadam road. School bus service. Price \$10,000.00 cash. Write Letta Parslow, Lincklaen, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Ideal small farm with creek for truck gardener, veteran or semi retired couple. On main highway in Southern Tier New York. Fully equipped. In community of 30,000. Only 14 miles to large city. Write Lock Box 131, Sayre, Penna.

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GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government, and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center, 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

JERSEY DISPERSAL**LEE WOLFANGER****SAT., OCT. 17****1:00 P.M.****JORDAN, N. Y.****40 Head of Reg. Jerseys**

This is a complete dispersal of a splendid herd of Jerseys sired by prize winning bulls at the N. Y. State Fair, that are capable of making good production records. Practicing calf. vac. 30 day Bangs tested. Farm located 15 miles west of Syracuse. For catalog, write: **GENE SLAGLE, Sales Mgr.** 197 West 8th Ave. Columbus 1, Ohio

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

34th ALLEGANY-STEUBEN CLUB SALE
Wednesday, October 21st, at 12:30 P.M.
Maple City Park, Hornell, N. Y.

25 Cows, 16 Bred Heifers, 5 Yearlings, 3 Bulls. The cows and bred heifers will be fresh or due very soon after sale date. They're a good-uddered lot. The bulls are a production-hred trio. Health: Many Bangs Accredited, majority Calftlood Vaccinated, all T.B. and Blood Tested and Inoculated against Shipping Fever within 30 days before sale. For Catalog Write **TOM WHITTAKER, Auctioneer, BRANDON, VT.**

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

CLINTON-FRANKLIN-ESSEX CLUB SALE, at the Victor Bechard Farm, Champlain, N. Y., Sat., Oct. 10, at 1:00 P.M. 20 Cows, 5 First-Calf Heifers, 14 Bred Heifers, 7 Heifer Calves, 2 Bull Calves from high record dams. All T.B. and Blood Tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days.

— FOR CATALOG WRITE —
Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

Free GUERNSEY Facts

Send now for **FREE information** about building your own profitable business with Guernseys. There's a ready market and premium price for Guernsey cattle and **GOLDEN GUERNSEY Milk.**

THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB
360 Main St., Peterborough, N. H.

350—HEREFORD FEEDER CALVES—350

New York State raised—Available Nov 1st
Visit our Island and Mainland Farms this summer. See our new Imported Herd Sires. Make your selections later this fall.

ZENDA FARMS Clinton Maldoon, Mgr. Clayton, N. Y.
Sales Representative—contact Buffalo Producers Co-op Comm. Co., Buffalo Stock Yards.

FIRST ANNUAL CENTRAL NEW YORK BEEF CATTLE SALE

NEW YORK STATE FAIR GROUNDS
Saturday, October 17. Quality feeders and breeding heifers. Sponsored by the **ONONDAGA COUNTY BEEF CATTLE COMMITTEE.**

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...on the ranch and farm. There have been many requests for a popular mechanic magazine of this type. The **MECHANICAL Farmer** begins publication this year. Subscription price \$4.50 per year.

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604 W. Dartmouth, Kansas City 13G, Mo.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

CIDERPRESS outfit, leather sewing machine, marble top tables, Arthur Marschner, Roulette, Pa.

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BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime—Seed—Sizes 3 to 14 feet. Factory to you price saves \$100.00. Free booklet—Mooreven—3-A—Swedesboro, New Jersey.

ACETYLENE Welding Outfits new \$49.00; used \$29.00; Arcwelders \$49.50. Eagle Welding, Dept. 71, 5085 Broadway, Chicago 40, Illinois.

KOHLER 1500 W., D.C., 110 V. electric plant. W. Hartel, Klein Rd., Williamsville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging, pumping. Details free Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

CHAIR Cane Seating Material. Catalogue, Samples, Instructions, \$35. Complete seat weaving book, \$1.15. Basketry materials. Bases. Reed Books. Priscilla Basketry \$75. Basketry Making \$.60. Raffia Work \$1.25. Willow Basket Work \$1.25. Fogarty's, 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

WINTER with us Jerseyites on a beautiful lake. Write for details. Webb's Lakeside Haven, Oklawaha, Fla.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

DOWN THEBy **J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS**

SHOULD we be surprised that farmers voted overwhelmingly for wheat controls? Here are some of the things I have seen happen recently:

1. Cows sold in carload lots that did not average to bring 8½ cents a pound.

2. Little calves sold so low that they did not pay for transportation and selling costs, with good calves bringing under 20 cents a pound.

3. Market lambs broke almost overnight from 26 cents a pound to 18 cents.

4. Grass steers (good enough for any of us to eat) sold below 14 cents a pound.

5. Good little grass heifers, around a year old, sold for less than \$50 a head.

6. Milk up a cent a quart to consumers, while the farmer is selling it for \$1.00 a can less.

7. Bread up 1 cent a loaf to consumers, with wheat a drug on the market.

8. Many increases in pay for labor.

9. Strikes that are crippling other industries.

10. 71 per cent of all the wool we use is imported, and yet our domestic wool is a drug on the market.

11. There is more loose talk about free trade on farm products.

12. Almost every day I see Canadian cattle coming into Buffalo, while our own cattle feeders are going broke or taking tremendous losses.

Is it any wonder the farmer is voting for controls in the hope of getting some protection against such ruinous prices while the public is paying higher prices for its food? Let us not forget that no farmer willingly voted for allotments or acreage controls; he has been forced to it.

The public is paying over twice the price for its food that the farmer is receiving for it. Of course this is simply passed off by falling back on the increased costs of "doing business." But the farmer cannot go on and on alone supporting the free enterprise system no matter how hard he tries or how much he hates controls, with everything he must buy, including labor, selling on a protected market. Neither does he want subsidies for he knows they are not good for him or for the country.

If it is true that almost half of our people earn their living by handling, transporting, buying, selling, or processing this country's food, and that the food is produced by less than 20 per cent of the population, then we are simply asking too much of that 20 per cent and we must place the trouble where it belongs. Costs from the producer to the consumer are too great, our food marketing systems are top-heavy and food speculations are too easy.

It is not hard to predict that the farmer will be forced to continue to vote for at least acreage allotments on a good many other farm products. This will be true unless there is a way found to stop at least some "of the things I have seen recently."

The New York State Fair broke all attendance records this year as 423,000 people paid admission to see the greatest show ever presented at Syracuse. This is 6,000 more than the previous record.

COCHRAN FARM**MEADOW LANE FARM****NORTH SALEM.****N. Y.****JOINT****CHAMPIONSHIP****SALE****SATURDAY OCTOBER 10TH, 1953****FEATURING THE GET****AND SERVICE OF****ANKONIAN****3216****INTERNATIONAL****GRAND CHAMPION****OF 1952****AT****COCHRAN****FARM****ABERDEEN-ANGUS****12th ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE BEEF FEEDER CALF SALES**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, 11:00 A.M. — 900 FEEDERS AT PALMYRA
FAIRGROUNDS, PALMYRA, NEW YORK

FRIDAY, October 30th, 1:00 P.M. — 300 FEEDERS AT ALTAMONT
FAIRGROUNDS, ALTAMONT, NEW YORK
ANGUS, HEREFORD, SHORTHORN STEERS AND HEIFERS
AT EACH SALE

Carefully selected last spring's calves — All calves inoculated against shipping fever. Grading according to quality Thursday prior to each sale. Inspection of cattle and grading demonstration 8-10:30 A.M. sale day.

Sale Sponsored by N. Y. State Beef Cattle Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project. Robert Watson, Clyde, N. Y., and David Beresford, Delanson, N. Y.—Sales Managers Harris Wilcox, Bergen, N. Y., Auctioneer—For Free Catalog, write either Sales Manager

9th SCHOHARIE CO. HOLSTEIN SALE**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10****Fair Grounds, COBLESKILL, N. Y.****50 Selected REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**

All blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, mostly Bang Certified and eligible for any State.

30 prominent breeders of Schoharie Co. including GROVER GUERNSEY & SONS, SHARON J. MAUHS, sell richly bred and exceptionally good cows in this popular sale.

48 Strictly Fresh and Close Springing First Calf Heifers and young Cows; 2 high-record Young Herd Bulls.

YOU WILL CERTAINLY PROFIT BY ATTENDING THIS SALE, held in new Sale Pavilion. Starts 12:00 Noon, lunch available. catalogs at ringside.

EARL RICKARD, Chairman, Sale Committee, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

ONEIDA CO. DISPERSAL**TUESDAY, OCT. 13****65—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE—65**

Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, T.B. Accred. 5 miles northeast of VERNON, N. Y., 3 miles north of Route 5. Turn at "The Boat," north onto Route 26.

Featuring the blood of the most famous World Champions in the noted Carnation Farms herd.

22 Fresh and Close Springers; 20 mid-lactation cows; 28 Bred and Open Heifers,

Herd founded on high priced, valuable animals. Starts 11:00 A.M. in big tent.

DE ALTON RIDINGS & RUSSELL DAHLIN, Owners (of Cazenovia, N. Y.)

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

New Jersey Aberdeen-Angus Feeder Calf Sales

Hackettstown Auction — 1:30 p.m. October 17

Zlotkins Auction, Freehold — 1:30 p.m. October 24

Cowtown Auction, Woodstown — 1:30 p.m. October 31

JAMES R. FERGUSON — Sale Manager
124 Montgomery St., Highland Park, N. J.

COMPLETE DISPERSAL AUCTION**WILLIAM HOTALING JERSEY FARM****Kirkwood, N. Y.**

Saturday, October 10, 1953 — 12 Noon, Sharp
5 miles Southeast of Binghamton, on Route 11

110 REGISTERED JERSEYS including 58 milk cows, 23 two yr. old bred heifers, 26 open heifers, 2 bulls & several young calves. If you need good heavy-producing Jerseys, come to this sale. You will find what you need. Remember, we start on time.—**E. A. SHUBERT, Auctioneer & Sale Mgr.** Unadilla, N. Y. Phone 2911. A. M. THOMSON, Pedigrees—W.M. M. HOTALING, Owner, Kirkwood, N. Y.

COME TO OSWEGO COUNTY**48—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE—48**

sell in big auction.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9

At the Pratham Unit of **BUTTERFLY FARMS,** on Route 104, between MEXICO, N. Y. and Maple View, only 30 miles north of Syracuse.

Blood tested and healthy on all tests.

32 consignors sell in this 8th OSWEGO CO. BREEDERS' SALE.

All select offering, includes many with large production records. All are fresh or Close Springers.

YOU WILL BUY GENUINE QUALITY ANIMALS AT REASONABLE PRICES IN THIS BIG SALE. Starts 12:00 Noon.

KENNETH BELL, Pennellville, N. Y., and IRVIN TAYLOR, Fulton, N. Y., Co-Chairmen.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

DELAWARE CO. SALE**MONDAY, OCT. 12**

At what is known as the **JOHN KIMKER Farm,** 1½ miles south of DELHI, N. Y. Turn at Farmers Coop. Plant off Route 10, about 17 miles northeast of Walton.

The 8th DELAWARE COUNTY BREEDERS SALE.

70—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE—70

Blood tested, mostly calfhood vaccinated, T.B. Accredited, many from Bang Certified herds and eligible for Penna.

CAREFULLY SELECTED FROM THE BEST HERDS OF THIS GREAT DAIRY COUNTY. This is a sale of strictly fresh and close springers, many with splendid production records, backed by the breed's most popular blood lines.

You can buy with confidence and get excellent values in very profitable, strictly recommended Registered Holsteins. Sale must start promptly at 11:00 A.M., held under cover, lunch available, catalogs at ringside.

JOHN GOSPER, Chairman, Sale Committee, Walton, New York.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

Complete—**HEREFORD DISPERSAL****SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1953****1 P.M. E.S.T.**

ANCHORAGE FARMS—3 Mi. Southeast of Warnerville, N.Y. (Near Cobleskill, N.Y.)

70—REGISTERED HEREFORDS—70

70 Head Sell—5 Bulls, 36 Females including two Herd Sires; three Yearling Bulls; 33 Cows with 29 Calves; 3 Bred Heifers.

This offering will feature Wyoming Hereford Ranch and Real Prince Domino Bloodlines.

For Catalog or Other Information, Address:

A. V. Zogg, Jr., Auctioneer & Sale Mgr., 4 James Street, Cortland, N. Y.

Maurice H. Karker Estate, Owner Bankers Trust Company, Executor
New York 15, N. Y.

For CHRISTMAS

By Mabel Hebel



589. Three children's quilts can be made from this one pattern: a "Mother Goose" quilt, a "Scottie" quilt, and an adorable "Kitten" quilt. Make three individual quilts using 9-inch blocks with the 8-inch figures applied in bright colors, or you can combine the three figures into a single quilt. All cutting, applique, sewing and finishing instructions are included.

556. Here are some wonderful Christmas tree ornaments that you can also use for table decorations and gift box trims. Made of gilt papers and sequins, and bright wool yarns, they give you a wealth of gay ornaments very inexpensively! Pattern contains 5-inch angel, flying bird, swirls, lanterns, gold nuggets, a "ripple" ball, stockings, yarn Santa and Snow Man, as well as instructions on how to silver pine cones; how to make wreaths; how to make artificial snow for decorative purposes!

2994. Make all of the aprons you will need for Christmas and other gifts from just one pattern! One style is the regular coverall with comfortable stay-on shoulders; the other, a quaint tie-sash tea apron to wear right to dinner from its job backstage! In sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16: Coverall apron requires 2 3/4 yds. 35-in.



Tea Aprons 2016



589

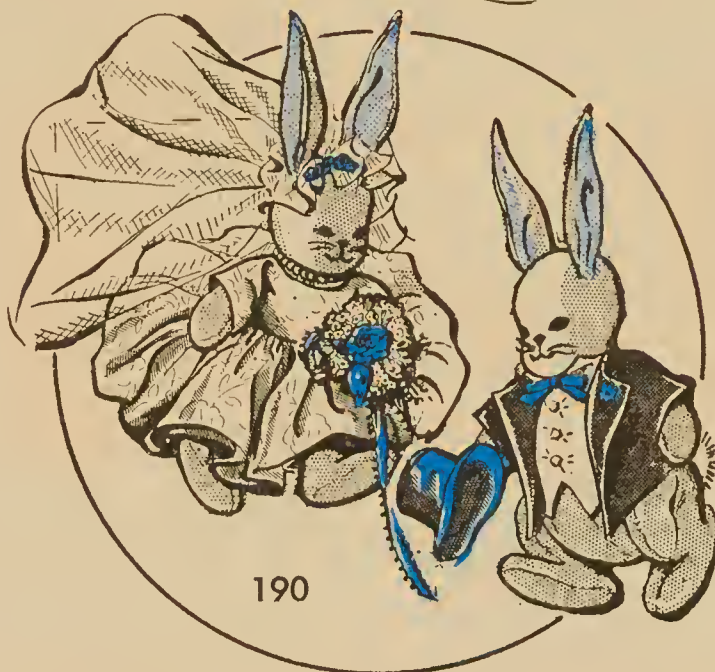
2759. Anyone on your Christmas list would love this clever coverall apron. You just unbutton the bib top and come to the party in the little tea apron. Small, medium and large sizes. Medium coverall apron takes 2 1/2 yds. 35-in. fabric. The "little apron" uses 2 1/8 yds. 35-in.

2020. In one pattern — two aprons! One, the popular cobbler's style; the other is a be-ruffled button-trimmed tea apron. Small, medium, large sizes. Medium cobbler's apron takes 2 1/4 yds. 35-in. Tea apron, 1 3/4 yds. 35-in.

Doll Clothes



228



190

228. What could be more wonderful for any little girl than to get a complete set of clothes for her favorite doll! This pattern includes many easy-to-sew items, including a coat, hat and bag, a dress, half-slip and panties, suspender shorts and suspender dress, etc. For 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-inch dolls. Please order by size. A minimum of fabric is required for each item.

190. Bunny bride! Bunny groom! A festive wedding of Betty and Peter Rabbit! The bride is a charming 15-inch bunny (counting 5-in. of splendid pink ears). She is faultlessly dressed in white flowered organdy with taffeta petticoat and a veil. Groom sports a pique waistcoat and blue felt coat and strawberry pink felt hat. Bodies are pale tan cotton flannel. A wonderful pair to go under a Christmas tree.

598. Kitten "Romance" transfers. Seven little charmers of the cat kingdom to use on kitchen towels, children's tablecloths, on the squares of a small bedspread or on nursery curtains. Each little "Prince" and "Princess" figure is 6 by 6 inches and is to be embroidered in gay reds, blues, browns and yellows. You'll find these adorable little motifs useful for many sorts of gift-making!

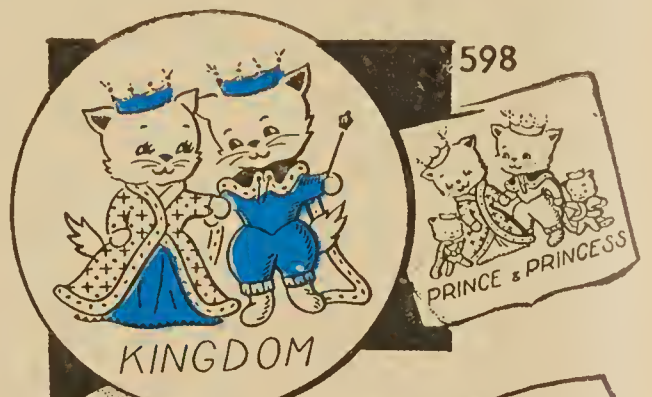
2016. These little tea aprons are very much in demand! One is a rickrack trimmed idea; the other, an apron with little cart motifs filled with flowers. Each apron is cut in one size. Rickrack apron takes 1 5/8 yds. 35-in. with 1 3/4 yds. of rickrack. Apron with cart-filled flowers takes 1 5/8 yds. 35-in. with 2 yds. ruffling. Use scraps for appliques.

103. How to make hairpin lace! A revival of an old art is in full swing, the art of making exquisite table linens, gossamer-thin silk blouses, delicate and intricate-looking summer stoles and shawls—all of hairpin lace! This brand new pattern with 36 illustrations gives you step-by-step instructions in the basic procedures, as well as designs for a rounded edging, corner edging, straight and wavy and pointed edgings; the sizes of threads suitable for various articles and other information all included.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our new FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.



2020



598



103

The Workshop

by FLORENCE E. WRIGHT

Mahogany Finish

"I have an oak rocker which I would like to refinish to match my mahogany furniture. What would you suggest I use to get the best results?"

—Mrs. R. S. B., Westfield, N. J.

It is advisable to use an oil-type stain on oak due to the structure of the wood. If a "piano finish" is desired, a paste filler colored to match the stain may be used to level the pores before using a finish. One of the easiest to use and the most durable finishes is a good penetrating sealer. One suggested sealer is Waterlox, which resists acids, alkalies, is impervious to water, and will withstand temperatures up to 700 degrees F. Waterlox is often obtained locally, or write to The Workshop, 24 Maiden Lane, Penn Yan, N. Y.

To Freshen Color

"After removing the finish on some furniture, I find that the wood looks faded and dirty. How can I freshen the color of the wood without causing damage?"

—Mrs. N.O.K., Lockport, N. Y.

Wash the piece first with hot water and a detergent type of soap powder. Then, while the surface is still wet, apply a hot saturate solution of oxalic acid (2 oz. in 1 pint of very hot water.) Let stand for 10 to 20 minutes. This process may be repeated if the first results are not satisfactory. The oxalic acid must be removed with a wash of a weak ammonia solution, then with clear water. Let dry thoroughly, away from the sun or heat.

Floor Wax

"We have used a penetrating sealer on our floors and would like to wax them. What type of wax will give the best wear?"—Mrs. L. Ansley, Geneva, N. Y.

The sealers should be "seasoned" at least two weeks before any wax is applied. Select a paste wax that your dealer tells you is made with a high proportion of "carnauba" wax. This makes a harder finish than other types of wax used. Apply only a thin coat of wax, as a heavy coat will remain soft and cause heel marks. Put some wax inside cheesecloth and apply with a circular motion. Polish with a heavy polisher (150-lb.). Two coats of wax on a new floor will make a durable finish.

IF YOU WERE A BABY

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

If all of your tables and chairs were too high,

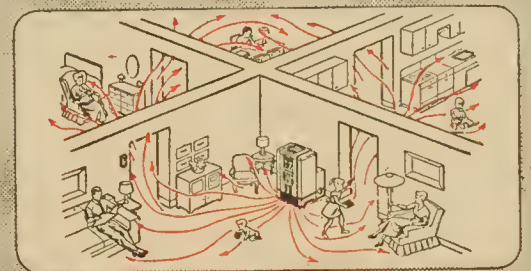
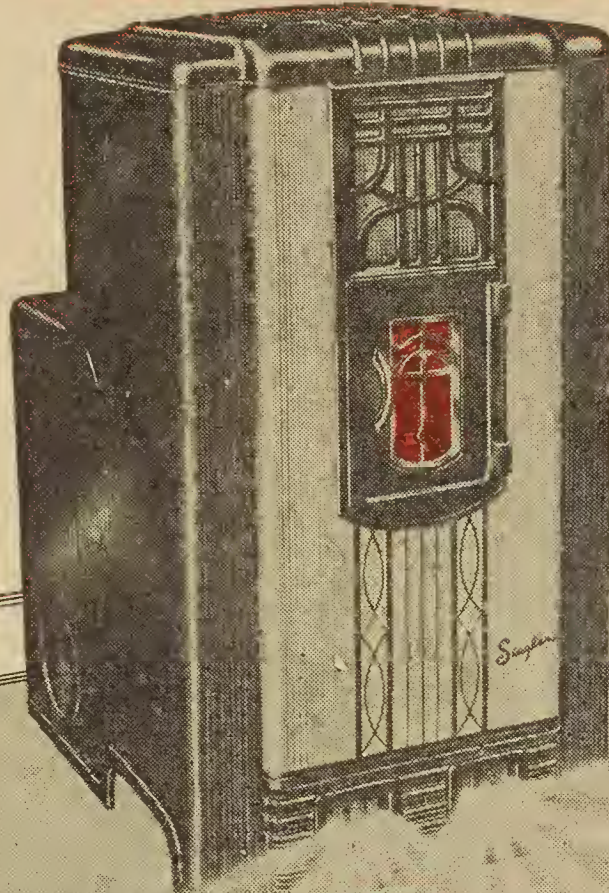
And all you could see was a piece of the sky
From windows, and all that you wanted to take
Was far out of reach from vases to cake;
If others were all much, much taller than you,
If you had to dress up when your old clothes would do,
If everyone had to be going somewhere instead of just taking a long time to stare,
If everyone thought all the while of how clean
Hands and faces should be, then all this would mean
That they'd know what it's like to be little, and maybe
They'd be much more fun to be with for a baby!

FURNACE HEAT

No costly pipes or registers to install or clean!

Siegler uses Top-o'-Flame heat that's

4 TIMES HOTTER
than Side-o'-Flame heat
OVER YOUR FLOORS



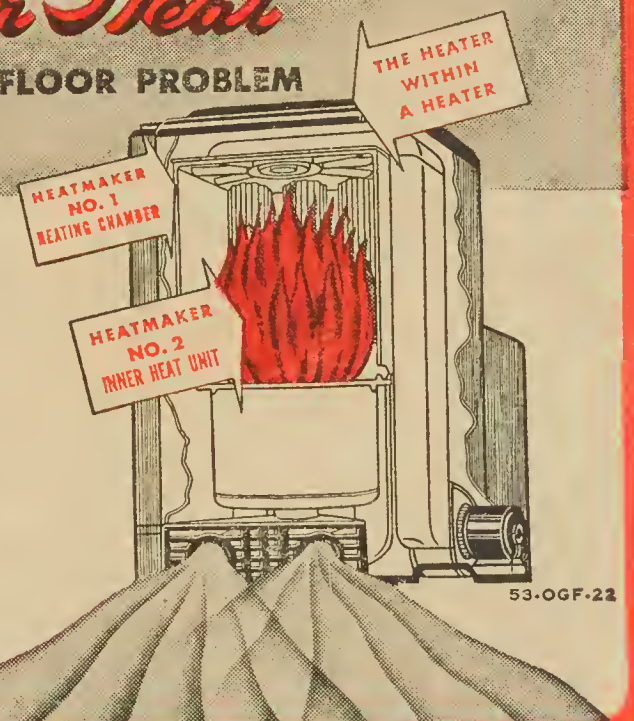
Tropical Floor Heat

GETS TO THE BOTTOM OF THE COLD FLOOR PROBLEM

Siegler
PATENTED AUTOMATIC
OIL OR GAS HEATERS

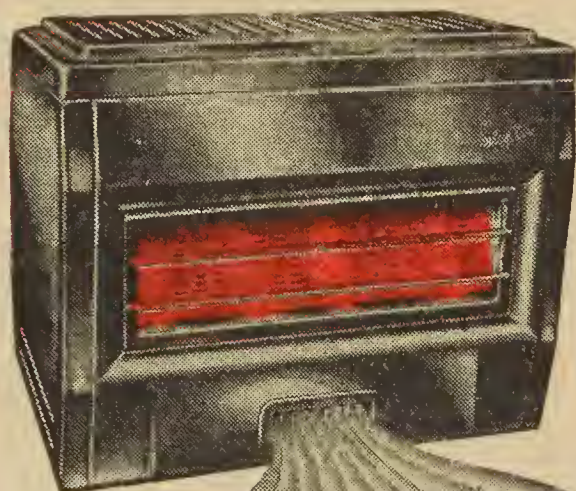
TWO-IN-ONE-HEATMAKER saves up to 50% in fuel!
SIEGLERMATIC DRAFT ends chimney troubles!
CAST IRON CONSTRUCTION for a lifetime of service!
PORCELAIN ENAMEL for a lifetime of beauty!

Prove it—make the 'MATCH-TEST' at your Siegler Dealer



MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR PERFECT PERFORMANCE ON LP GASES



New, Low Boy GAS HEATER

HEATS LIKE MAGIC
even with the gas turned OFF

• Three-In-One Heatmaker lowers gas bills • 6-way Directional Tropical Floor Heat • Cast Iron Construction for complete safety
• Super-quiet Ribbon Type Burner • Silent, Free Floating Motor Mount • Automatic Controls—Set it, Forget it

AGA APPROVED

SEE YOUR NEAREST DEALER OR WRITE SIEGLER CENTRALIA, ILL.



Busy housewife finds time for prize-winning cookery

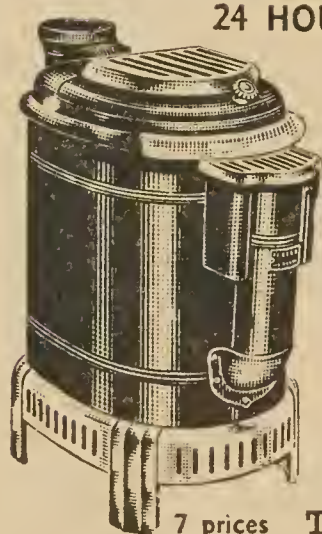
Wins Top Award for Her Cooking in New York State Grange Contest

Mrs. William Hartz has mighty good reason to be proud of the ribbon she's showing her daughter . . . Because it's proof that this Callicoon, New York, woman is an expert cook. Mrs. Hartz won the ribbon last year in the New York State Grange cooking competition. And it was her very first contest!

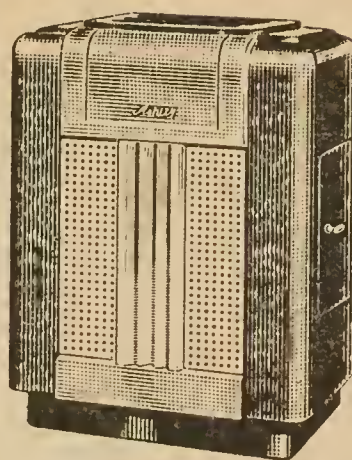
A busy housewife with plenty of outside activities, Mrs. Hartz appreciates the convenience of Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It rises so fast," she says. "Stays

fresh for months, so I can keep a good supply on hand."

The speediest, handiest yeast ever—that's what top cooks say. Out of 9,449 prize winners surveyed, more than 90% depend on Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's way ahead of old-style cake yeast—keeps for months on your pantry shelf. And it always rises fast. Now when you bake at home, it's convenient to use yeast. Just look for the label that says Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.



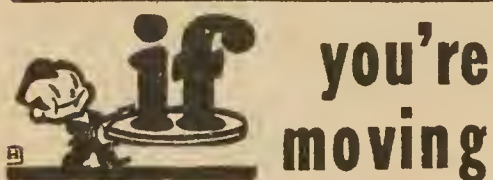
7 prices



7 models

Time-tested and proven in coldest states. You should build but one fire a season, refuel on average every 12 hours, remove ashes 3 times monthly. Tremendous heating capacity, many heating entire homes, schools, stores. Wood burns clean—less soot and grime. Users say Ashley heats from floor up, gives safe 24-hour heat. Burns all types wood successfully. Hardwood recommended. See your Ashley dealer today. If none is near you, write for free details. WE will ship from nearest warehouse and PAY FREIGHT. Print name and address plainly. Over 3,000 retailed from one city.

ASHLEY AUTOMATIC WOOD STOVE CO., Inc.
BOX. Z-2, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA



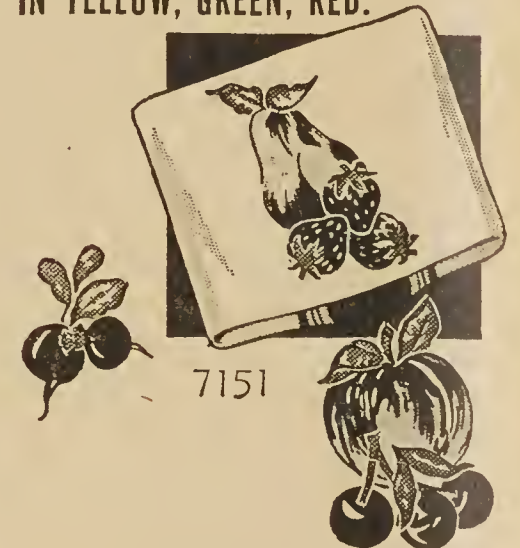
So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

For Santa's PACK



IRON-ON COLOR DESIGNS
IN YELLOW, GREEN, RED.

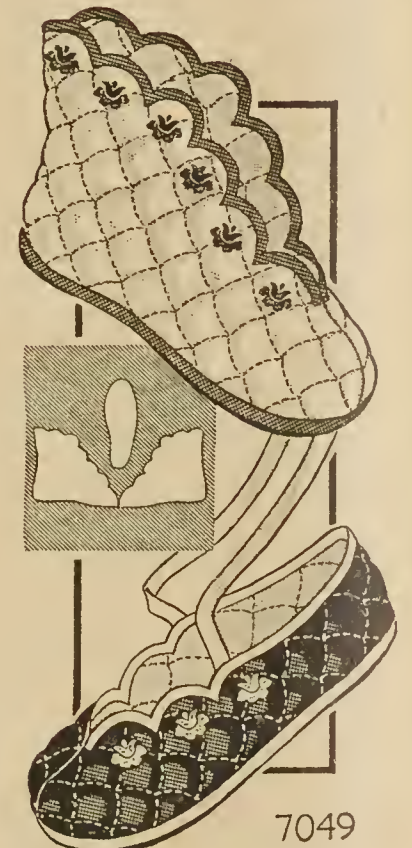
7151. Just iron-on fruits and vegetables in red, yellow, and green to decorate kitchen accessories! No embroidery! Washable! Transfer of 16 motifs: 8 about 3x4 in.; 8 about 1½x2 in.



7129. Easy crochet cap-and-mitten set in white with brightly colored flowers. Fast work in heavy knitting worsted. Directions for sizes 4 to 10 included in pattern.

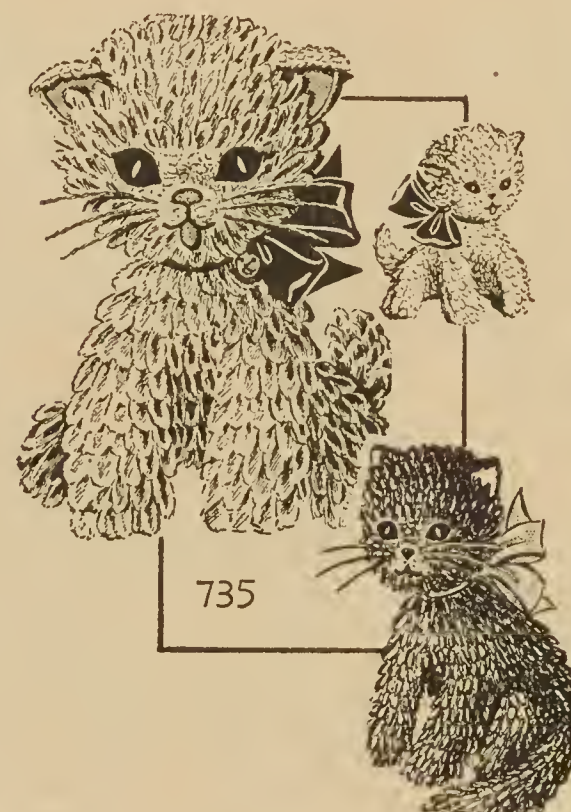


Send **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins) for **EACH** pattern to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, 257, Needlecraft Service, P.O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add **FIVE CENTS** for **EACH** pattern for first class mailing. Send an additional **TWENTY CENTS** for our attractive Needlecraft Catalogue.



7049. Match slippers to a housecoat! Use scraps for booties or ballet slippers. Embroider a dainty flower in each scallop. Transfer motifs, pattern pieces for small, medium, large and extra large included.

735. Children love Mama Cat and Kitten Cuddles. Made from same easy-crochet directions. Mama is 12 inches in knitting worsted; Cuddles is 8 inches in 3-ply yarn.



557. Use gay scraps to make this 9-inch dolly and her wardrobe for your little girl. Everything in one pattern! Doll transfer, clothes patterns included.

An "A. A." Best-Ever Recipe:

Stuffed Meat Loaf

By LUCILLE BREWER

IS THIS your busy day? Some days are sure to be busier than others. Things pile up in a most amazing fashion and there's always the question of dinner for a hungry family and not a thing prepared in advance. Seems like a good time to try this meat loaf and see how good it really is! It's economical, quickly made, with no last-minute flurry, and it's appetizing with or without a sauce.

This meat loaf is good cold, too, sliced thin, with cabbage and pepper salad or hot potato salad. Or serve left-over slices combined with smooth brown gravy, well seasoned with horseradish sauce, on thin crisp toast.

With sliced tomato and hard cooked egg, between buttered slices of whole wheat bread, it makes a good sandwich to go to school.

The family may like baked squash with it for dinner, and a juicy fruit dessert or a creamy rice pudding with a fragrant brown sugar flavor.

STUFFED MEAT LOAF

- 1½ pounds beef, ground
- ½ pound pork, ground
- 3 tablespoons minced onion
- 2½ teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon celery salt
- ⅔ cup rolled oats
- ½ cup boiling water
- 1 recipe onion stuffing (below)
- 3 tablespoons ketchup or chili sauce

Pour boiling water over cereal and let stand while mixing other ingredients. Combine beef, pork, onion, salt, pepper and celery salt. Add cereal and mix thoroughly. Line bottom and sides of a greased loaf pan with meat mixture. Fill center of pan with Onion Stuffing. Cover top with remaining

meat. Spread loaf with chili sauce. Bake in moderate oven (350°) 1½ hours. Serves 6.

Variation: Omit Onion Stuffing. Pack into greased loaf pan. Spread with chili sauce. Bake in moderate oven (350°) 1½ hours.

ONION STUFFING

- ½ cup chopped onions
- 3 tablespoons butter or bacon fat
- 2 cups soft bread crumbs
- 1 teaspoon sage
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped celery leaves
- 3 tablespoons water

Cook onions slowly in fat until yellow, add bread crumbs, sage, salt, pepper and celery. Saute until yellow. Remove from fire and add water.

Here is another favorite meat loaf of mine—"Savory Moist Meat Loaf." It is unusually easy to make, very economical, extremely good eating, and slices well when cold. Try it!

SAVORY MOIST MEAT LOAF

- 3 tablespoons diced salt pork or bacon
- 4 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 2 pounds ground beef
- ⅓ cup quick-cooking tapioca
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1½ cups tomato pulp, fresh or canned
- 3 tablespoons ketchup or chili sauce

Fry salt pork or bacon until crisp. Add onion and cook slowly until yellow. Add ground beef, tapioca, salt, pepper and tomatoes. Mix well. Turn into loaf pan and spread top with chili sauce. Bake in moderate oven (350°) 1½ hours. Serves 8 to 10.

Along the South Hill Road

Home Candied Citron

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

I TRY to keep an eye on the young citron melons, but they will sneak off into the weeds and even travel outside the garden on their long vines, so I never take a really accurate census until after the first touch of frost. The citron are beautiful with their grey green mottled sides. They keep well and it's usually cold weather before I get around to making a supply of candied citron for the year's baking.

I'm down to my last pint jar right now, and Sister will use that to make a batch of bread for Sunday breakfast. Home candied citron is good in your favorite quick bread, or added to a nut bread recipe. If you mix in a few bits with the batter, it adds a company touch to buns or fancy rolls. And, of course, it's good in a homemade fruit cake.

Some of you wrote to me last year asking how I candied citron. Here is my method in detail:

Candied Citron

Cut the peeled melon in fairly small cubes and soak over night in salt water, using 3 tablespoons salt to 4 quarts of water. Drain and wash the citron in the morning, pushing out any remaining seeds; then cook in water over low heat until it is transparent and tender. Cool, drain, rinse and cook slowly in a syrup made of half sugar and half water with

a dash of corn syrup, until the citron is pale grey green and translucent.

Roll in granulated sugar, dry and store; or if you like it moist, as I do, fill pint jars with candied melon, using a little of the syrup from the kettle for liquid. I seal and process the cans for a minute or two in a hot water bath, and the citron is always ready to use. A drop of green vegetable coloring may be added to the sugar syrup if you want the finished product really green.

Candied Grapefruit Peel

A good many years ago I ate candied grapefruit peel at a friend's house. Those strips of grapefruit peel were served like candy. They were tender, glistening with sugar, and about the size of French fried potatoes. I learned then how easy it was to candy citrus fruit peel and began to do it at home.

I save the peel from any citrus fruit when it is nice and thick and without artificial coloring. I pull away the loose membranes, and cook the peel in salted water. I discard the first water, cook the peel again in fresh salted water, then drain and again cook it the last time in water without salt. It should be tender, and much of the bitterness should be gone. Cool, drain, cut in strips, and cook slowly in a sugar syrup until it is translucent. Cool, roll strips in sugar, or can in pint jars if you want to keep it a long time and like to have it moist.



Out of this world—

Brer Rabbit Taffy-Spoof pie

Rich taffy-tasting filling
you make in 3 minutes flat!

NEW! A pie as heavenly rich and delicious as the most fabulous nut pie, but a dozen times easier to make!

No nuts to shell, no cooked filling to make. You stir it up in 3 minutes—and your oven does the cooking! And Taffy Spoof Pie gives you a sensational party dessert for pennies! Less than 10¢ a serving!

The secret of its wonderful old-time taffy flavor is Brer Rabbit New Orleans Molasses, made from sugar cane of the Louisiana Sugar Bowl country—sun-ripened, sweet.



TAFFY SPOOF PIE

Beat 2 eggs

Add ⅔ c. sugar
 ½ c. Brer Rabbit Molasses*
 ¼ tsp. salt
 1 tsp. vanilla
 3 tbs. melted butter
 or margarine

Fold in 1 c. Rice Krispies
 or Grapenuts

Pour into unbaked 8" pie shell. Bake in 375° oven 35-40 minutes. Cost—under 50¢, to serve six delighted people!

*GREEN LABEL
rich, full-flavored

*GOLD LABEL
light, mild

Brer Rabbit
New Orleans Molasses
with that old-time taffy taste!

NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

After the death of Eb and Hetty Webster's first two children, Hetty became discouraged, but the next three children were healthy and strong. However, Hetty's own health failed steadily, and when little Joseph was about two years old, she died. Eb found it impossible to cope with his outside work in addition to the care of the house and children, so on the advice of his sister-in-law, and his friend, Hannah Eastman, he got acquainted with Abigail Eastman and they were married. Her coming brought back happiness to both Eb and his children, but the war troubles continued to increase, leading to the battle at Lexington, the beginning of the War for Independence.

CHAPTER XXII

ALTHOUGH thoroughly alarmed at what he had done, Pitcairn was still determined to carry out his orders to seize the military supplies at Concord and to take prisoner Sam Adams and John Hancock. He marched his Regulars on to Concord. There on the bridge the Americans turned on the British, and several men on both sides were killed.

Having now had more than enough, and deeply worried over how the news of the day's actions were going to be received by Gage and the other British officers, the detachment of soldiers began hurrying back toward Boston. But now the top had blown off from the volcano. Enraged by the foolish oppressions of King George, his ministers, and the English Parliament, and with their passions kept alive and fomented by the propaganda of Sam Adams and others, the Americans were now fully committed to war. The British retreat from Concord became a rout. It seemed to the fleeing British that there was scarcely a tree, a stone wall, or even a bush along that never-ending death highway from Concord back almost to Boston that did not have behind it a lean Yankee, with rage-contorted face, and a smoking musket in his hands.

At Lexington what was left of the British detachment was joined by a thousand British troops sent by Gage to the rescue. When at long last those desperate men finally reached the edge of Boston, 300 of the Redcoats had been left on the road.

When the news of the Battle of Concord reached Salisbury Eb Webster called an emergency town meeting. When the men were all assembled, Eb rose to address them. His speech was short:

"This is it," he told his friends and neighbors. "There can be no turnin' back now. I'm raisin' a company to send to Concord just as soon as possible. Who goes with me?"

There was no argument, no discussion. It was just taken for granted that now that the crisis had come every man would do his duty.

There was no elation, only a deep sense of responsibility and sadness in Eb's heart as he went slowly home after the meeting to tell Abigail that the men of Salisbury were marching out under him as captain to go to Cambridge and defend the liberties and rights of the Americans of all the colonies. Just how Abigail would manage while he was gone Eb didn't know. Added to all of her responsibilities with the care of the house and children, Abigail was due to have her first baby.

But when told of Eb's decision, Abigail cheered him up.

"What must be, must be," she said. "Of course you have to go with the other men. We're honored that they chose you captain."

But in bed that night when Eb heard her turn first one way and then another, he knew that at heart Abigail wasn't as cheerful as she would have him believe. Unable to sleep himself, he thought back to his first parting with Hetty after their quarrel, when he had left for the French wars with Jerry Eastman. Then there were those other partings when he had gone back for the second time, and later when, resisting Hetty's pleading to come with him, Eb had come into this northern country to hew for them both a home out of the wilderness.

Logically his thoughts followed along to their last parting, not so long ago, when Hetty had left him and taken the long trail alone.

Now her quiet breathing told him that at last Abigail was asleep. As he thought how good this woman was to his children and to him, he wondered if any man or woman ever quite forgot their first love, if he wouldn't always have some feeling of disloyalty to the one in thinking of the other.

Yet Abigail was so practical, so full of common sense, that he knew she accepted the situation as it was. She had even told him that she planned to name their first child, were it a girl, Mehitabel, after his first wife.

Then, with a feeling of appreciation, gratitude and affection for Abigail, he concluded that the whole situation between man and woman and their adjustments to this strange and difficult world were too complicated for him to worry about. They were in God's hands, and there Eb was willing to leave them, his only responsibility being to do the best he could. Soothed by these reflections, his hand found that of Abigail, and with some feeling of security he fell asleep.

A few days more and Eb and his company marched away to Cambridge. The town had done all it could to equip the little company of 75 men. Most of them owned their own firearms. There were no uniforms, but the women had done their best on short notice to provide their men with the few extra clothes that would be needed in the hot weather, and every man carried at least a small pack of home-prepared rations, carefully rolled in a blanket. Marching at the head of the company with Captain Ebenezer Webster were Lieutenant Robert Smith and Ensign Moses Garland and, of course, with the company went Eb's old sergeant and companion-in-arms, Jerry Eastman.

In every town on their way south the men found the militia organized and ready to go, or already gone. They were cheered along their way and urged forward by the boys, the old men, and the women.

The morning after their first camp Eb had to laugh while at the same time feeling somewhat concerned at the amount of complaining that went on among his men who, accustomed to feather beds and straw ticks, found themselves lame, sore and sleepy after their first experience of a night spent under the stars. Even Jerry, old campaigner that he was, was grumpy when Eb gave him good-morning, groaning

about the cold and the hardness of the bed. Eb couldn't help taunting him a little.

"Thought you were the boy who was all hot for war," he jeered. "It was warm last night, too. Not much like sleepin' in the snow with the Rangers."

Jerry went off mumbling something to the effect that he was considerably older now and had some rheumatiz, and Eb thought:

"Practice is always somethin' different from theory."

At Kingston they made camp again, but this time several of the men, including of course Jerry and Eb, slept in comfortable beds in the homes of old friends. At Cambridge the New Hampshire companies, some 2,000 men, were organized in three regiments under Colonels John Stark, James Reed and Enoch Poor.

Eb and Jerry were much interested in meeting John Stark again. They knew that Stark had settled in Starkstown, afterwards called Dunbarton, and had become a prosperous farmer and mill owner. Except for some gray hair, a little more droop to the corners of his mouth and a still more sombre expression, Stark was the same grim soldier that they had known before. Eb and Jerry were pleased that he remembered them. He even unbent a little. "It's apparent," he said, "that you an' thousands of others have done the same as I did, left farms, businesses and homes." He paused and they waited for him to continue. He did.

"I have long expected this. In fact, the British never did have any use for us." With an emphatic sweep of his long right arm he added:

"We'll show them, though, that we have no use for them, either."

On the 16th of June Eb listened to some argument among the officers as to whether they should fortify Breed's Hill or Bunker Hill. Those in favor of fortifying Breed's Hill prevailed, and Colonel William Prescott was detailed with a thousand men to throw up a breastwork of earth.

On the morning of the 17th of June, Stark and Reed were ordered by General Ward, who had command of all the forces, to join Prescott on Breed's Hill. With them went Eb Webster and his company. As they marched across Charleston Neck, English men-of-war opened fire on the Americans, and Captain Henry Dearborn suggested to Stark that they march at the double-quick in order to get away from the British fire. "No!" said Stark. "No running! One fresh man in action is worth ten tired ones!"

When they had joined Prescott, the New Hampshire troops took shelter behind a rail fence toward the Mystic River, and in a field where hay had just been mowed. Eb had to laugh when he looked at that rail fence. It was back of the main redoubt that the American forces had thrown up during the night. More rails had been interlaced through the original fence, and over all a thick layer of hay was draped.

"Maybe that fence would stop cattle," Eb commented to Jerry Eastman, "but not bullets."

Jerry nodded gloomily.

"Part of a whole fool scheme," he answered. "Why Prescott thinks he can ever hold this hill is more'n I can tell. Look at it! Just a peninsula—a narrow neck of land leading back to the mainland. All the British have to do is to march around us an' come at us both back an' front. You'd never have caught Robert Rogers in such a corner!"

To this Eb agreed.

"I don't see why Stark let it get by," he marveled. "But maybe he didn't have much to say about it."

"That's prob'ly it," agreed Jerry. "Old General Artemus Ward, sick with rheumatiz or some other kind of a bellyache, don't have no more military sense than a goat. But the politicians made him a general, so Prescott, Stark

an' old Put Putnam have to follow orders, no matter how foolish them orders be."

"Well, maybe our fence will look like a fort, anyway," said Eb, adding after a moment:

"Ain't it funny, Jerry. Smell this new-mown hay. Makes me think of home an' family an' peace. Jest a couple of days ago the fellow that owned this land was in here with his help an' mowed the hay. Now look at it. The whole lot is mussed up with soldiers an' breastworks."

"Yeah!" Jerry wiped the sweat from his forehead. "Looks like there might be some other kind of mowin' before we get through with this mess."

Glancing up at the hot sun riding overhead, Eb estimated that it must be around noon.

"Nothin' much seems to be happenin'," he remarked to Jerry. "We might as well eat somethin'."

While they ate the people of Boston—men, women and children—were gathering on the housetops and at every possible vantage point. Apparently they had brought food along, for many were eating, looking forward to the "big show" that they had been told would take place when the British army, with all its pomp and glory, marched up Breed's Hill to drive out the insolent rebels and put an end to all of this nonsense.

Sure enough, the show soon started. It began with the boom of cannon from the warships. The great balls whizzed through the air, for the most part rolling harmlessly to a stop in the grass on the slope below the American breastworks. Suddenly there was movement on the shore below. A long, straight line of the British redcoats was forming, looking for all the world, thought Eb, like a row of brilliant red flowers.

But unlike the flowers, when formed the row began to move. Determined, unhurried, with the precision derived from long hours of drilling, the line moved forward and began to climb the slope of Breed's Hill. Watching as they came on, an awful fear gripped the men behind the breastworks, for there is something irresistible in an advancing line of well drilled infantry or cavalry, something that imbues the minds of the men who face it momentarily with a frantic desire to get away from it fast.

But no matter what their fears, no one behind those breastworks had any intention of going away. Instead, they stood quietly waiting for orders to fire until that formidable line was only a few yards below the breastworks and still coming. Down the line of Americans came the hoarse order that the men had been waiting for:

"Wait until you see the whites of their eyes. Shoot low! Get the lobster-backs in their bellies!"

There was a sudden crash of musketry along the whole line of the American breastworks. When the smoke cleared somewhat, lo and behold the red line was no longer there. It had broken and fled back down the hill. But the grassy slope was spotted with the red coats of the British soldiers of the Line, the red of their coats hardly distinguishable from the gushing red blood that splattered and soaked the new-mown hay. Over the momentary quiet that followed the crash of the musketry rose the screams of the wounded and the dying.

But the British soldier never knows when he is licked. At the foot of the slope they rallied, closed up ranks, took a deep breath, and started up that hill again, unfaltering, one foot ahead of the other in perfect order, and with a courage that had always marked men of British breed.

But they were British, too, on the other side of those redoubts, and with equal determination again they waited until the red line was almost upon them, then blasted them again and

again. Once more unable to stand the withering fire, the British line broke and what was left of them went back down the hill.

The watching hundreds from Boston held their breath. This was not the kind of "show" that they had expected. Forgotten were the refreshments that had been brought along. Astonished and appalled, General Gage, watching the battle with his staff from a house-top, said:

"This must be General Stark's work. He was my brother officer in the French wars. He has brains and courage. I'm afraid we are in for more trouble."

He was right. General Howe, his uniform bathed in blood from a man who had been killed at his side, again had rallied his forces to attempt that terrible hill again. But now there was trouble back of the breastworks. Trained from boyhood in the handling of guns, the Americans could shoot. But neither man nor skill avail without ammunition, and the American supply of ammunition was about gone. So when the British Regulars came up the slope this time they were met by an irregular, scattered volley from the defenders, not enough to stop them. Over the breastworks they swarmed, to be met with pitchforks, stones, a few sabres, anything that men in a rage can use to kill and maim.

It wasn't enough. Slowly, reluctantly, the Americans gave way, and because, for reasons which have never been explained, Howe had failed to close the bottleneck, the narrow peninsula, the Americans retreated in good order to the mainland, and the Battle of Bunker Hill, fought on Breed's Hill, was over. That night at General Stark's headquarters Eb heard him say sadly, the lines in his face carved more deeply than ever:

"The dead lie as thick as sheep in a fold."

When the American dead and missing were counted they numbered 145, with over 300 wounded, out of a total of only 1500. Long afterwards Eb learned that General Gage said that out of a British force of about 3,000 in all, over 1,000 were killed or wounded.

The months that Eb and Jerry spent in Cambridge following the Battle of Bunker Hill seemed the longest and the most disagreeable that Eb had ever endured. Disturbed by the friction in his company and among all the rest of the soldiers, Eb had little peace of mind. Worst of all, elated by their victories at Lexington and Concord, by the capture of Ticonderoga, and by the way they had held the British in the Bunker Hill battle, the Americans had grown over-confident and were sure they would soon drive the British into the sea and end the war. When no such results came to pass, the soldiers began to quarrel among themselves and desert to go home and take care of their families and crops.

In June, 1775, a tall, lanky Virginian came to Cambridge, on orders from the Continental Congress, to take over the command of the American army. That man was George Washington. Gossip in the camp was to the effect that he had married a rich widow, that he himself was rich, an aristocrat, without much use for the common man. George Washington's first actions as Commander-in-Chief did not endear him to his men. Even Eb Webster didn't like Washington's criticism of his rabble army.

"Yeah," said Jerry Eastman, "that Virginian nabob had the nerve to give me a tongue-lashin' because he overheard me call John Stark by his first name. He needn't get the idea that he can come up here with his high an' mighty ideas an' tell me what to do, even if he is a general."

There was a general nodding of heads around the little group.

"Had the same experience," spoke up Jeff Harris. "Cap Bowen was cuttin'

my hair t'other day when Washington came up. Gave Bowen hell. Said he had no business mixin' with the common soldiers." Sourly he added: "Cap left me with my hair half cut an' I had to get another feller to finish it."

But that wasn't the worst grievance the men had against their new commander. Unable to enforce strict discipline as rapidly and as well as he desired, Washington resorted to severe punishments. Eleazer Pierce, an enlisted man, tired of loafing in camp and what he called a waste of time, took a little vacation to go home to New Hampshire and help his wife finish the haying. With that done, Pierce returned to camp. To Pierce and to all the soldiers it was a perfectly logical thing that he had done. To Washington it was desertion. So he ordered a detail to take a rail with a sharp, knife-like upper edge and put Pierce astraddle it. Each end of the rail was suspended on blocks, Pierce's feet were tied securely and to each foot was attached a heavy weight. Part of the army was paraded by to see Pierce's punishment. After hours of agony the man fainted, and was always afterwards a cripple.

After this punishment had been used several times, Putnam, Stark and some of the other northern generals told Washington that if he persisted in that sort of thing the time would soon come when he would have another revolution on his hands, that of his own soldiers. Indeed that was true, for those independent Yankees would fight when they had to, but they would fight in their own way. No man could long give them orders if the orders opposed their own good sense, or if they interfered too much with their personal liberty. After all, what were they fighting for.

(To be Continued)

— A. A. —

"FREEDOM'S FOUNDATION"

ONE of the interesting and unusual organizations in America is called "Freedom's Foundation." Appropriately it is located at Valley Forge, Pa.

Its purpose is to recognize and publicize the efforts of individuals, publications, and organizations, directed to defending and explaining the American way of life which we commonly call Free Enterprise. The recognition is in the form of cash awards, medals, certificates of merit, and historic trips.

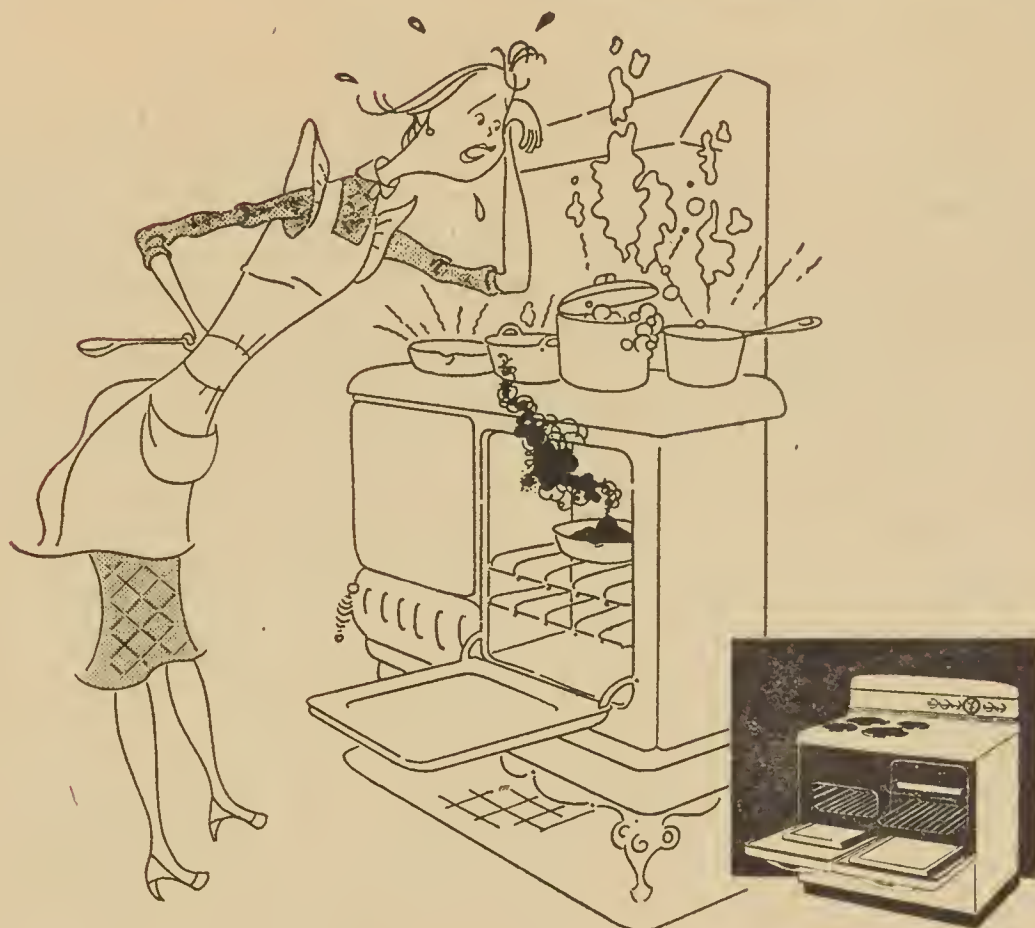
The winners are picked by a committee of nationally-known people from nominations which you or any American can make. For definite information, drop a post card to Freedom's Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., and ask for a copy of the folder which goes into considerable detail about the awards. Nominations are made on the basis of published articles, speeches which actually have been delivered; also advertising campaigns, community programs, radio programs, etc.

When you make a nomination you will do so by sending a copy of a printed article or a copy of a speech which has been made, together with the name and address of the writer or speaker and the name and address of the publication or the date and occasion of the speech.

You may remember that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received an award from Freedom's Foundation for its 1951 Forum Issue, also that Editor Ed Eastman, Household Editor Mabel Hebel, and Associate Editor, Hugh Cosline, have received personal awards.

Many people believe that a broader knowledge about American principles is extremely important at this time. "Freedom's Foundation" is making great progress in this direction. We are enthusiastic about their program and we suggest that you write either to Freedom's Foundation or to Dept.-FF, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., for one of the folders we have already mentioned.

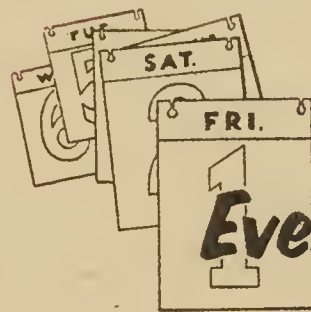
HELP MAMMA Go Electric!



Country boys and girls and country men-folk usually have bear-size appetites. That's why Mamma needs modern equipment to work with—the same kind Dad uses for his farm work. Help her escape the drudgery of old-fashioned flame-type cooking with a modern, automatic electric range.

For Cost and Value Electricity is your Best Bargain

If you already use electricity in your farm buildings and to some extent in your home—then you'll enjoy an even bigger bargain by switching to electric cooking and water heating, provided you haven't done so already. With this added use, you get a lower rate per kilowatt hour. You can save still further with the special low night rate. In the end you find electricity does *all* jobs cheaper and better. That's why it pays to use the **one service . . . go all electric!**



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NEW YORK STATE  ELECTRIC & GAS

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AT HAYFIELDS - - By TOM MILLIMAN

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

TO plow or not to plow is the question. A field near the milking barn, of brome-ladino-alfalfa pasture was seeded in 1950 with oats. The oats were grazed off, and the pasture was then systematically grazed, fertilized, manured, and frequently clipped for three succeeding years, which brings us up to the present. If plowing is to occur, it should be done in October to give a good breakdown of existing sod through the winter. Granting that a year of corn or other tilled crop would be beneficial ahead of once again seeding to pasture, we need the grazing more than the corn.

The stand of alfalfa is about one-third what it was in the year of seeding. The ladino is down to half its stand of the year after seeding. See the picture on this page to get an idea of what the ladino really amounted to in August 1951, the top year of production. Brome, on the other hand, has increased as the legumes declined. Given the same amount and distribution of rainfall, this pasture will probably yield a little more than half as much milk as in 1951.

Question Applies to 50,000 Farms

Plowing, fitting, fertilizing, possible liming, seed and seeding are all expensive. Why not leave this medium quality pasture another year, save the cash, and be content with lower yield than new seeding would provide beginning in 1955? Letters are invited and the decision to be made in October will be published in the early November issue.

If we plow this fall, oats will be thickly sown next spring and grazing them will be the first objective, with protection of the new seeding of brome-

ladino-alfalfa very much in mind. If it is a year of occasional mid-summer rains we might in the seeding year have almost as much milk as from leaving the pasture another season. Who knows?

Incidentally, Marion Nobles of Hayfields would let the pasture lay another year. In early September we fertilized the field with 300 to the acre of 0-15-30 with borax, as a precaution in case we don't plow. If plowing occurs, the fertilizer will not be lost. Your judgment?

SCREENINGS AND CHAFF

Mrs. Chas. H. Edwards, Valley Falls, Albany Co., N. Y., disputes my statement of a month ago that the wheat grower whose allotment is less than 15 acres for 1954 was denied a vote in the national wheat referendum. Technically Mrs. Edwards is right but here is the situation. If a grower with an allotment of less than 15 acres for 1954 (mine was 11) insists upon voting, he had to declare his intention of growing more than 15 acres of wheat.

In the words of Karl D. Loos, Solicitor of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, written on August 28, concerning the farmer whose allotment is less than 15 acres but who proposes to grow more than 15 acres, "If he does so, he loses his price support and in addition is required to pay a penalty on the 'farm marketing excess' equal to 45% of the parity price per bu. of wheat."

If this isn't practical disbarment from voting, what is?

* * * * *

Hudson winter barley is nicely up through the ground and growing well as this is written on Sept. 21st. It follows oats on a 15 acre field. After a dry spell, plowing was tough, but rains came on Sept. 5 in time to permit good fitting and sowing with brome-grass on Sept. 10. Having grown wong winter

barley successfully several times, we look with confidence upon the superior Hudson variety to deliver more T.D.N. to the acre than can be expected from wheat. With barley we escape all government restrictions and regimentation. Also in feeding barley, as we shall do, no worry exists about the amount in a ton of mixture, as is the case with wheat.

* * * * *

What about feeding wheat to milking cows? Although our wheat is sound and we can sell or feed it, and we'll feed all 800 bu. of it, many farmers have sprouted wheat on hand, which is fit only for feed. Practically all dairymen who are wheat growers are cautious about over-feeding wheat to milkers. Cornell on the other hand, recommends up to 50% wheat in the ration. Dairymen in wheat country will not generally follow this advice. Marion Nobles refuses to feed Hayfields' cows more than 20% wheat. I shall not try to overrule him, for his attitude squares with that of practically all dairymen in the wheat belt. But with dry stock at lower feeding levels, we'll go up to 50%. I'll ask Cornell to kindly publish its research data as a means of clearing up our ignorance, or confirming our stand.

* * * * *

A grade Guernsey cow named Lyndonbelle 2nd, died at 24 years of age on August 16th last. Her owner, Frank

S. Moffett of Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., reports that she died of injuries received from becoming wedged in a brook where she had apparently been for 26 hours. After being rescued she survived for a week. Mr. Moffett is not sentimental in writing me, " - - - So I feel proud and humble to have been her owner and friend." Here was a great cow. She had her best year at age 12 when she produced 22,400 lbs. milk, 1067 lbs. fat on 2x. At 19 years of age she produced 19,338 lbs. milk, 735 lbs. fat, 3.80%. Her dam, Lyndonbelle 1st, was a Vermont cow and died at 21 years at Fine Hill, the Moffett farm. Lyndonbelle 2nd's son has been at Hayfields since he was a calf. He is now a fine big 3-year old. We call him Marathon.

* * * * *

A friend has nominated me to membership in the Societe des Gentlemen Chefs de Cuisine (Society of Gentlemen Food Chefs). Notice of election came from a man famous in the food world, known in the Society as Chief Potato Peeler. There are no dues, and this makes the Society unique. Every single one of more than 20 other organizations I belong to, mostly agricultural, collects dues. Here's one that's just for fun. That my puny efforts in amateur cookery have been so generously recognized is both humbling and pleasing.

Here, below, is Jumping Hanna #290. In the September 5th issue, Hanna was described as a red and white crossbred weighing 1300 lbs., well behaved in the stable and now as a dry cow inclined to tour the countryside when separated from the milking herd. I saw her return from the dry cow pasture and jump over the gate into the barnyard with a foot and a half of daylight between her udder and the gate. Her dam and granddam were quiet cows. Her sire's other daughters are placid and content to stay where put. Hanna probably weighs 1400 lbs. now and we are willing to match her in a jumping contest against any 1400 lb. horse in the Genesee Valley. Because she is a high producer and gentle in the stanchion, she is to remain with us. The only jumper we ever had, I discover a reluctant admiration for her which the men do not share. Hanna is standing in new seeding ladino-brome-alfalfa pasture.



See the article above, "What Would You Do?" This picture of the field was taken in July, 1951, the year of its highest production, and appeared here in the April 5th issue, 1952. In that issue I said, "This 7-acre pasture produced 8,600 lbs. milk to the acre in 1951 - - - it was in high gear in 1951 and should last two more years. It supported 46 cows for a total of 60 days at various grazing intervals. The milk check yield was \$418 per acre after subtracting cost of barn feeding." Now in September, 1953, this field has declined in ladino and alfalfa so much that it promises only about half the milk yield in 1954 that it delivered three years earlier. The field is near the milking barn and whether to plow this fall and establish a new pasture next spring is the question.



Showing the edge of a field of Cornell M-4 corn, on the rainy day of September 5th. L. to R.: Wm. Elkins, member of the firm of Wm. Hamilton & Son, Inc., Caledonia, N. Y., dealers; myself; and Robert Grindrod of Batavia. This corn was planted June 4 on manured sod with 400 to the acre of 10-10-10 fertilizer truck spread before plowing; then 125 lbs. 10-10-10 banded by the 4-row John Deere corn planter; and finally 30 lbs. actual nitrogen was applied in liquid form at last cultivation by inexpensive applicator mounted on tractor.

This M-4 hybrid has a fairly short season, and in most places—except in high elevations—is good either for silage or grain. It is an open-formula controlled by Cornell University and is for sale by various seed houses and dealers competitive with each other. This field is for grain. Due to late plowing of sod and inadequate preparation of soil in the hurry to plant, the field was weedy.

It was sprayed between the rows by an inexpensive tractor-mounted Yellow Devil sprayer using the combination of LV-4, Dinitro and one insecticide.



SERVICE BUREAU

UNORDERED

I received two phonograph records that I didn't order. I returned them even though it cost me 34c for postage. Now they are trying to make me pay \$1.19. They sent me a legal looking paper which said that if I do not pay they will turn it over to a local attorney for collection.

You are not obligated to return anything that is sent to you without your ordering it. We suggest that you write the company telling them the situation and that you keep a carbon copy of the letter and that you ignore any further letters that they send to you.

It is generally understood, however, that you cannot legally use things that are sent to you unless you pay for them.

SLICK OPERATORS

I have a receipt for cash paid for a used silo. I paid for it on July 26th and I still haven't received it.

The two men I bought it of came to the farm and one of them said my old silo was beyond repair. The other day I heard that this was a racket and that they never owned the kind of silo I bought.

The above letter came from Gloucester County, New Jersey. Since then we have learned that our subscriber was right. The two men were picked up by the New Jersey State Police. One of them, we are told, was released on bail and the other was committed to jail for possible action by the Grand Jury.

We certainly hope that these men are convicted but that doesn't necessarily mean that our subscriber will get his money back. It is true that sometimes, with hope that it will get them a lighter sentence, swindlers will return money, but in this case the money probably is spent!

GOOD FOR WHAT?

Recently in Ithaca, out-of-town promoters were selling a gadget which they claimed would take the place of an expensive water softener. It was very simple, merely fitting on the kitchen faucet. Investigation revealed that it worked, but only on one quart of water. After that the water was as hard as ever.

Very often our readers ask about such schemes and make the comment "it seems too good to be true." In most cases that is exactly what it is "too good to be true."

GET A LAWYER

Recently we sold a farm on contract and now we are not certain as to how much income tax we have to pay. Can you tell us how to figure this out?

The best advice that we can give is that you consult a lawyer. In the first place it is our very firm opinion that no real estate should be sold without the help of a lawyer. In the second place this same lawyer can usually help you in figuring out your income tax. In fact it is a probability that he can save you far more than the cost of his services. Besides that it is probable that he can save you trouble later.

The details of figuring out income tax on property are too complicated to be worked out by the seller.

FRAUD

A postal fraud order has been issued against Wolf's, P. M. Wolf Pub., P. M. Publishing, P. M. Wolf, Wolf's Sales, National Enterprises, and their agents at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The company has been charged with advertising and selling through the mail a home-work scheme with promises, which proved to be false, that purchasers

would earn big money. As a matter of fact, they had no employment offer, but were interested only in selling so-called money-making plans.

Also, the post office at Fullerton, California has been authorized to return to senders, mail sent to the "National Marketing Survey" and to stamp it "Out of Business."

Earl Wilson, owner of the business, so we are told, has advertised a number of homework schemes from Fullerton and from St. Paul, Minnesota under more than twenty different names.

EXPENSIVE LESSON

"My family is a steady reader of your fine paper and cannot afford to miss a copy. I am writing these few lines for information concerning a piece in the Service Bureau page of August 15th, "Figure First." I certainly agree with you. My son signed a contract with a firm. They delivered the shingles and then my son found out that they cost him twice as much as we could have bought them from another place.

"The contract called for a 30% fee if we cancelled the order. We talked to a lawyer and he got the contract back but it cost us \$100 plus the lawyer's fee."

Every mail brings letters telling of dissatisfaction with work done by roving repair men. Don't be in a hurry to sign your name to a contract!

NO CHECK YET!

Last fall a man wanted to sell us some siding for our house. We thought that the price was too high, but he said that he wanted to use our house as a show place to show others of their work, and that for every sale that they made as a result of someone seeing our house we would get a check for \$25. He said that the company would rather pay it to us than to the Government in taxes.

My husband and I both debated for some time, and finally the man promised us that we would get at least three commission checks before the first payment was due, so we let him put the shingles on.

We have been making our payments every month without fail, but as yet we have not received any checks.

I have written threatening letters to the effect that I would expose them, but nothing seems to matter.

We would be very much surprised if you can find any written promise for even one \$25 commission on your contract.

As a result of some letters we have received from our subscribers, we have concluded that it is not wise to buy anything on the promise of getting a commission on sales to neighbors. We are inclined to think that the same promise is made to everybody, and certainly they can't pay a commission for the same job to several different people. We doubt that they ever pay anyone!

PROPERTY LINES

We have owned our farm for 35 years and the people next to us have owned their farm almost as long. Now these neighbors have the idea that the line is wrong. They have hired a surveyor and they claim that our line is over on their property.

Must we sit still and let them take part of our farm?

See a lawyer. He should be able to tell you how to protect your interest. There are many, many farms in the Northeast where it would be impossible to go out and locate the corner posts. It would be a tragedy if a large number of people should get the idea that they can hire surveyors and move long established property lines!

Corn Picker Tragedy



This is the family of Kenneth Rissmiller who lost his life in a corn picker accident.

HER LETTER OF THANKS—

"Wish to express my appreciation for the \$1000.00 check delivered to me in payment of my husband's policy, after he lost his life in a corn picker accident.

Having six children to provide for, there are many needs, for which the money may be used. Little did we think last January when your agent, Mr. James Noel, called at our home and wrote the application for this policy, it would ever come to this.

I will certainly recommend this low cost protection to every farm family."

Mrs Emma Rissmiller

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

It's the King of Them All...the New HOMELITE Model 5-30 One Man Chain Saw



Here is the most powerful lightweight chain saw ever developed . . . a saw that will do every woodcutting job faster, easier, and more profitably. Only 30 pounds and perfectly balanced . . . easy to handle on every type of cut or while cutting in any position, left, right, up, down or upside down . . . it's the only saw its weight with 5.5 full brake horsepower. It has the power . . . the quick starting, dependable, durable power . . . to give you far more production per day with the lowest possible maintenance costs.

More Power • Faster Cutting
Easy Handling • Low Maintenance

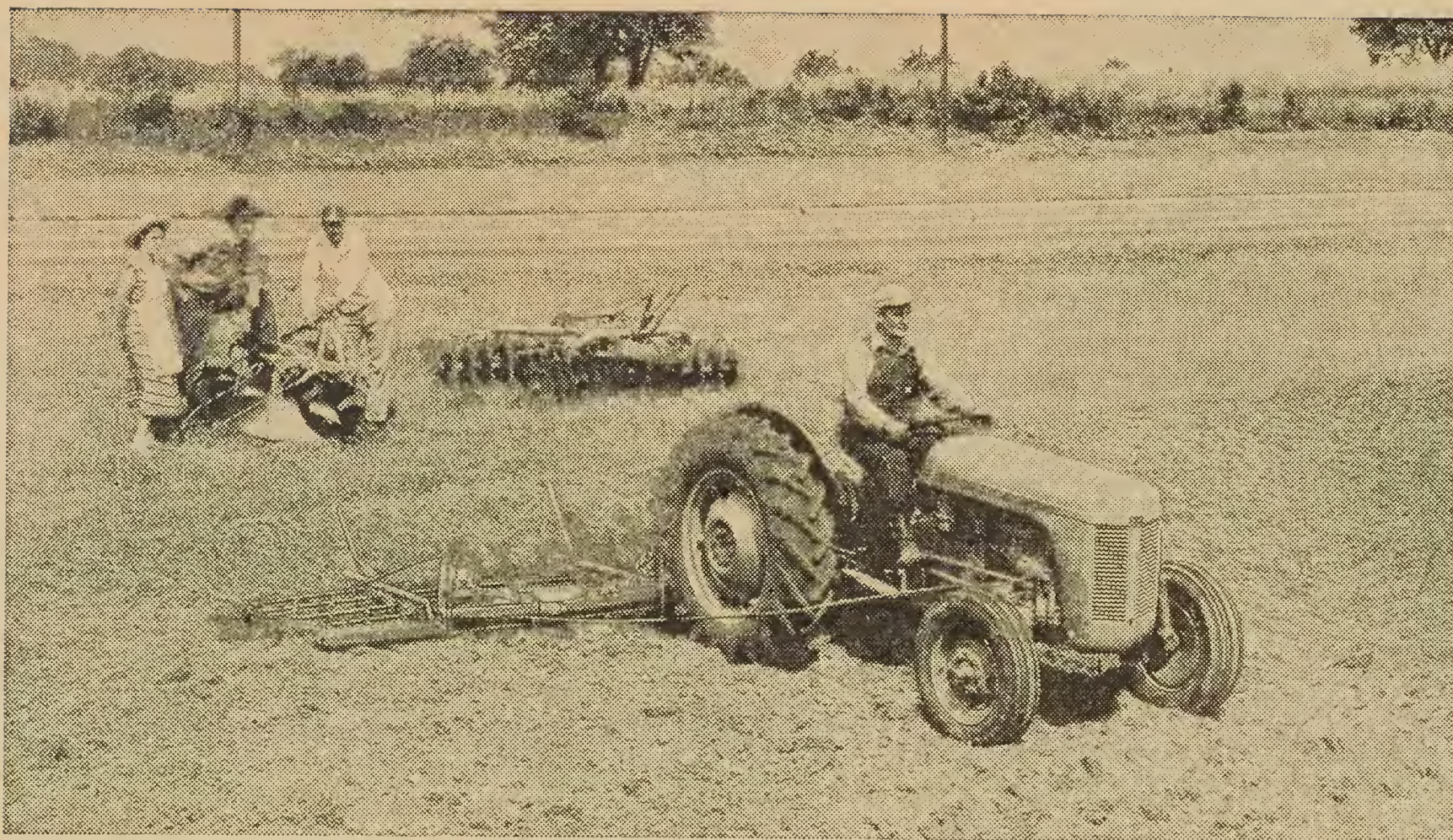
See it... try it...
in action. Send
coupon today
for more
information and
demonstration.

HOMELITE CORPORATION,
4010 Riverdale Ave., Port Chester, N. Y.

- ☐ Please call me about a free demonstration
- ☐ Please send me complete information
- ☐ Please send me name of nearest Homelite dealer

Name
Address.....
Town..... County..... State.....

DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED



Here's how to buy a tractor

Just ask yourself: "Will this tractor do the most jobs for *me*, *more* of the time, without wasting power? Is it easy to operate, and will it go from one kind of a job to another, quickly and easily?"

To *answer* yourself, you've got to *see* the tractor do *your* jobs on your farm. Above all, you shouldn't let "habit" guide your choice.

This time, call your *Ferguson Dealer*. Ask him to prove the ability of the Ferguson "30" in a Showdown Demonstration on your farm. Let him show you how many bottoms it will pull in *your* soil. See how quickly and easily anyone can change implements with Ferguson's *time-proved* 3-point hookup. Then disc, or do any of the other jobs you'll be doing throughout the year.

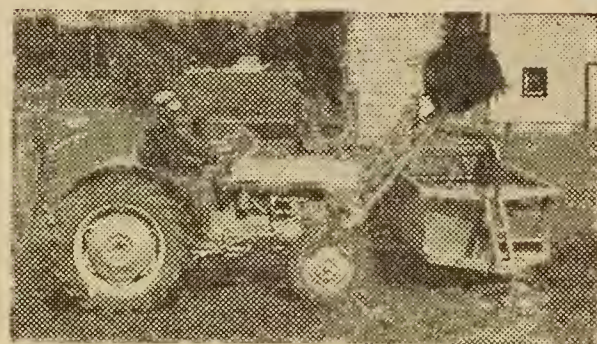
You (and your family) will discover that the exclusive Ferguson System gives you a lot more tractor for a lot less money . . . a lot more farming, with a lot less work.



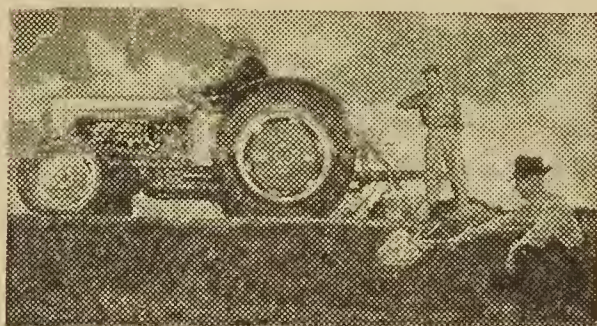
Call your Ferguson Dealer today. Set up a Showdown Demonstration on your farm *soon*. Chances are, you've already missed too much . . . too long!

FREE BOOKLET tells you "How to Buy a Tractor". 24 pages of valuable information! Your Ferguson Dealer has your copy, or write: Harry Ferguson, Inc., Detroit 32, Michigan.

© 1953, H. F., Inc.



Get your Showdown Demonstration of the Ferguson Manure Spreader and Loader. This exclusive Ferguson combination lets you load, hitch, haul and spread without leaving the tractor seat! Hydraulically operated, patented hook 'n' eye hitch lets you do this tough job alone, without drudgery.



No other tractor gives you *all* the Ferguson System advantages: Traction and penetration without power-stealing weight, finger tip and automatic draft control, front end stability, and an exclusive built-in hydraulic overload release that saves tractor and implement if you hit a hidden rock or stump.

Seeing is Believing — Get Your Showdown Demonstration of the

FERGUSON "30"

See your nearest Ferguson Dealer

HUB

MOTOR SALES, INC.

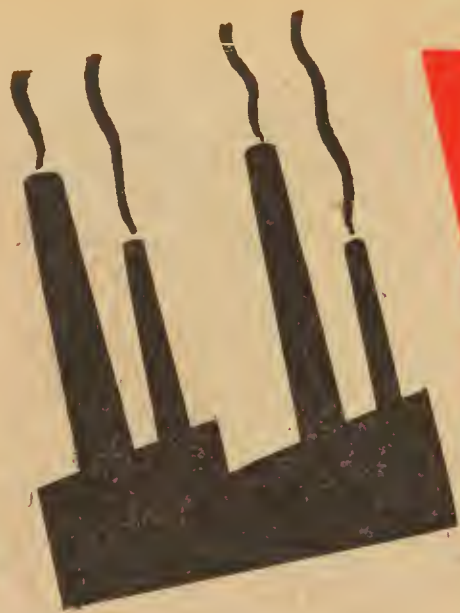
Ferguson Distributors for New York and New England

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217 PAGE BLVD., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH

OCTOBER 17, 1953



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Working
Together
To Keep

Free Enterprise
In America

What it means

To You and Me

Business and Agriculture

Present the

SIXTH ANNUAL FORUM



Every Dairyman's Goal - - Today as 30 Years Ago . . .

More Milk, and a Better Cow Left

Thirty years ago, G.L.F. introduced a feed called Milk Maker. It was the kind of ration that dairymen had been looking for, and was fittingly described with a slogan—"More Milk, And A Better Cow Left."

Today, G.L.F. still has a Milk Maker feed, and thousands of dairymen find it is ideal for winter feeding. That's because it helps make a lot of milk, holds down feed costs, and keeps cows in good rig.

But no matter how good it is, one feed just can't give top results for every single dairy. That's why G.L.F. provides several other rations too—each one designed to fill a certain need among northeastern dairymen. These rations include:

4 Flexible Formula Feeds . . . real production feeds, reasonably priced. Made in 14, 16, 18, and 20% protein levels so that there's a feed to match the roughage of every dairy.

2 Super Feeds . . . the very tops in high production feeds, with formulas that almost never change. Guaranteed to have 4½% fat, these rations are especially suitable for cows on test.

2 Supplement Feeds . . . for making balanced rations of home-grown grains.

2 Simple Formula Feeds . . . not fancy in formula, but real production feeds in 16 and 20% protein levels. Priced surprisingly low by using the most favorable ingredients on the market.

Times have changed, and feeds have changed in the past 30 years. But one thing hasn't changed. When cows are brought in for winter, every farmer wants a feed that will give him "More Milk, And A Better Cow Left." G.L.F. feeds are made to do just that.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. *Mill Mixed* Formula Feeds

This "wedge-in-action" tire pulls better—wears better!

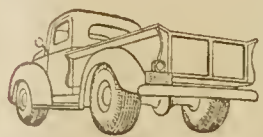


EXAMINE the world's most imitated farm tire—Goodyear's *straight-lug* SUPER-SURE-GRIP—and you will see ruler-straight lugs that come *closer together* at the shoulder. This produces the "wedge-in action" that holds soil in place like nothing else can—*grips* where other tires spin helplessly!

And such long, even wear! In the field or on the road, SUPER-SURE-GRIPS save you money every turn!

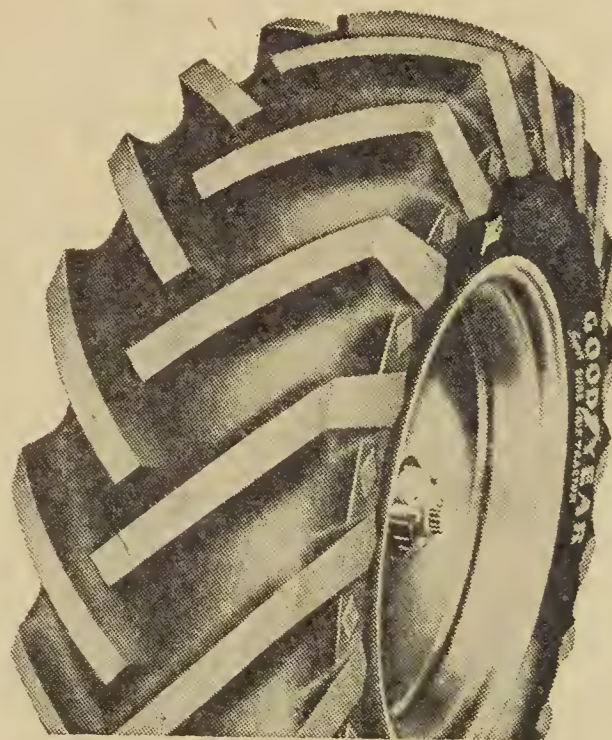
Small wonder that, year after year, more farmers surveyed prefer Goodyears than the next two makes put together!

If you have tough jobs on your farm—if you like to save money—see your helpful Goodyear dealer. Goodyear, Farm Tire Dept., Akron 16, Ohio.



THERE'S A SPECIALLY DESIGNED GOODYEAR TIRE FOR EACH VEHICLE ON THE FARM!

You'll save money, get better service from your truck, family car and farm implements—if you tire them all with Goodyears. That's why more people buy Goodyears, for more uses, than any other tires on earth!



WHAT TO LOOK FOR WHEN YOU BUY TRACTOR TIRES:



1. RULER-STRAIGHT LUGS come closer together at shoulders—and so take "wedge-in" bites that hold soil in place—to give Goodyear tires greater grip.



2. O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R pioneered by Goodyear. Farm experience proves it bites deeper, sharper—*pulls better*—when combined with straight lugs!



3. LONG EVEN WEAR—because Goodyear *straight* lugs work against the soil evenly, they wear evenly, roll smoothly on the road, wear longer.

Super-Sure-Grip—T. M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

FIRST in Traction • FIRST in Long Wear • FIRST in Popularity

GOODYEAR

Super-Sure-Grip Tractor Tires



**"America's strength
is in the land—
Support your
Soil Conservation
Program"**

We think you'll like "THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD"—every Sunday—ABC Radio Network—THE GOODYEAR TELEVISION PLAYHOUSE—every other Sunday—NBC TV Network

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

REGENTS CONVICT COMMUNIST PARTY

IN A historic decision of tremendous importance, the New York State Board of Regents on Thursday, September 24, declared the Communist Party of the United States and the Communist Party of New York State subversive and guilty of working to overthrow the government by violence.

Regents' rules and decisions have the force of law, but the Communist Party immediately took steps to appeal the verdict to the courts.

Under the verdict, any public school employee who remains a member of the Communist Party for more than a statutory ten days grace period after the Regents' action would automatically be subject to charges which, if proved, would lead to the dismissal of the employee.

In addition to a current Party membership, if the employee was a Communist Party member before September 24, it would be considered evidence of continued membership, which the individual would have to disprove.

In spite of all the discussions about and the known dangers from Communists, this is the first time in the United States that the Communist Party has been tried and found guilty of working for the overthrow of the government. Individual Communists have been tried, but not their party or organization.

The Feinberg Law, passed by the New York State Legislature in 1949, instructed the Regents, after proper hearing and trial, to list any organization found subversive so that teachers and other educators who were members of such organizations could be discharged. One hearing was held by the Regents, but then we had to wait until the courts could pass on the constitutionality of the Feinberg Law. When the U. S. Supreme Court finally declared the Feinberg Law constitutional, the Regents, acting through a Regents' Committee, held twenty hearings during the winter of 1952-53.

The evidence presented at these hearings would astonish and alarm any loyal American. There is not the least shadow of a doubt that the Communist Party is working quietly, secretly to undermine and overthrow the government and our whole economic system. It is just too bad that the sincere, misled Americans who are going all-out for socialism and even for communistic principles couldn't have attended the Regents' trial of the Communist Party. They would have had their eyes opened.

The Regents' Committee finally presented its evidence and report to the full Board, and then we voted unanimously to convict the Communist Party of the United States and of New York State of working to overthrow the government by violent means. In the report the Regents' Committee said:

"In spite of this innocent appearance, there are revealing, lightning-like flashes (in the evidence and from witnesses) which tell the observer much of the bitterness and hatred of our American system of government and of the iron discipline of these disciples of Marx, Lenin and Stalin.

"When all of the testimony is read there emerges a picture of relentless march toward the Communistic goal, to be achieved possibly, they contend, by means of the ballot, but if necessary, and that they believe more probable, by force and violence."

By E. R. Eastman

CONGRATULATIONS!

NO ONE could attend the sessions and the exhibits at the annual meeting of NEPPCO (Northeast Poultry Producers' Council) held at Syracuse September 29 to October 1, without being impressed all over again with the tremendous growth and importance of the Northeast poultry industry.

Two whole floors of the large War Memorial Auditorium were given over to the exhibits, which represented every phase of the vast industry from baby chicks to every possible kind of equipment that now serves the poultry business. As I wandered from one interesting exhibit to another, I thought of how the poultry business has expanded in my time. As a boy on a farm my folks kept a few hens, which mostly foraged for themselves during the summer, lived in draughty, lousy houses in the winter, and produced a few eggs during the spring and early summer. The eggs, often of doubtful quality, were traded to the local groceryman, and some of them, at least, must have been in pretty sad state when they reached the city consumer.

Today the poultry business is second only to dairying in the Northeast. In some of the northeastern states it is the farmer's largest source of income. Listening to the discussions at the NEPPCO meetings one realizes how much the success of the poultryman depends upon science and efficient management. And he thinks, too, not only of the importance to business of the poultry farmer and his suppliers, but also of the contribution the modern poultryman makes to good nutrition with his high quality eggs, so rich in necessary food values.

AWARDS FOR PRESERVING FREEDOM

ONE OF the fine organizations that is doing a great job for America is Freedoms Foundation, with headquarters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Each year this Foundation makes substantial awards to individuals, schools, institutions and organizations which in the opinion of the Foundation judges have made some outstanding speech, written some special article, or done some other service that emphasizes and furthers the cause of American freedom.

If you think you have achieved something along this line, or if you know of a friend or an organization (Grange, Farm or Home Bureau, School) which has done something, write to Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, or to us for nomination blanks.

HERE IT IS!

FOR YEARS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been helping to fight what we think is the most important "cold war" of the century, the battle to maintain our free enterprise system and our liberties.

In the past 25 years our government has become so big and powerful that it is a menace. We have seen the Socialists in both major parties rapidly taking over. We have seen taxation grow to such an extent that should we have even a mild recession, thousands of individuals and small business concerns would be unable to pay the taxes and meet their bills. Worst of all, we have seen many of our people, fooled by an

artificial wartime prosperity or buried in their own affairs, grow so indifferent that they do not realize what is happening to them. Pray God we wake up before it is too late.

The danger is real, and because it is we have been calling your attention to it for years. As a part of our battle to maintain the principles that have made America great, we have published Forum Issues. This is the sixth in this series. In these issues we bring to you some of the thinking of many of the great men of the nation as well as that of our readers who believe in America and in what it stands for.

I hope you will carefully preserve your copy of this issue, study it, think about it. You don't have to agree with all of the opinions expressed herein, but as an American citizen you are obligated to help restore and maintain the great principles that cost our fathers so much to establish, and which have meant so much to so many Americans of the past.

HOW DID YOU DO IT?

THE spirit and determination to do things ourselves, to solve our own problems instead of asking government to do it, is far from dead in a large majority of farm folks. In order to help us emphasize this principle, won't you write us a letter on the subject, "How We Solved Our Problem Ourselves." It can be a problem in your home or on the farm, but the idea is that you and your family worked it out without government or other outside help.

For the best letter on this subject we will pay \$5.00, and \$1.00 will be paid for every other letter we can find room to publish. Keep your letters short, and have them in our office not later than October 31. Letters should be addressed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department SP, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY brother Albert and I—the only brother I have left out of a large family—have a lot of fun recalling some farm experiences when we get together.

One time Albert had several shoats and an old sow. It was a fight every time he fed them to keep the sow from crowding in and getting more than her share of the feed. To prevent this, Albert climbed into the pen one day with a pail of swill in one hand and a club in the other. The sow ran between his legs, and she was just tall enough to take him off his feet. Round and round the pen they went, with Albert riding backward, trying to keep his balance and save the pail of swill. Finally, coming to a hole that led into the yard the sow dodged through it. Albert ducked down and managed to save his balance and remain on the sow, but he threw up the swill pail and all of it came down square over his head and shoulders.

It had been raining, and the yard outside was covered with three or four inches of "goo." Albert had recently torn out some old stanchions and stood them up slanting against the side of the hog pen on the outside. In an effort to get rid of the queer burden on her back, the sow dodged into the hole under these stanchions, just nicely sweeping Albert off into the filth.

Brother said he never was so mad in his life, and it didn't help his ire any when he found that his wife had seen the whole performance and couldn't contain her glee.

Guideposts for Free Enterprise



THE path toward a continued, improved, more satisfactory Free Enterprise System is well charted. The 10 guideposts which follow seem simple but in fact they are exceedingly complex. Otherwise, the people of more nations would have found them, and we of this nation would be in no danger of forgetting or ignoring them.

1. EDUCATION

Countless times it has been said that an informed electorate is essential for a successful democracy. But buildings do not necessarily make a school, neither is education finished when school days are over.

The truth must be sought and taught, and the goal—people who understand the requirements and advantages of freedom—must ever be kept in view.

2. WORK

In a Democracy, workers can produce more than under a dictator, therefore there is more to divide among all of us. But not unless everyone works. The use of freedom by individuals to avoid work and live from the work of others tends to undermine the very foundations of freedom.

3. THRIFT

The idea that thrift is old fashioned—that all earnings must be spent in order to avoid unemployment—is vicious!

It requires about \$10,000 in capital to provide the necessary building, tools, and working capital to provide one job. Old facilities must be replaced and new ones built to take care of population increases.

The capital must come from somewhere; it doesn't come from thin air. Either ordinary people like you and me are thrifty and save it or government takes over and furnishes capital from money you and I pay in taxes!

4. COURAGE

Free Enterprise requires risk-taking. There is the hope of reward; also the possibility of failure. Success is not guaranteed, but failure is not fatal because a new start can be made, and the possible rewards are great to those who have courage.

For many years those who would use our weakness for their own gain have played on our fears. We have been warned of the dangers of business failure, the atom bomb, old age, surpluses, war and a hundred others. At the same time many real and greater dangers have been ignored—the danger of deficit government spending, the danger of dishonest government workers, the danger of losing our moral principles.

Fear has its uses. When danger threatens, fear spurs us to greater efforts to meet it. Fear followed by action is healthy, but fear of what might happen but where no action can be taken corrodes and destroys.

5. SELF RELIANCE

Free Enterprise must be accompanied by risks. You must be free to fail

as well as to succeed. But if you expect someone—the government—to guarantee security or to pick you up when you stub your toe, you cannot expect to continue to have Free Enterprise. Security and Freedom are total opposites.

On this basis, government can and should set and enforce rules to govern conduct. Liberty is not license. But there is no place in a Free Enterprise system for strict government controls. There is no place for government guarantees of jobs, prosperity or security.

6. INTEGRITY

The Freedom we enjoy is based on honesty. Imagine, if you can, a country where no person can be trusted, and you visualize a country where Democracy could never thrive.

The Constitution and the Bill of Rights rest wholly on the foundation of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.

7. SPIRITUAL GROWTH

The peace which we so much desire is not the fruit of armaments, however necessary they may be at present. The solution to many problems—personal, family, national, and world—lies in the spiritual rather than in the material realm.

8. DECISION

If Free Enterprise is to survive, it is essential that a majority of voters decide that they want it, and are willing to pay the price. Legislators have never failed to heed the wishes of their constituents when they have been clearly expressed.

Correct decisions can only be reached after the facts are known. Continued research is essential to develop new facts. Education is essential to teach us the fundamentals. Then all through our lives we must study the facts and arrive at logical conclusions.

9. ACTION

After conclusions have been reached we need to govern our own actions by them, to tell our legislators what those decisions are, and above all, to vote regularly for those candidates who agree with us and against those who disagree.

10. LEISURE

Free Enterprise permits increased efficiency, therefore, shorter working hours. In a Democracy, the constructive use of that leisure time becomes important.

Constructive uses include such things as study of local and national issues, community service, beautifying homes and homesteads, developing appreciation for music, books and art.

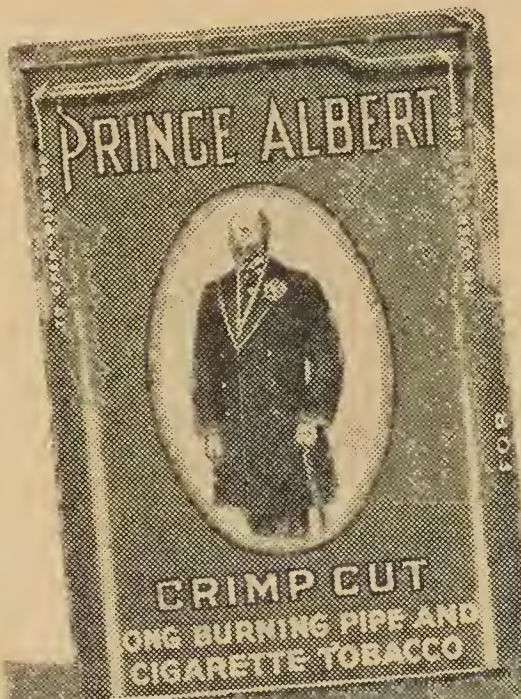
In a free country you can, with minor limitations, use your money and time as you wish. However, it can be used in ways that weaken Freedom or in ways that strengthen it.

Yours is the choice!

Freedom, Democracy, Free Enterprise—we use the words freely but we fail to understand them completely. Free Enterprise has its faults but if we understand the fundamentals, the faults can be corrected without destroying the foundation.

How any person who has read even a little history can suggest abandoning it for any degree of state control will remain one of the great mysteries of the world.—Hugh Cosline

NO OTHER SMOKING TOBACCO HAS PRINCE ALBERT'S

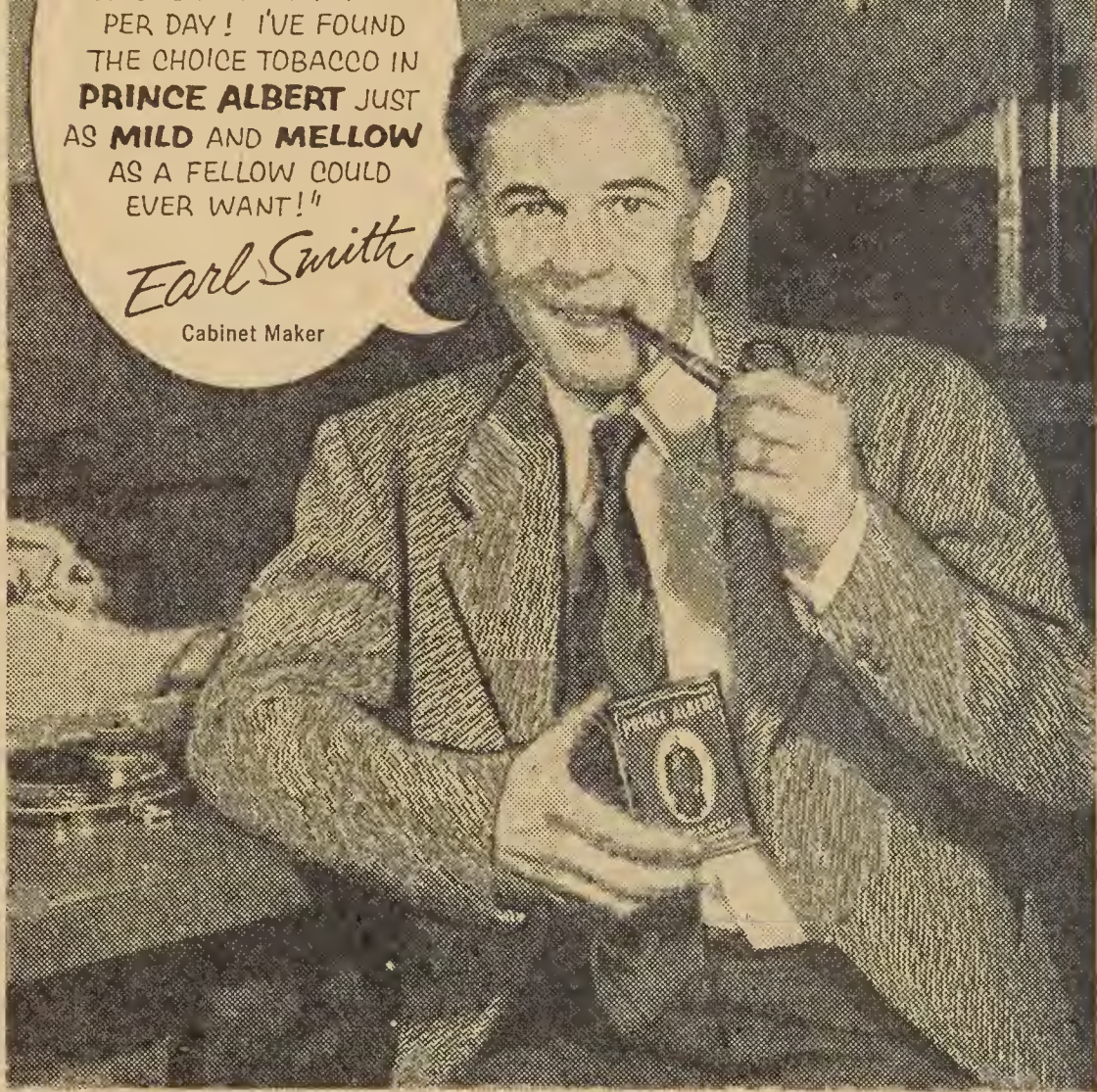


Mellow Taste!

That's why P. A. is on top today!

"I WORK BETTER WHEN I'M SMOKING MY PIPE—SO NATURALLY I SMOKE MANY PIPEFULS PER DAY! I'VE FOUND THE CHOICE TOBACCO IN PRINCE ALBERT JUST AS MILD AND MELLOW AS A FELLOW COULD EVER WANT!"

Earl Smith
Cabinet Maker



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

EASY ON YOUR TONGUE! Prince Albert's choice tobacco is specially treated to insure extra mildness and extra mellowness!

EASY TO DRAW! Crimp cut Prince Albert packs just right in your pipe.

Smokes cool, mild, and is long-burning... all the way!

EASY ON THE POCKETBOOK! More tobacco now in every pocket tin! Big economy in the pound-size! More smoking pleasure for your money!

Prince Albert

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!



The Old Timer Says!

"The only honest way to settle a disagreement is on the basis of what's right—not who's right."



Pattern of change



In 1941 there were 1,675,000 tractors on America's farms. By 1951 there were 4,100,000—and the number increases each year.

More than half of our farm land under cultivation is now tilled with tractors.

But that is not the whole story. It was the tractor that led the way to the mechanization that makes so many farm jobs easier and makes it possible for a lot fewer farmers to supply a lot more farm products.

This pattern of change and progress also reflects on the efforts of two great industries: Farm Equipment and Petroleum. Together, they are helping the farmer to put more acres under the plow and keep those acres productive.

The Gulf Oil Companies, manufacturers of numerous petroleum products for the farm, are contributing to this effort, encouraged by the belief that helping the farmer helps keep America strong.

Gulf Oil Corporation • Gulf Refining Company • General Offices, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"This Is Where I Stand"

By **EZRA TAFT BENSON**

Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture

ONE HUNDRED sixty-six years ago a convention assembled in Philadelphia to draw up the Constitution of the United States. After slightly more than four months' labor the Constitution was written, signed by the delegates, and sent to the States for ratification.

But this glosses over, all to glibly, the drafting of the document which Gladstone, the British Prime Minister, called "the most powerful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

The founders of this Nation introduced into the world a new concept of government and of the rights of indi-

viduals. They bequeathed to us a heritage of freedom and unity that is our most priceless political possession.

almost two billion more under loan which will likely go into Government hands. It is an old American principle that we should leave to private enterprise the jobs that private enterprise is able and willing to do. This principle was espoused by both Presidential candidates in last November's elections. It is high time we had this awakening to the dangers of excessive governmental adventures in business, too great centralization of power, and undue dependence on public assistance.

My position on subsidies has been made very plain, and I shall continue to make it plain. I do not think the American farmer is satisfied to depend on subsidies as a way of life. He wants a fair price in the market. But, there is a tendency to dramatize agricultural subsidies because they are out in the open where everybody can see them. That is why taxpayers have centered their criticism of subsidies on those extended to agriculture.

But let us not overlook the nonfarm subsidies we taxpayers are charged with and the danger that they present to a free economy. No doubt, many of these subsidies were provided as part of our policy of national development. Perhaps many of them are still needed today. All I am saying is: "Let's take a look at the whole picture."

The primary concern of this Administration is the general welfare of all our people. Whatever is good for the people, we are interested in. We want to foster it—we want to encourage it.

As you know, I have been charged with a grave responsibility to do what I can to promote a strong, prosperous, secure and productive agriculture.

It is vital to the whole Nation that we work to make our agriculture—and again I mean the entire agricultural industry—as strong as possible. Agriculture is the cornerstone of our national vitality.

Our Policy

Let me quickly point out some of the fundamentals of our agricultural policy.

We believe that our freedom is a God-given, eternal principle vouchsafed to us under the Constitution. It must be continually guarded. It is more precious than life itself.

We believe that farm people are one of the Nation's strongest bulwarks for the preservation of freedom, and that we all need to work together—farmers, industry and labor—to build as strong and stable an agriculture as possible so that farmers may make their full contribution to the national welfare.

We believe that the primary objective of agriculture is to provide consumers with high quality food and fiber at prices that give the farmer a fair and steady return for his work, while at the same time improving the productivity of basic land resources, and thus contribute to higher levels of human nutrition and living.

We believe that in return for this contribution farmers deserve an income that will provide the opportunity for a constantly rising level of living fairly related to the living standards of other large productive groups.

We believe that our agricultural policy should aim at obtaining in the market place full parity of farm prices and

income. We should use necessary government programs to help achieve this aim—but we must recognize that the objective cannot be won by government programs alone.

We believe that the most important method of promoting the long-time welfare of farm people and the Nation is through adequate programs of research, education and market development. It is through such programs that much of our past progress has come.

We believe that the development of modern agriculture has placed the family farm in a vulnerable economic position because farm prices and income rise and fall faster than farm costs and other prices in the national economy. Therefore, programs of price support and storage are needed to help assure stability of farm income and prices in the interest of all of our people.

We believe, however, that price supports not only must provide basic stability for agriculture; they should also contain incentives for progress by encouraging production shifts toward balanced supply in terms of demand, by encouraging economic production; and by avoiding excessive surpluses and subsidies.

We believe that the Government should strive toward helping the individual to help himself, rather than on concentrating undue power in Washington. Many problems can be solved through individual and group action on the local level.

We believe that the principles of eco-

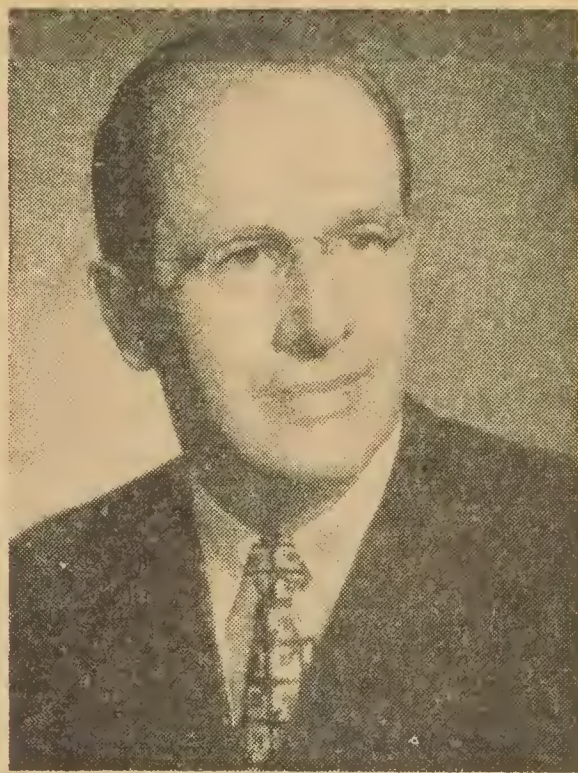
nomie freedom can be applied to farm products without leading to a farm depression, and that our policy should emphasize improving the operation of free markets and the further development of domestic and foreign markets.

We believe that our guiding purpose in the Department of Agriculture should be to strengthen the individual integrity, freedom, and moral fiber of each citizen.

We believe that the supreme test of any government policy, in agriculture or outside of it, should be: "How will this affect the character, morale, and well-being of our people?"

Farm policies and programs should be developed through effective teamwork on the part of farmers, farm organizations, the processing, handling, and distributive industry, and government. In the last analysis, farm programs should be, and must be, made by the Congress. My job as Secretary of Agriculture is to execute the laws and to administer the programs that the Congress establishes as efficiently and effectively as I can. I shall always be ready to help the Congress by means of advice and counsel, and by presenting factual material, but the making of farm programs is a legislative function, not an executive one.

I feel sure that this broad policy is



EZRA TAFT BENSON

not perfect, because it has been developed by imperfect human beings. No doubt it will be refined and improved with the passing of time. Whatever is done it will be our objective to serve the welfare of the farmers—and I mean all the farmers.

It has been influenced to some extent by an old-fashioned philosophy that it is impossible to help people permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves. It is a philosophy that believes in the supreme worth of the individual as a free man, as a child of God, that believes in the dignity of labor and the conviction that you cannot build character by taking away man's initiative and independence. And, further, that character is the one thing we make in this world and take with us into the next. For what doth it profit if we gain the whole world and lose our own souls?

I believe that the people who live on the farms and in the rural communities of America also accept this homely philosophy. I am most anxious that they will accept it as a dynamic part of their lives. It must be so if this choice land of America is to endure.

Certainly we must start from where we are today and build for a better tomorrow. We must not discard present farm programs until we have developed better ones. But better ones we must develop, if agriculture is to progress and prosper.

We can never rest satisfied that we have reached the limits of progress. That is why we are striving to find the answers to some of the price support problems that penalize both farmers and consumers.

Weakness Threatens

It weakens our national strength when goods pile up in storage, in excess of reasonable reserves, rather than getting into the stream of consumption where they belong.

Think of the material miracles our own free people have accomplished in a century. We have harnessed machinery and power, and we have released humanity from the back-breaking toil of an earlier era.

A century ago, 79 per cent of the total energy used for work was supplied by animals, 15 per cent by human beings, and only 6 per cent by machines.

By 1960, it is estimated that animals will supply only one per cent of our work energy, humans only 3 per cent, and machines 96 per cent. In a little more than a century, through the use of machines, output of goods per man-hour has multiplied six-fold.

Past advances have been the fruit of our freedom—our free enterprise system—our American way of life—our God-given freedom of choice.

The progress of the future must stem from this same basic freedom.



viduals. They bequeathed to us a heritage of freedom and unity that is our most priceless political possession.

Do we realize—you and I—the great gift that is ours: this gift of freedom?

Do we understand that the freedom and unity we possess was bought for us at Valley Forge, preserved on the high seas by "Old Ironsides," maintained at Gettysburg, defended in the Argonne, protected at Midway and in Normandy, and been nourished with the blood of heroes in Korea?

Or do we take our precious God-given freedom for granted?

Most of the world is hungry, but we take food for granted, from soup to nuts. Most of the world is half naked, but we take overcoats for granted.

It is natural to take for granted what we are accustomed to. But the one possession we must not take for granted is freedom—the freedom bequeathed to us under our Constitution. To be enjoyed, freedom must be continually won.

It is my firm belief that the God of Heaven guided the founding fathers in establishing this great Nation for his particular purposes. This is not just another Nation. We in this choice land have a great and glorious mission to perform for liberty-loving people everywhere.

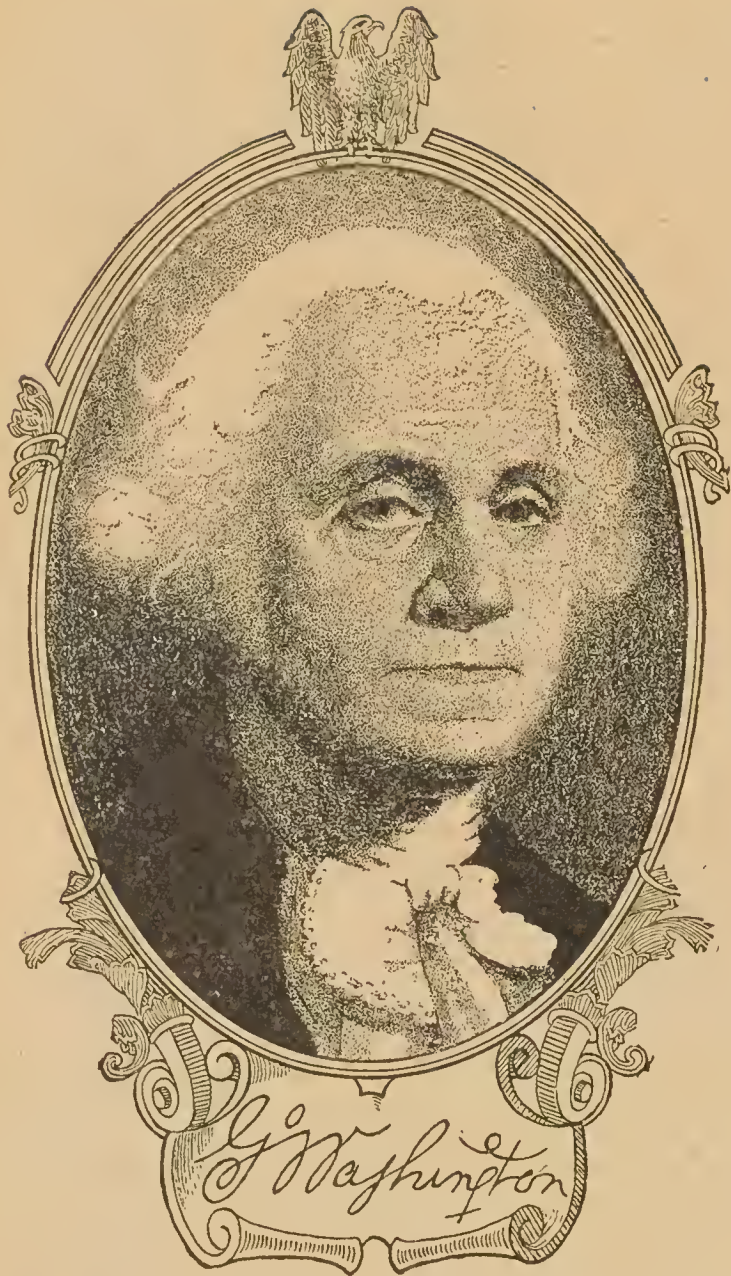
Freedom Breeds Strength

Our economic order is not perfect, but it is better by far than that of any other nation. The fundamental reason is that our economy is free. It must remain free. In that freedom ultimately lies our basic economic strength.

Let us admit the weaknesses that exist. Let us work aggressively to correct them. But let us never make the catastrophic blunder of putting chains on our basic economic freedom.

Today, the Government has billions of dollars of business investments. It owns factories, railroads, ships, importing and exporting agencies, housing projects, and electric power plants. In the Department of Agriculture itself there is a Commodity Credit Corporation with authority to borrow 6½ billion dollars for loans and purchases of farm commodities. The CCC now owns outright more than a billion dollars' worth of agricultural commodities, with





Foundations of Liberty and Men Who Built Them for YOU

By E R EASTMAN

was a culmination of a long series of tyrannies on his part. Time and again he had violated every principle of liberty. He extorted exorbitant sums from the barons; he violated the charters of the cities; he made the merchants pay great sums for carrying on business. He imprisoned men on false charges and refused them a trial. He imposed ruinous taxes. On that June day in 1215 King John was finally forced to sign 63 different articles, 3 of which are fundamental to our liberties. The charter said:

1. That no free man shall be imprisoned or proceeded against except by his peers.
2. That justice shall neither be sold, denied, nor delayed.
3. That all dues from the people to the king shall be imposed only with the consent of the National Council which represents the people

Well, time rolled on. There were violations of the principles set forth in the Great Charter, but, when conditions became too bad, the people rose up and set matters right again.

For a time after the English colonies were established on the shores of America, the principles of the Great Charter were followed by the King, his ministers, and the governors in the English colonies. Each colony had its legislature or council, elected by the people. Every town had its town meeting, completely in control of the people. There was more political liberty during those first few years in our early settlements than many people had ever enjoyed before in history.

But then along came the reign of King George III, who thought Americans were altogether too independent, and who also thought that the colonists were not paying their share of the taxes. Then for years there was a long controversy between the King and his ministers and the governors of the colonies on one side and the American colonists on the other. For years before the Revolution the colonists struggled to preserve their liberties.

Remember the Boston Tea Party? Remember how Americans, disguised as Indians, boarded the English ships loaded with tea and threw the tea all into the harbor? Well, that was all over the insistent determination of King George to tax tea and other commodities, while the colonists were equally determined that there should be no taxation without representation. Finally the long controversy flared into open war at the Battle of Lexington, and the shots fired there "were heard around the world" because they were fired in the precious name of human liberty.

So we come to our next great document of history, "The Declaration of Independence," which was signed in those hectic, exciting early days of July, 1776. Every citizen of the United States ought to read the Declaration of Independence at least once a year. Listen to the ringing words of the Preamble to this great historical document:

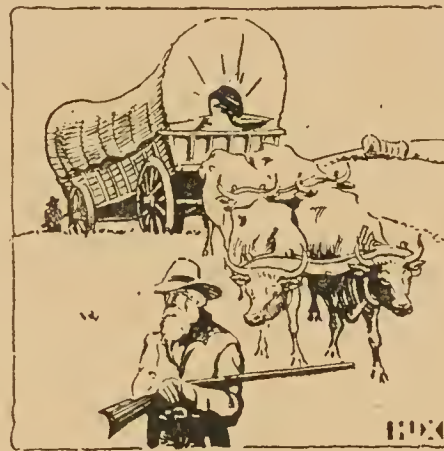
"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separa-

rate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

The Declaration of Independence was signed by many of the greatest men in our history, representing all of the colonies. I wonder how many of you have any realization or appreciation of what courage it took for those men to set their names to that document, or of the courage of thousands of other leaders and soldiers who risked everything for liberty? The British government called all of these leaders and their followers "rebels" and threatened to hang for treason every one that they could catch. Thousands of men lost their lives in that War for Independence.

But, good as it was, the Declaration of Independence was not good enough. It had to be followed by weary years of sacrifice until the British were defeated and driven from our shores. Even then it seemed to all Americans as if

their troubles had not ended, but just begun, for at the war's close there was nothing really to hold the different colonies together. There was a Congress representing the different colonies, but it had no authority. It could assess taxes, but couldn't collect them. It could make treaties, but couldn't enforce them. It could tell the different states what they should do, but the states were like so many independent countries and they paid little attention to Congress. They made their own laws without regard to other states. They set up trade barriers against neighboring states. As the states printed their own money, the money soon became worthless. Those years from the close of the Revolutionary War to the beginning of Washington's administration in 1789 brought ruin and despair to Americans. They had won a war, but not a peace. It seemed as if the people hated one another as much as they had hated the British during the war.



I WONDER how many of you can name the five most important documents in human history? Here they are:

1. The Bible
2. The Magna Carta (The Great Charter)
3. The Declaration of Independence
4. The United States Constitution (including the Bill of Rights)
5. The Emancipation Proclamation

These five documents have influenced more lives for good than all of the rest of the words man has ever set down in writing. It is interesting and significant that the underlying theme of every one of these documents emphasizes the importance of the individual and of human liberties. Now let us see why each is so important:

Consider first the Bible. Why has it been—and still is—by far the best read and most popular book ever written? It is because throughout the Bible the emphasis is upon the individual. It tells us over and over again that while God made all of us alike, he still made all of us different. It tells us that in God's eyes each of us is important, and places on each a personal responsibility for his own destiny. The Bible emphasizes the individual's right to liberty so long as liberty does not degenerate into license nor interfere with the liberties of other individuals.

Why is the Bible banished or destroyed by the dictators and oppressors of mankind? Because they well know that reading the Bible arouses in the individual the desire to throw off the chains of the oppressor and assert individual independence.

Now let us think for a moment about the Magna Carta. One sunny June day in 1215, 738 years

ago this summer, two thousand armed knights, backed by thousands of the common people, met in a meadow at a place called Runnymede, about 20 miles from London on the south bank of the Thames River. There they forced King John to sign a charter which has been the basis on which the liberties of the Anglo-Saxon people have been based ever since.

The meeting with King John



But necessity is always the mother of invention, and out of the necessity of the times was born another great document, next to the Bible the most important of all, the United States Constitution. But it didn't come easily. Like now, everybody was willing that the other fellow should make the sacrifice for liberty as long as he himself had to make none. Fortunately, however, at that time America was signally blessed with great leaders. Not one, but many. There were leaders who saw that if America was to endure, sacrifices had to continue to be made, central government must have certain overall powers, but not enough so that it could ever become despotic. Because we owe such a debt



to the men who wrote the Constitution of the United States, their names ought to be engraved on the hearts of every American. Any good history book will give you the names of these men. All I can do here is to mention just a few.

First of all, of course, was George

Washington, that farmer from Virginia who led the American forces all through the dark days of the Revolutionary War, who never wanted to be anything else but a farmer, but whom fate and his fellow countrymen thrust forward not only to lead the military forces but to become our first and one of our greatest presidents.

Outstanding in that famous list of names was Benjamin Franklin—scientist, statesman and philosopher. There was Alexander Hamilton, signing for New York State, a great soldier whose wise guidance put America on a sound financial basis. Thomas Jefferson was another illustrious signer.

But why go on? They were **all** great. Not just because these leaders had established their fame during the Revolution, but because they helped to write and sign the Constitution, the soundest document for liberty ever written. It stated specifically and exactly the powers of the Federal government, and made it very plain that the powers not mentioned for the central government were all reserved to the states and to the localities.

The Constitution set up a central government with legislative, executive and judicial branches, making careful provision for checks and balances so that the three branches of government should not interfere with or encroach upon one another.

Then, to make absolutely sure that the people's rights were protected in the Constitution, the founders added 10 amendments and called them The Bill of Rights. As you read the summary of the Bill of Rights, stop to think how many times politicians have violated these fundamental rights in recent years.

The Bill of Rights provides for:

No interference by government with religion, freedom of speech or of the press, the right to assemble or to petition the government for redress of grievances.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms. The right of the people to refuse to quarter soldiers in their homes except in time of war, and then according to law.

In order that the American's home shall be his castle, the Bill of Rights says that the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. No person shall be held to answer to capital or otherwise infamous crimes except on a very carefully established procedure to insure justice, including a speedy and public trial before an impartial jury.

The Bill of Rights is very careful to state that

"the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be considered to **deny or disparage others retained by the people**. Any powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

George Washington took office as first President of the United States in 1789. Now let's watch time march on across the years until we come to the Civil War period, which led to the last most important historical document, the Emancipation Proclamation.

For years preceding the Civil War there was constant friction between the northern and southern states over slavery. That was the specific trouble, but back of it was the old, old quarrel as to which was supreme, the Federal or State government. Could any state secede from the Union any time it wanted to? The Civil War answered that question once and for all with a loud "No."

At first the northern states had no idea of forcing the South to free the slaves. The northern states just wanted to make sure that slavery was not permitted in that great new country beyond the Mississippi. Well, you know what happened. Lincoln was elected, and shortly after he was elected the southern states, led by South Carolina, seceded from the Union. One of the worst civil wars in history was on. Finally, after 3 years of bloodshed, realizing that the country could not exist "half slave and half free," Abe Lincoln called his cabinet together and read aloud his Proclamation of Emancipation, giving all slaves their freedom.

There, my friends, is a brief account of the documents on which this nation has grown and prospered—documents that made America great because they made America free. Every one of these great writings—the Bible, the Great Charter, the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, and the Emancipation Proclamation, were obtained only after untold sacrifice and sorrow. Those sacrifices were willingly made by our fathers because they knew they were fighting for the eternal principles, the importance of the individual and liberty.

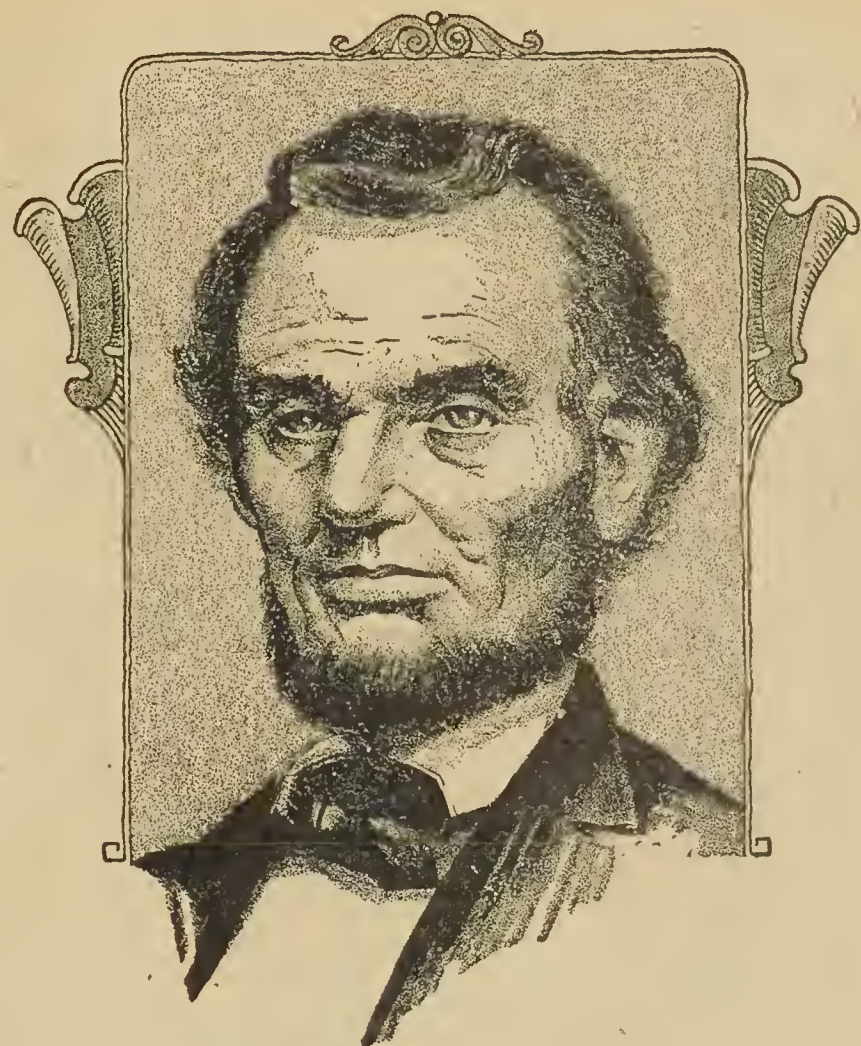
Today, however, there are many of us concerned and saddened because there is such a seeming indifference on the part of most people to the rapid loss of their liberties and to the violation of these basic principles of liberty in recent years. Believe me, if these great documents should become just pieces of paper, if you, Mr. Citizen, were to lose your liberties that cost our fathers so much, then, after it was too late, you would realize your loss and go underground, or do anything to restore the right to read your Bible and worship in your own church as you please; to restore your right to have some part in your government; to have something to say about the taxes you pay; about the officers who shall represent you.

But instead of doing something about it, you just blow off a little steam occasionally. You let government dictate the prices received for your products. You let government tell you how much you should pay your hired man, and how many hours he should work. You let government tell you how many acres of crops you shall plant, and so on, and so on. The handwriting is on the wall. The answer is dictatorship, when government will tell you everything.

What can I do? you ask. Much!

First of all, you can vote. Only about half of the qualified Americans do vote.

You can take part in caucuses and other local



political gatherings where candidates are named and policies determined.

You can attend and make yourself felt in your local school and town meetings. These are the most democratic institutions we have left.

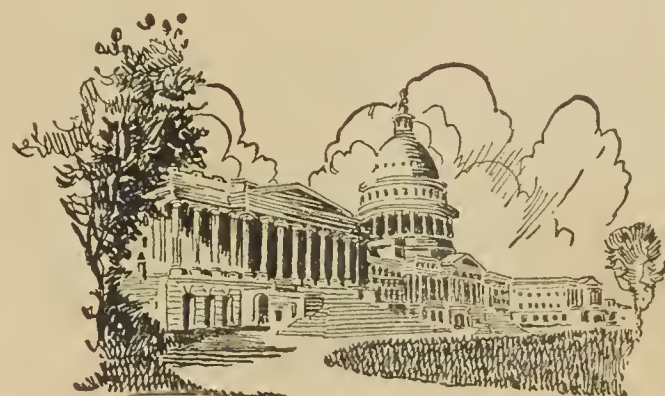
You can let your representatives in the Federal and State government know what you think about important questions, which if they go wrong will affect your life and happiness. We farmers and business men have paid all too little attention to what goes on in our local, state and national government. The result is that in this country we are rapidly approaching a situation where the people will exist for the government and not the government for the people, a time when government and not you will be running your business and your farm.

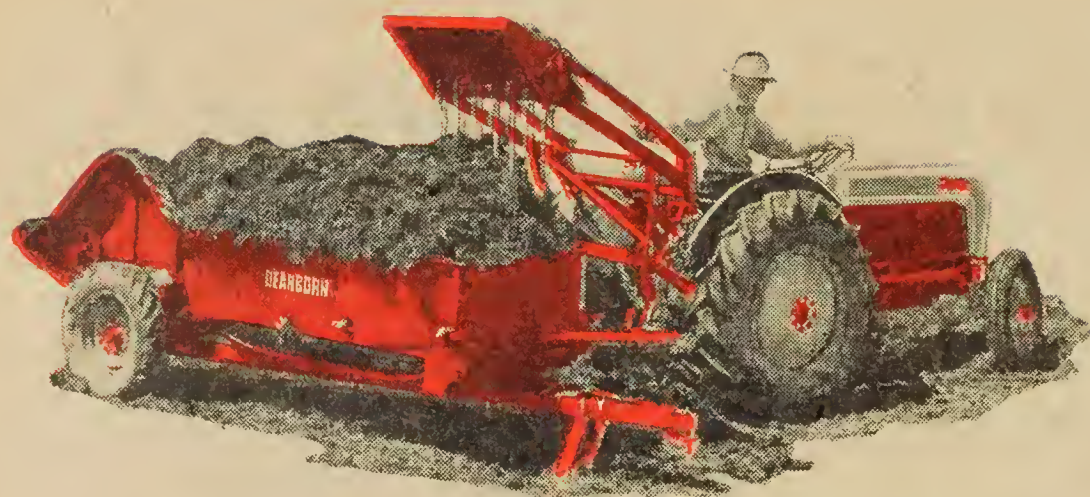
These bad conditions were just what existed in England way back in the 1200's, when the people finally aroused themselves and forced King John to sign the Great Charter of liberties. Those same conditions were recurring in the colonies when Americans got up on their hind legs and declared their independence. The same chaotic situation, with consequent loss of liberties, was well started when our American Constitution, with its Bill of Rights, was established.

For 738 years, since the signing of the Great Charter in Runnymede meadow, when people have seen their liberties slipping away, they have roused up and done something about it. Our liberties are slipping. Will we have the courage of our fathers to restore and maintain them? Will we lack this courage so long that finally we will have to fight a war or go underground to restore these liberties? Or will we be smart enough to do it before it is too late?

We hear much about the dangers from foreign enemies. We can resist and defeat our foreign enemies if we make and keep ourselves strong here at home.

It is very late now. It is up to you!





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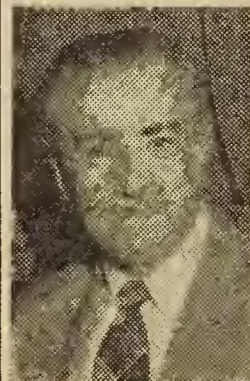
Today's Challenge

By ALLAN B. KLINE

President, American Farm Bureau Federation

IN ORDER to find a realistic solution to the problem of declining farm income, we must clearly recognize the reasons for our present situation.

Farm prices have fallen 11 per cent in the past year and 17 per cent from the post-Korea high of February 1951. Farm costs, on the other hand, have fallen only 4 per cent in the past year, and only 5 per cent from the post-Korea high (April-May 1952). This fall in farm production expenses, furthermore, reflects largely such things as purchases of feed which come from other farmers. Farmers are in a cost-price squeeze, and for many the pinch is severe.



Allan B. Kline

A fundamental reason for our present situation is that the United States, along with the rest of the world, has gone through a period of long-continued inflation. Farmers did fairly well in the early stages of this inflation. In a period of rising prices, farm prices tend to rise more rapidly than farm costs and net farm income goes up.

But costs do rise as inflation goes on, and they tend to stay up. The result is a cost-price squeeze for farmers when prices start down. This is where we are now.

Supports Relatively Ineffective

The record shows that farm price supports have had relatively little to do with the general level of farm prices in recent years, although they have affected the prices of individual commodities from time to time.

In this connection it is well to note that in 1939 farm prices averaged 77 per cent of parity, and in 1940, 81 per cent. By comparison, during the eleven years 1942-52, farm prices averaged 113 per cent of parity. These prices clearly were the result of war and post-war inflation, because few commodities have had price supports above 90 per cent of parity, and many have had no support at all.

Besides the easing of inflation, other important factors in the present farm price-cost squeeze are the continued high level of farm production and the decline in export demand.

The relatively good farm prices of recent years encouraged farmers to expand production. In some cases the Department of Agriculture sought to encourage greater production by setting high production goals and by maintaining price supports at the maximum level permitted by law.

Exports Down

Total farm exports have been running about a third below the level of a year ago. The drop has hit our major export crops, cotton and wheat, particularly hard. In the 1952-53 marketing season, cotton exports fell 41 per cent below the level of a year earlier, and wheat exports dropped 34 per cent. These figures are not of interest to the producer of export crops only. If the drop in production of exports is to be permanent, many millions of acres of good farm land in this country will be forced into direct competition with other domestically produced crops which do not depend on export markets.

The factors in the problem outlined here—the consequences of inflation, high farm production, and declining exports—suggest the areas in which the real answers can be found.

This is the challenge we face. We must meet it realistically, with sound

and lasting solutions, rather than with emergency panaceas.

No doubt some believe that more inflation would give us an answer. It would ease the situation for a while, but in the long run continuous inflation would certainly destroy our present economic and political system. This would be a calamity for the whole world. On the other hand, a serious deflation would be a disaster with especially grave consequences for farmers.

Solution of our problem demands that we find means to achieve a relatively stable general price level, with high employment and a rising level of productivity throughout our economy.

What We Need

This will require sound government policies on taxation, expenditures, and management of the public debt.

The policies of the Federal Reserve System affecting the general availability of money and credit must be geared to the needs of our economy. The government must conduct its business in such a way as to inspire confidence that it will do everything it can to keep money good.

We need to achieve a better relationship between farm production and market demand.

One approach, of course, is to reduce production. But where we have a price support program which encourages production of a commodity we cannot expect farmers to reduce production unless they are forced to do so by a government control program.

Unfortunately, government control programs thus far have proved to be a somewhat less than satisfactory solution. Reducing production in such circumstances does not necessarily mean more income to farmers. It may well mean less.

Government storage of surplus stocks at support prices means more money one year, but the availability of these stocks may well prevent the price from going above the support level of the subsequent year, even though production is reduced.

A solid approach is that of increasing market demand. There is no easy solution here, but it is a job we can and must work on.

We must get our foreign trade on a sounder basis. We must sell to other countries. The individual farmer has a stake in agricultural exports even though he may be producing things we do not sell abroad. Lack of export outlets tends to force producers of export crops to shift to production of commodities for the domestic market.

Exports of non-farm products also help agriculture by giving more people work and boosting buying power in this country.

If we are to have good export markets we must be willing to accept imports in payment and increase our investments abroad.

Two-Way Trade

What we need is two-way trade based on mutual advantage.

All of these things are in the field of national policy, a field in which farmers are playing an ever greater part through organized action.

There are other things, however, which the individual farmer can do to help himself.

Every farmer needs to re-examine his own operations carefully with a view to improving efficiency and reducing costs of operations. With farm production expenses currently at a record level of more than \$23 billion a year we have a real opportunity to reduce

(Continued on Page 34)

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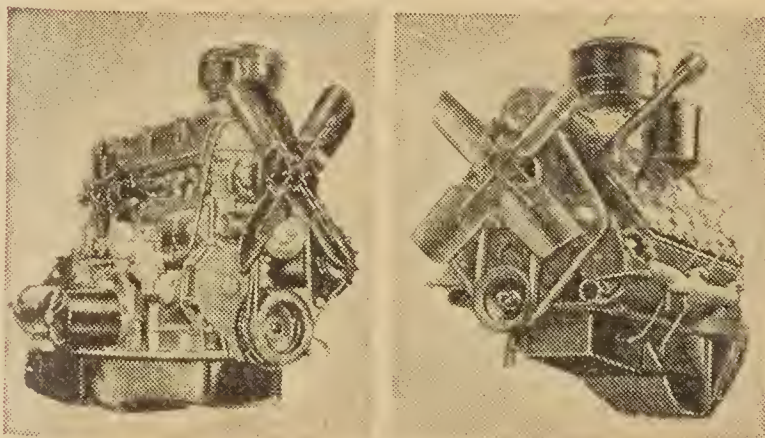
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speeds, engine strain is less, gas mileage is higher.

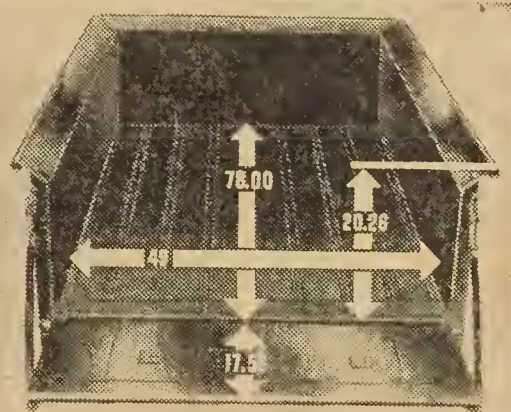
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Changing Fear to Courage

Some Inspiring Advice from Readers of all Ages

CONQUER IT

First Prize

THE first step from fear to courage is the will to change. Many viewers-with-alarm are really trying hard to convince themselves and getting a lot of morbid pleasure out of it. Like the teen-ager whose father's barn burned — "Oh-h-h," she shuddered ecstatically, "when I heard it I thought I'd pass right out. It was simply awful." Actually, she was having the time of her life, and did not in the least realize the extent of the loss.

If American citizens wish to replace their somewhat phony fears, they should face the facts and think the situation through.

Fact one, a minor slump is already here; worse may or may not follow. Most of us are living quite comfortably on a higher plane than ever before, so there is absolutely nothing to worry about unless things get a lot tougher.

These fearful ones could, if they believe what they are saying, get their obligations in shape to weather the storm, they could deny themselves expensive trips, extra clothing, swank banquets, high priced meals out, new cars, out-of-season foods, jewelry—one could go on indefinitely.

The thing to do about fear is to face the thing feared. If a man fears financial depression, let him put his money into something that will be useful to him if it comes—a bank account, a bin of coal, a debt paid; good machinery, not necessarily new, but serviceable; food producing animals. A farmer sur-



READ BIOGRAPHY

rounded by these tools of his trade with his debts soundly termed can't miss.

Fear of war is different. War is hideous, wasteful, wicked. Let us do every honorable thing to avoid it even to sending food to hungry people.

Let's suppose for a moment that the worst happens. Depression comes, we starve, we fight, we grow old, we die. People have been doing these things since the dawn of time. Courage in the face of death doesn't make it any harder, surprisingly it makes it easier. Let us quietly resolve to do what we sensibly can to avert disaster and then face whatever comes with stout hearts. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." —Genieva B. Pawling, Cohocton, N. Y.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Second Prize

WHAT is human courage? In action "Courage" is living one day at a time, using all of one's talents and skills for the task at hand. There is health in this form of living — active

living—whether you are confined to a bed, a soldier in battle, or just Mr. and Mrs. Average American at home.

The strength of our country is in human resources and human talents—not in crack trains, not in jet planes, not in the products of big production, not in top-heavy government spending. The wealth of our country is in the individual and the value of the simple tasks done by each farmer, each housewife, each mother, each laborer, each teacher, each doctor, each minister,



WORK

each scientist, each artist—every citizen. Courage in action is doing well the simple or difficult task, whatever it may be. The habit of taking "life by the handle" in simple tasks enables us to meet life's greater demands. This is courage in action.

What is courage mentally? Every age and generation seeks after truth. Each generation uses a special vocabulary to express this pursuit and findings. Psychology and its terms are the expressions of our times. The Master Psychologist of the New Testament laid down all the truths of human courage. We are rediscovering these truths through psychology today.

How can we replace fear with mental courage? First, we must recognize fear for what it is. Fear is a God-given form of sensitivity to danger. Fear in excess, like any emotion, can be destructive. We can recognize our fears as a form of perception that can stimulate action for constructive planning and achievement. Bit by bit action can turn fears into healing, snowballing confidence. Day by day, using our talents and skills to the utmost, our fears can become stimuli to successful action—even in a humble way. Successful action produces courage, produces more action and more courage to go on. We must come to have faith in the importance of each simple task of each individual. We must place value on every person and personality about us. This is positive living and produces constructive efforts in members of a community.

Now how does this courage developed in the individual's way of living help to meet the community fears of Russian Communism, old age, wars, depressions, etc.?

Strange as it may seem, fears of wars and depressions would not need to be, if every individual, the world over, were living a courageous life day by day, respecting the simple task, respecting the persons and personalities of each individual.

So where do we begin and with what? We begin with you and me and

use the psychological truths of today, which are the rediscovery of the teachings of The Great Psychologist of the New Testament. Practical? It's the only answer! The alternative? A bombs and H Bombs! — Mrs. R. R. Baldwin, Charlotte, Vermont

WRONG ROAD

THIS America which we love better than life itself, is traveling down the wrong highway. In the midst of our prosperity we are forgetting the spiritual values and the moral courage passed on to us by the wise forefathers who founded our Nation. It is a fallacy to believe that military strength alone will save us from the perils which surround us. Dollars and bullets are not enough to stem the rising tide of fear. We must revive the Spirit of America if we are to summon the courage that will help us retain our precious heritage of freedom for future generations.

Courage is not alone for the individual; for our Nation needs it more. We are becoming fearful today, because, as individuals, we have been selfish and have substituted material wealth as the yardstick with which to measure success. And we are afraid of its loss.

There is no greater weapon against fear than the courage and strength that comes with the spirit of Christianity, and that includes every creed and faith. The Colossus that we call America is the idea of an individual's



LOVE

sovereignty that Christ brought to the world. Thanks to our science and industry, we are not short of weapons, but weapons are no substitute for the will to fight and the courage to die should an emergency arise. Our military strength does not seem to frighten our enemies; the reason may be that there is so little moral strength—so little singleness of purpose—behind it!

If we are to replace fear with courage, our young people must be discouraged from reliance upon government subsistence. They need to know and understand the homely virtues of industry, loyalty and self-reliance. They need to be taught to assume the mantle of individual responsibility. Courage exists only when it is daily exercised and enjoyed. And it takes courage and

PRAYER



strength for an individual or a nation to live.

If we are to retain both, we must seek spiritual rearmament. We must again seek and embrace the Golden Rule and the tenets of the Ten Commandments. This spirit must be rekindled and implanted in our younger generations, or America must go the way other lands and other peoples have gone.—Harvey Muller, Danboro, Pa.

IT'S UP TO US!

AMERICAN citizens can replace a fear with courage by making up their minds that, come hell or high water, hurricane, earthquake or enemy, atomic bomb, this country, these United States of ours, is only as vulner-



SHARE

able as we, each of us citizens, wills it to be.

Think fear, and fear is what you will get. Think hope, confidence in ourselves and in our future; think courage which has resolved that come what may, this nation shall stand like a rock in a turbulent sea, and it shall stand.

Trust in God. Not just on Sundays in church, but Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and that 24 hours a day, including in your sleep.

Don't wrap your whole thinking around the sign of a dollar bill. The lure of money degrades your thinking to the level of installment plan gadgets you believe you can't do without; to the hunt for good times, so-called, which more often than not, leave you only with a hang-over.

Live within your means. Budget your income—never mind what the other fellow has or does. Buy a defense bond whenever you are able to because these bonds are the cornerstones of the edifice which will shelter us should unavoidable calamities befall our land. Prepare for a rainy day, Grandma used to say. That was good advice in Grandma's day. It is good advice in our day.

Pray and believe that nothing can defeat us.

Pray and believe that we, as a nation, will always travel the right road wherever events will lead us.

Pray and believe that God will show us the way should our vision become blurred by doubt.—Erna Poole, Perkinsville, Vermont.

ACTION

"THE land of the free and the home of the brave." How many times we sing of our proud heritage! As Americans, we are endowed with courage! Yet, often, fear is our teammate. Most ills have a panacea, but what is the cure of this "affliction?" Slogans are plentiful these days. So let's consider three words: "learn-act-pray."

How many times does fear of the unknown conquer valor? What is the reaction of a woman having her first baby? Of a beginning public speaker? Of an explorer? Scared? Perhaps but if they know what they face, that fear can be subdued if not eradicated.

So, the first keyword is hinted at. Learn of the problems of your state of

(Continued on Page 18)

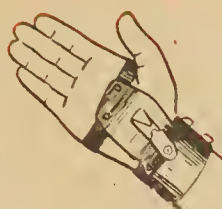


There's just no doubt about it, madam! If it weren't for farm machinery, you'd *never* have your new kitchen. You couldn't possibly have your gleaming new range, your washer, your electric mixer, or *any* of the conveniences that make your day so much easier, so *much* more pleasant. Here's what farm machinery has done for you:

Farm machinery has doubled the American economy

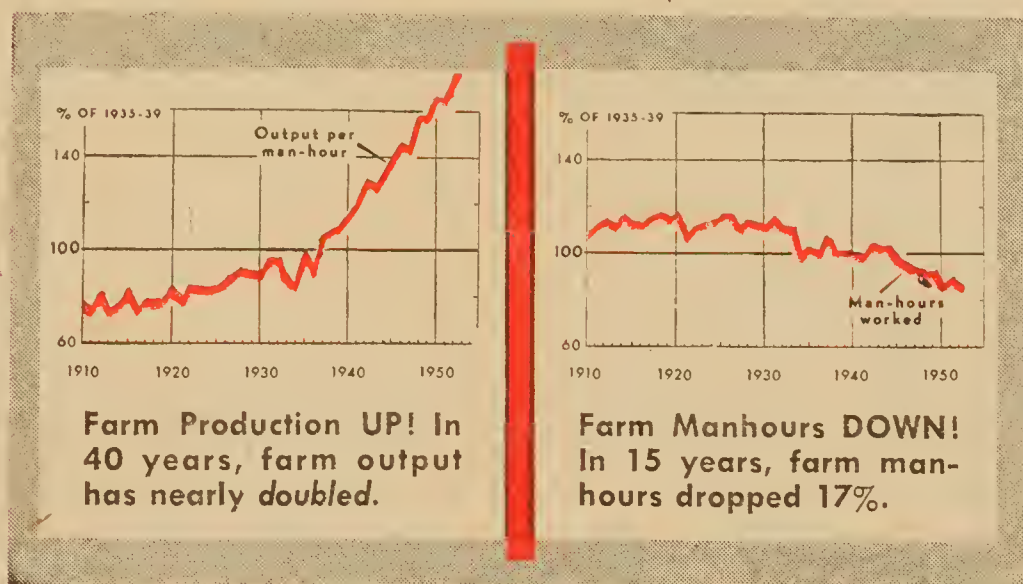
Remember the grain-threshing crews of a few years back? When 8 to 12 strong-backed men labored from dawn to dusk loading shocks on wagons, and hauling them to the threshing machine, where still other men oiled and regulated the machine and hauled the grain away? Today, *one* man drives a combine like an MM Self-Propelled Harvester through the field. As he drives, the Harvester cuts the grain, threshes it, and unloads it into a truck. In just *one* day, this Harvester saves more than enough manpower to manufacture a refrigerator. It is this tremendous saving in work-power that has made *your* modern conveniences possible.

Ever see one of these gadgets?



That is a husker's hook. It took a real athlete to handle one. In one smooth motion, the husker would grab an ear of corn, deftly shuck the ear and snap it off the stalk. Know what they do now? A mechanical corn picker, like one of the MM Huskors, buzzes through a corn field and does more work in 8 hours

than 25 men with husker's hooks could handle in a whole day.



What farm-mechanization means to the farmer's business-partner — his wife

When threshing took a whole crew of neighbors and hired hands, the farm wife toiled early and late in her steaming kitchen, cooking mighty meals for the hungry threshers. And not only during the harvest season, but all year 'round, the farmer's wife pitched in to do a thousand-and-one chores her husband didn't have time for. The modern farmer, with time gained by machinery, takes care of dairy cows, poultry, fruit orchards and gardens as a matter of course, leaving his wife to keep house. Even housework is far easier for today's farm wife. She, too, enjoys the conveniences that save time and work in the city.

Spark-plug of progress . . . the farm equipment dealer

Key man in the ever-growing movement toward greater farm mechanization is the local farm equipment dealer. His machinery know-how, his facilities for sales and service, and above all, his vision and enthusiasm, make his place of business local headquarters for farmers seeking better methods of farming. A rural community can boast no greater asset than a progress-minded farm equipment dealer.

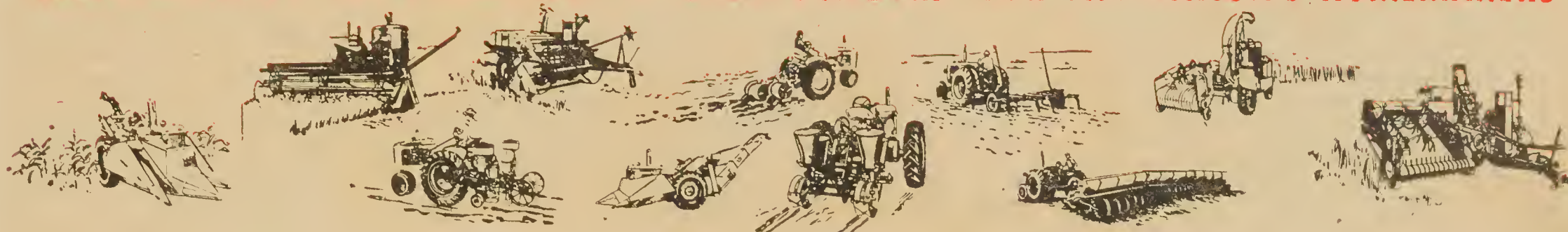
Why farming is called the nation's one basic industry

In colonial days, 85 farm workers produced just enough food for themselves and 15 non-farm workers. Today, 15 farmers produce for both themselves and 85 others. With modern machinery on our farms, fewer people produce food, and more people produce cars, TV sets, radios, and kitchen appliances . . . more of the conveniences so important to our economy. Thus, farm machinery helps us all enjoy a better life. And do you know who makes that farm machinery produce? The American farmer! Minneapolis-Moline calls him the American Farmer-Businessman.



MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

MM MACHINES LIKE THESE ARE "KITCHEN-BUILDERS" FOR THE NATION'S HOMEMAKERS



We Need More Power from Niagara Electrical, Not Political

By E. R. EASTMAN

IT IS difficult indeed to see either rhyme or reason in the statements now being made by New York State officials to have the State take over the development of additional power from Niagara Falls.

You will recall that in 1950 a treaty was made with Canada permitting the tapping of the Niagara River for an extra million kilowatts of electric power. When this is done it will be one of the largest power developments in the world. Therefore, it is highly important that every citizen understand the facts.

Ready and Experienced

Ever since the treaty was signed there has been a controversy in Congress over the method by which this power should be developed. Private industry, represented by five New York State utility companies, is ready and willing, backed by experience and \$400 million of private funds, to go ahead with the project. But the socialists and the "big government" boys, of whom we have plenty in both the Republican and the Democratic parties in both the State and the Nation, put up a fight to have the Federal government do it. When the federal government refused to take over the development of the Niagara power, politicians in the New York State government began to bring pressure to have New York State develop this additional power.

Let us look at some of the statements made by those who want the State to take over the development of the additional power from Niagara. One State official, for instance, said recently that if New York is allowed to develop the Niagara power "it will be private enterprise at its best." On the contrary, it will be socialism and statism at their worst!

New York State officials have also declared that "we should not give away the natural resources that belong to the people." That's another pure socialistic statement. If we were to follow that rule, then the State or Federal government should own all of the mines, all of the forests, all of the water power, and all of the farms, for all of these are natural resources.

Step by Step

Every time we permit the State or Federal government to get a hold of part of these resources, we have gone a long step toward exactly the same kind of conditions that now exist in Russia, where the State owns everything.

Another argument that is made for State ownership is that it wouldn't be long before Congress would take the Niagara power development from the private utilities and operate it as a Federal project. Of all the nonsensical arguments that is the limit. What difference does it make whether State politicians or Federal politicians operate a business? Private utilities have been developing and operating the electric power business for many years. The Federal government hasn't taken it over. Moreover, if the private utilities develop the power they will be under the strict control of the Public Service Commission. No rates can be raised, no basic policies formed until after full hearings and decisions by the Public Service Commission.

That, by the way, is the way government should function in all matters, that is, never as an operator, always strictly as an impartial umpire, to guard the people's rights.

Argument is made by State officials that electric power will be cheaper if the State does it instead of private enterprise because of tax exemption.

Those who favor these socialistic enterprises want to make the people feel that more government service will reduce the people's expenses for various commodities. Applying this to Niagara, they want to convince the voters that electric power will be cheaper if the State does it instead of private enterprise. It's a straight bid for votes.

But, as a matter of fact, the people would be misled, for socialism in all its forms is a costly business.

State or Federal ownership, operated by politicians inexperienced in business, always results in higher taxes for everybody, and seldom in lower cost to the consumer for the commodities.

Taxes Make the Difference

Make no mistake about cheap electricity nor about taxes. When the State takes over private enterprise and they are exempt from taxes, there is just that much less assessable property on the tax rolls, and it has to be made up by the taxpayers in other ways.

It is estimated that the cost of developing the additional power at Niagara will be \$400 million or more. And that is only a start. The State will pay

no taxes, the taxpayers will pay the \$400 million, while if allowed to do the job, private enterprise will not only pay the initial cost but will also pay approximately \$23 million more a year in taxes.

Commenting on this Niagara power controversy, the *Ithaca Journal* said recently:

"These five private companies (the ones who have asked Congress to be permitted jointly to develop the Niagara power) have a record of successful operation and are ready to take over the Niagara development. Private companies have developed Niagara power since 1895. For thirty years they have had plans on file for further developments. They have the experience, the know-how, and the funds. In 1950 they paid \$136 million in Federal, State and local taxes. Together they employed 46,000 people, with annual payrolls of \$182 million. Their profits (which are strictly controlled by the Public Service Commission) are shared by thousands of small stockholders, as well as by insurance companies, savings banks, and other institutions that are permitted to invest only in sound securities."

Another speaker for the State said:

"If Niagara were developed privately the State plan for the broad benefits of cheap electricity from the St. Lawrence would be materially restricted if not completely wrecked."

Does that mean that the St. Lawrence project cannot stand on its own feet and must have Niagara to pay its bills? If so, why did the New York State Power Authority argue so vigorously that the development of the St. Lawrence project would be a sound investment for the State? Such argument was made long before the State started its campaign to grab Niagara.

If you wonder why politicians, both Democrats and Republicans, bring pressure for either the Federal or State government to do this Niagara power job and still give lip service to free enterprise, you can set it down as politics. They do it because they think it will win votes and give them more personal power. But if the people really understand the issues, these politicians will lose votes instead.

One wonders why in issues of this kind some officials cannot look farther into the future. State administrations as well as Federal, party-controlled, are certainly subject to change. Even though the people might have confidence in one administration and in its desire to operate in the interests of the people rather than for selfish political gains, the time could soon come when the administration, either State or Federal, could be taken over by another party or set of officials in the same party who would have entirely different aims and ideals, who might have even more definite desires and policies leading toward big government and statism.

Who Wants It?

Do the leaders in the Republican Party in New York State really want to take the responsibility of taking this great power development from Niagara forever out of the hands of private enterprise and putting it into the changing and uncertain hands of men who may be dominated first by politics and second, perhaps, by service to the people?

The question certainly should be raised also as to who really wants the State to do this job? Has there been any demand by the people themselves? So far as can be ascertained, there has been no demand either by organizations or individuals representing the people for the State to take over the Niagara power development.

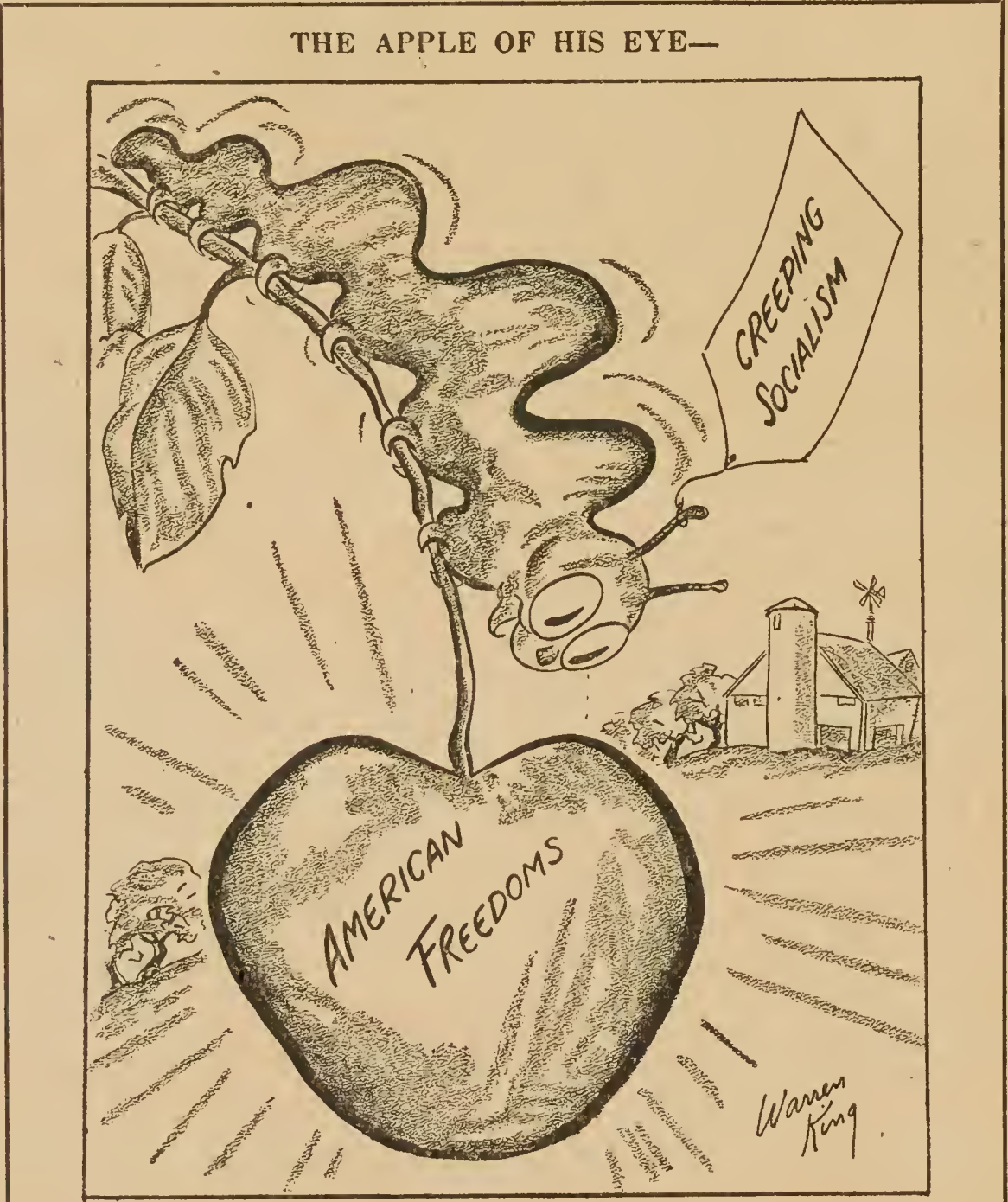
Certainly the members of Congress from New York do not want it. Before the close of the last session they voted overwhelmingly for the Capehart-Miller Bill which would permit the private utilities to develop this power.

Congressman William E. Miller of Lockport, New York, sponsored the Capehart-Miller Bill in the House of Representatives which would give the private utilities the right to develop the additional Niagara power under our free enterprise system. Because of this, Congressman Miller and other Republicans who have opposed the State or Federal government in taking over the power have been accused of violating Republican principles which stand for free enterprise.

Of all the attempts to make black look white, that is the limit! The very principle that President Eisenhower and other real Republicans stand for is to preserve free enterprise by keeping the State and National governments from developing and operating more and more business. Congressman Miller and his associates who stand for these sound Republican principles are to be congratulated.

Certainly the farm organizations do not want the State to do it. Many of them are on positive record against it.

On record also are many business organizations and business men, who realize that if the State takes this downward step toward socialism, practically every other business in the State may sooner or later be endangered in its right and privilege to operate under a free enterprise system.



Socialism Still Creeping

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER rightly cited the Tennessee Valley Authority as an example of "creeping Socialism." The proposals for state or Federal development of hydro-electric power on the Niagara River, in New York State, and the plans for Federal power development at Hell's Canyon on the Snake, in the Far West, are likewise examples of "creeping Socialism." Supporters of these projects forget that tax-free Federal or state plants mean higher taxes for those who do pay. They overlook the fact that government subsidies—state or Federal—mean eventual government control.



Here's why you can be sure you get *more for your money* with Chevrolet trucks!

There are lots of good reasons why you can be sure you get more for your money with Chevrolet trucks.

First off, there's the important fact that Chevrolet is America's first choice in trucks. Again this year—for the twelfth straight production year—more people are buying Chevrolet trucks than any other make. That includes people on farms and in cities, truck users in field after field.

Now, it stands to reason that all these folks buy, and keep on buying, Chevrolet trucks because they know they are getting more for their money. And this in itself confirms your good judgment in choosing Chevrolet.

But there are other reasons why you can be sure you're getting top value when you buy a Chevrolet truck. Take economy, for example. Chevrolet is famous for it.

Owner after owner will tell you that these great trucks cost less to run . . . less to maintain. And they'll tell you that Chevrolet trucks stand up longer on tough jobs, too—a mighty important point to consider in a truck for farm use.

Another important point is price. And here's where a Chevrolet truck starts saving you money the moment you buy it. For Chevrolet is the lowest priced truck line of all!

No other line of trucks offers so much . . . no other truck line is priced so low. That's why you're money ahead all ways with Chevrolet trucks.

Why not stop in and see your Chevrolet dealer soon. He'll gladly give you all the facts about the Chevrolet truck that suits your needs. . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Mich.

These Chevrolet Advantages Cut Farm Hauling Costs

MORE PULLING POWER

Advanced Loadmaster engine brings you new higher compression ratio of 7.1 to 1 and even greater horsepower than before. This greatly improved engine is optional on 4000 Series heavy-duty trucks, standard on 5000 and 6000 heavy-duty Series and forward control models. On light- and medium-duty models, Chevrolet's great Thriftmaster engine provides all the power you need with outstanding economy.

MORE STOPPING POWER

Big, powerful "Torque-Action" brakes both front and rear on all models up to 4000 Series heavy-duty trucks make full use of truck momentum for greater stopping power. Heavy-duty trucks in 4000, 5000, and 6000 heavy-duty Series use extra-large "Torque-Action" brakes in front, "Twin-Action" type in rear. Both types of brakes provide greater stopping power, greater durability.

MORE STAYING POWER

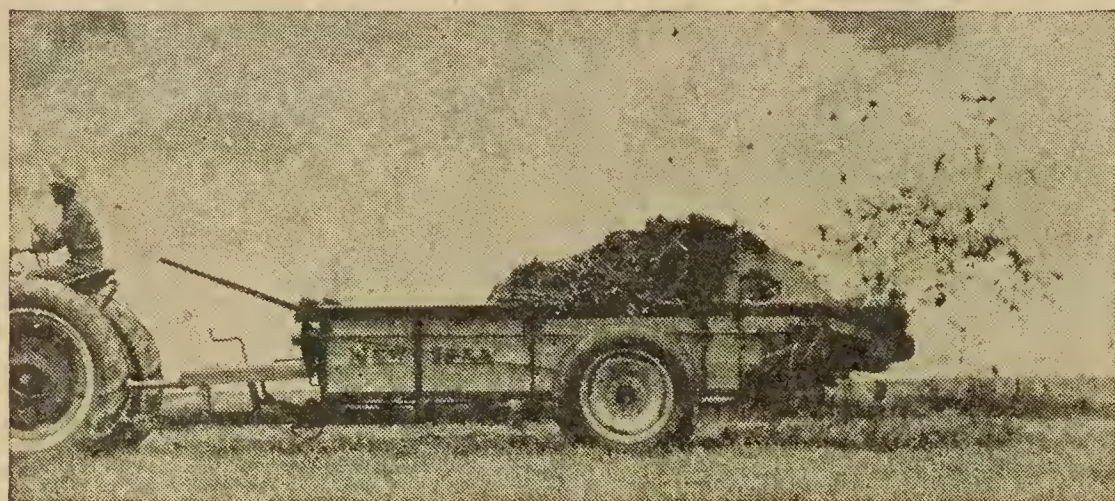
Heavier, stronger, more durable construction means greater ruggedness and stamina for all Chevrolet trucks. Long famous for handling the roughest jobs day in and day out, Chevrolet trucks are now brawnier, sturdier than ever.

MORE ECONOMY

The greater stamina of Chevrolet trucks, plus extra gasoline economy in heavy-duty models with improved Loadmaster engine, reduces hauling costs per ton-mile. You get greater over-all economy throughout long years of service.



MORE CHEVROLET TRUCKS IN USE THAN ANY OTHER MAKE!



Power-load, PTO spread 120 bushels at a time

with a New Idea-Horn Hydraulic Loader and No. 15 PTO Spreader

NEW IDEA's brand new, husky No. 15 PTO is designed for the farmer with an almost daily problem of cleaning manure out of the barn. It easily shreds hard-packed, power-loaded manure and spreads it fast in big 120 bushel loads. Weather or field conditions won't stop you — as long as you can get your tractor into the field, you can spread.

Also, consider these advantages: 1. Bigger capacity means fewer trips. 2. The load rolls easily on big (9.00-24) tires. 3. Because the NEW IDEA PTO spreader can be operated while standing still, you can unload in one spot for temporary storage. 4. You can maneuver it to cover small, hard-to-reach areas. 5. And you can spread

cob or straw bedding in loafing area or feed lot.

PTO gives you four feed rates for each forward gear on your tractor. The rugged corrosion-resistant wooden box — with steel flares — is double riveted to the steel frame. Every part of this new spreader is built for heavier use than you will ever give it.

This latest NEW IDEA Spreader is the biggest of a famous family. You can choose a ground driven 2-wheel, 90 bu. model; a 2-wheel, 65 bu. model; or a 4-wheel, tractor or horse-drawn, 75 bu. model. Whatever you need in a spreader, remember it's a *good* idea to buy a NEW IDEA. Talk to your NEW IDEA dealer soon.

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- ☐ New Idea-HORN Loaders and Attachments
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Needed—A Sound Agricultural Policy

By JAMES A. McCONNELL

IT SEEMS to me that the present farm policy of high, rigid supports at 90 per cent or more of parity, is not sound public policy. Fortunately for the Northeast, and fortunately for the country, the government so far is not able to maintain the price of feeding stuffs at a level based on 90 per cent of parity for feed grains.

Another thing wrong with the present policy is that it upsets economic relations between various groups of food producers. It is not good for the consumers who, after all, are our customers, and it has the effect of bringing about great disparities in the general agricultural sector that produces the food of the nation.

It has one other fatal defect in that it does not permit adjustment of production to demand.

And, finally, it will prove to be, in periods of deflation, which we are now undergoing, such a load on the public treasury and, therefore, the pocket of the taxpayer, that it will fall of its own weight.

How It Happened

How did we get such a monstrosity of a food program saddled on us? Basically, it seems to me it arose out of several illusions, as follows:

Illusion No. 1—That the catastrophic fall in prices of farm commodities, in the early thirties, was due to overproduction rather than to the decline of the general price level. Actually this was a world-wide depression, the direct and indirect effects of which were tremendous.

Illusion No. 2—That the prosperity in agriculture since the mid-thirties was due to price supports rather than to inflation arising out of wars, hot and cold, plus deliberately planned inflation as government policy.

Illusion No. 3—That price supports at high levels will prevent prices of farm commodities from falling during a period when the entire price level is falling. They don't, fortunately; otherwise, most commodities would be priced out of reach.

Illusion No. 4 — That farm income can be maintained by government supports of farm prices. As the general price level has fallen, so has national

farm income declined in the past two years.

The general public fails to realize that you can only support farm income effectively through support of the general price level which basically, is fiscal and monetary policy and not farm policy.

Farm Price Supports

The present program of farm price supports arose out of these illusions. The original idea of farm price supports was to prevent an agricultural catastrophe during periods of depression of national emergencies, and to adjust agricultural production to peace time after World War II. Supports, however, were also used as an incentive to produce the crops that we needed in war time. The Congress again departed from the original intention by extending high supports to encourage the farmer to produce heavily during the Korean episode, which at the time looked like it might be World War III.

Present falling farm prices have alarmed farmers, their leaders, and Congress, as well as business. This makes it politically difficult for Congress to deal with the support law at this time, looking toward any change in getting back to its original purpose.

Because the price level has declined so that support levels on basic commodities, like corn, are well above the free market price, the support machinery of the government is having, and will have, great and varied difficulties. Government purchasing and storage of butter is in the news often, but there are many other grave difficulties the public hears little about.

Fundamental Troubles

Some of the problems are: great stocks of commodities in government storehouses; bad public relations for both the government and agriculture; heavy drain on the public Treasury, which will not help farmer relations with the public; new schemes to plague the administration and Congress; the original support theory which, as a policy to protect the nation's food supply, (which may have had some merit) will be discredited, with danger that the Brannan Plan under another name will be considered and possibly adopted.

Farmers are beginning to realize the

(Continued on Page 33)



"It's cops like you that make me glad I never bought a license!"



Do supply and demand really need an umpire?

This lady is one of the farmer's best customers. She makes prices go up and down. She always has . . . she always will. She is demand . . . you, the farmer, are supply.

Then why is it so hard for you both to get together? Why so much uncertainty about deciding what and how much to produce for her? Why is the problem so much more complicated than back in grandfather's day?

Because between you and her . . . between supply and demand . . . there has gradually crept a mass of govern-

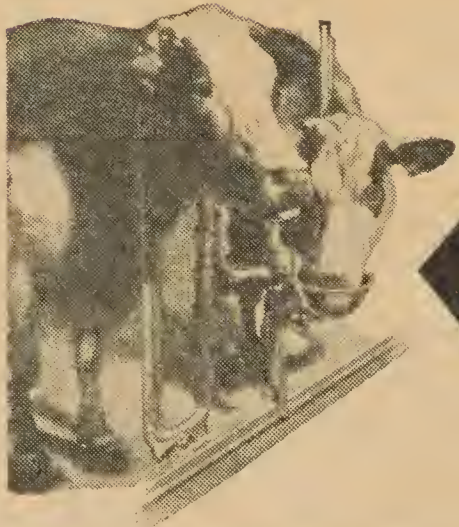
ment directives, restrictions, and controls. Bureaucratic fingers meddle with *her* buying and *your* farming. You are forced to accept the thinking of others about what *she* wants, and how you should farm to give it to her.

Government comes in at first on a legitimate basis — to *help* in times of major disasters. But government sometimes overstays its welcome.

Let's encourage our present leaders to let nature's laws of supply and demand take care of today's inequities.

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY *AVCO*
Division Distributing Corporation

For housework



...dairying



..just plain livin'

Pump Performance is the Pay-off!

We don't have to tell you how much running water can add—in profit, convenience and comfort—to any farm today. But we would like to point out that the *dependable, economical performance of your pump* is the heart of your whole operation.

That's why the Goulds line is important to farmers everywhere. For dairying, raising stock—for any kind of

farming—there's a specially built Goulds pump or water system that will do the job best.

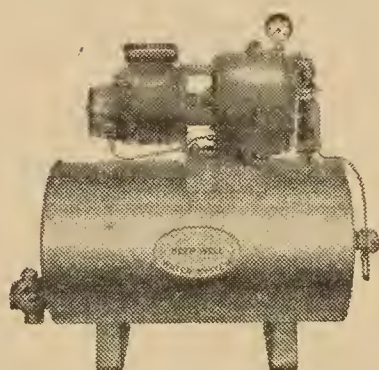
There's a Goulds for you, no matter what your running water needs or source of water supply. Goulds engineering know-how—developed through 105 years of experience—has developed a complete line of today's most modern pumps.

Write us, or see your Goulds dealer tomorrow.

GOULDS PUMPS INC., Dept. U-5, Seneca Falls, N.Y.



GOULDS famous Jet-O-Matic
Dual service—same unit for deep or shallow wells.



GOULDS tank-mounted water systems
Low-cost, quality pumps for shallow or deep wells.



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Tankless, with self-adjusting capacity for shallow wells.

GOULDS water systems

for every farm and home need

Dairymen's League Members Stick Together

EVERY TIME I attend a meeting of one of our great cooperative organizations, I realize the progress that has been made in my time in the ability of farmers to stick together. It wasn't so long ago that it could be said with truth that the farmers were so independent that it was almost impossible to get more than three of them to work together on any job.

That may have been true, but it isn't that way now. One proof of that is the fact that between 2,000 and 3,000 members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, their wives and their families met in Syracuse on October 7 and 8 for meetings of the Association itself, the Home Department, and the Young Cooperators.

In many respects, the last-named organization is the most important and means most for the future, because through it young dairymen are learning how to work together.

President Leon Chapin's report showed that the business of the League is larger than that of any other milk marketing cooperative in the world. Discussed also in the report was the progress made by the League in plant consolidation and the new and interesting change in milk deliveries by bulk tank pickups.

The League elected three new direc-

tors: Carl Carpenter of Woodhull, New York, District No. 20; Jennings D. Pickens of Lawtons, N. Y., District No. 16; and Medford L. Baker of Kingsley, Pa., District No. 22.

Important resolutions passed were:

A request for 90% of parity for dairy products, the reason given being that inasmuch as many other commodities are supported at 90% of parity, it is only fair and equitable that dairy products be also.

Urging the Federal government and various state and local governments to undertake a vigorous campaign to eradicate all known criminals and subversives in government employ.

Stressing the need for more advertising and publicity for milk and its by-products.

Highly commending the management and officers of the League for good work.

Asking for more research leading to better marketing of dairy products.

One of the most important resolutions puts the League squarely in favor of private enterprise in the construction and operation of power facilities, and discourages State or Federal action in such cases. This is clearly aimed against the Federal and State attempt to take over the power from the Niagara River.—E.R.E.

CHANGING FEAR TO COURAGE

(Continued on Page 12)

life. For example, let literature, radio, TV, or an experienced neighbor be your teacher. These "keys" can open the door and replace the fear that plagues so many deeds.

Acting is different than thinking. Often we hear "Why, I thought that was easy (or hard) until I tried it." So it is with courage. We have to act and gain new experiences, not be wall-flowers. To a dairy farmer, milking a cow is easy; to a city son, difficult. Familiarity of deed makes the difference. Joining civic and social groups, starting hobbies, dabbling in new ventures, giving helping hands, are all acts that can give a wealth of experiences upon which to rely.

Finally, pray; The return of the POW's has brought home this point emphatically. Prayer conquers many ills. For lots of the boys, it was the difference between life and death. For us, as for them, recourse to God and reading the Bible can mean strength and hope to bolster any faltering courage.

Baked cake dough doesn't taste bad, but frosted, the cake is much more palatable. Likewise, we can let fear be our companion, or we can summon courage and enjoy life with the blessings that are ours in this, the "land of the brave." Just learn—act—pray.

—Mrs. Harland Cooper, Verona, N. Y.

COURAGE CAN BE CAUGHT

WHETHER a person lives in fear or lives with courage depends upon the philosophy of life he has developed over a period of years. So it is up to the individual to change his philosophy of fear to one of courage.

That can be done in several ways. First, through reading. Read biographies of people who conquered and overcame the many difficult obstacles confronting them. Read stories of early pioneers who fearlessly moved to unknown country leaving behind comfort, safety and friends. Read histories of our own and European countries and one will see how we are no exception in facing war, depressions, etc. Knowing that we are not alone in having to face that which we anticipate with fear, gives us more courage for we

can feel—"Well, if others lived through it, I guess we can too."

Secondly, build up a sincere faith in God. Attend church or synagogue. Talk with people who have a calm faith—not emotional radicals—people who have gone through sufferings and many hardships but still can smile and are thankful for what they do have. Courage can't be taught but it can be caught by association with those who have it.

And lastly, either make up one of your own or use an old adage that you can say to yourself when you begin to lose courage. Such adages as "Every cloud has a silver lining," "He that putteth his hand to the plow and looks back gets nowhere," "Perseverance and faith will help to overcome any obstacles." — Mrs. Alice Jersey, Hartland, Vermont.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, published semi-monthly at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. for October 1, 1953.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, American Agriculturist, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. Editor, E. R. Eastman, 418 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. Managing editor, Hugh Cosline, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. Business manager, None.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

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3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly newspapers only.)

E. C. Weatherby, Secretary-Treasurer
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1953

(Seal) Margaret Filola
(My commission expires March 30, 1955)



DOUBTLESS you have heard the famous question the lawyer asked the husband, "Have you stopped beating your wife? Answer yes or no!"

That is a joke that has been told countless times but unfortunately that kind of question is still being used with success to influence the thinking of voters if not of jurors. Sometimes the question isn't asked directly. It is merely implied.

For example:

"Do you favor high level price supports or would you prefer a depression?"

There is the inference that you must take one or the other. That isn't necessarily true. Some of us believe that low level supports would help farm prosperity rather than hinder it!

Here's another: Shall we let government develop electricity from water power or do you want all our natural resources turned over to the power companies?

In fact there is a vast gap between

a waterfall and electricity delivered at a farm. Some agency must build a dam, install machinery and construct power lines. Private companies can do it and pay taxes, or government can do it and pay no taxes. As far as rates are concerned, they are now regulated by government to protect consumers. Where is the advantage of government development?

Here's still another: Which would you prefer, price ceilings or inflation?

The assumption is that price ceilings prevent inflation which is contrary to fact as recorded by history. Price ceilings tend to conceal the symptoms of inflation, but do not cure it.

Some questions are as silly as this one: "Which animal, the snail or the tortoise, is the fastest animal in the world?"

The person who can spot the hole in the argument or the phony question is well on the road to arriving at right conclusions!—*Hugh Cosline*

NO RISK---NO OPPORTUNITY!

THE QUEST for security is the fundamental urge of the times. Essentially it is an attempt to escape from reality. It finds reflection in the "cradle to the grave" security plans, in deficit financing theories, and in the vast array of Utopian schemes that are designed to provide shelter from the hazards of life.

The same craving found reflection in Fascism and Nazism, with most tragic consequences.

Of course security is a good thing. It is to provide security for ourselves and our families that we buy insurance, place money in bonds and savings, and establish trust accounts.

Beyond that, business firms in this country provide fringe benefits, the aggregate expenditures for which are estimated at \$25 billion a year, or approximately 20 per cent of direct payroll costs.

Private Pension Plans

In addition to Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Unemployment Compensation, and the like, there are some 14,000 private pension plans covering nearly 10 million persons. Approximately 85 million persons carry insurance that covers all or part of hospital or doctors' bills.

Despite this wide coverage by private interests, there is a constant clamor for a liberal Government program of security. In some quarters it is held that it is the responsibility of Government to watch over the people, to protect from want and fear.

Already an estimated \$18 billion, or an average of \$410 per family in this country, is spent annually on Federal, state, and local welfare plans, not including the amount spent on schools. The impression is given that the Government has an inexhaustible source of income from which it can provide lavish hand-outs. The fact is, however, that the Government has no real source of wealth or income except what it takes from the people.

A paternalistic government can provide for a little while what appears to

be life or abundance for its people by distributing the backlog of wealth created by free enterprise. But when it is gone, a generous government must "soak" the poor for social services which were promised as a gift. Great Britain has already reached that stage, and we are being pushed rapidly in that direction.

Whatever may be the fundamental causes of this demand for protection against the vicissitudes of life, we should not forget that what made this country great was not the craving for security but rather the relentless search for risk-taking ventures by courageous private initiative.

Our country was built on the pillars of faith and courage. By overcoming starvation and the perils of the wilderness, our forefathers developed the capacity that enabled them to deal with stern reality, and through their energy, daring, and vision they laid the foundation for the American system which rests primarily upon personal initiative and individual freedom.

Gambling With Freedom

There is no such thing as absolute security, and any workable security must be linked with risk taking. In other words, to shy away from risk is to take the greatest gamble of all, as it means not only the loss of security but of freedom as well.

When a government provides shelter against the hazards of life, it has a blighting influence upon the recipients. Not only does it tend to destroy the people's wealth-creating power, but also it makes them submissive and subservient to those in political control. Furthermore, when a nation clutches at security instead of placing its hopes in venture, decay has already begun.

What this nation and, in fact, the entire world needs, is courage to replace fear, personal initiative to replace paternalism, and venture to replace the frenzied search for security. — *New England Letter, First National Bank of Boston.*



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Controlled Production or Expanded Markets—Which Do We Want?

By **HERSCHEL D. NEWSOM**

Master, The National Grange

THE farmer is in the spotlight. 1954 has been marked as the year of big decisions in agriculture. A new farm program is called for. The man who provides "our daily bread" wonders why he alone should have a big cut in pay. The politician is worried because we've learned to rely on him for the answers. The concern of business and labor stems from the fact that the farmer is an important essential customer. The taxpayer, of course, also has his eye on the Federal purse strings.



Herschel Newsom

These forces pose the challenge of the day. The farmer must not allow them to pull the wool of expediency over his eyes. For the first time in a long while there's an organized effort to analyze fully the farm problem. Farmers themselves are trying to get at the causes of disparity rather than treating the symptoms. They are doing this through their own general farm organizations. It is time for **BIGNESS** in thinking and **GREATNESS** in statesmanship. The opportunity for soundness of programs is at hand. Let's make the best of it. If we fail (at least) to point the direction in '54, we may have permanently failed.

Take the "Long View"

Already those with the narrow vision, who would sell agriculture short, are playing the Northeast against the corn belt... the South against free markets... high fixed price supports against disaster levels of support... to say nothing about controlling production and accepting regimentation as an alleged route to security. These people would defy sound economics, would eventually place the agricultural vote on the highest political bidder block... would stagnate the very thing that has made this country great. They are the people who distort fundamentals in order to make political hay (although sometimes unwittingly).

Let's take a look at fundamentals. It is plain to see that farm income has not kept up with production costs. We have not been able to balance the demand for food and fiber with the supply. When the supply exceeds the available demand prices skid. For over thirty years this under-consumption or over-production has caused price problems. The only time that effective demand caught up with supply was during World War II, and the period immediately following this conflict and for a short period after the Korean outbreak. Recently production costs in many cases have doubled and trebled. Farm prices have not kept pace.

Which Road?

This brings us to a fork in the road. We can either select the control-of-production route or we can increase demand through added markets. The Grange favors the latter. Increased markets are far sounder. They are a **MUST**. In the first place, the total output of the Nation's farms cannot be controlled over any long period of time. A cutback in the production of one commodity leads to added output in another line. After awhile the whole

process catches up with us. It's like a dog chasing his tail. He gets dizzy in the process and fails to get anywhere.

Production controls, furthermore, are not in the interest of our long-range goal of a better living on the part of all. They upset a farmer's rotation and go against his disposition to manage his own business as he sees best. Forced production curtailments then must be looked upon as a **temporary expedient**. They buy us a little time to work out a sounder answer.

The big question being what will we do with the time that we have bought with these extended "temporary expedients," such as wheat marketing quotas, the expected cotton production allotments and likely corn control program.

This sounder answer is the fundamental answer. It is the answer of added markets both here at home, and abroad. We have just scratched the surface of the industrial use of the products of the fields and barnyards. Added markets through this avenue will not solve the immediate problem, but must be developed on a far more rapid scale.

A Better Diet

Then there's the matter of an even better average American diet. The human stomach, even here in this country, is the logical place for wholesome food. The late Ed. Babcock envisioned this whole problem as one to which the country must devote its best efforts. His animal agriculture concept of an ever normal diet was sound. We must get this job done. Also let's educate and sell the country on what a good diet means in terms of prosperity, healthy progress and output of work.

Added markets here at home, however, are merely a drop in the bucket compared to the more immediately available market for food and fiber abroad. Eighty per cent of the world's population is underfed. Don't tell me that they wouldn't welcome a chance to sell us some of their wares so that they could buy our food. Everyone likes to eat. Starvation, furthermore, may not be a platform for a big give-away on our part, but it certainly carries with it plenty of demand for the food that we have to sell. We've stupidly muffed the foreign market ball. That's no reason, however, that we must create more mistakes to cover up past blunders.

More Markets Abroad

Trade barriers all around the globe must be lowered or be scaled. This doesn't mean complete free trade, but



"I think I found your allergy, so if he will just wait in the outer office..."

"Let us understand that freedom is never liberty to do as we please; it is only the right to do as we ought."—Kenneth W. Sollitt.

it does mean looking the problem squarely in the eye and setting out to get the job done. There are those who say it can't be done. "Can't is a word that doesn't go well with me. The foreign market is there. It can be captured at the same time we raise our living standards here at home. The process itself will raise our general standard of living. Those of us who make our living on the land have been sold a bill of goods long enough.

It's time now to do the sensible thing, and see the farm problem for what it is... a problem that has as its best solution the **selling** of our wares here at home and abroad. Some shifts in production may be necessary, but they can be made under the normal voluntary system of a free individual farm operation that farmers know how to cope with. Our objective must be **fair income** for the efficient family farm, no matter what size it may be. If we'll really work on the added market answer we can largely forget about direct price supports. We'll attain a parity of living without them.

They of course cannot be abandoned under present conditions and circumstances, but to continue to place total or major reliance in them is unsound and ineffective, and the longer we postpone the development of a program that will eliminate the necessity of these "direct type government purchase and loan supports" the more difficult our position will become. This is just as certain as is the fact that the doctor cannot indefinitely rely on sedative and narcotics without attempting to diagnose the cause of the patient's pain and distress and effect a cure.

Stick to Fundamentals

We're a part of a peculiarly successful regulated free enterprise system that has brought the people of this country the greatest standard of living that the history of the world has ever known. The fundamentals of this system must be preserved. Business and labor under this system have constantly brought out new and better products for a smaller and smaller proportion of the consumer's spendable dollar.

The farmer has equaled this amazing record. He is the world's most efficient producer of food and fiber. The American housewife spends a smaller part of her spendable money for food than any other consumer around the globe. Research and education, accompanied by the free and unhampered opportunity for risk capital, have built this level of living. Many people in this country are so accustomed to this sort of thing that they fail to realize what caused it and what it takes to preserve it for future generations.

While certain labor leaders and those who believe in a super-centralized government operating in a fully regimented and controlled economy are showing signs of growing up and seeing the light of what has made this country great... some of them still have a long way to go. Basically, what I'm trying to say is that a great new era of progress for farmers and others is in store if we'll only see our problems for what they are and work toward a **basic** solution of those problems, rather than merely trying to treat the symptoms.

To fail to do just this, however, is to permit ourselves to drop back into the monopolistic rut of permanently restricting our production to match a shrinking market (out of which we have unwittingly priced ourselves) and thus we will face economic disaster agriculturally and nationally.



THIS FRIENDSHIP BEGAN 125 YEARS AGO

The engineer looks, and what does he see?

...green orchards, boughs laden with plump, good fruit...neat vineyards, thick clusters of tangy, ripe grapes...dewy meadows, sweet clover and grass...black acres, skillfully cultivated loam ready and rich...golden fields, healthy grain bending gracefully to the breeze.

The farmer looks, and what does he see?

...a mainline of rail, gleaming and slick...a roadbed sturdy, well-cared-for and true...a thundering diesel, of 5,000

"horses"...a mile of freight cars, taking his product to market...other cars bringing his needs from the city to him.

What do they see when they look at each other?

Each sees, in the other, a symbol of their century-and-a-quarter relationship, born of need and developed through unflagging performance, which has meant side-by-side growth and prosperity to railroading and agriculture. Each sees in the other's work a reflection of the training, experience, diligence and skill that make this partnership one that is mutually strong, mutually dependable.

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Keep a supply of AUREOMYCIN Soluble on hand, ready for any emergency. AUREOMYCIN in this new, convenient form dissolves quickly and completely, makes uniform dosages. It's highly palatable—birds and animals like it!

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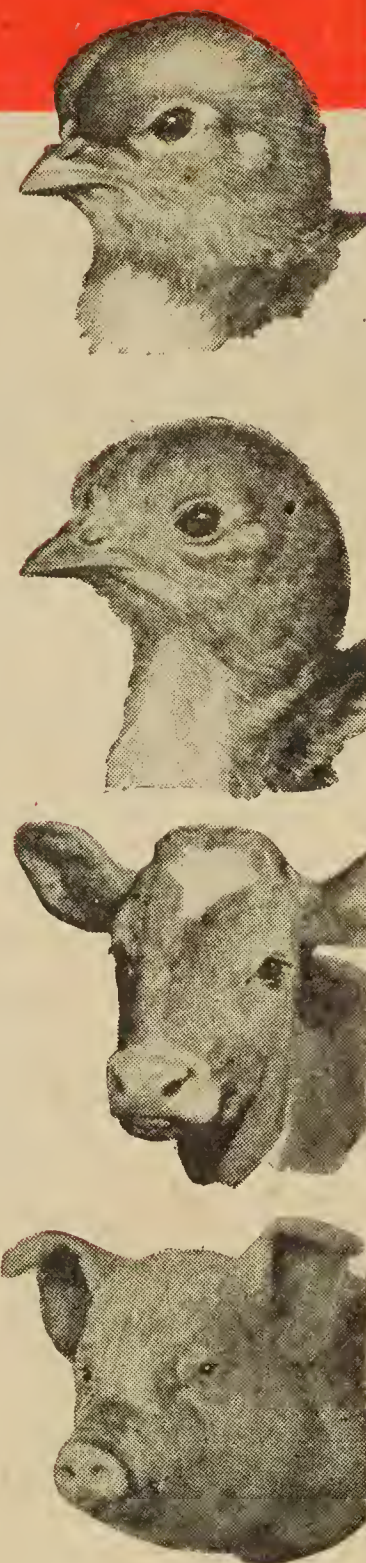
Animal Industry Section

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AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

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New York 20, N. Y.



Readers Discuss

Price Supports and Controls

IF AMERICAN intelligence cannot devise a better solution of the Agricultural problem than support prices, "which is nothing more than a political shot in the arm"; then let's go all the way and support everything even to the hen's cackle. If there are brains in America that can discover and develop the Atom, a power that we are told can destroy humanity, then surely there are brains that can devise a more permanent program than stamp plans or support plans.

Let me say right here that if Agriculture had a fair share of the dollar that the consumer spends for food, it would be one step toward a solution. Also if profitable uses were developed for surplus Agricultural products through more research, rather than letting a small surplus wreck a whole price structure, it would be another.

All of this talk about efficiency is not a solution. It would simply result in more surplus to wreck more price structures, if there is no way profitably to dispose of the surplus.

It is little short of criminal that the people who work the hardest, the longest hours, and enjoy the least conveniences have to be the goat of all economic adjustments. Maybe we should take a lesson from labor and stage a "sit down" strike. — Harry M. Fuess, Waterville, New York.

SUPPORTS REDUCE EFFICIENCY

ALL GOVERNMENT support programs should be abandoned. Potato growers can be proud that they were among the first to vote out government controls. It will be a sad day if they ever ask for supports again.

Those agitating for supports are misled by propaganda which probably originated with the Communists. Supports mean controls with the support prices almost always the ceiling price. Acreage cuts cause inefficiency in the use of land, machinery, storage, and labor. Without supports speculators will soon give up the game.

—Albert J. Halsey, Southampton, Long Island.

UNFAIR

I AGREE with Secretary of Agriculture Benson about keeping government out of Agriculture as much as possible. By that I mean take supports off everything or at least to cut them down to 50%.

I think it is very unfair to support six basic crops and guarantee them a

profit and let the rest of us take our chances. We have to pay taxes to help make more competition. — Wells E. Aldrich, Sauquoit, New York.

* * *

LEARN FROM EXPERIENCE

I BELIEVE in free enterprise. The public, including both producer and consumer, are best served by free enterprise.

It seems to me that we have had enough experience to know that the government cannot regulate and support agriculture efficiently.

I grow potatoes. If supports on "spuds" do come back, they should be low enough to discourage any increase in production, or any attempt of the growers to build up acreage before controls hit them. Supports should be applied only to low grade potatoes and fed to cattle or manufactured, and the growers market the better grades to the consumer markets. — Stuart A. Child, Malone, New York.

SILLY, ISN'T IT?

RENTERS of houses and apartments in France have had the doubtful advantage of rent control ever since World War I. That's a long time. When you can find a house or an apartment, the rent is cheap, and from the standpoint of the renters, that's fine.

The problem is to find one. Practically no houses have been built for many years. The reason, of course, is that it is not profitable for builders to construct houses. They can't rent them at the government controlled price and make any money on their investment.

It would seem that the logical answer would be to remove government rent control. On this point, a man in the French Government recently stated that no politician running on a platform of eliminating rent controls would stand the slightest chance of getting elected.

It seems silly doesn't it, but in this country we are beginning to act the same way. Everyone, even farmers, can see the futility of price supports so high that stuff piles up in Government hands until it spoils. But when anyone talks, not about abolishing price supports, but just about lowering them to a disaster level, politicians are horrified because they fear that such action would result in their defeat in the next election. They are probably wrong, but they really think farmers would defeat any candidate who favors lower price supports!





The Lackawanna is an old hand at **FARM PROBLEMS**

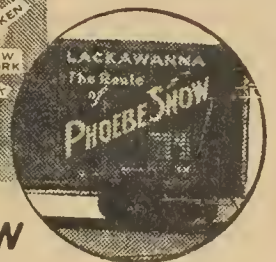
Back in 1911 the Lackawanna Railroad helped to organize in Broome County, New York, the first Farm Bureau in the United States. It was the starting point that led to the thousands of Farm Bureaus that are operating today throughout the nation. The Lackawanna has aggressively encouraged and aided the study of farm problems...soil, climate, markets...new methods, cropping systems, stock, labor, tools...

This concern with the problems of the farm has made the Lackawanna particularly aware of the farmer's transportation needs. A very considerable part of Lackawanna traffic consists

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Well before the early Farm Bureaus and up to the present day, Lackawanna has studied the special needs of farmers—*anticipating and planning* a steady course of progress in transporting the products of the farm to the cities and communities.

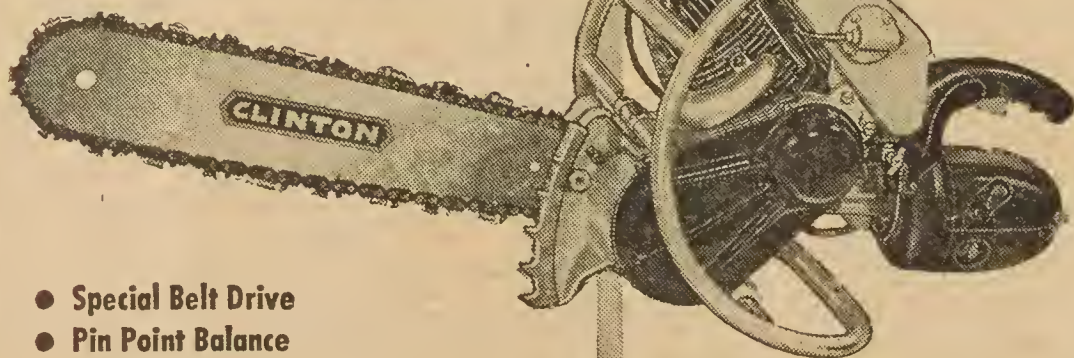
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The JOB AHEAD

*The Individual Has A Responsibility
in Making Free Enterprise Work*

By J. C. PENNEY

THE SON of a family friend came to see me about getting a job. On such occasions, I try, always, to find out something about the person, to get the feeling of his attitude toward life and work and his future.

But I could sense that he had definite questions on his mind—he wasn't interested in hearing me talk about starting at the bottom and building a career. Though he'd probably be the last man to admit it, what he wanted to know was—"What's in it for me? What can I get out of a job?"

I gave him an opening to ask his first question—and what do you suppose it was? He asked whether we had a pension plan!

The thing that disturbed me most was the implication that he would automatically expect the company he worked for to make provision for his future, rather than that he undertake to make it for himself.

So I tried another tack. "What about a new company—one that has just started, and hasn't been able to set up a retirement plan?" I was thinking, you see, of my own small beginnings in business, and the men who staked their time, their labor, and their careers, on what they could contribute to the success of the business.

This was his answer: "I just couldn't work in a place like that. Suppose I started there, spent two or three years with it, and then the company went bust. Where would that leave me?"

He had no idea at all that his own conscientious contribution, in work, interest, and ideas, might help start the company on its way to a success in which he would share.

"In other words," I said to him, "all you are looking for is security?"

He agreed.

"But what about opportunity?" I asked him.

He appeared to think that was up to the company, too. If the company was big enough and strong enough, it would

provide the opportunity for his future success.

"Has it occurred to you," I asked him, "that any opportunity, any participation in a retirement plan, has to be worked for and earned?"

We discussed the topic a little further, and then I mentioned that there might be a job for him in one of our stores, and suggested that he talk with someone in the Personnel Department.

"What would I do in a store?" he asked, looking doubtful.

So I told him—and the story was exactly the same as it has been throughout the history of retailing, and, indeed, of any business where a beginner makes his beginning.

"Being a green hand," I said, "the store manager would start you in hustling stock, sweeping and scrubbing floors, washing windows, and, in your spare time, he would train you to be a merchant. That is, of course, if you get a job."

He shook his head. "I want a job in the advertisement department, writing advertising copy," he said, and when I pointed out that he would need merchandising experience to do that, he assured me he could "pick up the merchandising lingo in no time at all, and nobody would know the difference."

Two things, I am sure, stand in the way of this young man. It was obvious that he had no intention of working with his hands, from the look of distaste when he learned what would be required of him in a store, and it was apparent he had no intention of starting at the bottom.

Over the years I have talked with a great many young people. They used to be pretty willing, generally speaking, to start at the bottom; and they did not mind if the work was dirty, or hard, or the hours long. What they wanted was opportunity. At least, that is my best recollection of my impressions of my talks with them.

This is too often not true today. Too many young people seem to want to be executives from the minute they start, and preferably with telephones on their desks, buzzers within handy reach and secretaries at their elbows—with pension plans neatly wrapped up awaiting their retirement from business.

Why is this?

Perhaps it is because there is some-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



ABOUT the only time I rue the growing old we all must do is when October starts to fade and plans for Hallowe'en are made. When I was young, no greater joy could come to any country boy than throwing folks into a fright with what we'd do to them that night. Today, the kids are sissified, they seem to be quite satisfied to let their scheming parents cheat them with that silly "tricks or treat." But we thought Hallowe'en no good 'less we tore up the neighborhood and took a calculated chance of having rock salt warm our pants.

It's true, of course, that nowadays there simply ain't as many ways to upset, disrupt and destroy as there were when I was a boy. Who's got a buggy that can be put on a roof for all to see? You can't push Cadillacs around like we did Model T's we found; and almost ev'ry place now lacks those little, out-back, half-moon shacks we overturned with great delight upon that gay October night. I s'pose that inside plumbing's fine, and yet I'll prob'ly always pine for old-style Hallowe'ens when we still had the outside type, by gee.

When Writing to Advertisers, Please
Be Sure to Mention
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Balance the BUDGET!

Readers Say Progress Is Too Slow

SOME time ago we asked readers for their opinions on a number of subjects including balancing the federal budget, tax reduction, reducing USDA activities, and the selling of government-owned plants to reduce the national debt.

Replies from readers indicate that around 70% believe the federal budget can and should be balanced, but when it comes to the time required to do the job, opinions vary. For example, **Edward Krupp** of Greene, N. Y. says, "In not less than ten years" while **C. Harlan Palmer** of New Haven, Ct. believes "We should be in the black early in 1954." **Edward Thies** of Fredonia, N. Y. made this comment: "People shouldn't get too hasty and expect everything all at once." In the same vein **Arthur Hoose** of Fishkill, N. Y. calls for patience and says, "It took 20 years to get us where we are; it will take some time to get the other way." But, "However," he adds, "taxes should be reduced now. Net income on farms is lower."

A large per cent of the replies would balance the budget before cutting taxes. **Robert Squires** of Massena, N. Y. takes the view that "A tax reduction now would yield more revenue." However, he believes the budget could be balanced now "largely by eliminating waste." A reader in Canajoharie, N. Y. says, "The budget can be balanced when duplication and unnecessary jobs are discontinued."

What to Cut

Obviously if the budget is going to be balanced, some government activities have got to be reduced. Because farmers are particularly interested in the U. S. Department of Agriculture we asked them what USDA activities they would discontinue. Here are some of the comments:

"PMA payments and the Economics staff."

"Subsidies and some saving in soil conservation."

"Overlapping agencies should be reduced."

"More money should be made available for research and less for political reasons."

"All activities except constitutional functions."

"All support prices."

"PMA."

Getting Government Out of Business

Opinion in favor of selling government-owned business to reduce the national debt was practically unanimous. Some merely answered "yes." Others added such reasons as "The nation is taxed for the benefit of the minority. Private enterprise can give better service to consumers and pay taxes also."

"I feel very strongly that government in business is very inefficient. Some agencies like the REA do some good in covering new territory but I believe that the total cost (though hidden) is greater than private operation."

"If government property were sold to private enterprise, the tax revenue would be considerable."

Finally we asked whether, in general, progress away from New Dealism is progressing to the satisfaction of our readers. Here the consensus was "No."

For example, **Robert Stowell** of Belmont, N. Y. says, "Progress is in the right direction but a little slow."

Here are some other comments:

"Rather slow and slightly indefinite, but maybe as well as I could do."

"Disappointingly slow."

The Other Side

As an example of an opposite point of view, fairly and temperately expressed, we are printing the following

letter even though we disagree with the point of view.

"As a democrat, I did not vote last fall for a change of administration. Though my way of thinking differs in regards to national policies, from that of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I always respect it. You may be right!"

"I think the Eisenhower administration is most able and of greatest integrity. It is my belief that it has been unable materially to lower taxes, lessen bureaucracy and balance the budget because it finds the Democrats' policies fundamentally sound."

"The hot and cold war against communism is an enormous drain on our economy, since it involves aid to practically all allied countries. And with this administration continuing this aid which the Democrats first put into effect, and with the Russians still determined to continue their aggressiveness, there seems to me to be little hope that the budget can be balanced for some time to come."

"It would seem that curbing USDA activities or selling government-owned property such as the Tennessee Valley Authority would reduce the national debt relatively little. Besides, in spite of the USDA's interference with the farmers' business, I think it is earnestly desirous of helping the farmer; and can help, in spite of past blunders, by a flexible policy of moderate production control that would not necessarily cause scarcity."

This policy would entail subsidy to the farmer and of course the subsidy would be at the expense mostly of the consumer taxpayer. But the consumer laborers' wages are backed by strong labor unions. The manufacturer sells his goods at a profit, while the farmer, over-producing against his own good, dumps his produce on the market for whatever he can get. Interference with the farmer by the USDA means, to some extent, loss of freedom. But what good is freedom and starvation?

"What happens to the farmer or other segments of our economy may prove that I'm so wrong. But you have asked me: 'What do you think,' and controversy brings out the best of a nation." — **Anthony Saccaro**, *Grand Gorge, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

THE JOB AHEAD

(Continued from Opposite Page)

thing lacking in our system of training.

In the home, there is too much pride in giving our children the best possible education; in school there is too much reverence for books, too little for practical living; in our daily contacts, there is too much genuflecting to position and too little consideration given to capability. We seem to be forgetting that when the mind is educated, and the hand is left ignorant, the person is but half trained.

The genius of America is not in the arts.

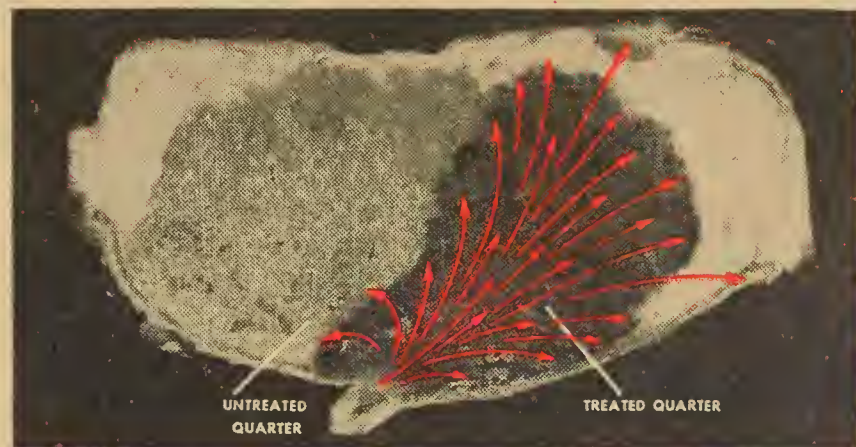
The genius of America is in doing things—making things!

It is our ability in making things, making them better and in quantity that has given us the highest standard of living in the world. This being true, then what becomes of the idea that work is menial?

With our continued leadership as a nation, and our continued prosperity as a people depending upon our productive capacities, we are going to need every bit of skill we can find. Skill not only of the mind, but of the hand. I am completely confident that our young people have the same creative urge we of an older generation had. I am equally sure that, given encouragement and the realization that the connection between the hand and the brain is not a wrong number, our people will do well—and our country will do well.

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helps you
fight **MASTITIS**
6 ways



The special ointment base of Pendistrin thoroughly disperses two high-potency antibiotics—to fight infection in every part of the treated quarter.

There are 6 important reasons why Pendistrin is so highly effective in treating mastitis... why it is so widely accepted by dairymen everywhere:

- 1. Attacks wide range of bacteria**—Each tube contains 100,000 units of penicillin plus 100 mg. of dihydrostreptomycin—effective against virtually all bacterial mastitis.
- 2. Melts quickly**—The special ointment base of Pendistrin melts at body temperature—goes to work fast.
- 3. Penetrates thoroughly**—The special ointment disperses throughout the glandular tissue of the treated quarter.
- 4. Gives prolonged action**—Ointment stays on the job up to 48 hours... slowly releases the 2 powerful antibiotics for continual attack on bacterial organisms.
- 5. Treats wounds, injuries**—Pendistrin may be used locally for superficial skin infections and wounds—or infused into an injured quarter—to help prevent mastitis.
- 6. Handy for instant use**—A convenient "barn box" of 12 tubes makes it easy to keep Pendistrin on hand.

Put Pendistrin to work in your barn... to help you combat mastitis 6 ways! Get it from your druggist. For free folder on mastitis control, write: **E. R. Squibb & Sons, Division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation**, Dept. AA-10, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.



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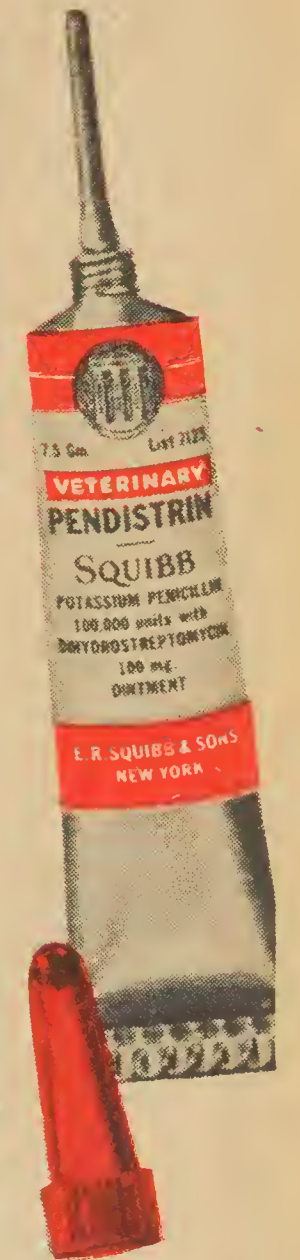
You're ready for mastitis—when you have Pendistrin on your barn shelf. No refrigeration required. See your druggist today. Get a barn box of 12 "instant-use" tubes. It pays to treat mastitis with Pendistrin at the first sign!

For the most common kind of MASTITIS SQUIBB PENICILLIN OINTMENT

A 5-year success... get Squibb "Instant-Use" Penicillin Ointment for mastitis caused by *Streptococcus agalactiae* (7 out of 10 cases). See your druggist today for a "barn box" of 12 tubes. Keep on hand for instant use.

For accurate diagnosis of mastitis, consult your veterinarian.

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PENDISTRIN IS A TRADEMARK.

WHAT IS IT COSTING YOU TO PRODUCE MILK?

Dairy farm costs are higher in relation to the farm price of milk than at any time since the depression. The Index of New York State Costs in Dairy Farming stands at 339, while the Farm Price of Milk Index stands at 260 (1910-1914 Index—100). Never before has it been so necessary to meet high costs with high production per cow and a high output per worker in order to make a profit.

Close culling and better roughages plus proven, efficient Beacon Grain Rations are the key to lower production costs. Let this chart help you determine the cost of producing milk in your herd. Suppose you have a herd averaging 10,000 lbs. of 3.7% milk receiving excellent roughage. Your total cost of producing milk is approximately \$3.80 per hundredweight.

Feed, Labor and Overhead Costs per CWT*
Lbs. of 3.7% Milk or Lbs. Fat per Cow

Quality of Roughage	5,000 M 185 F	7,000 M 259 F	10,000 M 370 F	12,000 M 444 F	15,000 M 555 F
Excellent	4.97	4.38	3.80	3.72	3.57
Very Good	5.44	4.74	4.06	3.95	3.75
Good	5.89	5.09	4.32	4.16	3.94
Fair	6.45	5.56	4.65	4.46	4.18
Poor	7.07	6.08	5.05	4.82	4.50

*Based on current cost of production in New York State. 20 cows per man used in labor cost calculations.

The surest way to bring your production costs in line with milk prices is to produce *more milk per cow and per man* than you ever produced before. Sell your low producers and feed the others for high production. The Beacon Dairy Feeding Program is designed to enable your herd to produce at a maximum level with the lowest feed cost per hundredweight of milk. It takes into consideration the quantity and quality of roughage on your farm.

See your nearest Beacon dealer for information that will help you cut your costs and increase your returns.

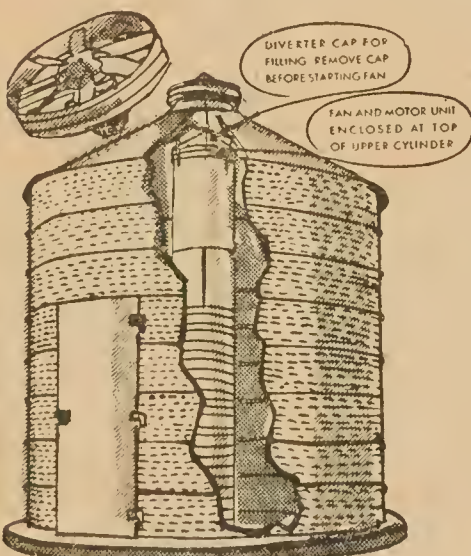
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The Buckeye Corn Crib

When You Buy
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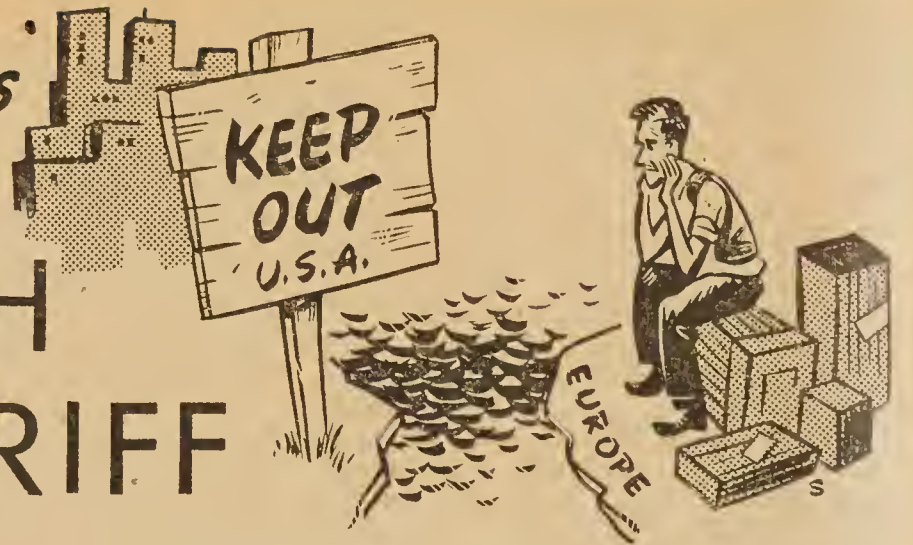
*Please send me free folder on Buckeye Corn Crib.

Name

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City

Effects of HIGH TARIFF



By BEATRICE PITNEY LAMB

TODAY the thinking in America on the subject of our trade and tariff barriers is sharply divided. While some American industries are demanding increased protection for their products, more and more industries, groups, and civic organizations are emphasizing the importance of reducing our trade barriers. Mr. Henry Ford, for example, has urged the immediate elimination of the present 10 per cent tariff on imported automobiles and sweeping changes in our tariff laws so that our friends abroad can sell another \$5,000,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000 of goods each year in this country.

Similarly the Detroit Board of Commerce has said: "World trade is a two-way street. We cannot forever continue to sell, if we refuse to buy; nor is it wise to continue to give away the products of this nation, raw materials, and resources while refusing to accept payment in kind from abroad. . . We advocate a complete revision of the Tariff Law of 1930, and the establishment of a tariff Law consistent with the economic facts of our time — leading to the eventual elimination of all tariff barriers in the United States."

From labor's camp, high officials of the A. F. L., the C. I. O. and the railway brotherhoods participate in a study of the American tariff by the Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security and joined in recommending a downward revision.

Among the other organizations and groups which favor at least some lowering of our tariff barriers are the American Farm Bureau Federation, The National Foreign Trade Council,

the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, and the League of Women Voters.

Though these various groups stress different points, some of the chief arguments used in favor of lowering barriers to trade are the following:

1. Tariff protection is no longer needed to the extent that it was needed in the past.

High tariffs, it is argued, are a survival from the days of "infant industries" when American industry was not yet able to compete with the industries of other nations. But today our industrial childhood is over. Many of our industries are not merely grown up, they are giants far more powerful and efficient than industry anywhere else in the world.

It is also argued that American labor, because of the vast amount of machinery at its disposal, is no longer in need of protection against low-paid foreign labor. Suppose that an American receiving \$10 a day makes more in a day's time than a foreign workman receiving \$1 a day can make in ten days' time. In this case, high-paid American labor clearly can undersell low-paid foreign labor.

The performance of our export industries is proof that American production not only can, but does regularly undersell foreign production based on lower-paid foreign labor.

Of course there are certain industries which are less efficient. In these, American labor may not be able to undersell foreign labor. But, so the argument runs, our country will be far



"My county agent has plowed several acres trying to show me how, but I just can't seem to catch on."

better off if labor is shifted as rapidly as possible to the efficient industries. High tariffs, in effect, block changes which should occur.

2. Trade barriers cut down our exports.

After we placed restrictions on the import of cheese, France cancelled contracts for the purchase of machinery and citrus fruits from here because of the scarcity of dollars. The Dutch cut down the amount of United States flour which they admitted to their country. When we increased the duty on figs, Turkey retaliated by raising the duty on typewriters and office supplies.

If foreign countries cannot earn dollars by selling here, they cannot buy from us as much as they otherwise would buy. We may never know just what they would have bought if they could. We only know that their total purchases have been reduced.

3. Trade barriers burden the taxpayers.

If tariffs were lower, foreign nations could earn, by their own exports, some of the dollars which we now give them in foreign aid.

With the dollars which we as taxpayers now pay out for foreign aid, all of us, as consumers, could buy much more of the beautiful, diverse, interesting hand-made products of other countries: Italian leather goods, Indian silks, Irish linens, hand-embroideries, and countless other products.

Our consumer dollars would then do what our tax dollars now do; they would put dollar purchasing power in the hands of our allies who need American goods, and America would get something in return for what it sent abroad.

4. Freer trade would strengthen the free world economically.

It would lead to the most effective use of the combined resources of the free world. If you make shoes more efficiently than I, while I am better at making clothes, we save time and effort if you make my shoes while I make your clothes. By trading these products, we both gain.

The same thing holds true for national and international trade. Today, so the argument runs, if we want strong friends and allies across the seas, we must work toward freer trade with them.

5. If the Western European nations cannot sell their products here, they most certainly will increase their trade with countries in the Soviet bloc.

This is all the more likely since Eastern Europe has traditionally been an important outlet for the manufacturers of Western Europe. Before the war, the latter in return received from Eastern Europe supplies of coal, tim-

ber, bread grains, meat, eggs, sugar, tobacco, and other such products.

The Communists are using our trade problems as an effective basis for propaganda. They are saying that the United States programs of foreign aid were never really meant to help European countries get back on their feet but were intended instead to enslave them.

In the United States, of course, we know that this is false. But if we want people in Europe to understand that we are not seeking to make them dependent on us, we must take steps to let them earn their way in the world. This means imports instead of aid.

To what extent can imports actually take the place of our foreign economic aid? Various estimates have been made. All of them are guesses. We shall not know until we try.

Most economists do not think that trade could completely replace aid for some while—at least until Europe has grown accustomed to the lower tariff barriers and has had time to increase production accordingly. Furthermore,

even with no tariffs or other barriers to block them, many foreign products might still fail to sell in this country. For American industry is so efficient that it is not easy for foreign industry to compete with it.

But this does not mean that a tariff should not be made. By whatever extent we do succeed in closing the dollar gap, by that extent we can reduce foreign aid.

From "Trade and Aid," published by Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th St., New York City.

— A.A. —

Principles of Strength

"WE ARE ONCE AGAIN, not only in this country but in the entire Western World, returning to a recognition of the principles upon which our strength rests. Within the framework of human nature—of which you may or may not approve—the maximum benefits for all of us flow from utilizing private property, free enterprise, and

the profit motive in accordance with the dictates of the market place—something that has been almost forgotten for a period of years . . .

"Now this process of returning to acceptance and use of the market place is slow, painful and hard. It is not achieved because people necessarily like it; it is achieved because alternative ways don't work—and that has been found out in most of Western Europe since the war. . . .

"The reason the use of the market place is best is that the decisions, the judgments of the market place by and large will be sounder than those of any public administrators or any group of supermen or any super staff that you are likely to have in Washington or in your own business. For this applies to our private business as well as to the Government. From it, you will get the framework that will support free democratic institutions." — Wm. McC. Martin, Jr., Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, address before The Investment Bankers Association of America, Dec. 2, 1952.

DAWNWOOD FARMS

Calf Nutrition Plan

Pays Profits in Early Milk Production

How our "Baby Formula"—CAF-STAR—Quickly brings out the Best Points in the Calf's structural growth



Candy and Sandy the CAF-STAR twins

See your calf develop the 7 Ideal Points



Dawnwood Farms—specialists in calf nutrition—certify that CAF-STAR provides vital feed elements that promote the "Ideal 7"...

- 1 Deep body—Heart Girth
- 2 Excellent stomach development
- 3 Splendid mammary development
- 4 Strong bones—straight legs
- 5 Well-covered frame
- 6 Big frame—straight back
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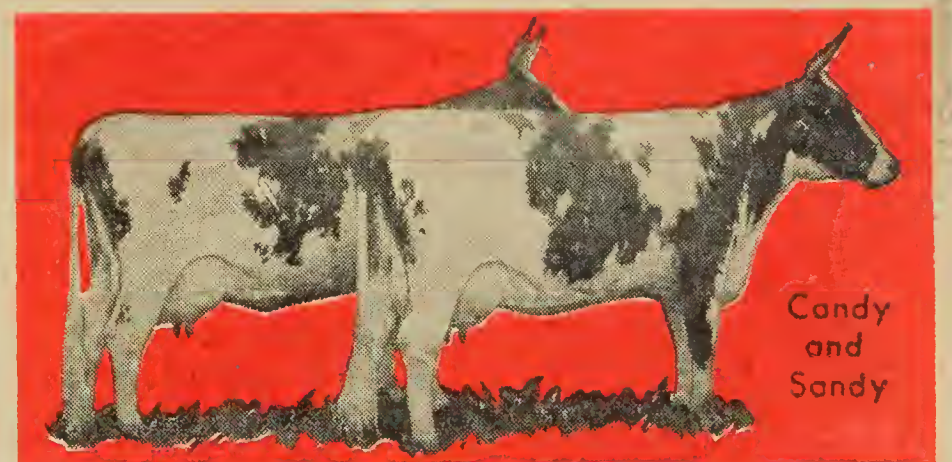
We made \$414.00 Extra Profits* on Candy and Sandy Alone!

You, too, can figure the added income you make on the calves you raise on CAF-STAR.

For you stand to gain a more valuable young herd for replacements . . . heifers in fine breeding condition at 13 or 14 months of age . . . and above average milk production. On all counts, CAF-STAR is your best bargain for calf nutrition.



CAF-STAR is on sale at most feed dealers. Look for the CAF-STAR bag or blue pail.



Candy and Sandy

Send your milk to market . . . use CAF-STAR instead. For this milk replacement actually helps reduce the milk surplus. CAF-STAR contains dried skim milk (the equivalent of 125 liquid quarts per 25 lb. package).

And this baby calf formula is fortified with vitamins, natural minerals, antibiotic aureomycin and other valuable feed elements.

So invest in quality—invest in CAF-STAR—and protect your dairy future.

* Official test records verify above extra profits. Candy and Sandy both freshened with first calves at 23 months (giving us 7 months earlier production than average).

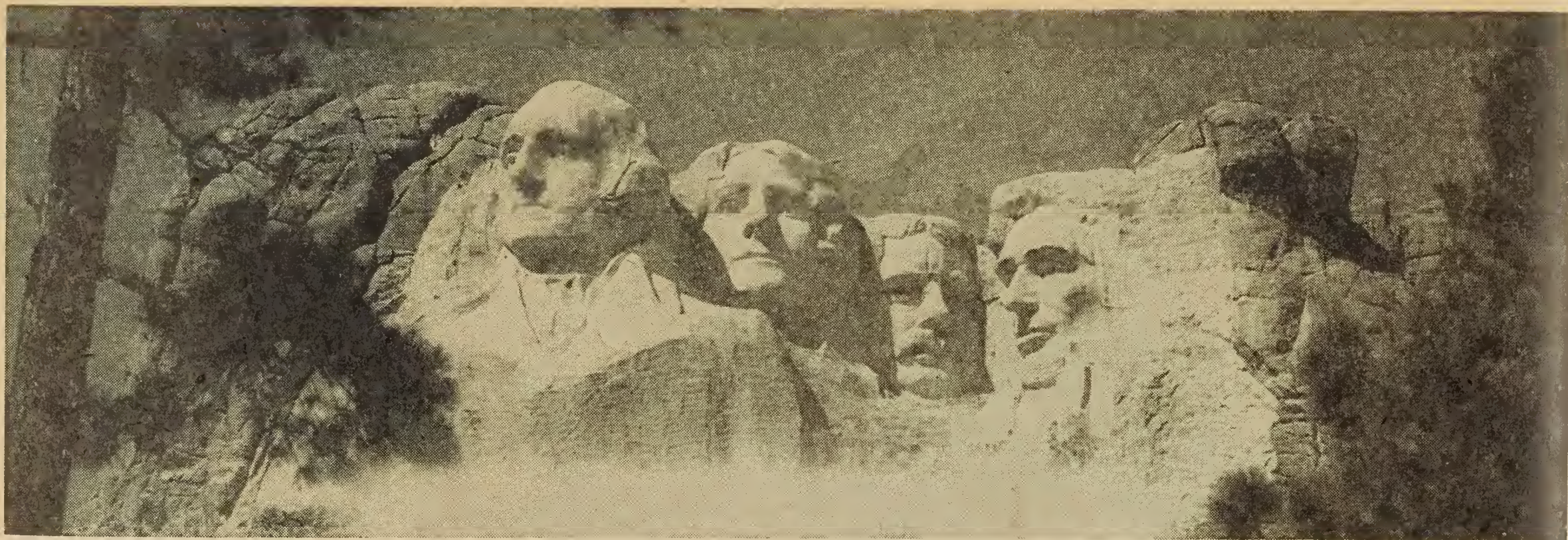
Ask for Dawnwood Farms CAF-STAR or write for information to Dept. A.A.-25, Dawnwood Farms, Amenia, New York

WHAT DO YOU THINK

WE ASKED our readers (even sending questionnaires to a considerable list) for their opinions about the possible advantages of lowering tariffs in order to stimulate the export of farm products.

Almost no replies were received. Mark Robinson of Tunkhannock, Pa., replied that he believed that continued exports are important, that they should be expanded by reducing tariffs and trade restrictions, and by giving food to needy countries. He also stated that we should work on other countries to get them to reduce quotas and tariffs after we set a good example.

We are wondering whether our failure to receive more replies may have been due to failure of our readers to think much about the problem. We think it will be important in coming months. Be sure to read the story on this spread and whether you agree or disagree, please write and give us your opinion.



Mt. Rushmore, Shrine of Democracy in the beautiful Black Hills of South Dakota.

A Tribute to the American Farmer —Guardian of the Nation's Heritage

HERE in America, the Land of Plenty, it is often difficult to realize that hunger and want are still man's daily companions on vast areas of the globe. It is hard to believe that more than a billion human beings never get enough food for healthy, vigorous growth.

With only seven per cent of the world's people and six per cent of its land, America is able to produce much more food per capita population than other parts of the world. Why should America be so favored in this eternal struggle for daily bread? The Answer: High production per farm worker through the use of modern farm equipment.

Within the past half century, crop production methods underwent greater changes than they did in all of the previous 5,000 years.

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The history of farm mechanization is the history of America's brilliant victory over famine. If farmers everywhere could be blessed with the knowledge, the freedom and the machines so typical of America, the hunger and famine which have stalked mankind since time began would be only a hazy memory.

A bountiful Providence made America the Land of Plenty . . . a land where free men can exercise their ingenuity to conquer and control nature instead of fighting one another.

Artist Arthur Hanson vividly portrays important incidents in the lives of famous Americans who contributed toward agricultural progress . . . men of great courage and vision who created a priceless heritage and bequeathed it to the capable American farmer and his busy partner, the American businessman.

W. C. MacFARLANE, President
Minneapolis-Moline

THE first English settlers who came to Virginia in 1607, like those who went to California in 1849, came to hunt for gold. They even brought their pickaxes along. They remained to starve, many of them to die, and the chief reason for their sufferings and for the lack of progress of the colony was socialism. A common storehouse was built and everything that each settler produced was put into the storehouse and then doled out share and share alike. The lazy and the worthless received just as much as the few who worked hard. There was no incentive for the individual to do anything for himself.

Finally, when the little colony on the James River had neared the end of its rope, John Smith came and laid down the scriptural rule that he who did not work should not eat. Under Smith, and



later under Governor Thomas Dale, every man was given three acres of land to work. Everyone worked for himself—or went hungry. From the time the socialistic scheme was abandoned and free enterprise established, the colony began to prosper.

Price-fixing, with the strong government controls which must go with it, is really a form of socialism, because it is the direct opposite of free enterprise and contrary to the law of supply

IT NEVER WORKED



By E. R. EASTMAN

and demand. It is just another way of unfairly sharing earnings.

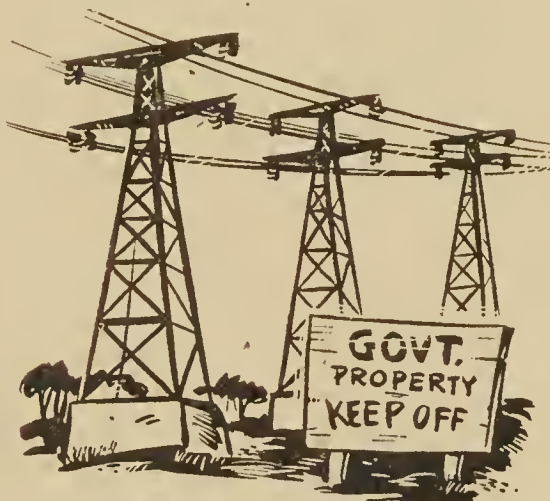
All down through the ages, since the earliest recorded human history, various forms of socialism, including price-fixing, have been tried time and again. Not one of these experiments has ever succeeded. Many of them ruined the countries that tried them. In 301 A. D. the Roman Emperor Diocletian fixed maximum prices on beef, grain, eggs, clothing, and all other articles that could be sold, and prescribed the death penalty for any violators. Wages were also fixed. In 314 A. D., just 13 years after this experiment was started, Diocletian repealed the law, but not before it had nearly ruined the country. Commenting on this situation, a Roman writer said that the people brought provisions no more to markets since they could not get a reasonable price for them, and this increased the dearth so much that after many had died the law was laid aside.

The experiment of price-fixing by a dictator was tried again by the Emperor Julian in the Roman Empire, with exactly the same results. The small quantities of food that appeared in the market were sold secretly at advanced and illegal prices. France tried the same experiment many years later and by it nearly starved the people of the cities.

Example after example could be given of the various forms of socialism in attempts by people or governments

— often without sincere motives — to form a Utopia, a perfect country. I repeat, these attempts have always ended in ruin or near ruin because they were against all of God's natural laws. All through the Bible and in the doctrines of both the Jewish and Christian religions, God has emphasized the importance of the individual as against the state. Socialism strengthens the state as against the individual.

But we human beings never seem to be smart enough to learn from the mis-



takes of history. We do not have to go back to ancient times for examples of how socialistic policies will ruin a nation. Take a look at England. In the lifetime of living men England boasted that the sun never set on the British flag. In a few short years, within our

own time, England has sunk from a first-rate nation to a third or fourth-rate one. Some of the deterioration has been due to wars. Most of it, however, is the result of socialism, which has taken the initiative from the individual Englishman and destroyed the ambition that made the English leaders of mankind.

We don't even have to cross the ocean to see what socialism will do to a country. We had sad examples of it right in our midst, right here in our own America. For, without realizing it, we have traveled a long, long way down the road of socialism away from free enterprise and toward an ever-growing central government. Let me remind you of just a few things that show how deep we Americans are into socialism:

Government is the largest landowner in the country, with 412 million acres, or more than 20% of the total land area of continental United States. Huge reclamation projects now planned will add further big areas.

Government has a 16 billion dollar housing act, insuring further government ownership of land and buildings.

Government owns and operates over 100 different businesses and industrial enterprises, in competition with regular business. These include, for example, millions of dollars' worth of electrical power plants. Right now the politicians of the State of New York are engaged in propaganda to have the state develop additional power from the Niagara River instead of letting free enterprise do it. If the state does it, it will cost the taxpayers millions of dollars. It has been proved time and again that politicians untrained in business cannot run a business as efficiently as men who have grown up in it and have learned how to run it.

To a greater extent than farmers realize, government controls agricultural production by quota and subsidy

laws. It is mighty easy to spend other folks' money!

And speaking of money, need you be reminded of how big government results in waste and extravagance, and in ruinous taxation? Much of our big government is required because it is trying to run too much business—your business and mine.

As an example of extravagance, may I point out that the Department of Interior's yearly spending—all for domestic enterprises, many of which are socialistic—has increased 696% in ten years.

Staggering Taxes

As a result of government size and extravagance, the Federal expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, equalled the total income of all individuals in all of our states west of the Mississippi, and included some of those on the eastern side, which is more than two-thirds of the area of the entire United States. Every child now born into this America of ours has a mortgage chained to his neck of nearly \$2,000, the same being his part of the national debt.

That's the sort of thing that we are handing on to our children. Our so-called prosperity is largely a result of borrowed money, which someone, some time, will have to pay back.

Yes, socialism is a will o' the wisp, a false god which if we continue to follow, will lead us eventually to dictatorship, loss of our liberties, and ruin. The Preamble to the United States Constitution says that all men are created equal. That means only that they are equal in their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Of course it is true that in character and ability all men are not equal. No two men have the same mental capacity. Some will work, some won't. Some are geniuses, some are leaders, some will accept responsibility, some won't. Some are wise and some are foolish. Therefore, when any creed or philosophy attempts to bunch all men together, as does socialism, and tries to make them share alike no matter how their talents differ, there can be but one answer — it just won't work.

No Utopia

If you think that socialism and its half-brother communism are economic panaceas, that they are the answer to all of our problems that will bring about Utopia, I call your attention to the hundreds of thousands of Communists who are today risking their lives by crossing the border—the Iron Curtain—between eastern and western Germany, in order to get a little food given by capitalistic America to keep the communists from starving to death. Does that sound like Utopia?

No, there is no Utopia, no perfect country. But the America of the past came the nearest to it of any country in history. For generation after generation, our young people have had almost unlimited opportunities to show their stuff, to build their own lives and happiness. Those opportunities were possible because of our free enterprise system and because Americans were free to develop their possibilities as long as they did not tread on the opportunities of others.

But in recent years we are showing tendencies to discard the principles that made America and Americans great. We have been and are listening to false gods, chasing will o' the wisps, seeking the easy way of success without work, wealth without thrift, happiness without sacrifice for others. There is no easy way. Pray God we Americans may learn that truth before it is too late.

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Let's have our products *eaten up*—rather than "stored up" as surpluses.

Fair prices mean prosperous dairy farms. Surpluses and poor prices mean rundown farms and low living standards. Dairy farmers must stimulate consumer demand in order to get fair prices for milk and cream. Your most potent force in strengthening consumer demand is the American Dairy Association. Team up with your

neighbors in ADA's national program of advertising, merchandising, publicity, research and public relations, and help boost dairy product sales to new highs.

Here's How You Can Help

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Join this program today! Help your state get on the year-round set-aside. Allow your dairy plant to make the ADA set-aside from your milk and cream check. It's an investment for better living in your future.

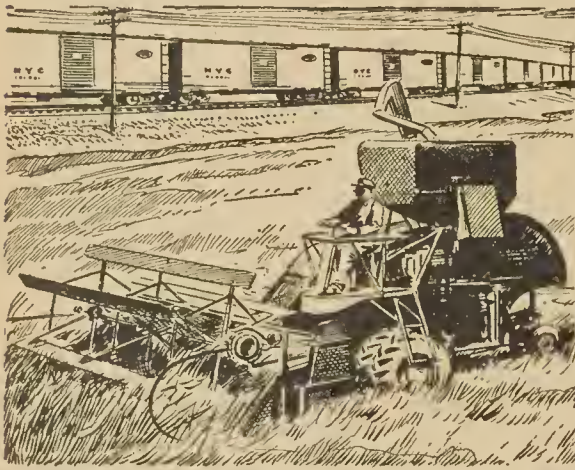
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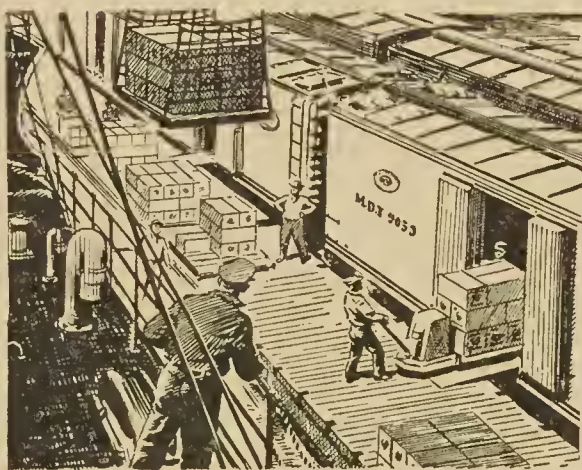
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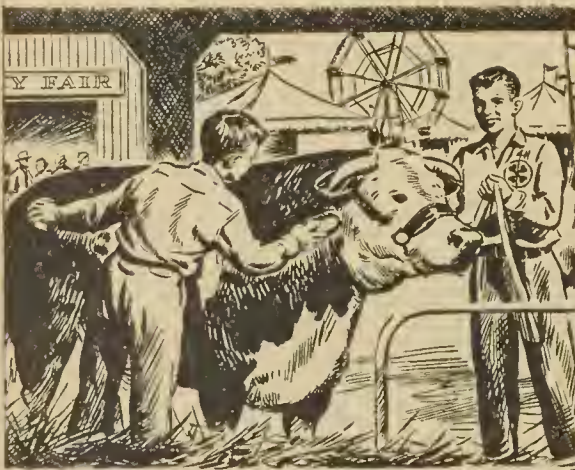
Vast Rail Improvement Program Aids Farms on New York Central



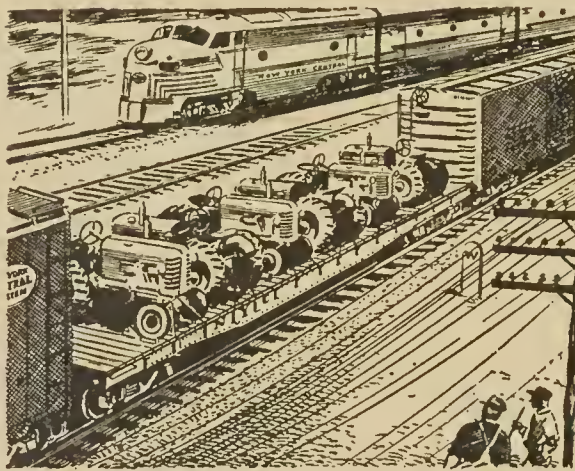
1. BUMPER CROP OF BOXCARS! Nearly 19,000 new cars have joined New York Central's great grain-carrying fleet since 1945. That 83-million-dollar investment assures prompt movement of crops from farm to market. And it's just one way that Central's program of progress benefits farmers.



2. OPEN DOOR TO WORLD MARKETS. Central tracks link the farms of 11 states with the great ports handling 85% of U.S. Atlantic trade. In recent years, New York Central has invested millions to improve its shipside facilities that include up-to-the-minute equipment for handling all types of farm products.



3. ALWAYS LOOKING AHEAD, the New York Central Agricultural Department actively supports the 4-H Clubs. Also, it constantly seeks better ways to transport food. Ideas like the new, adjustable-deck livestock cars and super-low-temperature refrigerator cars now rolling on the Water Level Route.



4. IT'S A TWO-WAY JOB. In any weather, the year around, Central's great new locomotive fleet not only hauls food to market, it also speeds supplies and equipment to the farms. And it does both at an average of only 1½¢ per ton per mile. For dependable, low-cost transportation is always the CENTRAL IDEA!

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Since the turn of the century, State and National Grange leadership had visions of a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled life insurance company. Farms, homes, happy families, education of youth are all problems close to the heart of rural life. The Grange felt the need of an insurance program that the farmer could call his own. Out of this vision was born a life insurance company destined to grow, build, and serve.

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company was organized as the direct result of the resolutions of the New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania State Granges and the action of the National Grange.

Life insurance is an institution that is more than a business—it is a great service with a soul. It has been the very bedrock of the financial progress of this nation.

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The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company provides all forms of life insurance including Juvenile and Annuities. We have recently added Health, Accident and Hospitalization service to protect the territory we cover.

Our Company encourages all farm families to work hand-in-hand with this tried and proven Company to build these bulwarks of strength. We invite those interested in thrift, prosperity and progress to become better acquainted with this "Vision Fulfilled."

The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company
Syracuse, — — — New York

When Doing Research

WE ASK THE MACHINE!

By CHARLES F. KETTERING

Research Consultant, General Motors Corporation

I HAVE an English friend who came over a few years ago to give a commencement address at one of our great engineering schools.

He said to me, "When I was over in your place last year, you told me that you were driving these Diesel-electric trains over one hundred miles an hour, and I now find that you take power on the front wheels of your locomotive."

"Now," he said, "you just can't run a locomotive above fifty-five miles an hour and have it stay on the track if you are going to take power on the front wheels."

"Well," I said, "I hope the locomotive doesn't discover that."

And he said, "I have the figures and the formula right here in my portfolio to prove it."

"No," I said, "I won't look at them." I got an airplane and I flew him to Chicago, and put him on the Denver train and made arrangements for him to ride in the cab after midnight. He went out one night and came back the next, and when he finally got back I said, "I never expected to see you again, because I am perfectly sure you went over fifty-five miles an hour."

He said, "Do you know what they did for me? They put that locomotive up to 120 miles an hour, and it had no tendency to jump the track."

I said, "No, it is perfectly happy on the track. Why should it jump off?"

"The thing that worries me," he went on, "is how we could have been so absolutely wrong in every detail."

"The reason you were wrong in every detail is because your figures had nothing to do with this locomotive. They had to do with another type of locomotive which we do not build."

Try It!

In research work, when you are trying something new, always ask the apparatus you're working on whether it is happy about it or not.

I had the dean of a school of engineering come into my office one day, and he asked me, "Do you sleep well at night?"

I said, "Yes, that is one thing I do fairly well, night, day or any other time. Why do you ask that?"

"If I designed anything as screwball as your two-cycle Diesel engine," he said, "I would never be able to sleep."

"I am glad I am not that sensitive," I replied. "What is wrong about it?"

He said, "It is all wrong. It is just theoretically all wrong."

It Did the Picking

I said, "Well, we didn't design that engine. Nobody designed that engine. What we did was set up a single cylinder engine and give it half a dozen different kinds of pistons. 'Try these out, and see which one you like best.' We gave it valves and injectors and other things, and we let it pick out what it wanted. And to show you how much smarter the engine is than the engineers, the piston the engines picked out runs a million and a half miles, and the one the engineers picked out runs fifty thousand."

He said, "Well, I don't think the piston that is in your engine is any good. It is the most peculiar looking thing

that I ever saw, and I know it isn't right."

I asked, "How do you know that?" He said, "I am an engineer."

"But, were you ever a piston in a Diesel engine?"

So the fundamental thing that we think we have developed in research is simply to run errands for an idea. The supposition that you can design things just doesn't sink very deep with me. You can design things if you happen to know what the thing ought to be, but the old idea of having the drafting room in one city where you make the drawings and send them over to another city to have the parts made and put together, and then expect it to run—that never worked in anything we ever did. In fact I think if you get two hundred feet between the drawing and the manufacturing, you will have trouble. In most industry the last thing you do is to make the drawings.

The Job Is Boss

So our industry has grown up on the principle of letting the job be the boss, and I still think that is a good thing to do, because you can't expect material to do something just because you think it should.

We worked for many, many years before we really got the internal combustion engine problem pulled out so we could work on it and know what we were doing. The reason for that was that we tried at first to make the internal combustion engine work like a steam engine, and it doesn't want to do that.

In the early days of the Diesel engine everybody tried to make it run like a steam engine and then the next generation came along and tried to make it run like a gasoline engine. All we did was let it run like a Diesel engine. We always want to make something like something else; we never want to let it be itself.

It is easy to see why, when a fellow used to think about a tractor to pull a plow, he would think about a mechanical horse, and he was interested in how the horse's muscles worked. That wasn't the important thing. The only thing was the drawbar pull, and the ordinary tractor today doesn't look anything like a horse.

Wrong Formula


To show you how easily you can get fooled abiding too closely by the formulas, I have been a member of the A.I.E.E., the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, for many years. When we developed the self-starter, I was asked by the Detroit Branch of the A.I.E.E. to give a talk on the electric self-starter, which I did. When I was through one of the members got up and said, "I don't think we should allow talks like this to be made before our section. This man has profaned every fundamental law of electrical engineering."

So I said, "Well, now for instance, what have we profaned?"

"You are using more current through the wires than our formula allowed."

I said, "I am not interested in that. I am simply interested in trying to start an automobile, and it worked out fairly well."

We get so set upon the formula, upon the procedure, that we miss a great many of the side views. It is like driving through the country at night, when you don't see any of the scenery at all. There is a lot more country on the side of the road than there is on the road.



Thank you for giving us a hand!

WE offer our sincere thanks for the valuable support farm groups have given free enterprise in its efforts to develop additional electric power at Niagara Falls. We are pleased that you believe free enterprise should have that responsibility because that's the American way of doing things.

On July 9, the House of Representatives passed the Free Enterprise Bill by an overwhelming vote of 262-120. The Bill is now before the Senate Public Works Committee and will be considered at an early date when Congress reconvenes. We shall appreciate your continued support, for it will be of material help in assuring that the right decision is reached on this important measure.

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YOUR GOVERNMENT is in BUSINESS



By **FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR.**
Member of Congress from New York

JUST what businesses are being operated by the federal government? What do these operations amount to in terms of the investment of the taxpayer's dollars, and what is the volume of business that is in direct competition with private enterprise?

About the only factual data we have right now was contained in the 1949 report of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Here is what the Commission reported:

"There are about 100 important business enterprises which the Federal Government owns or in which it is financially interested. These concerns engage directly or indirectly in lending money; guaranteeing loans and deposits; writing life insurance; the producing, distributing, and selling of electric power and fertilizer; the operation of railroads and ships; the purchasing and selling of farm properties, and the smelting and sale of metals.

A \$20 Billion Investment

"The Government's direct investment in these enterprises is in excess of \$20 billion and there are further authorized commitments to supply about \$14 billion to them. In addition, the Government guarantees directly and indirectly about \$90 billion of deposits or mortgages, and the life insurance written by government agencies approaches \$40 billion."

Here we have specific functions of government that are in direct competition with enterprises of private citizens. The Commission recognized them as such, and suggested that something be done about them. But we all know that nothing has been done with most of them. Have we drifted toward Marxism? Is our government becoming too powerful? Is the electric utility business being socialized?

According to the Hoover report the federal government had an actual dollar investment in multiple-purpose water power activities amounting to \$2,186,000,000. That was six years ago. Expenditures since then make the total federal investment in power projects approximately \$4 billion. At the time the Hoover report was submitted the estimated ultimate expenditures for existing and contemplated projects and related activities were in excess of \$41 billion.

Terrific Tax Loss

You might wonder at this tremendous investment of tax dollars. You might well consider, also, the other side of the picture. How much would Uncle Sam realize in taxes from facilities costing \$41 billion if they were required to pay the same taxes now being paid by privately owned companies. I can give you some idea of what this would be. In 1951 the privately owned electric power industry, with a capital investment of about \$20 billion, paid \$719 million in taxes to the federal treasury. Double the investment and you at least double the tax return. So, federal water and power projects represent a loss of tax

revenue of about 1½ billion dollars per year.

The multiple-purpose dam became a mighty instrument of big government over the past 20 years. On the publicly accepted theory that floods must be controlled and navigation over inland streams must be improved, an enormous increase has been made in federal production of electric energy.

In 1932 the federal dams generated only about 445,000 kilowatt hours. In 1951 federal hydro projects produced 40,700,000 kilowatt hours. This represents an increase of 91 times. Including steam and hydro, federal power production increased 101 times in 20 years.

These statistics, presented on the basis of production, graphically illustrate the mushroom growth of federal

**Coming together is a beginning.
Keeping together is progress.
Working together is success.**

—Henry Ford

government in the power business in recent years.

Despite the weight of this accumulated momentum, it may be that the movement for federal expansion in the electric power field is coming to an end.

An era of disillusionment may be in the making. The people must ultimately find out that there is no such thing as "cheap power." They will learn that only by juggling the books with allocations to nonreimbursable functions of enormous portions of capital cost can federal power even look cheap. The public is discovering that even with such unbalanced cost allocations federal power at cheap rates has not paid and cannot pay its way.

—A.A.—

SALUTE TO COMPETITION

A BUSINESSMAN has a plaque on a wall above his desk which reads as follows:

"My competitors do more for me than my friends do; my friends are too polite to point out my weaknesses, but my competitors go to great expense to advertise them.

"My competitors are efficient, diligent and attentive; they make me search for ways to improve my products and services.

"My competitors would take my business away from me, if they could; this keeps me alert to hold what I have.

"If I had no competitors I would be lazy, incompetent, inattentive; I need the discipline they enforce upon me.

"I salute my competitors; they have been good to me. God Bless them all!"

Business competition takes many forms. Sometimes it is in price. Other times it is in the quality of service. Other times still it is in some innovation which people find interesting and attractive. Whatever the form, competition—which exists in its true state only in a free economy—is the greatest force for progress that exists.—*Industrial News Review.*

Needed — A Sound Agricultural Policy

(Continued from Page 16)

difficulties involved with high, rigid supports during a period of falling farm prices. Butter has pinpointed this. Sentiment varies all the way from a belief in continuing high, rigid support prices to no supports at all. I believe, however, that a majority of farmers would accept a national food program which makes use of the flexible support principle as the most workable plan.

Commodity groups and organizations, such as poultry, livestock, vegetables, and fruit, are pretty well agreed that they do not want any government interference in their affairs and would like to restrict the grain groups to modest support levels. Cotton, tobacco and wheat spokesmen are outspoken for a high, rigid, mandatory support policy. They say they will be willing to accept acreage controls and marketing quotas, if necessary to keep these.

It is evident that high supports, above free market prices, will not work because of the creation of large unmanageable surpluses, and, furthermore, at a cost to the taxpayer which he will not long tolerate. Wars or drought might temporarily solve it—but who wants this? It seems to some of us that too much emphasis is being laid on the control of agricultural prices and not enough on the control of the general price level through monetary means. Perhaps this is where the administration should start its new program.

A Revised Agricultural Program

There are certain fundamentals in any revised farm program which seem to me to be self-evident.

1. Sixty per cent of the diet of the country comes from hay, grass and feed grains, directly as cereals or, indirectly, as meat, milk and eggs.

2. Cotton and tobacco, while important agricultural commodities in the South, have slight effect on the food supply, except as we include them in programs in which they do not fit.

3. Wheat, even at present support levels is still a cheap food, but has little effect on the main agricultural problem, except as its support and subsidies tend to drag the whole food program into trouble.

4. In the main, the troubles with our present farm program arise because in the feed grain, livestock, poultry and dairy areas we have introduced so many maladjustments. It seems, therefore, that cotton and tobacco should be separated out of any national food program and handled on their own merits.

Perhaps even a different program can be used effectively on wheat — one which will not involve all of our feed grains and livestock interests in programs which, while perhaps workable for wheat, are completely unworkable on other crops.

5. In any revised agricultural program, more consideration must be given to those segments of agriculture, such as livestockmen, poultrymen, and dairymen, who cannot live with supports on their own products and who are adversely affected if supports are too high on basic feed grains.

6. The present program gives no consideration whatsoever to consumers, except as it is said to guarantee them an ample supply of food at all times. Any national food program which acts like a dragnet, catching such things as butter, vegetable fats and oils, and things of that character, into its toils and locking them up in government storehouses out of reach of the consumer, is not sound or tenable. Consumers have every right to be critical.

7. Any farm program which involves supports must be based on an honest parity, which we do not have at present.

One thing certain—any new program must depend in the main on use of free price as a governor of production and consumption. Any other course will lead to unsolvable problems, and eventually wind up with complete government control of agriculture.

— A. A. —

PRICE FLEXIBILITY

IF PRICES are to serve their historic and essential function in our economic life they must be kept flexible. Price flexibility is even more critical in our economic life than is price stability. Arbitrary price controls as a means of combatting inflation are, by themselves, ineffectual and, in fact, worse than useless.

The price level of our economy is in many ways analogous to the temperature of the human body. A free price level tells us whether the national economy has a fever or a chill. We cannot indefinitely hold down the actual price level by price fixing any more than a doctor could reduce a patient's fever by checking it with an inaccurate thermometer.

The individual prices of the many different goods and services we produce must be left free to fluctuate around the general price level in order to avoid serious distortions of both production and consumption.—Herrell DeGraff, H. E. Babcock Professor of Food Economics at Cornell.



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PEACE—A Universal Hope

By Benjamin F. Fairless
U. S. Steel Corporation

IT SEEMS to me that if we could ask every man and woman, in every country on this earth, what one thing they wish above all others, the almost universal answer to that question would be: "Peace!"

Yes, even in Russia and in China, I feel sure that the people themselves have an abiding hatred of war and all its works; and when all the people of the world are hungering for peace, working for peace and praying for peace, I do not believe that any group of dictators—however ruthless they may be—can defy this overwhelming will for peace much longer.

I do not suggest, of course, that a real and lasting peace, which is firmly founded in the brotherhood of man, is "just around the corner." I could hardly hope to see it in my lifetime; nor will it come, perhaps, in yours.

But I do suggest that we may be moving rapidly towards what might be described, at least, as an absence of war—a kind of tense and nerve-wracking state of armed neutrality in which the physical security that we shall gain may be offset in part by the mental anguish we shall suffer. But still, it will be a whole lot better than war, even though we may have to go on for a number of years wasting our precious national resources on the arts of war.

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This faith has continued now for nearly a century and is recognized by dairy farmers and all who do business with Borden's.

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Division of The Borden Company

Do You Know The Difference ?

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Private electricity is available to everyone, the same as any other commodity. Its rates are regulated by a commission representing *you*. It pays taxes. Companies producing it face competition with each other. They play a key role in American free enterprise.

Government electricity, state or federal, goes first to certain favored groups. Its rates are exempt from normal regulation. It pays little or no taxes. It does not feel the need for efficiency that comes from competition. It tends toward government power monopoly . . . and socialism.

Private electric utility interests in New York State would like to develop the tremendous power resources of Niagara Falls at *their own expense*. The state government wants to do it at New York State taxpayers' expense. It will pay you to know the difference.



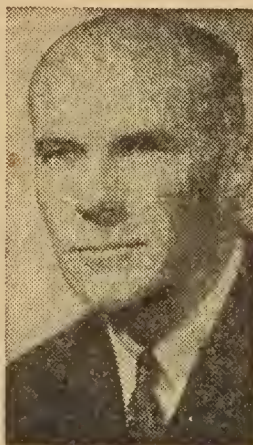
Religion and Business

By CHARLES R. SLIGH, Jr.

President, National Association of Manufacturers

LET us suppose now, after thinking it over, that we decide we have a pretty good system of doing business. That is, we have had—and that we'd like to get it back on the beam. We would like to live under that system in this country. What, then, would be the Christian responsibility of an individual living under such a free enterprise system?

1. I think in business the employer should constantly treat his employees as individual human beings, recognizing their individual personalities. And I think that every effort should be made by the employer to give a better understanding of the particular company in which that employee works to that employee. I think also we should try to give a better understanding of our entire economic system to each employee and how his particular company's business fits into the overall economic picture.



Charles R. Sligh, Jr.

2. The employee should treat his fellow employees, as individual human beings entitled, as he is, to freedom of thought and to expression of personality and to freedom of spirit. Similarly, the employee, I believe, should regard his employer not as just an economic royalist, not as a bloated capitalist, or just as a member of the employer class but as an individual human being.

3. Neither the employer nor the employee should engage in or try to force anyone else to engage in any type of discriminatory practice based on race, sex, religion, membership, or nonmembership in any lawful organization.

4. The employer should assign each worker the task for which that particular worker is best fitted, and he should reward better effort on the part of that worker with better pay.

I believe that the worker, too, from his standpoint, should remember that the commandment, thou shalt not steal, as it applies to employment means giving an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. I think if we stop to think a moment more of that commandment, we can see, too, that it implies a basic right to the ownership of private property.

In addition to these employer-employee relationships, the employer has other equally important obligations to treat every supplier and every customer fairly and squarely, and last, but certainly not least, he has the very definite obligation to be a good citizen of the community in which his business operates and of the country of which his community is a part. Acting in this manner, I honestly think that Christians can help to make our capitalistic system operate even better in the future than it has in the past.

I would like to point out that I believe the American free competitive enterprise system is entirely consistent with Christianity. I believe that the socialistic or communistic systems are entirely inconsistent with Christianity, because both of those systems glorify the state rather than the individual.

We in this country believe that under God the individual is supreme. I believe that individuals can improve our system by adhering to Christian principles, and I believe that we must now come to the conclusion that there is only one salvation left for this world. We've tried many cures in the past. A lot of people have thought that educa-

**A POLITICIAN THINKS
OF THE NEXT ELECTION;
A STATESMAN OF THE
NEXT GENERATION.**

—James Treman Clarke

tion was the answer to all these problems. We found out that wasn't true because Germany, I believe, was certainly one of the most highly educated nations in the world, and yet Germany in recent years has started two world wars.

We have invented, and we've used the atom bomb. We certainly found that that didn't bring us peace or happiness or security. And now we're working on the hydrogen bomb, and if that bomb is successfully produced in quantity, certainly all of us must realize deep down in our hearts and know that it will destroy much more than the atom bomb ever was able to destroy, and we know that it will kill many more people than the atom bomb ever killed. But deep down in our hearts we certainly must realize that the hydrogen bomb is not going to bring us peace. It is not going to bring us happiness, and it can never bring us security.

With these thoughts running through our minds, it seems to me that one thing must finally become apparent to all of us. This is that we have just one more hope in this world—to try the greatest and the most powerful force in the entire universe, God's divine word. In closing I would like to give you a poem written by Charles Miller, Jr., and entitled "The Way":

"I hear men speak of some new world tomorrow,
Of Lasting peace, of brotherhood of men;
Of banishing from earth the blight of sorrow
Which war has spread across its face again;
Of geographic changes contemplated,
Of treaties drawn, of ideals to insure
The reaching out in love to those once hated,
So children still unborn find peace secure.
"Oh, how shall men achieve this rich desire
When laws and pacts have failed in ages past
How shall each heart be lifted to aspire
And make this dream reality at last?
There is one path, one shining hope today.
'Tis follow Him who said, 'I am the way.'"

— A. A. —

TODAY'S CHALLENGE

(Continued from Page 10)

costs and get more net out of our gross income.

Also, every farmer should study the outlook and try to relate his production to market demand.

In other words, we must seek to produce things that can be sold at a profit. In the long run farm income depends on what the farmer can sell. Storage programs can temporarily relieve a surplus problem, but storage is not a permanent solution when production exceeds market demand.

The present agricultural situation is serious but certainly far from hopeless. Farm debts are relatively low in relation to assets. We have a good domestic market and our rising population is giving us new customers every year. A sound trade policy can and should insure good foreign outlets.

Our American record of individual ingenuity and economic progress gives us every reason for confidence in our ability to meet today's challenge.

We Have the Best Business System

By **SINCLAIR WEEKS**
Secretary of Commerce

THE American competitive enterprise system is the most productive, the most prosperous and the most humane on earth and in history. It has the inherent power—far beyond Aladdin's magic lamp—to create continually more and more national wealth which everyone may share.

Yet for more than 20 years our private competitive enterprise system has been misunderstood by government, burdened by government, shackled by government, punished by government and then—ironically—blamed by government for not performing as many miracles as it could have if left free.

The motive power of this system of ours comes from fair but hard competition, which is based on the ability of a private company to satisfy need or desire by producing the most goods and the best goods at the cheapest price.

Built On Necessity

Our economic system is uniquely American and it stems from the original settlers. Lacking even necessities, the pioneers were forced to become self-reliant to survive. They were so far from the government in London with its class strata, monopolies, and feudal controls that they were free.

As a result, personal liberty progressed rapidly, and there developed an entirely different kind of society—a fluid society. All had limitless opportunity to compete for economic rewards. In the Old World the caste system placed a man at the top or bottom of the heap at birth. He knew his place and he stayed in his place for life. But over here no man of ambition or energy had to remain at the bottom.

That system has been developed to fit modern conditions. But the rules of the game are the same. Fair, tough competition still is the motive power of our fluid economic system.

For all practical purposes, every person over 50 years of age was alive before the first auto or airplane—inventions which revolutionized history. It is accurately estimated that half of our working population is engaged in making or selling things unheard of at the turn of the century.

Regulation Can Stifle

There should be no limits to the dynamic force of fair, vigorous competition with its opportunities of betterment for everybody. The one way competition can be killed is by the connivance of the very government which ought to encourage it. That is what government has been doing for the past score years. That is what government stopped doing on January 20.

I assure you that that spirit changed with the change in Administrations. There is plenty of room for improvement, however, and one area where such improvement is indicated is in the field of regulation. When regulation departs from its traditional role and encroaches on the field properly allocated to management, it may well slow down the progress and development of the industries being regulated.

This has happened and as a result, the public has not received the best service at the cheapest price, which otherwise it could have received years ago.

No group has been more unwisely and unfairly treated than the service industries. Yet the railroads, the power and light, the gas industries and those furnishing communications employ millions of workers, dependent for liveli-

hood on the success of these industries, which are vital to all other industry and to the general consuming public.

The way the government has been regulating these service industries reminds me of a gentleman who owned a farm up in my part of the country some years ago.

He had a manager who ran the farm and gave him regular reports on the operation. Now this owner figured that the way to make money on a milk farm was to watch expenses like a hawk. This he did and complained regularly about expenses and particularly about the feed bill, the largest single item.

He finally learned—the hard way—that you don't make milk by stinting on the feed and the same is true in regulation. If we want service from a service industry, a full diet—in terms of income—is clearly to be desired. And the people, if they understand, would want it this way. They don't go around with the balance sheet of the motor companies, the electric companies, the chain stores, etc., so as to be sure to buy the products of the companies that make the least money.

Business Has Responsibilities

Insofar as competitive industry is concerned, competition itself should result in the public receiving the best products that American ingenuity can devise at the lowest price. I would, however, in view of the abolition of controls, remind all and sundry that owners, management, and labor all have a responsibility to the general public to show restraint and moderation and to see to it to the best of their ability that our economy stays on an even keel.

Apart from everything which good government can do to reduce government costs, the sure way to maintain solvency and to make debts and taxes relatively smaller is for private business to increase the volume of business.

The rise of the steel industry and the expansion of agriculture and mining that resulted from the railroad expansion did most to wipe out the indebtedness of the Civil War. The rise of the auto industry with all the new industries indirectly stemming from petroleum and motor cars did much to lower the indebtedness of World War I.

American competitive enterprise can do it again.

New advances in electricity, chemistry, power, atomic energy and their ramified stimulation on old, new and, as yet undreamed of industries, can save this generation from unbearable indebtedness and carry it to a standard of living far above current record prosperity.

No War Needed

We do not need cold war or hot war to maintain our economy at high level. War destroys property and lives. War piles up debts. The margin on war profits is less than on peace profits. The same false logic that imagines a nation becomes prosperous by war thinks a nation becomes prosperous by inflation. Both ideas are fallacies.

The whole war system is founded on human misery and material waste. The best thing that could happen to heavy industry and to the families of America would be the dawn of a just and lasting peace.

The times present the greatest challenge of history to all who are part of our competitive enterprise system.

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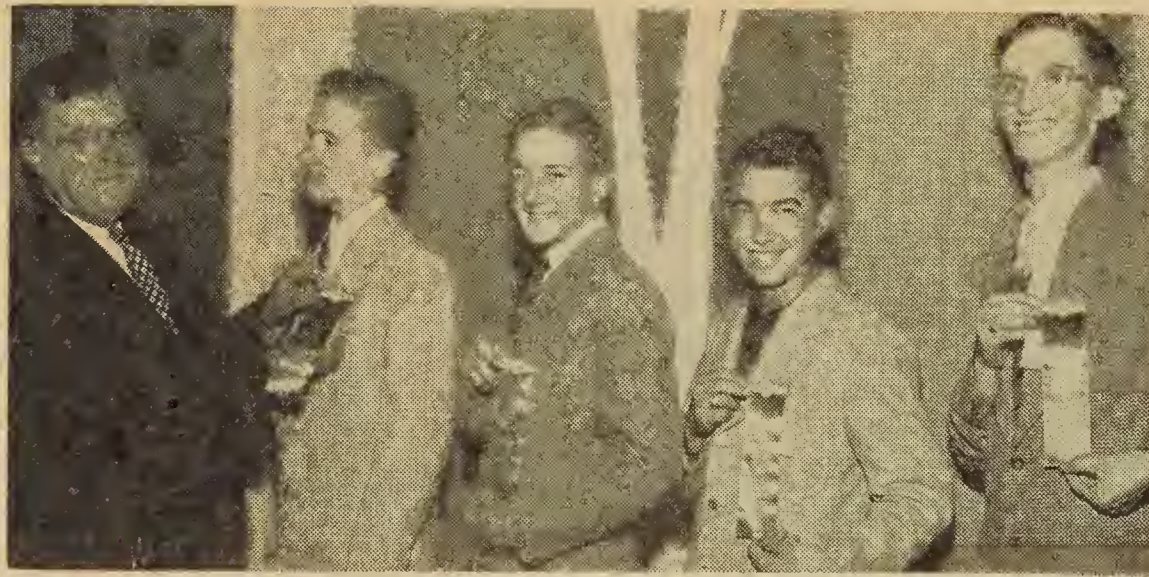
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F. L. Lambert, vice president Central Division of A & P Food Stores giving ribbons to winners in the 4-H Egg Grading Contest at the NEPPCO Exposition. The boys from left to right are: Charles Embrey, Webster, N. Y.; Jack MacDonald, Slingerlands, N. Y.; George Veator, Rochester, N. H.; Paul Putnam, Charlestown, N. H.

NEPPCO Delegates Oppose Price Supports and Controls

GOVERNMENT price supports, subsidy payments and production controls were vigorously opposed in a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council at Syracuse.

A resolution concerning national farm policy supported a government farm program that first, "protects the opportunity of the individual by providing a sound framework of legislation and executive policy; second, provides fundamental facts through practical research on production, health, processing, quality improvement and preservation, merchandising of poultry products; and third, provides adequate information and dissemination of basic statistics, fundamental economic facts, and current market news."

Another resolution called for poultry sanitation programs based on a federal sanitation code which is being drawn up by a national committee of public health officials and industry representatives to serve as a model for municipalities.

Officers

The Council re-elected the following officers: O. E. Lafreniere, Allentown, R. I., president; Andrew Danish, R. D. Troy, N. Y., first vice president; Henry Saglio, Glastonbury, Conn., second vice president; James C. Weisel, Rosemont, N. J., treasurer; Frank H. Ellis, III, Glen Moore, Pa., secretary. Ernest F. Smith, Jr., Kenton, Del., was elected to fill the office of third vice president.

Mrs. Bernard Jewett of Berkshire, N. Y., was elected president of the Northeastern Goose Growers Association, organized at the Exposition. Other officers elected include: William Gronwoldt, Germantown, N. Y., vice president, and Professor Louis M. Hurd, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., secretary-treasurer.

Warren W. Hawley, III of Batavia, N. Y., was elected president of the New York State Poultry Council. Hawley, son of Warren W. Hawley, Jr., president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, succeeds Monroe C. Babcock of Ithaca. Other officers—Russel Ryor of Calcium, vice president; Dr. John C. Huttar of Ithaca, secretary-treasurer; and Andrew Danish of Troy, NEPPCO director.

Egg Grading

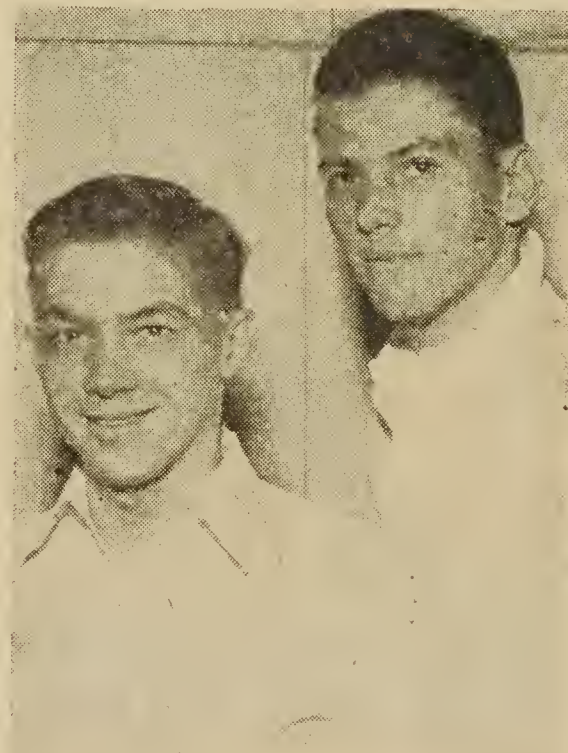
In addition to first-place winners in the Egg Grading Contest which are shown in the picture, here are other winners: Massachusetts and New Jersey tied for second place. The Massachusetts team consisted of Joe Rose, Ridgewater and Peter Covey of Georgetown; New Jersey team—Roger Lacandro of New Brunswick, N. J. and Clarence Hullfish of Princeton; Pennsylvania—James Brock of Somerset,

Pa. and Bruce Ulmer of Williamsport took third; New York—James Turner and Allen Berndt both of Victor, fourth; Maryland took fifth with William Walker and Lee Stevens both of Easton, Md.

Nearly two hundred young farm people attended the Youth Awards Banquet at which scores of ribbons and medals were given for outstanding work done in grading eggs, in demonstrating advances in raising poultry and in demonstrating preparation of poultry dishes including egg salad, chicken salad, broiled chicken and other dishes.

Blue ribbon awards in the Poultry Production Demonstrations were:

Virginia, with Jesse N. Jones, and



From left to right: Richard Carl and Frank Manfreda both of Glastonbury, Conn. who won first place in the Neppco FFA Egg Grading Contest for the State of Connecticut with a score of 355 out of a possible 400. Carl made the highest score of any individual and Frank was fourth individual. See story for other winners.

Eddie Fields, both of Roanoke, demonstrating the "Proper Way to Brood Chicks."

New Hampshire with Richard Whipple, Winchester, showing methods of "Cutting Up Chickens for Broiling or Frying."

New York with Kenneth Deahn, Lockport, illustrating "Drawing and Wrapping a Chicken for Freezing."

Massachusetts with a team made up of Donald Upton of North Reading and Charles Vars of Reading demonstrating "Poultry Culling."

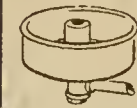
Maryland with Nora McPherson and Gary Lawrence, both of Aquasco whose demonstration was titled: "Identify Your Chickens—How and Why."

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News



Are Slow Maturing Pullets Really Culls?

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Last fall we placed the last 500 pullets to mature in one pen where we ordinarily house 700 pullets. They were the "tail end" of 20,000 pullets we raised in 1952. They have outlaid everything on the place. August 1st, after eight months of lay they were at 82 percent production. A lot of the year they were over 90 percent!

Of course sick birds should not be housed. But why are some birds smaller and immature? Simply because they are timid and don't get enough to eat. If you house these "immatures" by themselves they will lay just as well as the others because they then have a chance to eat and drink all they want.

Many a poultryman has sold these slow maturing pullets to a neighbor and found that the neighbor soon had higher production than his own "first choice pullets." The whole secret is house them separately.

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NEPPCO Delegates Oppose Price Supports

(Continued from Opposite Page)

In the 4-H Poultry Foods Demonstrations four states received blue ribbons. They were:

West Virginia with Linda Hornor and David Thayer, both of Clarksburg showing "How to Make Chicken Salad."

New Jersey with Ruth Louise Propst and Theodora Januszkiewicz both of New Brunswick, whose demonstration title was: "Henrietta's Hidden Treasure."

Pennsylvania with Rosemarie Williams of Bridgeville and Ruth Weaver of Canonsburg preparing "Sunshine Egg Salad," and Maryland with Mable Potter, Cambridge who showed how to make "Dorchester Broiled Chicken."



Roy Cashman, Webster, Kentucky and his "Hen of the year" at the Neppco Exposition. The hen established the best egg record in the nation this past year with 339 eggs and 367.55 points.

Second place went to Reuters Poultry Breeding Farm at Holland, N. Y. and third to Burrs Poultry Farm of Tunkhannock, Pa.

Red ribbon awards for 4-H Poultry Production Demonstrations were given to West Virginia, with a two-man team of William Clark and Donald Peters of Buckhannon; Connecticut, represented by Polly Ann Crandall of Franklin, and New Jersey, with Milicent Moore and Grace Moore of Vincentown. In the Foods Demonstration, red ribbons were awarded to Massachusetts — Elinor Spring of Medfield, Virginia—Dorothy Kiracoffe of Dayton, and Delaware — Peggy Hoffman of Bridgeville.

White ribbons for 4-H Poultry Production demonstrations went to: Rhode Island, represented by Michael Bucci and Robert Wolstenholme, both of North Scituate; Delaware, represented by Richard James of Laurel, and Ohio, represented by Bill Starnes and Keith Beiser of Hamilton. For Poultry Foods demonstrations, white ribbons went to: Maine—Patricia Twitchell of Turner; Ohio—Carole Mann of Napoleon; New York—Lois Burger of Pine Bush; New Hampshire—Jessie Baldwin and Eleanor Hongisto of Fitzwilliam, and Rhode Island—Carol Sherman of Middletown.

Harrisburg, Pa., will be the site of next year's 17th Annual Exposition and Convention of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and the dates will be October 5, 6, and 7. The move to a new location, after two years in Syracuse's Onondaga County War Memorial Building, is in line with the organization's policy of shifting the convention from time to time in order to give poultrymen from all sections of the Northeast a chance to attend.

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Horse Trading Has No Place In A Business-Like Agriculture

One of the most colorful practices of the "good old days" was horse trading. If you got stuck with a horse with the heaves, you took it and tried to like it. If a slick talker bought a heifer at half her value he bragged about the deal all over the neighborhood.

Today, farming is a lot more business-like than it was then. Investments in farm businesses are so high that farmers ought to be too busy to stand around the barn and dicker for a price.

Farmers founded Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative to make sure they received full market value for their livestock. At Empire, livestock is sold by weight on accurate, honest scales. Good buyers pay top market prices by competitive bidding.

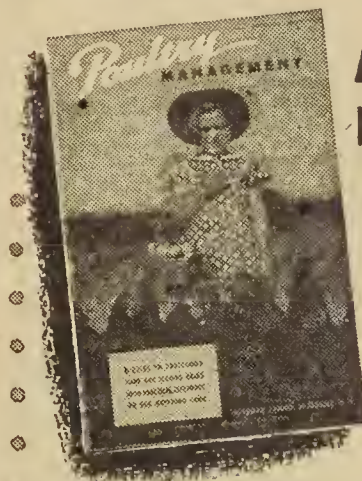
Today's busy farmer knows that Empire works for him. He doesn't have to do any "horse trading" to get his livestock sold. He consigns it to one of the seven Empire markets and Empire does the rest. The consignor knows he couldn't have done better if he had spent many hours haggling with the best horse trader in the world.

Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Seven Stockyards to Serve You:

Bath • Caledonia • Gouverneur • Greene • Malone • Oneonta • Winfield

Tips on Poultry Management



A New Free Booklet packed full of Money-Making—Money-Saving Ideas

Every poultryman will want a copy of this guide to the profitable care and feeding of poultry. It is just off the press, and is based upon more than 30 years of practical experience on our breeding farms.

You will find this 36-page booklet filled with important suggestions for good poultry management and disease control. Be sure to send for your copy. This valuable booklet may help you keep your flocks living, growing, producing—and put more money in your pocket.

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FREE BOOKLET**

HUBBARD FARMS, INC., Box 20 Telephone: Walpole 78
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Without obligation, send me your 36-page Poultry Management Book.

Name _____
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HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRE

295TH EARLVILLE SALE

125 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, T.B. Accredited, many eligible for any State.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4

Sale Pavilion, Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y.

100 Strictly Fresh and Close Springers, including many with large production records.

Consignments from 60 top herds of New York and neighboring States.

IT'S AMERICA'S OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOLSTEIN SALE WHERE YOU CAN BUY GOOD CATTLE RELIABLY REPRESENTED and absolutely sold without reservation.

Starts 11:00 A.M. prompt. Easy to reach from all parts of the East, only 30 miles south of Syracuse.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.
 Sales Manager & Auctioneer

NETHERWOOD ACRES CATTLE AUCTION

MONDAY, NOV. 2

70 HEAD — GOOD CATTLE

(59 Holsteins: 42 Registered, 17 Grades)
 11 Registered Brown Swiss.

Bang Certified, younger animals calfhood vaccinated.

J. ARTHUR RUSSELL dispersing at his farm 5 miles from MILLBROOK, Dutchess Co., N. Y., near CLINTON CORNERS and SALT POINT.

—39 Milking Cows—26 Yearlings—4 Calves.

HERD AVERAGE in 1952: 406 lb. Fat, 11,069 lb. Milk, 3.7%. Sale starts 11:00 A.M. sharp, held in big, heated tent.

J. ARTHUR RUSSELL, Owner, Clinton Corners, N. Y.

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ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group, of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

CHOICE dairy cattle. All breeds. Will deliver on approval at reasonable prices. — Lewis H. Furgason, Windham, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN

THIRTY large reg. Holsteins. First calves due, Sept., Oct. Dams have official records. Vaccinated, certified, accredited. Eligible for any state. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRES. All ages. Penshurst breeding. Elmer Fisher, Madison, New York.

GUERNSEYS

REGISTERED Guernsey bull calf—born 5-21-53, sister classified excellent. Dam classified very good, seven consecutive records average 11,236 milk, 462 fat 305 days, 2 milkings. Second dam classified excellent—11 records average 10,473—452—305 days. Complete pedigree sent on request. Wychemere Farm, Ontario, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bull born May 1953. Dam, a Foremost Peacemaker daughter, made 13780—626 Jr2C. Paternal grandson of Coldspring's Romulus Beauty 14374—746 C Ex. Paternal grandsire from St. James Barbara family is desirably proven for both type and production. Also choice heifers all ages from AR dams and by desirably proven sires. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

JERSEY

FOR SALE—40 registered Jersey calves, yearlings, milking cows. Overstocked. Prices \$75.00 to \$300.00. Records up to 550 lbs. of fat. Individual cows milking up to 40 lbs. daily. Take your pick. We also have several outstanding herd sire prospects. Telephone Lake Placid 861 or 659. F. R. Smith, Manager, Heaven Hill Farms, Lake Placid, New York.

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FOR SALE: 10 Brown Swiss heifers 1½ to 2 yrs., not bred, 1 service bull 1½ yrs. Rufus I. Norton, Whitehall, New York.

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EIGHTEEN (18) Angus Yearling Open Grade heifers. Excellent foundation material of our own breeding. Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y. Phone 229.

TWO REGISTERED Angus heifers, bred, reasonably priced. Elmer Rand, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

REGISTERED Angus heifers mostly daughters of Ankonian "94" from popular families. Either open or bred. Charles Simmons, Mgr., Twin Ridge Farm, Valatie, N. Y.—Tel. Chatham 26491.

A FEW 1953 heifer and bull calves sired by a prize winning son of an International Champion. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

SHORTHORNS

POLLED Shorthorns. Very good 2 yr. old heifers bred to "Valley View Dominio." Also excellent heifer calves by "Valley View Dominio." Lewis W. Acomb, R.D. 2, Batavia, N. Y. Phone Batavia 1967R2.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE. 15 Registered 2 year old bred Hereford heifers. Short of winter feed. Priced right, now is the right time to buy. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, New York.

40 EXCELLENT grade Polled heifers bred to an outstanding registered bull. 40 choice feeder steers. Fayette Evans, Fort Ann, N. Y. Tel. 4910.

30 REGISTERED Hereford heifer calves \$200.00 up. Also some young bred cows & bull calves. Mcadowhill Farms, Saxtons River, Vt. Phone 3794.

REGISTERED three year old Hereford bull. H. Gustin, Manlius, N. Y. 62-7175.

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SEVERAL hundred breeding ewes, feeder lambs, feeder cattle, cheap. Will deliver and ship on approval. Lewis H. Furgason, Windham, N. Y.

WRITE for free literature on Hog Cholera, Swine Erysipelas, & Hemorrhagic Septicemia (Shipping Fever). Colorado Serum Co., 4950 York St., Denver 16, Colo.

SWINE

PIGS For Sale—6 to 10 weeks old Chester White Poland China and Hampshire. Free transportation for orders of 50 to 100 pigs! Samuel Ruggiero, P. O. Box 104, West Concord, Mass. Tel. Concord 1585-M

TAMWORTHS registered or unregistered, 10 weeks old. Tamworth Farm, Milton, Delaware.

REGISTERED Duroc service boars 150 to 250 pounds. Champion bloodlines. Farmer and feeder prices. Herbert Adcock, West Falls, N. Y. Telephone East Aurora 402W2 after 8 evenings.

BOARS, Spotted Poland Chinas, 200-300 lbs., healthy. 70 baby pigs, etc. C. W. Hillman, Phone 8481 Vincetown, New Jersey.

REGISTERED Chester Whites. Fall pigs, either sex—spring boars—no better bred Chesters in the East. P. M. Knapp, Camillus, N. Y.

HORSES

FOR SALE: Team of Belgian horses 4-5 yrs. Broke. Wm. S. Lotridge, Fonda, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

SHEEP

FOR SALE: Registered Southdown rams, all ages. James Dunham, Hamilton, N. Y.

REGISTERED Corriedales. Big rugged one and two year old Stud and commercial rams. Reasonably priced. R. L. Acomb, Dansville, N. Y. Phone 655R.

OXFORD RAMS—selected, registered yearlings, good size, top quality, best breeding, also 10 choice registered Oxford ewes. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, New York.

SOUTHDOWN and Cheviot ram for sale. Yearlings and lambs. Large, well grown and reasonably priced. Includes two full brothers to the ram that sired all the first prize and champion wethers at the 1953 N. Y. State Fair. Morton and Samuel Adams, 4 miles South of Sodus, N. Y. on Route 88, Phone Sodus 6934.

REGISTERED Hampshire rams well bred, blocky, thick set, good fleeced lambs and yearlings. 4-II and open show winners. Bob Bassett, Valley Falls, New York.

REGISTERED Corriedale sheep, imported bloodlines, rams and ewes for sale. E. H. Bitterman & Son, Akron, New York.

PURE-BRED Hampshire rams. Robert E. Adams, Crooked Creek, Pa. Telephone Wellsboro 81317.

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire rams—well grown heavy fleeced fellows with size and quality. See them or write Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, N. Y.

CORRIEDALE Sheep—Highest quality wool, lambs that top the market. Watch your profits grow with this better breed of sheep. Rams and ewes available. Write —Fred C. Tilton, Secretary, New York State Corriedale Assn., Holcomb, N. Y.

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GERMAN Police pups, be safe, have protection. Pups available. Sunday trade welcome. The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y. Phone Port Jervis 3-3861.

REGISTERED Collie Puppies. Beauties. Championship breeding. \$30.00; \$35.00—Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Penna.

HUNTERS—We offer Coon and Foxhounds, Blueticks, Blacktans, Redbones, Walkers, Beagles, others. Reasonable. Free literature. Okaw River Kennel, Cowden, Illinois.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines. Friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

BOXERS—Best breeding, puppies that satisfy. Strong, healthy, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Slatteryville Road, Ithaca, New York. 40849.

ENGLISH Shepherd pups. Half grown, farm raised, partly trained. Also rabbit dogs. Nellie Hillman, Vincetown, N. J. Phone 8481.

QUALITY Kennel offers—A.K.C. registered Beagles and Welsh Terriers — Inquiries welcome. Arkport Road, R.D. 2, Hornell, N. Y.

FEDIGREED Collie pups—\$20.00—Kenneth Patchen—Locke, N. Y. Phone Moravia 480M3.

FULL BLOOD English Shepherds, 4 months. Females \$12.00, males \$15.00. 1 Border Collie female. P. E. Spence, Canandaigua, N. Y., R.D. 5.

GERMAN Shepherd puppies, both sexes, whites, black and cream, with papers \$25.00. E. A. Chaplin, Post Mills, Vermont.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS \$7.95—100 C.O.D. Reds, Rocks, Hampshires & heavy assorted. No leghorns. Price at hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 7, Pa.

MCGREGOR Farm Chicks. All our Leghorn chicks are produced on our own farm from 7,000 selected breeders. They are the Babcock strain and are pullorum clean and U.S. approved. They are great producers. Write for price list. McGregor Farm, Maine, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S Poultry Farm Dryden Leghorns, also 100% pure Mt. Hope Leghorns—Parmenter Reds, Red Rock Cross. Pullorum clean. They live, lay, pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request Chester G. Zimmer Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

MARSHALL'S repeat orders speak for themselves. That's why our hatchery continues to grow. Marshalls Red Rock Crosses and Babcock strain Leghorns lay lots of large eggs. You'll like the way they live and grow. We are now hatching Rhode Island Red chicks from one of the highest egg production strains in the country. Write or call today for our fine descriptive catalog. Marshall Brothers, R.D. 5A, Ithaca, N. Y. Ph. 9082

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS make great layers. We believe you will enjoy raising our White Leghorn chicks. They live well on the average farm and will lay heavily if given anywhere near a break on feed and care. Babcock's White Leghorns hold most of the top egg laying test honors over all breeds at all tests. Send for our catalog and ask us to send you Babcock's Healthy chick news which gives you poultry information you won't find in text books. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 5A, Ithaca, New York.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns, 40 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalogs. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS are the ideal farm chicken. Our birds are good layers. Fine for broilers and fryers because they are fast feathering and fast growing. They supply the present demand for quality meat with white feathers. Write for prices and hatching dates. Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, New York.

SENSATIONAL Cut price values! Egg bred chicks. U.S. approved, pullorum passed. 28 pure and cross breeds. Pullets or cockerels. Low as \$8.95 per 100. Special egg breeding builds healthy chicks that really pay off, both on the market and at the nest. Many matings sired by R.O.P. (Record of Performance) males, 100% live delivery. Write for catalog and price list. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Dept. AA.

HOBART Poultry Farm, Leghorns exclusively performance proven on the farms of our customers. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5231.

POULTRY

WEIDNER White Leghorns. The kind you expect to get when you buy the best. Range reared, never pampered. Survival and production bred in them for generations. Charles H. Weidner and Son, Box 2, West Shokan, N. Y.

FOR HIGH Egg Production: White Rocks and Red Rock Cross. For Quick Broiler Profits: Nichols New Hampshires and Arbor Acres White Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. NY-US approved pullorum clean Springbrook Poultry Farm, Seneca Falls N. Y. Phone 820J2

PULLETS

GROSSER'S Pullet Farms. We make it our business to raise fine pullets. 8 weeks old. Inquiries invited. Churchville, N. Y.

GUINEAS

WHITE Guineas, all ages. Mallard ducks. Pineview Farm, Georgetown, Delaware.

RABBITS

GIANT Chinchillas, literature free. Martin Hartman, New City, New York.

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits. Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash markets supplied for your protection. Free illustrated booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

DUCKS

DUCKS for Profit, and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings \$8.50. Meadowbrook, Richfield 2, Pa.

GEESE

HUNDREDS of Purebred Pilgrim geese for sale cheap. Warren Smith, Honesdale, Pa. Phone 689J12.

GINSENG

GINSENG Wanted: Wild roots only. Price lists free. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

HAY

STRAW and top quality hay delivered subject to your inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Port Plain R. D. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

PLANTS

RED RASPBERRY plants—Latham—September—Indian Summer—Taylor. Eureka Plant Farm, Bernhards Bay, New York.

BULBS

TULIPS, Daffodils, hyacinths, crocus, lilies, etc. Folder in colors free. Howard Gillet, Box A, New Lebanon, New York.

GLADIOLUS bulbs, low digging time prices. Mixed colors. Blooming size \$6.75 per 1,000 postpaid. Medium \$9.75, large \$12.75 F.O.B. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

NURSERY STOCK

GIANT Cultivated Blueberry Plants—4—three year, 18" "24"—\$2.95; Dozen \$8.25 — F.O.B. Volk's Nursery, Browns Mills, New Jersey.

NURSERY Stock: Dwarf fruit trees, roses, shrubs, berry plants. Top quality, fast growing, early bearing stock at bargain prices. Get our big full color free catalog. Attach 25c to this ad and we will send with our free catalog a handy pruning knife worth \$1.00. Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Inc., Dansville 9, N. Y.

POPCORN

POPPING CORN, Thompson's Bear Paw, tenderest corn you ever ate. 35c per lb. postpaid 3rd zone. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice Clover New York's finest; 5 lb. —\$1.45; 6-5 lb. \$7.48. Delicious Buckwheat or Wildflower; 6-5 lb. \$7.20. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. Clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. Buckwheat or Wildflower \$7.80 F.O.B. Low quantity prices. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

CANDIES

CREAMED maple nut fudge or maple pecan pralines. Gift wrapped if desired. \$1.50 pound. postpaid. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

HELP WANTED

HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey

UNUSUALLY profitable opportunity. Leading Contest Winning breeder of White Leghorns and New Hampshires seeks regional representatives for chick sales. Highest quality chicks, suitable for top commercial flocks, hatchery supply flocks, or foundation breeding. Generous commission; write, giving experience and references, to Box 514-EB, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Guernsey enthusiasts with experience and some college training to work with progressive newly established large herd in northern Florida. Write: Supt. of Livestock, Velda Dairy Farm Inc. Tallahassee, Florida. Phone 2-7845.

SALESMAN—Sell a fast moving, well accepted insecticide package line to seed, feed, hardware and garden supply trade. Liberal commission. Eastern manufacturer with established dealer accounts in all territories. Box 514-KJ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ELDERLY MAN—no liquor or tobacco, wants farm job. Home rather than high wages. Box 514-OT, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

POSITION as working dairy farm manager by married man with small family. Agricultural college and Graham graduate. Prefer good family sized Holstein operation. Possibility for partnership highly desirable or working on shares. Box 514-GA, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

27 YEAR OLD, farm reared, agricultural college graduate desires employment on modern dairy farm. Applicant willing to invest in business on profit sharing basis with option to buy. Box 514-IS, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD POSTCARDS, views or greetings 1900-1915. Send sample. Althea Harvey, Windsor, Conn.

WANTED — 1894-S dime pay \$500.00. Certain 1913 nickel \$1,000.00. 1901-S quarter \$20.00 to \$150.00. Hundreds of others. Know their true value. Complete illustrated catalogue 25c Worthyeoin Corporation (D-350), Boston 8, Mass.

A STEAM Threshing engine. Give description and price. Walter Graham, Third Ave. Road, Rensselaer, N. Y.

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AMAZING Clothing Bargains **Free Catalog** Save 50% —Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.09 shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99c, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.99 mackinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets, etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

CHURCH GROUPS—Raise funds easily! Free catalogue. Complete credit. Over 50 useful, unusual money-makers. Beb Products, Dept. 531, Oneonta, N. Y.

BANQUET ROLL Table Paper for Church or Grange suppers. Write for sample and wholesale prices. Brisko Company, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

24 PERSONALIZED Penells \$1.00 postpaid—6 boxes \$5.00. Guarantee NEVCO, LeRoy 3 Ohio

LADIES: Shoulder straps cannot slip with our patented Neverslip Lingerie Clasps. 35c per pair; 5 pairs \$1.00 postpaid. Ideal for Christmas. Quantity prices. Discount to fund-raising groups. Dorwell Co., Sheffield, Mass.

RUG STRIPS, hooking & braiding, send for free samples. 100% wool finest quality. Nudes & beige for background and dyeing, all straight edges, \$1.25 pound. Other colors from 75 cents to \$1.00 pound. We have satisfied the fussiest teachers. Money back guarantee. We send only the colors you ask for. Try us, visit our factory, see garments made. Quality Coat Factory, 187 Orange Street, New Haven 10, Conn.

PINKING Shears, only \$2.00 postpaid. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock. Guaranteed super value or refund. A. Hardy Sales, Box 155, Claremont, New Hampshire.

SATIN Remnants—5c—yard lengths, excellent widths, beautiful colors for patch quilts, dolls, hangers, sachets. Minimum \$1.00 postpaid. Adams, 734 Myrtle, Brooklyn, New York.

FOR XMAS, Crochet-edged hankies, 3 for \$1.00. Men's white hankies, 5 for \$1.00. Maple sugar candies \$1.25 box. Free gift with order. Dennings Products, East Randolph, Vermont.

RIBBON Remnant Bargain—3 bunches, everyday colors. \$1.00 postpaid. 3 bunches Christmas colors—\$1.00 postpaid. 90-100 feet each bunch. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12, Mass.

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ON SNAPSHOT DAYS—Remember Ray's. With this ad —any 8-12 or 16 exposure roll developed, including Raytone King Size print from each negative, for only 35c. America's Quality Finishers since 1920. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. NE, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

SEND your photo and \$1.00 plus ten cents for mailing and we will mail to you twenty wallet size photos from the copy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pal Photo Lab., Box 544, Middletown, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

FREE New and used tractor parts catalog. Big 1953 Edition. Tremendous savings for all models. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Parts Co., Dept. 10, Des Moines 3, Iowa.

CASELLINI-VEINABLE Corporation. Your "caterpillar dealer" offers used equipment for sale: Hough Diesel payload 1 yd. bucket, excellent for \$2,850.00. Caterpillar D4 with hydraulic H74 shovel, used only about 600 hrs., like new, \$9,850.00. Bucyrus-Erie 10-B shovel ¾ yd., very good condition \$6,500.00. International T-9 tractor with hydraulic angledrozer, 1949, very good \$3,850.00. We have quite a few other tractors D4's, D2's, etc. which we will sell, as is. Some of these are now in the process of being repaired. Come and see us and make us an offer. Cletrae BG tractor with hydraulic bulldozer and Cletrae BDII Diesel tractor with hydraulic angledrozer, 1947 model, good condition, no reasonable offer refused. Casellini-Venabile Corporation, Barre, Vt. Phone 90. Concord, N. H. Ph. 3844.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

17th ANNUAL EASTERN BROWN SWISS BREEDERS PRODUCTION SALE COBLESKILL, NEW YORK SATURDAY — OCTOBER 24, 1953 55 — BROWN SWISS — 55

Selected for Production and Type
SPRINGING COWS — BRED AND
OPEN HEIFERS — SELECTED BULLS

"WHERE THE BEST BROWN SWISS
ARE BOUGHT"

Write for a Catalogue to:

GEORGE B. FARNAM

HIGH MEADOW FARM

R.D. 1, Wallingford, Connecticut

6TH WAYNE-ONTARIO HOLSTEIN CLUB SALE

Monday, October 26, 1953—12:00 Noon
At the Palmyra Fairgrounds, Palmyra, New
York, on Route 31, 23 miles East of Rochester,
New York.

64 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 64
SELECTED BY CARL G. WOOSTER
43 Head from Bangs Certified Herds; Calfhood Vacci-
nated; T.B. Accredited; Blood Tested; All Milkers
tested by competent Veterinarians. All treated against
Shipping Fever.

We believe this is the best group ever offered in a
Wayne-Ontario Club Sale.

L. O. KENT DISPERSAL
20 Registered Holsteins representing Mr. Kent's half of
the Echoridge Farms Herd to be sold. A sensational
group of cattle representing years of constructive breed-
ing, high production and good type. All inspected by
Carl G. Wooster and Sale Committee.
Sale to be held in heated tent. Lunch available.
George Durkee, Clifton Springs, N. Y., Wm. Ashford,
Lyons, N. Y.—Co-Chairmen

HARRIS WILCOX
Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, Bergen, New York

350—HEREFORD FEEDER CALVES—350

New York State raised—Available Nov 1st
Visit our Island and Mainland Farms this summer. See
our new Imported Herd Sires. Make your selections
later this fall.

ZENDA FARMS Clayton, N. Y.
Clinton Maldoon, Mgr.
Sales Representative—contact Buffalo Producers Co-op
Comm. Co., Buffalo Stock Yards.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

SILOS AND PARTS — Fair prices Prompt service
Write Don MacEwan, 462 Borden Ave. Norwich, N. Y.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Govern-
ment, and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics
compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binocu-
lars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free.
Surplus Center, 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Line—Seed — Factory to
you. Price saves \$100.00. Size 3 to 14 foot. Has
sturdy long-lasting construction—special hitch—no clog
agitator—gives exact spreading—50 to 8,000 lbs. per
acre. Iron clad guarantee—12,000 working in 28 states.
Send for free booklet. Mooreven, Swedesboro 3, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT'S Farm Catalog. Farms, homes, businesses, 33
states, coast-to-coast. Describes 3298 bargains. Mailed
Free. World's Largest; 53 years service. Strout Realty,
255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED Farm manager and dairyman wants
stocked and equipped dairy farm to buy on contract
or work on shares. Best character, credit, working
reference. Box 514-M1, c/o American Agriculturist,
Ithaca, New York.

MOTEL SITE—3 acres on Route 17, Waverly-Elmira
location. Valley Realty Agency, 461 Waverly St.,
Waverly, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned,
deteriorated with safe, harmless powder. Saves digging,
pumping. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32,
Chicago 22, Illinois.

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular.
Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel,
Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

SCISSORS, Shears and grass shears sharpened, 50c
each. No barber shears. Send 10c extra for return
mailing charges. Shop Service, Box 1, Glenmont,
Albany Co., N. Y.

BUY IT Wholesale. Catalogue 25c. Lionel Carreiro,
Bristol, R. I.

CAN'T SLEEP? Noises? Our comfortable rubber ear-
stoppers are guaranteed to keep out noise. \$1.00 pair.
Earstoppers, 2611-A Tilden Ave., Los Angeles 64, Calif.

WHY SELL Seed Corn Only? For sales work on a
complete line of farm seeds, write for details of the
Growmore Franchise for open territories. Frank H.
Anson, P.O. Box 937, Rochester 3, N. Y.

TRAPPERS. Hall's famous Scent Lure. For all fur-
bearers. Price \$1.25 bottle, postpaid Chester R. Hall,
West Springfield, Mass.

3rd FINGER LAKES HOLSTEIN BREEDERS SALE

Fair Grounds, OWEGO, TIOGA CO., N. Y. on Route 17 between Binghamton and Elmira, just north of the
Pa. border.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21

70 CAREFULLY SELECTED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE—Blood tested, mostly calfhood vaccinated,
many from Bang Certified herds and eligible for Pa., all absolutely healthy.

—55 Fresh and Close Springers; 5 Service Age Bulls; 10 Open Heifers

THESE CATTLE ARE RICHLY BRED, MANY HAVE LARGE PRODUCTION RECORDS. You will buy them
at reasonable prices. Starts 11:30 A.M., held in big tent, heated if necessary. Lunch on grounds. Printed
catalogs at ringside. GEORGE PRINGLE, Chairman, Nichols, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

MEXICO, N. Y.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

WHILE sitting down for a quiet evening with my newspaper two items hit me squarely in the face: "Meat prices up—the reason for higher cost of living index!" The other, "The Bureau of Labor Statistics said beef and veal prices are up 6%, the largest increase for them in any month in over five years."

This — after working all week at steadily lower market prices for both cattle and lambs! Is it any wonder that my quiet evening was completely spoiled! Why farmers should be subjected to that sort of publicity before the public is more than irritating; it is becoming a very serious matter.

Dairymen and livestock farmers are furnishing all but a very small percentage of beef carcasses to the public at from 22 cents a pound to 42 cents a pound. If the mark-up, as claimed, is 20%, then the average price of beef (all cuts) should be under 36 cents a pound. If sirloin and the fancy cuts are in such strong demand as to bring \$1.00 or more, then the poorer cuts such as hamburger, chuck roast, stew beef, etc. should all be well under 35 cents. How many are able to buy any beef under 35 cents a pound? What is the matter?

I am offering this just as something to think about. If bulk sales (meats and other products) are sold on a basis of an operating profit of 20.3%, then what is cutting the net operating profit of sales (in stores) down to 2.76%? It is reported that packaged goods such as soaps, etc., which are nationally advertised, have to be carried, of course, and also have to be sold at practically no profit or even at a loss. Something has to carry this load, namely, the bulk, unprocessed production of farmers.

Fortunately our present Department of Agriculture recognizes this situation and its deadliness to all farmers. In a speech to the National Bankers' Association recently, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson listed the four "inadequacies" of the present farm situation. They are:

1. Failure to build farm markets at fair prices. (Was I pleased to see him place this first!)
2. Interference with needed adjustments in farming.
3. Tendencies to price crops such as wheat out of world markets, and dairy products out of domestic markets.
4. Failure to provide farmers with incentives for progress.

The idea he places first rightfully belongs there. Unless farm marketing can be built up to where bulk farm products can be sold at "fair prices," considering our economy, the cost of production and the prices of manufactured and processed products, then all agriculture is in a bad way. Through good marketing, good advertising, and good public relations, the farmer and everyone else must pay "the price" for non-agricultural things bought regardless of whether necessities or luxuries. This is the pattern business has set; it is the way by which they can produce in volume at a profit. I do not believe they could do it in any other way, no matter how efficient, because efficiency is always open to competition. Apparently Mr. Benson thinks that farmers can do it in no other way.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT FOR ALL DAIRYMEN!*



J. STANLEY EARL
NYABC President

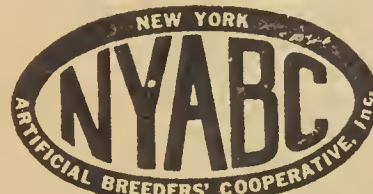
"The kind of service to the farmer-member, who is the most important individual in our organization, is the measure by which we are evaluated. You are mem-

bers of a cooperative that is strong in membership with a reasonably large volume of business and possessed of facilities to give service for the betterment of dairying in the territory in which we operate.

"The honest, consistent, sincere efforts of our board of directors are being used to further the growth of our organization which we regard as another valuable tool that farmers own and operate. We urge your attendance at and participation in all local, district and state-wide meetings so that we may better appreciate your problems and render more satisfactory service.

*From the President's Report to the Delegates assembled in the 13th Annual Meeting of NYABC in Ithaca on July 31, 1953.

Your Farmer-Owned New York and Western Vermont
Cattle Artificial Breeding Cooperative



BOX 528-A

Ithaca, N. Y.

12th ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE BEEF FEEDER CALF SALES

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, 11:00 A.M. — 900 FEEDERS AT PALMYRA
FAIRGROUNDS, PALMYRA, NEW YORK

FRIDAY, October 30th, 1:00 P.M. — 300 FEEDERS AT ALTAMONT
FAIRGROUNDS, ALTAMONT, NEW YORK

ANGUS, HEREFORD, SHORTHORN STEERS AND HEIFERS
AT EACH SALE

Carefully selected last spring's calves — All calves inoculated against shipping fever. Grading according to quality Thursday prior to each sale. Inspection of cattle and grading demonstration 8-10:30 A.M. sale day.

Sale Sponsored by N. Y. State Beef Cattle Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project. Robert Watson, Clyde, N. Y., and David Beresford, Delanson, N. Y.—Sales Managers Harris Wilcox, Bergen, N. Y., Auctioneer—For Free Catalog, write either Sales Manager

New England Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Sale

50 Breeding Females—Both Open and Bred
60 Feeder Steer Calves and Slaughter Steers.

NORTHAMPTON FAIR GROUNDS
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Sat. Oct. 31, 1953 at 1:00 P.M.

For Catalogs and information
THOMAS F. REIDY, Sec.
FEEDING HILLS, MASS.

5TH ANNUAL MONROE-LIVINGSTON HOLSTEIN CLUB SALE

Saturday, October 31, 1953—12:00 Noon
At Dr. Andrews Farm, East Avon, N. Y., just
off Rts. 5 & 20 on Rt. 15, 1 1/2 miles North of
East Avon, 15 miles South of Rochester, N. Y.
59 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 59
"QUALITY IN GREAT QUANTITY"

Again presenting a splendid selection of Monroe and Livingston Counties finest registered Holsteins. All fresh or close up, many Bred Heifers. A select Draft from Wyoming County. A tremendous amount of popular breeding and proven sires represented in this sale.

SELECTIONS BY ADRIAN PERSONIUS
Vaccinated, blood tested, accredited, treated against Shipping Fever, Milkers Mastitis tested, many from Certified Herds.

Sale to be held in heated tent.
LUNCH AVAILABLE ON GROUNDS
PETER SINCLAIR, CARL ALMQUIST, Co-Chairmen
HARRIS WILCOX

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, Bergen, New York

8th ANNUAL WESTERN NEW YORK HOLSTEIN CLUB INVITATIONAL SALE

Tuesday, October 20, 1953—12:00 Noon
Erie County Fairgrounds, Hamburg, N. Y.; 10
miles South of Buffalo, just East of Rt. 20.
Sale held in heated tent. Lunch available on grounds.
55 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 55

Beautiful 2 yr. old daughter of "Al" bred to "Dean"; Daughter of "Arab" bred to Prince of Wayne; Daughter of Stonetown Sovereign Duke; Daughter of Raymondale Ormsby King with 515 Fat at 2 Y, 572 at 3 Y. She is bred to Regal; 2 daughters of Pebble Beach Prince Meg, full brother to the \$10,000 Prin Waycress Sire at Butterfly Farms; Daughter of Rowsdale Rag Apple Sovereign; 2 daughters of Sir Bess Ormsby Fob.s Dean; 3 daughters of Glenafton Kinsman. This is just a sample of the great cattle represented in this sale.

Selections by Adrian Personius.
Who says, "These are the best individuals I have ever selected for this high quality Invitational Sale."

Blood Tested: All from T.B. Accredited Herds; Many from Bangs' Certified Herds; Nearly all calfhood vaccinated; treated against Shipping Fever; Milkers Mastitis tested.—GLENN LAWRENCE, Sale Chairman; Corfu, New York.

HARRIS WILCOX
Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, Bergen, New York

WRITE

For Information
about

THE WONDERS OF
THE AYRSHIRE

Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n.

85 Center St.
Brandon, Vt.

Right Here at Home!

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY



REEDOM of choice is part and parcel of our way of life, and Dad and I have seen it work out right here at home. Sometimes we have grown a little impatient with Sister, who has refused to be pushed into a mold, and prefers a job with the smell and smudge of printer's ink to anything else in the world. Brother is at the stage right now where there are so many avenues opening out into the future that it's hard to decide which one he wants to take. He's already a farmer, and says he "belongs," but he's taking a college entrance course at school instead of studying agriculture, because it will give him more leeway when he does make his choice.

Even Linda Anne announced the other day, "When I grow up, I'm going to be a Big Mommy, and make beds and cook dinner, and" here her eyes lighted up, "spank all my children!"

Recently there were accounts in the paper of two young men of Czechoslovakia who escaped through the Iron Curtain to freedom. There had been no freedom of choice for them in their native land. They were drafted into a Czech army battalion for political unrelia- bles and set to work at hard manual labor building airfields. For them there was no blessed time of youthful indecision, no chance to ponder what school they would attend or what profession they would choose.

How different the picture is here in the United States! I have looked around our own community (Grahamsville, N. Y.) to see what some of our young people are doing and planning for the future.

The Boy Next Door

Start with the boy next door Thomas Smith, who seems like part of our family. I'm still sweeping up an occasional B.B. shot from those he and Brother played with at an earlier stage. I've watched so many projects that the boys worked on together—a battery telephone system, for example. It spanned the distance between our houses, and they promptly lost interest in it after they finally got it working.

In these jobs, Tom furnished the know-how, which he seems to have been born with. He has an amazing ear for music, plays the clarinet in the school band, and sings in school and church choirs. The last two summers Tom has worked at a garage and filling station. He's not too definite about the future yet, but is sure it will include some kind of technical work. There's plenty of time to decide, as he is still in high school.

"Ginny Can Do Anything"

Virginia DuBois, whose father and mother have a grocery store in the

village, is planning on a teaching career. Virginia has musical ability and a good singing voice and she plans to teach vocal music. Virginia is the practical sort of idealist, who will work hard to make her dreams come true. She helps out in the store, does housework, looks after the younger children in the family, and at Tri Valley School, where she is a senior, her friends say, "Ginny can do anything!" Last summer she worked as a waitress in the children's dining room of a big summer hotel. Virginia has always been crazy about horses and would like to organize a young people's riding club.

Realizing His Dream

Take Douglas Hasbrouck for another example. Doug set his sights on a career in engineering some time ago. At Tri Valley School he was outstanding in math and science and won the New York State Mathematics Award. Doug was a good all-around student, active in sports, and an accomplished saxophone player, winning an "A" rating at the New York State music festival two years in succession. The P.T.A. awarded him its annual scholarship, based on character, leadership, scholarship, talent, cooperation and personality, and he was also winner of the good citizenship award at school last spring. He will be no ivory tower scientist. He already knows what a good day's work is, and early formed the habit of always com-

pleting each day's school work — no skipping or skimping on home work for him! The past summer he worked at odd jobs and is now studying at R.P.I. on the way to realizing his dreams.

Started With 25 Chickens

The Paul Denmans of Big Hollow Road have a herd of 30 Ayrshires and around 600 hens on their farm. Ray Denman, 19, their son, has made an outstanding record in agriculture, winning the Empire State Farmer's Award last spring at Wellsville. Ray didn't study agriculture until he came to Tri-Valley School in his junior year, when he started his work with poultry in a modest way with 25 chickens. His Vo-Ag teacher, Richard Strangeway, told me Ray's work has been very good. Ray is a well rounded farm boy, but his primary interest is poultry. He exhibited his poultry at the Orange County Fair and also at the State Fair last year and won the Breed Champion Award for his White Leghorn hen at both fairs.

Ray has been president of the local F.F.A. chapter and participated in the Delhi judging tour last year. His total program has been financially very successful. At the time he won the Empire State Farmer's Award he had earned through his supervised farming program around \$3,000 in savings and capital investment. Ray has decided

that more study will give him a better chance as a farmer and he is planning on taking a two-year Ag course in poultry at Cornell University.

The list of young people who are working hard and planning confidently for the future is endless. They are in every farm community and every city. Though here and there is a young man who says, "What's the use? The Army will get me!", most young men consider the armed services a necessary hurdle in their path to the future, to be taken in their stride. They are not letting the idea of military service keep them from planning.

No one who has considered the young people can feel entirely disillusioned and hopeless. They are ready to accept the world we have made and make the best of it. We all know that if our system of free enterprise is to continue to exist, it must go on raising its own reinforcements, like these youngsters starting out, planning for the future—brisk young examples of labor and capital tied up in the same enterprising package. It is up to us to attempt to preserve our way of life, which still offers a precious freedom of choice, with its accompanying incentive to build and develop a better future.

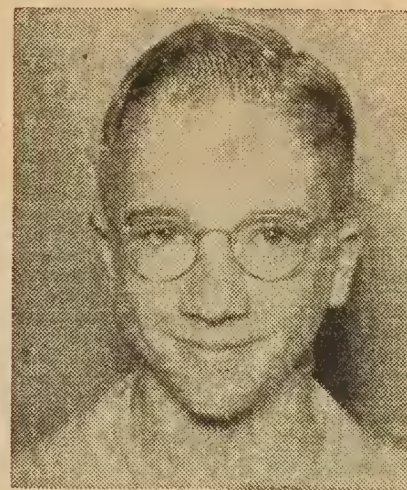
*Here there is room for one more dream,
Frontiers to reach beyond our knowing;
Space for the fledgling; food to keep
The muscles of his spirit growing!*

You've often read about the Gridley family in the delightful pieces which Mrs. Gridley writes regularly for *American Agriculturist* under the heading, "Along the South Hill Road." Here are the three Gridley children with their dog "Smoky" — Brother (Vernon Jr.), Linda Anne, and Sister (Carol). Like the other young people in this article and everywhere in America, they are free to plan their future.

—Photo: Sam Anderson



Douglas Hasbrouck, Grahamsville, who set his sights on a career in engineering some time ago, is well on his way to realizing his dream.



Virginia DuBois, Grahamsville, has musical ability and a good singing voice. She's looking forward to teaching vocal music some day.



Thomas Smith, Grahamsville, N. Y., seems to have been born with "know-how" and is planning a future which will include some kind of technical work.



Ray Denman, Grahamsville, whose primary interest is poultry, plans more study along that line at Cornell University. He's already earned \$3,000.

Favorite breakfast cereal of the 6 fine healthy Wieland children is Mother's Oats, the Giant of the Cereals!



"Hot Mother's Oats helps us grow a 'Bumper Crop' of healthy farm youngsters"

*says Mrs. Creola Wieland
Kawkawlin, Mich.*



University proves Mother's Oats better in growth-protein than any of 14 leading brands of cereal!

The University tested Mother's Oats, other types of hot cereals, various kinds of ready-to-eat cereals, and two formula-type baby cereals

"I ALWAYS have good hot Mother's Oats on our breakfast table," says bright-eyed, alert Mrs. Wieland. "It's wonderful for the children, and helps give us grownups the energy we need for a long forenoon of work."

Did you know Mother's Oats actually supplies more nourishing protein for growth and energy

than any other of 14 leading cereals?

This was proved by a leading State University recently in an amazing test on 14 well-known cereals.

The University reported Mother's Oats first in life-giving protein.

Busy farm wives appreciate the time-saving 2½ minute cooking of delicious Mother's Oats.

And what other breakfast dish gives you the all-morning energy and stamina of Mother's Oats at the low cost of less than one penny a serving?

Bring up your babies on Mother's Oats because its richer protein benefits all ages. Buy Mother's Oats from your grocer now.



Mother's Oats and Quaker Oats are the same

MOTHER'S OATS

THE GIANT OF THE CEREALS

STILL LESS THAN **1¢** A SERVING!

The Government is "WE"

By MABEL HEBEL

HOW much time should you give to community affairs — organizations, politics, civic projects — and how can you maintain some kind of a balance between your family responsibilities and outside activities? These were just two of the important questions asked and answered at a 3-day "Citizenship Leader Training School" of the New York State Home Bureau Federation, held last spring at Cornell University.

More than 75 Home Bureau delegates, leaders, and home demonstration agents came to the school. They were there to talk about the responsibility of each woman and her family for good government, and to get ideas on how to arouse activity and interest in this subject back home.

It doesn't Come Naturally

As we all know perfectly well, most women don't take naturally to politics and government, but they do take naturally to trying to bring up their children to be good citizens, and to wanting their communities to be good places for their children to grow up in. The close connection between the family, the community, and the government was shown in many ways at the citizenship school. Miss Lee Vincent, former dean of the New York State College of Home Economics, put it this way:

"The government is not 'they' or 'it', as we so often speak of it. It is 'we', and it's time we all realize that fact and start thinking of government as a thing for which each and every citizen is responsible."

"These Politicians . . ."

Five Home Bureau members put on a skit to show that a citizenship "lesson" doesn't have to be dull or high-brow. Meeting for a "knife sharpening demonstration at the home of Mrs. Elsie Brown," the ladies had a lively gossip session about local politics and politicians, and whether a woman's place is in the home or "running from meeting to meeting."

When "Mrs. Greencamp" said, "I'd like to know who sees to it that these politicians get their easy jobs telling other people what to do," Mrs. Jones came right back at her with the information that the local officials are picked at the Town caucus, and that in their own town of 4,000 people, only 14 turned out for the last one.

"There's the answer to your question, Mrs. Greencamp. Fourteen people in this town decided which men and women the party is going to support for office!"

When Mrs. Greencamp asked tartly how Bob Smith happened to be running for supervisor, Mrs. Jones told her that several other, better qualified citizens had refused to run. "No one wanted to take the responsibility—we don't even want to be responsible for going to a caucus. It's easy enough to blame Washington for exerting more and more power, but it seems to me that some of the blame belongs right here at home."

There was a lot of discussion then about the things that women "ought"

to do, until Mrs. Greencamp interrupted impatiently:

"I can't read a paper or magazine, listen to the radio or watch television without being harangued about my getting on my horse to go riding off to do something about something! If I were to do one-tenth of the things I've been exhorted to do, I wouldn't have any time to sleep, let alone take care of myself and my family!"

It was at this point that the two questions at the beginning of this article were asked. To get everyone's ideas, we divided ourselves into groups of eight or ten, sat around a table, and talked the matter over for ten minutes. Then one spokesman for each group reported to the whole meeting. Here are some of the sensible comments and suggestions that came out of these small group discussions:

Don't Get Stale

"Every woman should have at least one outside activity, so she won't go stale, but she shouldn't take on too many."

"Voting, and everything to do with it, is one activity that everyone should participate in."

"Divide your life into two parts: First, when the children are young, tie your outside interests in with them and take part in community activities geared to your family's needs and ages. Then when the children are grown up, choose other activities that you are interested in."

"Budget your time according to your health and ability."

"Learn to say, 'No' (but some people need to learn to say 'Yes')."

"Share your responsibilities with your family and your co-workers, and have a proper sense of values."

"Don't underrate what you can do, and the fact that your family can adjust to you and your activities."

"When you get involved in too many activities, evaluate what you are doing and concentrate on one or two that are best for you."

One group suggested that the demands on a woman's time should be filled in this order: First, the family; 2nd, civic responsibilities; 3rd, church work; 4th, organizations; 5th, social activities and hobbies. Some disagreed with putting church work third, and thought it should be second only to the family.

Things We Can Do

Professor William W. Reed of the Cornell Rural Sociology Dept., one of several men who took part in the citizenship school's program, listed some things that he thought everybody—men and women — can do, no matter how busy we are. Here they are:

1. Vote in primaries and general elections.

2. Write to your Congressman and let him know what you think about important issues.

3. Keep the laws and bring your children up to keep them.

4. Support oneself and family, and don't always be trying to get something out of the government.

5. Join one or two good organizations in addition to your church and be active in them. "It is better to be active in one or two than to belong to too many and do nothing."

6. Generally inform ourselves about the important major issues which face our community, our country and the world.

7. Keep the community point of view in mind. "In the community we need to think of ourselves as a team. Organizations need to get a picture of their place in the community and their responsibility to it. As individuals, we can help our organizations get that picture and encourage them to cooperate with other organizations."

8. Take every opportunity that you can to understand other people and other groups.

"By the time you have gotten acquainted with other people, particularly from other lands," said Professor Reed, "you find out things, and develop a real respect for their ideas. Understanding helps to bring about a better world."

The three-day program of the school was packed with other stimulating talks, panels, group discussions, and movies but I think I was impressed most of all by seeing 75 women really tackle the job of how to get more and more women to have the "we" point of view about government. Once we all get that, and work at it—both men and women—our American democracy will be indestructible.



SMALL deeds, as well as big ones, count toward good citizenship. Just a dime a year from every New York State Home Bureau member has built a \$65,000 fund which now provides cash scholarships of around \$200 each for 17 students at the

College of Home Economics at Cornell University. Thirteen of this year's winners are pictured above.

First row, from left: Hazel Bowdren, Buffalo; Ann Farwell, Geneva; Helen Grant, Redfield; Sandra L. Taylor, Lockport; Catherine Welch, Chapin. Second row, from left: Ellen Buck, Jefferson; Alice Platt, Fly Creek; Ann Heagle, Johnstown; Elaine Kulbitsky, Woodbridge; Margaret

Mowry, Oxford. Third row, from left: Lois Guthridge, Shodack Landing; Margaret Reed, Troy; Mary E. Barkley, Argyle. Not in picture: Ruth Mullor, New Hyde Park; Mary Gintz, Bolivar; Mary Alice Mosher, Ilion; Ann Stinson, Balston Spa.



The Workshop

by
FLORENCE E. WRIGHT

Paint Spots

"Is there any way to remove the spots of paint that are sometimes embedded in the wood and do not seem to come out with the varnish remover?"—D.R.T., Sayre, Pa.

Ralph Parsons Kinney in "Furniture Repair and Refinishing" suggests the use of a liberal coat of a high grade white shellac, thinned with 25% to 35% denatured alcohol. This should dry for at least 24 hours. Varnish remover is then used, and all or part of the buried paint may come off with the shellac.

Removing Veneer

"The veneer on our family clock is loosening and parts of it are missing. Could you suggest a way to remove the remaining veneer so that it can have a natural finish?"—Mrs. S. Redding, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Veneer may be taken off safely by first removing the finish and sanding lightly, then soaking the surface with a wet cloth for from 8 to 12 hours. Keep the cloth wet. Try lifting the veneer at an edge with a knife. If it does not come off easily, continue soaking.

Stencil Patterns

"I would like to decorate some walls in my home with stencils similar to those used in the early 1800's. Could you tell me where to get patterns?"—Mrs. O.R.L., Lenox, Mass.

You can get actual size drawings of authentic designs, complete with directions, including handmade color swatches with proportions for mixing paints and illustrations of wall layouts. Write to Gina Martin, Avery St., RFD, South Windsor, Connecticut. The cost is \$3.00 each, plus 3 cents postage.

—A.A.—

It's A Family Job

AS FARMERS, our first job is to raise food and get it to market. We must continue to do the best job we can along that line, both for our country and ourselves. A farm family should always be studying, because there's always something to learn and things to do to make their own farm more attractive and more profitable.

We will also want to support actively our churches and our schools, and keep ourselves informed about government and express our opinions, particularly by voting in all elections. But most of all, we must strive even harder to raise our boys and girls to be good, strong, law-abiding, independent-thinking citizens.

I think we could practice democracy more than we do in our own homes. We can let our children decide minor details for themselves at an early age, such as colors and styles of their own clothes. Then, as they grow older and have more judgment, we can let them have a voice in family matters, even such things as what color to paint the living room this year. They can sit in (and no doubt give valuable suggestions) at farm business meetings, which I think every farm family should have frequently.

If our children see democracy practiced right in their own homes, they're not going to take readily to other ways of thinking when they grow up.

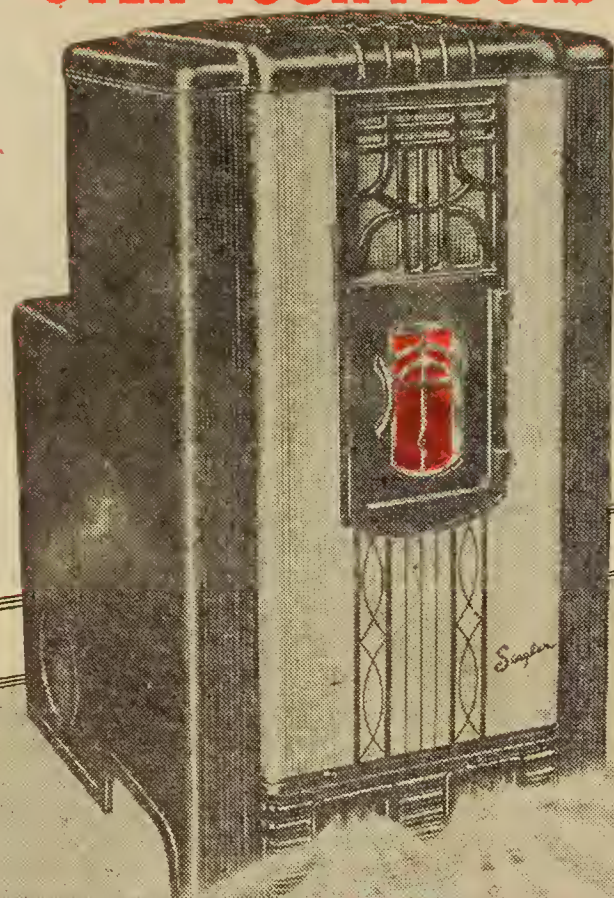
—Mrs. Norman Aikens, R.1, North Clymer, N. Y.

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No costly pipes or registers to install or clean!

Siegler uses Top-o'-Flame heat that's

4 TIMES HOTTER
than Side-o'-Flame heat
OVER YOUR FLOORS



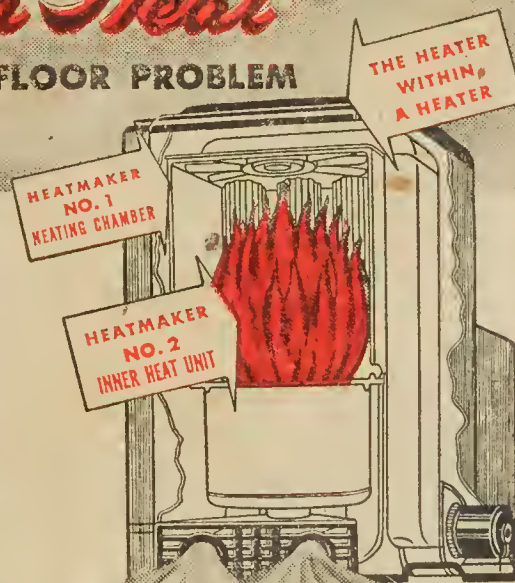
Tropical Floor Heat

GETS TO THE BOTTOM OF THE COLD FLOOR PROBLEM

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PATENTED AUTOMATIC
OIL OR GAS HEATERS

TWO-IN-ONE-HEATMAKER saves up to 50% in fuel!
SIEGLERMATIC DRAFT ends chimney troubles!
CAST IRON CONSTRUCTION for a lifetime of service!
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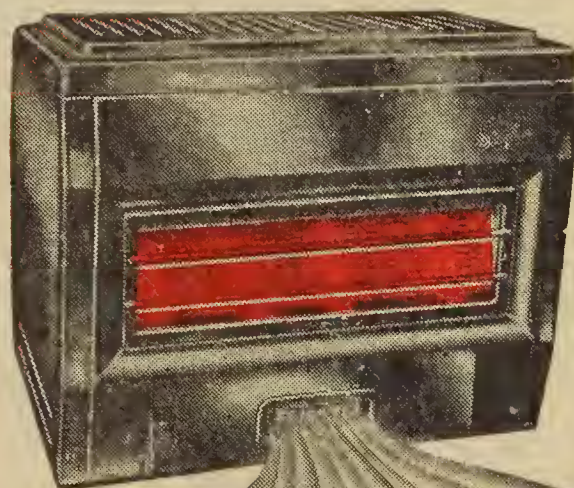
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AGA APPROVED

SEE YOUR NEAREST DEALER OR WRITE SIEGLER CENTRALIA, ILL.

Have a Place to Sew

**HELEN
By POWELL
SMITH**

HOW often have you said, "If only I had a sewing room, I would enjoy sewing"? Such luxury is not granted to many homemakers and often when the family grows up and a room becomes available for such a purpose, there is no longer the need nor the urge for a sewing room.

A better and more practical idea is to try and develop a sewing center now while you need it—while there is family mending to do and garments to make for yourself and your children. But you wail, "I have no room!" Never mind! There are many ways to develop a sewing center without giving it a room all its own. So forget your desire for a special room and make a plan with the things you have.

Pictured here are three possibilities for sewing centers—in bedroom, living room, and dining room—to start you off with thinking through your own problems. But first let's talk about the sewing equipment that you'll need for good results.

A sewing machine in good working condition is of course the first essential—and it needn't be the latest model. A sewing machine, well cared for, will last three generations. So if you're using your mother's or your grandmother's, give it attention and it will repay you well. Equally important are an iron, a pressing board, and press cloths. The smart dressmaker gets that "custom-made look" by using her iron almost as much as she uses her needle and thread.

A smooth surface on which to cut out is another "must." The bed and floor are poor substitutes. Put two sturdy card tables together and you have an excellent cutting table. A suit, dress or coat may be easily cut out on them—and what is more, you can learn to sit comfortably in a chair while doing most of the job.

A long mirror is desirable, and you will need small equipment like sharp

shears, plenty of pins, tape measure and the like. Refer to the list of equipment on the opposite page to help you check up on tools and equipment. You'll be surprised and pleased to find out how many of these things you have on hand. The important thing is to have them at your finger tips and make use of them.

Now comes the question of where to keep your sewing equipment. It may be your living room, dining room, kitchen or bedroom, but by all means, keep it where you use it. One reason many homemakers do not press as they sew is because the iron and pressing board are in the kitchen, the cutting table is in the dining room, and the sewing machine is in the bedroom. No wonder some women look upon sewing as a chore!

Start with your sewing machine and decide upon the room and the space where you can keep it. Have it where you will get good light and where you would enjoy doing your sewing. Then

The living room in the small picture below quickly becomes a convenient, shipshape sewing center in picture at right because everything is stored right there.

—Photos by John F. Brock



make a plan for storing and using the other equipment you should have to do a satisfactory job with the least fatigue to you.

The ease with which you work is often determined by the arrangement of your equipment. And your freedom from fatigue because of good arrangement may result in better workmanship.

Be sure you have a chair of the proper height for use at your sewing machine. Also, an easy chair—without arms in the way—in which to sit when you are doing hand work. Daylight is best, but arrange good light from a lamp when you need it.

A cupboard, chest drawer, or sewing screen offer possibilities for storage of your sewing supplies and equipment. Even a humble orange crate can be sanded and painted, or covered if you wish, and serve as a table to hold a portable sewing machine. Place two orange crates side by side, and fasten

a plain board across the top. The shelf space underneath is ample for supplies.

The family ironing board is not generally needed for dressmaking. Instead, use a small portable board or even a sleeve board that can be tucked out of sight when not in use.

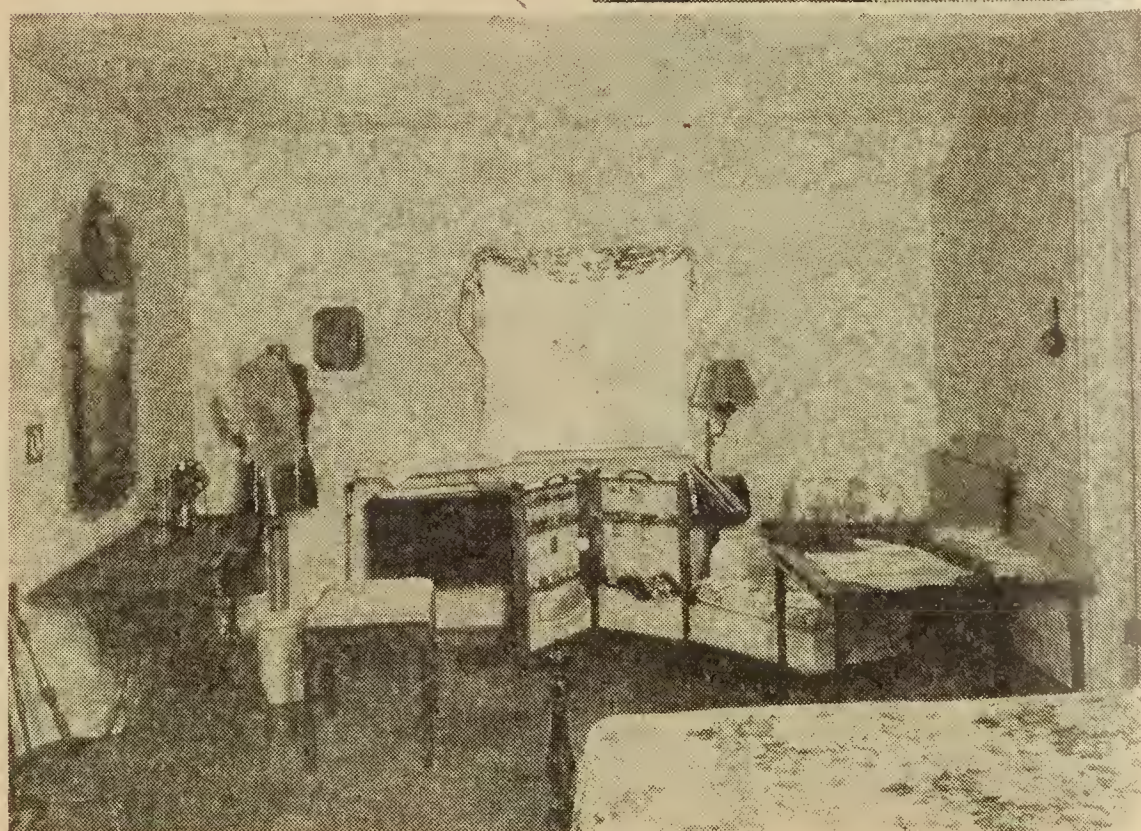
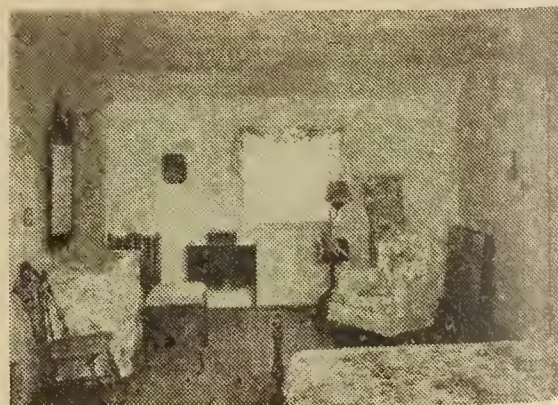
Bedroom Sewing Center

Maybe your bedroom would be a good place to sew. A bedroom quickly converts to a sewing room and is usually out of the way of daily household tasks. In the one pictured below, you just whisk off the dressing table cover—and there is your treadle machine! Open up the sewing screen that has been standing neatly in the corner and you have all your threads, shears, pins, general supplies and even pressing pads, press cloths and folding iron ready for use. Card tables stored in a closet, or even kept in the corner, serve for the cutting table. Put up two



The dining room is another room that converts easily to a handy sewing center. A cabinet-type machine fits in well here, as it can also be used as a serving table.

In this bedroom you just whisk off the dressing table cover, and there is your treadle machine, as in picture below. Other supplies and equipment are skillfully concealed too.



for cutting out the garment, but one is enough for general work.

Living Room Sewing Center

Perhaps your living room would make the most convenient sewing center for you. If you have one of the new period type sewing machines, it is attractive to use as a side table when not in use. Or a portable machine can be kept in one of the cupboards under the bookshelves. A large decorative sewing box will hold endless sewing tools. Keep it on a book shelf and it will be ready for use at a moment's notice. Plan storage space under the book shelves for all the other equipment—iron, press cloths, press board, patterns, piece box, and so on. Study your living room and just see all the possibilities it offers!

Some homemakers object to this use of the living room because of visitors, but if you plan well, it is possible to have things shipshape and tidy and you need not feel ashamed if unexpected visitors drop in. Instead, your efficient little work center will be the envy of those who see it. Keep scraps off the floor and drop them immediately into a convenient waste basket.

Dining Room Sewing Center

The dining room is a popular choice for a sewing center because the dining-room table is so convenient for cutting. You can protect the table top from pins and points of shears with flat plywood

boards or composition materials that are cut in sections to fit the table top. Or even the simple device of using the wrong side of a piece of oilcloth is satisfactory.

The dining room is handy to the kitchen, where you may keep your ironing board, and it's easy to bring the board into the dining room before starting to sew. A cabinet type machine fits in well here, as it may be used as a serving table on other occasions. A corner cupboard or buffet or chest offers ample space for the storage of other sewing equipment and supplies.

Besides the living room, dining room, and bedroom, there are other possibilities. Maybe your kitchen would be the most convenient place for your sewing center. One woman I know uses her upstairs front hall. It is wide and well lighted, and she finds it such a convenient place to work that she does all her ironing there too.

Study the possibilities in your home and you'll be delighted with the simple ideas you can develop to make sewing easier. Sewing can be an adventure—and a real foundation for the job is a place to sew, a place where you can take out your supplies and set up your equipment in a jiffy.

**The author of this article, Mrs. Helen Powell Smith, is head of the Department of Textiles and Clothing at Cornell University.*

For Your Sewing Center

The starred items are essential to successful work. The others are desirable to have, and as your plans expand you may add them to your sewing center.

SEWING TOOLS

- *Sewing machine in good working order
- *Needles (hand ground are best)
 - Sharp or crewel, sizes 5-10
 - Darning needles with long eyes
 - In-betweens for fine handwork
 - Sewing machine needles, assorted
- *Pin cushion and emery bag
- *Sanded match stick for button shanks
- *Thimble
- *Threads:
 - Mercerized threads in colors
 - Spool silk in colors
 - Six-cord in white, sizes 8-24-40-50-60-70-80-100
 - Six-cord in black, sizes 8-36-40-50-60-70
 - Button and carpet thread
 - Nylon thread for nylon fabrics
 - Basting cotton, mercerized
 - Darning threads: cotton, mercerized, wool, embroidery floss

CUTTING TOOLS

- *Shears—7 to 9 inches long, smooth, with sharp blades
- *Scissors—about 5 inches long with sharp points
- Pinking shears
- Button-hole scissors
- Razor blade in holder for ripping

MARKING and MEASURING TOOLS

- *Dressmaker pins — fine, sharp, pointed, rustproof
- *Tailor's chalk — pressed clay chalk
- *Tape measure—accurately marked, numbering with "one" from each end
- *Six-inch ruler—marked in eighths
- *Yard stick — straight edge
- Tracing wheel and dressmaker carbon paper
- Skirt marker and powdered chalk
- T-square — firmly braced at corner

PRESSING TOOLS

- *Pressing cloths, washed free from all sizing:
 - Firm cheese cloth or lawn, 36 inches by 36 inches
 - Medium weight muslin, 18 inches by 27 inches
 - Drill cloth, 18 inches by 27 inches
 - Wool cloth, light color and weight, 18 inches by 27 inches
- *Pressing pads—firmly stuffed with dry sawdust for use in pressing curved surfaces:
 - 1 kidney or ham shaped
 - 1 sleeve pad
- *Iron—lightweight, smooth bottom and edges
- *Ironing board or small portable pressing board, firmly padded
 - Steam iron
 - Spanker
 - Bowl for water
 - Velvet press board

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

- *Duster
- *Oil can
- *Mirror
- *Sewing machine tools
- *Piece box
- *Waste basket
- *Coat hangers
- *Patterns
- Sewing machine attachments
- Buttons
- Belting
- Hooks and eyes
- Snap fasteners
- Slide fasteners
- Sewing books
- Fashion magazines
- Tapes, braid, cording
- Tissue paper or old patterns

Terribic!

BRER RABBIT'S TAFFY BUNS



Quickest, easiest way to get the reputation of being a terrific cook! You can whip up a batch of Brer Rabbit Taffy Buns in no time flat—and are they *good*! Tender and light with a mouth-watering, chewy taffy coating.

That old-time taffy flavor comes from Brer Rabbit *New Orleans* Molasses, made from sugar cane grown sweet in the famous Louisiana Sugar Bowl country. Make up a pan of Taffy Buns today—with Brer Rabbit, it's a cinch!



Here's how to make Taffy Buns

Combine and stir vigorously.....2 c. prepared biscuit mix,
2 tbs. sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ c. milk
Roll out dough into an oblong about $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, 6" wide, 16"
long, and sprinkle with.....1 tsp. cinnamon
Over rolled-out dough spread one-third to one-half of
this well-blended mixture..... $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Brer Rabbit Molasses
2 tbs. melted butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ c. raisins

Roll up dough in long jelly-roll shape. Cut into
1" slices. Spread remaining half of molasses mix-
ture on bottom of an 8" pan, round or square,
2" deep. Place biscuit slices in pan, cut-side
down. Bake in a medium-hot oven (375°) for
about 30 minutes. Cool 5 minutes, invert on
serving dish. Serve immediately.

GOLD LABEL...light, mild
GREEN LABEL...rich, full-flavored



BRER RABBIT New Orleans MOLASSES

with that old-time taffy taste!

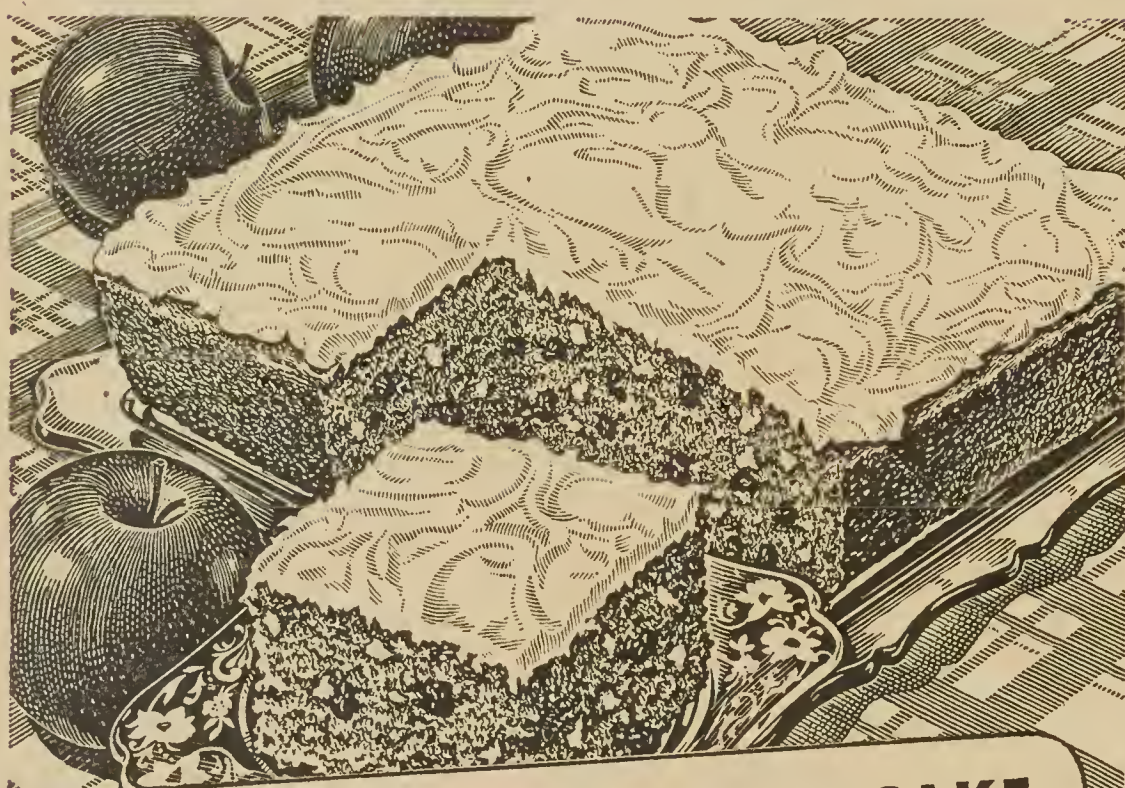
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when 62 women baked Betty Crocker's Applesauce Cake!

47 got excellent results...spicy, tender cakes. 13 reported good results; 2 fair. *Not a single cake failed!* Each woman used her own range, pans and ingredients, but all used the same flour—Gold

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Betty Crocker's APPLESAUCE CAKE

FOR SUCCESS—do these first:

1. Have all ingredients room temperature.
2. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate).
3. Grease generously and dust with flour 1 square pan, 9x9x2-in.
4. Measure level for accuracy with standard measuring cups and spoons.
5. Sift Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested"® Flour, then spoon lightly into cup and level off. Do not pack.

Sift together into bowl...

- 1 2/3 cups sifted GOLD MEDAL Flour
- 1 1/3 cups sugar
- 1/4 tsp. double-action baking powder
- 1 tsp. soda
- 3/4 tsp. salt
- 1/2 tsp. cinnamon
- 1/4 tsp. cloves
- 1/4 tsp. allspice

Add

- *1/3 cup high grade shortening
- 1/3 cup water
- 1/3 cup chopped nuts
- 2/3 cup raisins
- 1 cup thick unsweetened applesauce

Beat vigorously with spoon for 2 minutes by clock (about 150 strokes per minute). You may rest a moment when beating by hand; just count actual beating time or strokes. Or mix with electric mixer on medium speed (middle of dial) for 2 minutes. Scrape sides and bottom of bowl constantly.

Add... 1/4 to 1/3 cup unbeaten egg (1 large)

Continue beating 2 more minutes, scraping bowl constantly. Pour batter into prepared pan.

Bake 50 to 55 minutes in moderate oven (350°). Cool. Frost with Fresh Orange Icing (recipe below).

*such as Snowdrift, Crisco, Spry or Swift'ning.

FRESH ORANGE ICING

Blend together 2 cups sifted confectioners' sugar and 1/4 cup soft shortening. Stir in 2 tbsp. orange juice and 1 tbsp. coarsely grated orange rind.



"Flour is the most important ingredient in everything you bake."

Betty Crocker



Gold Medal Flour

Your Responsibility and Mine

By DOROTHY NEDEAU

President, Associated Women of New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation and Northeast Director of Associated Women of American Farm Bureau Federation

IN THESE days of bustle and hurry, there is a danger that we, as parents, may shirk our responsibilities in the training of our children. We must never forget that it is in our homes that tomorrow's citizens are getting their basic training and first become aware of individual responsibility for preserving our democracy.



Mrs. Ernest Nedeau

Are we drifting away from the old-fashioned but sound practice of holding "family conclaves" whenever a mutual problem comes up? Are we allowing members of our family to regard home merely as a place to eat and sleep? Perhaps we need to analyze our family life in this respect—and then take a good, long look at ourselves and the way we meet our citizenship responsibilities.

We all recognize the importance of bringing up our young people in a way which will encourage participation in civic affairs. We realize that if they are brought up to express their views and to assume responsibility early in life, they will be just the kind of folks we need to run this democracy of ours.

However, when it comes to applying this philosophy to our own lives and civic activities, we too often fail to measure up to such a standard. We're too prone to think that all great ac-

complishments are achieved only through big organizations—forgetting that organizations are made up of individuals, each of whom must contribute to the over-all effort to make achievements possible.

Big organization is important — no one will deny that—a big organization whose membership is made up of individuals who keenly feel their individual responsibility, who cooperate with their leaders and who do not hesitate to say what they believe.

This past year the New Hampshire Farm Bureau sent five "grassroots" farm folks to Washington, D. C., for a three-day visit. While there they were given an opportunity to visit Congress—to dine and chat with their representatives. After they had returned to their homes we asked them individually what had been their most outstanding impression. Three of them listed first the fact that they hadn't realized before how important it was that they should let their Congressmen and Senators know how they felt about issues.

The policies of the American Farm Bureau have always emanated from "grassroots" thinking. This year, more than ever before, it is important that all farm folks express their views and their wishes, for Secretary of Agriculture Benson has requested that a cross-section of the thinking of the farm people be obtained in order that a well-balanced farm program can be drawn up. It is the duty and responsibility of every farm person in the nation—each and every one of us—to express his opinions.

There's Never Anyone There But You

By GLORIA LAMBSON

Past President of Massachusetts Farm Bureau Associated Women

OUR Constitution promises us many things—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It spells out specifically our many freedoms—speech, worship, peaceful assembly and the others. One thing it does not say, however—that our lives will be easy, nor that our freedoms will include freedom from decision. And a very good thing it is, for our forefathers would have been deceiving us most grievously if they'd painted the picture of the individual in a democratic nation as a carefree little daisy, growing wherever it happened to grow, swaying whenever the wind happened to blow. For the truth is that living in a democracy—really living, accepting all the challenges—is difficult.

On a Spot

You and I, because we live in a free land, wake every morning to find ourselves on a spot. This is a troubled world, a troubled time in history, and there are always decisions to be made that must be made by us. If we pass them off to someone else, to our government, then we no longer have a democracy. We abdicate the freedom that millions of our contemporaries around the world could tell us is the most precious thing in life.

This freedom is made up of so many things.

It means that you and I may travel to wherever we want to go, subject only to the limitations of our pocket-books and our safety.

It means that we may attempt to

succeed anywhere we please, at whatever type of work strikes our fancy.

It means all that we sum up as "free enterprise," the freedom—so long as we don't trample the equal rights of our fellows—to engage in any kind of enterprise at all.

Has Paid Off

And all that we mean by free enterprise has paid off, both spiritually and physically. Recently a distinguished foreign diplomat said that we Americans struck him as a most "idealistic" people. A very nice compliment for us to live up to, and not one that would be paid a people whose spirits were hemmed in by restrictions — whose highest ideal would be avoidance of offending some all-powerful bureaucrat.

Another visitor in our country for the first time was surprised and pleased to find so much friendliness offered him (this in our "cold" New England, too, I'm pleased to say). Well, why not? A human being free of the fear of being spied upon, free to let his mind explore another's viewpoint, has no need to regard strangers with distrust. The search for the ultimate in righteousness, in understanding, intelligence, and beauty is the free spiritual enterprise of a free people.

On the purely material side, reams have been written and statistics by the yard issued to prove that we enjoy more of the useful and desirable things of the world than any other people. Certainly we know this is so. And if

(Continued on Page 48)

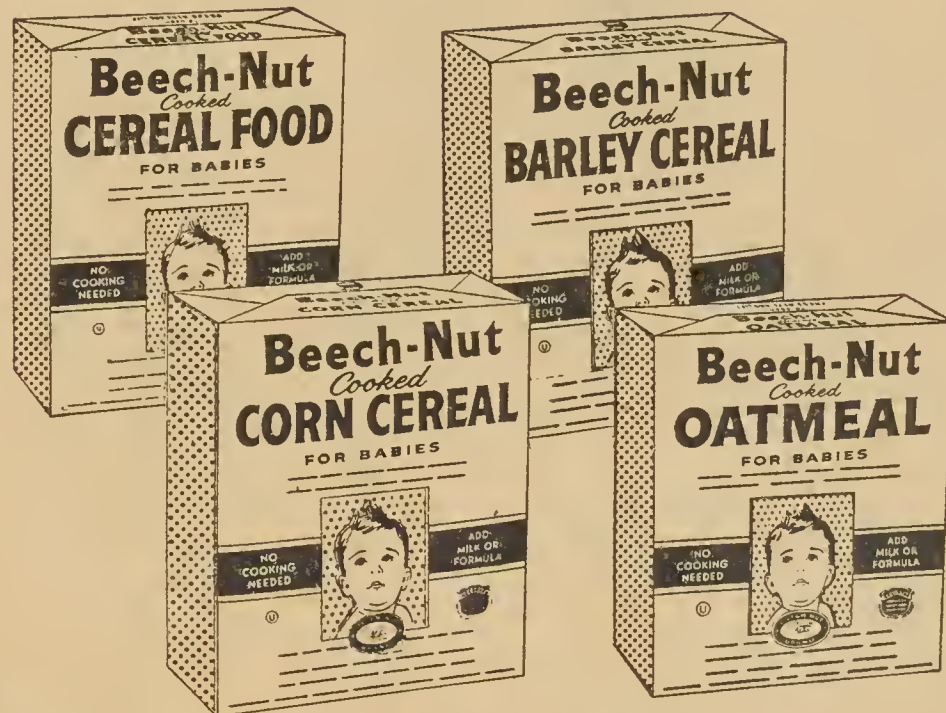
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Special Notice

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By their free ballot, accomplished more than the bullet in repudiating the rule and dictates of Russian Communism.

A Friend of America

Educating Children For A Democracy

By ELIZABETH LEE VINCENT

Former Dean of New York State College of Home Economics

THE FUTURE of democracy lies in a clear realization that children can be given experiences which will lead to the independent thinking, and awareness of the rights of others, upon which this form of government is based.

This task of educating children for democracy can only be accomplished if the press, radio, the church, school and the family all work together as a team.



Elizabeth Lee Vincent

Through a good choice of reading material and radio programs, young people broaden their horizons and get an

insight into world as well as local problems. The home has a grave responsibility here: it can and should teach children how to be selective.

The Church and The School

The church and the school are vital influences on our young people and both institutions are doing an excellent job. The conspicuously lower divorce rate among young people prepared for marriage by the church and married in the church, as against the rate of divorce among those married by the justice of peace, and the lower rate of juvenile delinquency among children affiliated with some church group, are evidence of the influence of the church on family life and therefore on character formation.

Even though the public, often preoccupied with other matters, is indifferent to the fate of its schools to the point of neglect, the schools are steadily improving their understanding of individual children and their education for better personal living. Slowly but

surely education for home and family living, as well as for general living, is improving.

Most good schools have carefully planned programs designed to help children to become better individuals and better citizens. Most of them offer training in group participation and attempt to help children become aware of the current issues which society faces. Most schools set high goals for individual morals and for group cooperation.

The Family

In the final analysis, however, the family more than any other agency, determines the feelings and beliefs, the habits and attitudes, and therefore the ultimate actions of the population.

The deep sense of well-being which comes from being loved by two parents who are in harmony with each other and who work as a team is the best background from which to develop emotional stability, the ability to love others as one's self, and the capacity to give up selfish interest for the sake of others.

What a Child Needs

If the child has a normally stable, happy, and loving family, he soon begins to be aware of others and to discover that he is most happy when others are happy too. Gradually, he assumes certain basic responsibilities which help to make him less of a burden upon others.

If his family gives him increasing responsibility as he grows older, he learns not only to bear his own weight in society, but to help carry the weight of others.

If the family is skillful in the way it develops this sense of responsibility, the child learns to like responsibility and to find basic satisfaction in being

a contributing member of a group.

If the family teaches him to understand, to tolerate, and to live with ideas and people different from himself, a basis for tolerance and cooperation is laid.

If the family sets a pattern of responsibility to the community, the child is helped to widen his sense of responsibility.

This accumulated influence which the family wields during the earlier years of a child's life is a potent force in determining the habits and attitudes which eventually will dominate him.

Social change results largely from the way each adult generation thinks and believes and feels, and therefore acts about social situations. The basis upon which people act is laid in the deepest foundation of character, formed in early childhood and influenced through the years by church, school, and other agencies. It is imperative that serious attention be given to the strengthening and improving of this "team" which is in a position to wield great influence upon character and hence upon social change in this country.

THERE'S NEVER ANYONE THERE BUT YOU

(Continued from Page 46)

some of our foreign friends—not understanding that this is only one aspect of freedom of enterprise—think that we are preoccupied with bathtubs—well, what's so unpleasant about being clean? The important thing behind all of our material benefits is the imaginative, inventive perseverance of the freely enterprising human spirit that refuses to break a woman's back over a washtub when she could flick a mechanical switch instead. In this I can see no evil.

Responsibility

Yet we could lose all this bounty, spiritually first, then physically—by dribbling it away, giving up a little freedom here, a little there—just because the game wasn't worth the exercise and the strain, the decisions of citizenship in a democracy were too much for us.

Every time we ask government to help us do something we could do for ourselves, every time we allow government kindly to underwrite our business with our own tax dollars, every time we stay away from the polls, or keep out of an open discussion of public issues, we give up a little freedom—we pass a little control of our own lives into someone else's keeping. And each one of us does this as an individual, not as a mere component part of "the masses."

No one but you can cast your vote, no one but you can carry your personal responsibility. You can't escape; in a democracy, there's never anyone there but you.

WORDS FOR AUTUMN

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

You will get used to it, they said;
Others have lived alone.
Their words were less than the gossamer threads
Of the milkweed, drifting, blown.

October again, and autumn ready
To open her treasure store
And pour her jewels in a flashing stream
Over earth's golden floor.

How can I see them without your eyes,
Praise them without your words?
How will I ever hear again
The wing-soft flight of birds?

Without you near enough to touch,
Missing you now so much, so much.



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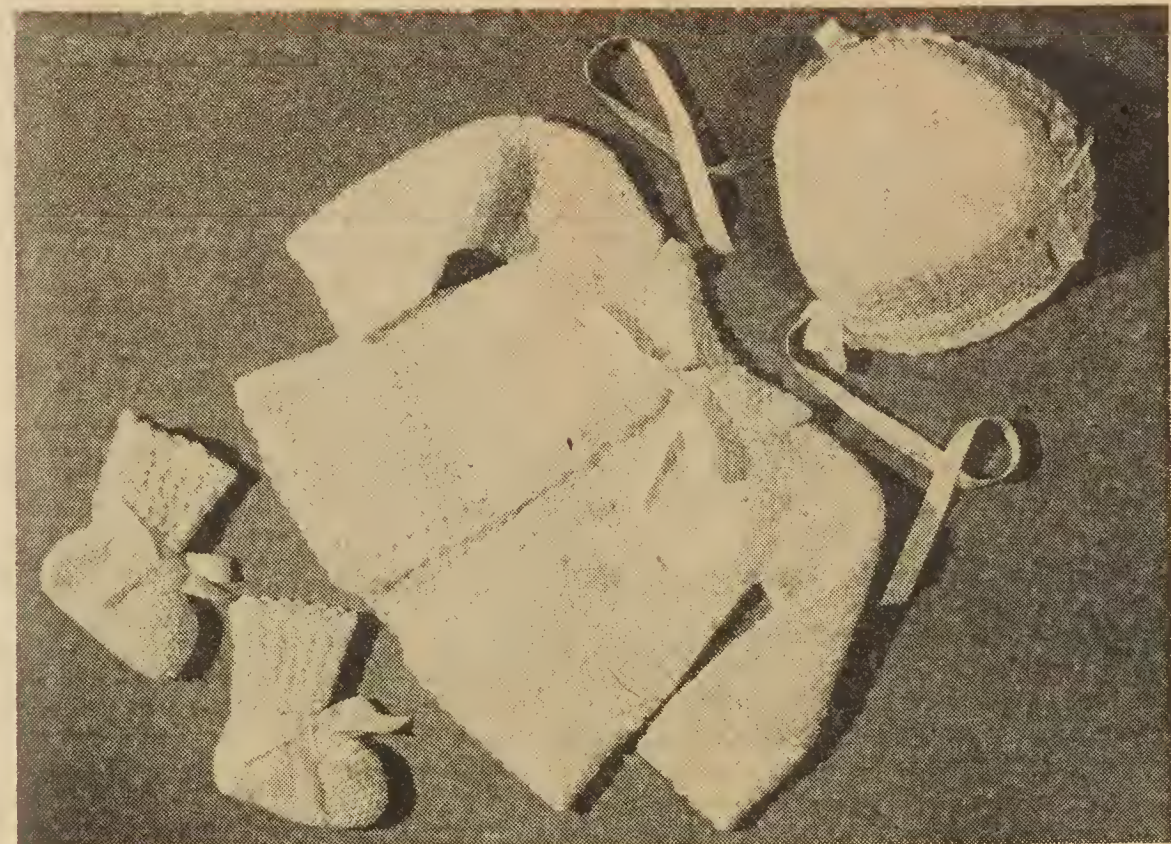
2512. Fabric-saving ensemble including flared princess jumper (cut in one pattern piece!), buttoned jacket and puff-sleeved blouse. Sizes are 2-8. Size 4: Jumper and jacket, 1½ yds. 54-in. Blouse, 1½ yds. 35-in.

2484. Nothing could be easier to make than this jumper with front and back each cut in one piece. Companion blouse with round or coolie collar included. Sizes 10-20. Size 16: Jumper, 2½ yds. 54-in. Blouse with round collar, 2 yds. 39-in.

2980. Such a wearable design, we've made it in two different and distinct styles: collared neckline or scooped neck with your choice of short or very brief sleeves. Sizes 10-20. Size 16: Short sleeved dress with collar, 3¼ yds. 54-in.

2725. Proportioned especially for the shorter, fuller figure, this two-piece is a "hard to find" suit-dress with trim wing-cuffed jacket with action back ease over a four-gored skirt. Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½: 4 yds. 39-in.

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smaller as loan interest de-
creases.

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penalty. You pay interest just for the time you have the money.

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quate to pay farm operating
costs.

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raised during the life of the
loan.

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of your local association and have a voice in its affairs and
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HONEY RECIPES

WITH "National Honey Week" coming along the last week in this month, bees are getting well deserved publicity. They have been working overtime and produced enough honey so that we can all be lavish with it. You may have your own supply of honey, but if not, you'll find it in the stores in several forms and countless flavors—golden liquid honey in containers ranging in size from a few ounces up to 60 pounds; creamed honey, sold in round paper containers and glass jars; chunk honey, a combination of liquid and comb honey; and of course honey in the comb.

Honey on breakfast cereal—say, hot cream of wheat! Or on a hot, buttered waffle, or pancakes, or fresh fruit! It has so many uses, and here are some recipes and further suggestions to remind you of them:

HONEY DATE BARS

- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1 cup honey
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 3 eggs OR 6 egg yolks
- 1 1/4 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup chopped dates
- 1 cup chopped nuts
- Confectioners' sugar

Blend shortening, honey and vanilla until creamy. Beat in eggs one at a time. Sift dry ingredients into egg mixture. Blend. Add nuts and dates and stir just enough to distribute evenly. Spread in a greased 9 x 12-inch pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until golden brown, 30 to 35 minutes. Cool. Cut into bars and roll in confectioners' sugar. Makes 36 1"x3" bars.

EVERYDAY HONEY COOKIES

- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup honey
- 1 egg
- 2/3 cup flour
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup quick cooking oats
- 1 cup shredded coconut
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 1/2 cup chopped nutmeats

Cream shortening, sugar, and honey together until light and fluffy. Add well beaten egg, blend together. Sift flour with dry ingredients; stir well. Add oats, coconut and vanilla. Add nutmeats. Spread on greased baking sheets; bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 12 to 15 minutes. Cut in bars.

HONEY CINNAMON TOAST

Toast slices of bread on one side. While still hot, butter the untoasted side of bread. Spread buttered side with honey. Sprinkle cinnamon over the top. Place slices under broiler flame until the bread is nicely browned and the dressing is well blended.

GRAPEFRUIT SUPREME

Cut out the center of half a grapefruit, fill the hollow with mild honey, and let stand under refrigeration for several hours. A world-famous hotel serves this "Grapefruit Supreme."

HONEY HINTS

Pour honey over ice cream and sprinkle nuts on top.

Split hot baking powder biscuits. Slip one teaspoon honey butter between halves. Put together and serve. Make honey butter by beating equal parts of honey and butter together.

Combine equal parts of honey and lemon juice and beat well. Serve on fruits for salad.

When baking ham, use honey to baste it with.

Add honey to iced drinks, puddings, sauces.

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FOR THE MEDIUM LARGE OR HEAVY FIGURE HERE ARE SOME IMPORTANT FACTS.

Some women realize—others do not—that there is a vast difference in the purpose and design, between "an ordinary corset" and a Protective Supporting Garment with "built in" figure control. Many women FEEL that their particular "figure problem" is so difficult, that in order to obtain proper protection—they must necessarily sacrifice style. If you are one who believes in this fallacy, may I suggest



that you write at once to W. S. Rice, Inc. Dept. 1012 A, Adams, N. Y., for revealing descriptive literature, showing garments in full color on live models. This literature which is absolutely free, will be sent post-paid in plain sealed envelope and may easily show you the way to the fashionable supporting protection you have long been looking for.

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The panel forum on pricing milk: left to right, Newton Phillips of the Weldonian Dairies at Wellsville, N. Y.; Glenn Talbott, of the Dairymen's League at Fillmore, N.Y.; Howard Burdick of Andover, N. Y., chairman of the meeting. Standing, Dr. Robert Story, Extension Economist from Cornell University, James Young of Angelica, N. Y., President of the Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency. Not shown is Herald Ford, farm equipment dealer of Andover.

How to Organize A FARM FORUM

THERE are many ways to inform citizens about questions of public interest but it is doubtful if there are any better ways than to organize a series of forums with competent speakers to bring out the facts, and followed by questions and comments from the audience. Such a series of forums covering six topics was held last winter in Allegany County, New York.

The attendance was good and it was steady. When it happens that way you can be sure that a lot of planning went into the arrangements. It is odd but true that if a meeting doesn't go smoothly everybody notices it, but if it does run off like clock-work everybody takes it for granted.

The First Step

The first step in Allegany County was to set up a planning committee with representatives from all the farm organizations in the county. The first job was to decide whether or not to have such a series, and that was quickly answered in the affirmative. Next was the question of what topics to be covered, who would be the principal speaker and who would make up the panel to discuss the problem before it was turned over to the audience. Also important was the choice of chairman or moderator for each meeting. A man who will let things drag, who will let his prejudices appear on the surface, or who loses his temper can ruin a meeting.

Good Topics

The series was so successful that it is to be continued during the coming winter. If your community or county had such a series of forums you probably are already planning for similar meetings during the coming winter. If not, there is still ample time to set up machinery and make the arrangements.

The topics chosen will depend on the type of agriculture in the county and, of course, on the wishes of members of the planning committee. In case you are interested in what was chosen in Allegany County here are the subjects together with the chief speaker:

"What Do Farmers Want in The Way of Farm Forums?"—Dr. Kenneth Robinson of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell.

"Consumer-Producer Relationship, Is it Important?"—Paul Taber, Farm Or-

ganization Relations, G.L.F., Ithaca.

"Your Stake in Brucellosis Control."—Dr. George Snook, Ass't. Director of Bureau of Animal Industry, Dept. Agriculture & Markets, Albany.

"The Future of Dairy Prices and Dairying."—Dr. Robert Story, Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell.

"The Welfare Burden."—Dr. E. A. Lutz, Professor of Public Administration, Cornell.

"The Future of Dairying."—Dr. L. C. Cunningham, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Cornell.

Crystallizing Opinions

There are a number of advantages of forums. Certain facts are likely to be brought out which may cause listeners to change opinions which were based on misstatements. Many people will practice standing on their feet and expressing an opinion. While a forum is not supposed to be an action body, it is more than probable that a forum will bring actions which would not have otherwise occurred.

You may be interested in knowing the make-up of the planning committee in Allegany County. Following is a list of members together with the positions they held:

The group included Paul Orvis, director of the Alfred Agricultural and Technical Institute; Ernest Witter, Pomona Grange Master; Ellis Hawkins, secretary of the Allegany County Farm Equipment Dealers Association; Charles Wightman, chairman of the Allegany County Farm Bureau Executive Committee; Gerald Fuller, member of Eastern Milk Producers' Local.

Also: William Hodnett, Dairymen's League producer; Robert Curran director of the Eastern Producers Local; Howard Burdick, secretary of the Andwell Milk Producers' Cooperative; Robert Edmunds, delegate to the Eastern Producers; Carlton Greene, director of the Andwell Milk Producers' Co-op.

Also: Burton Benjamin, Francis Lapp, and Walter Brades, all members of the Farm Bureau Executive Committee; and Roy Herman, district manager of G.L.F.

The basis of a successful Democracy is an informed electorate. A well organized forum in every neighborhood or county will help in making Democracy and free enterprise work!

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All these new efficiencies benefit producers and consumers alike—for they serve to improve quality and narrow the spread between farm and retail prices.

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The men and women of A&P are proud of the part their company has played for more than 90 years in building the high American standard of eating, and they are working constantly to make it even higher in the years to come.

A&P FOOD STORES

NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Hetty Eastman's health failed rapidly after the birth of her last child, Joseph, and when he was about two years old, she died. Later, on the advice of his friends and relatives, Eb married Abigail Eastman, and they were very happy together. But although Eb's home life was happy again, the troubles in the country grew steadily worse. At Lexington the first shots were fired that opened the struggle for independence. Eb raised a company from Salisbury and led them to Cambridge, where he and Jerry met again one of their old leaders, John Stark, of Rogers Rangers' fame. They took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Soon afterwards George Washington came from Virginia to take charge of the American army. His strictness aroused resentment among the Yankees, and he resorted to severe punishments to maintain discipline.

CHAPTER XXIII

EB FOUND it particularly hard to be away from home at this time when Abbie was expecting her first baby, knowing how hard it was for her to handle all of the work and the other children. But there was little he could do about it. With General Washington making so much fuss about the casual way in which the men came and went in the army any time they wished, it was difficult to get permission to leave even when there was real reason for it. So Eb stayed on, wondering all the time how things were at home. Once in a great while he had a short note or a message from her, and in return he wrote her two or three times. But like all of their friends and neighbors, neither Eb nor Abigail was much good at writing letters. Abigail's letters didn't say much, and Eb could only guess at how she was making out. With most of the able-bodied men gone, he felt sure that it was practically impossible for Abigail to make much headway in harvesting the crops.

But the time finally came when Eb and Jerry and a number of others from Salisbury set out for home. Never had the miles seemed so long as they did on that journey from Cambridge to Salisbury. The nights were frosty and cold, but even though they were frequently invited to stay overnight in homes along the way, now that they had grown used to camp life again and sleeping under the stars, Eb and Jerry preferred to camp out together. Stopping on a hilltop overlooking some woods one night, Eb drew Jerry's attention to the beauty of the countryside as it stretched before them. Waving his hand to take in the landscape, he said:

"Our own New Hampshire!"

"Yeah," agreed his old comrade, but Eb added, laughing:

"Correction. Our own America!"

The day and the scene before them were indeed sufficient to send their thoughts soaring. The brilliant light October sunshine was just warm enough to take the chill of the early morning frost out of the air. All around them as far as the eye could see stretched the colorful forests, broken here and there by seemingly small clearings that marked isolated farms and the settlements. Looking at the forests, Eb had often thought of them as eternal, never-ending. He was thinking of that now when Jerry brought out another idea.

"Think of all the whittlin' that you an' me an' all the rest of the settlers

have done on them forests, an' see what little real effect we've had. Most of the woods are still there."

Eb said nothing, remembering the long days of hard work that he had put in to clear a part of his own rocky, wood-ridden farm. As he gazed at the maples, flaming over the valley in a last panorama of color, and saw how the tall virgin pines and hemlocks still stood, almost seeming to defy man and his puny efforts to conquer them, he nodded in agreement to Jerry's thought that man could never make much progress in his fight against the woods and the brush. Then, with a clearer vision of the future, he shook his head.

"I don't know, Jerry. No living man does. But I still think that the time will come when most of the woods will be gone, when man and not nature will be the master."

Drawing a deep breath, he added:

"There's somethin' in us — I guess what we call the spirit or soul—that can't be licked. It makes no difference who or what our opponents or enemies are—the forests, the rocks on our farms, the Indians, or the British—give us time an' we'll lick 'em all."

"Bitin' off quite a chunk, ain't ye?" inquired Jerry, comically. "Put of course you're right."

During the last few miles of their journey both Eb and Jerry found it difficult to keep down to a steady pace. They wanted to run. When journey's end came and Eb had left Jerry at his home, he went on up the forest road to his own home on Punch Brook, his imagination picturing all sorts of dire happenings—sick children, unharvested crops, and a worried and discouraged wife. So his amazement was great when he came out in front of the house, stopping to catch his breath and feast his eyes on home again. There was the field where he had so carefully planted his corn in the spring, now dotted with row upon row of neat shocks. His eyes sweeping across the farm, he noted with surprised pleasure that the hayfields were harvested and cleared. Near at hand was about an acre of potatoes, some of which had been dug, and off to the other side his cows and oxen were dozing in the sun that spread its warm rays over the whole scene in benediction and welcome.

A few rods more and he had opened the house door and stepped inside. Not expecting him, Abbie was bending over the fireplace, and the children were all about the room. Abigail straightened up, her eyes widening in surprise. Then, her strong face working a little with emotion, she came slowly forward with outstretched arms, saying:

"It's you, Eb! At last it's you!"

Then one by one Susannah, David and Joseph, a little shyly at first, came around to welcome him home. Taking his hand, Abbie led him into the little bedroom and turning back the quilts in the homemade crib she stood back proudly to let him have his first glimpse of his newest baby, little Hetty. Swallowing a lump in his throat, he turned to gather his wife into his arms, heedless of the children crowding around the bedroom door, the younger ones wondering a little what it was all about.

That night after the children were in bed, Abbie and Eb sat long before the fire, bringing one another up to date

on what had happened during the past months.

"How in the world," inquired Eb, "did you get all of this work done, keep the children growing so well, and —" he laughed a little—"still take time out to bring Hetty into the world?"

Abbie laughed with a little touch of pride.

"The Good Lord blessed me with perfect health," she said. "I believe that when a woman is well, having a baby is just about the most natural and the nicest thing that can happen to her. You know how these Indian women do, Eb. Even on the trail they can have a baby, wrap it up, and in an hour or two be on the go again."

"When I was workin' as a seamstress in different families," she continued, "I always wondered why some women had babies so much easier than others. I made up my mind then that if God ever blessed me with children I wouldn't make such a fuss about havin' them. I think that the reason why the squaws have babies so easily is that it's purely a physical event with them. They don't get themselves all tied up mentally. An' somethin' of the same difference exists among white women."

Eb nodded, not too much interested, and with a twinkle in his eyes said:

"Could be. I wouldn't know. I never had one."

Then he sat up straighter in his chair.

"But that still doesn't explain how you got all the farm work done."

"Well, it wasn't so much. In fact, some of it was fun. We women changed work."

"Must've been somethin'," Eb said, "to see you girls swing a scythe."

"Can do it just as well as a man can," Abbie boasted. "In fact, we found out somethin'. We found out that there isn't anythin' a man can do that a woman can't do if she sets her mind to it." Then she added, with a grin, "An' maybe a little better."

But Eb was too happy with his wife to spoil her pride in achievement or do anything but agree with her. He tried to tell her how much he had thought and worried about all of them, and how good it was to know that she had gotten along so well through her own efficiency and good management. Best of all, they had a healthy, happy baby, there was food in the cellar against the coming winter, and hay in the barn for the stock.

Then Abbie said:

"All this talk about the farm an' the children an' me. What about the war?" Eb shook his head.

"I'm discouraged about it, Abbie. George Washington, our commander, is a rich Virginian planter. He doesn't understand our men, nor are we sure that he knows how to command militia for best results."

"If I remember my history," commented Abigail, "he's had a lot of experience."

"Yes, he has," agreed Eb. "It was he who saved the day when the French an' Indians ambushed the English an' Americans at Fort Duquesne. He saved what was left of our troops by fightin' the Indian way, takin' advantage of every tree an' stone an' hill to keep out of sight. But he seems to be changin' his tactics, drillin' us like the Britishers to stand up in rows an' be shot at, instead of encouraging us to fight in our own way, the way the Indians fight, the way a small army must fight when they are heavily outnumbered by the enemy."

Then his tone brightened and he added:

"But things were beginnin' to change when I came away. There were signs that our northern officers—Putnam, Arnold an' Stark—were beginnin' to like an' understand Washington better. An' his methods have certainly done somethin'. It's a more disciplined army than that mob that went down to Cambridge."

"What are we fightin' for, Eb," Abi-

gail interrupted to ask.

Eb looked at her in surprise.

"Our rights. Our liberties," he replied briefly. "I thought you knew."

"Yes, that was the talk at first," she answered. "But already there has been talk among the women an' the old men here that we'll never get our rights under the English King, an' that the only answer would be complete independence."

Eb stirred uneasily in his chair.

"That kind of talk comes from radical agitators. Maybe if we'd had less of 'em around we could have worked out our problems in the first place. But be that as it may, I haven't yet reached the point in my own thinkin' to see how we could get along without the mother country. It's nonsense when you think of it; a few colonies hangin' on by our toenails on this coast, with the forests an' Indians at our back doors an' all kinds of enemies other than the English at our front. A few thousand of us standin' up against the might of Great Britain! All we can hope to do is to make the King an' his ministers realize that we are all of British blood, that even though we live across the ocean from them we should have equal rights an' liberties with the King's subjects at home."

Abigail shook her head.

"I think you're wrong, my dear. This thing has gone too far, with the wrong kind of King and ministers, for us ever to forgive or forget."

"On the other hand, some of the radicals—more of them maybe than you think—have independence in their blood. They never will be satisfied with anythin' short of complete freedom from England. I know how the people back home here feel; I know how women feel. After all, you men fight the battles, but you don't always realize that public sentiment is raised an' sustained by the women. Independence is comin', Eb, or at least a declaration of it, an' sooner than you think!"

"It's so good to be home again," Eb thought many times during the succeeding weeks. He knew that the struggle was far from being over, probably only just started, but there was, he thought, nothing much that he could do in the army in the wintertime. So his conscience was free to spend the winter of 1775-1776 with Abigail and the children.

Never had it seemed so good to be able to stick his head into the flank of a cow as he milked, or swing an axe all day long, getting up the year's supply of fuel and driving the woods farther back. These homely tasks that might have seemed tiring and monotonous to him at one time now were a real pleasure because they were in such contrast to the horrors of the battlefield and the boredom of camp life, waiting for something to happen.

During that winter, however, Eb was not permitted to forget his public responsibilities. Meeting after meeting was held in the town to discuss the war problems and to think of ways and means whereby the town and its citizens might do their share. In these discussions with his neighbors Eb was beginning to see that some of his thinking was wrong. In the first place, part of his complacency and satisfaction in being home wore thin when, contrary to his expectations, the fighting continued, winter or no winter. Particularly discouraging was the report that Generals Montgomery and Arnold, on the very last day of 1775, in an attempt to storm Quebec with a vastly outnumbered force, were badly defeated and those left were forced to make the long march back through the forests, starved, beaten and discouraged. Eb began to wonder if he had done right in taking off even a short time to be with his family.

Then came the glorious news of the evacuation of Boston by the British. But even this news did not cheer Eb, because he felt that he should have been there. After the capture of Ticon-

deroga and Crown Point by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys in May of 1775, General Henry Knox, with almost superhuman efforts, had moved a large number of cannon all the way through the forests and over the mountains from Ticonderoga to Cambridge. Here Washington in a surprise move located his guns and men on Dorchester Heights, fully commanding the city of Boston. When General Howe got up that morning he rubbed his eyes in consternation, but he couldn't rub away the fact of those big guns, which could blow Boston to pieces about their ears. So he left the city to the Yankees and sailed away to New York.

On another count also Eb wondered whether he had been wrong in thinking that the colonists could still make their peace as the children of George III. Time and again this problem was discussed in the local meetings and, as usual, his friend Jerry Eastman was the most vehement of them all in pounding the air, saying again and again:

"Americans will never gain their rights until we are free of the British!"

At one of the meetings copies of a pamphlet called "Common Sense" were distributed. The pamphlet had been written by one Thomas Paine. Over and over again in different ways Paine had stated: "Nothing can settle our affairs so expeditiously as open and determined declaration of independence."

By the way his friends and neighbors hung on every word of that pamphlet as it was read, Eb finally realized that, right or wrong, America would fight it out on the basis of independence.

While he was attending those meetings and thinking so intensely of the war problems, Eb finally concluded that he could do something at home about them as well as in the army. So he drew up a pledge, which read as follows:

"We do solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the united American colonies."

Eb read this pledge aloud at a meeting, and every man there signed it.

Then he took it personally to all of those who had not been present, in the end persuading 84 of his townsmen to pledge themselves to the war. Only one or two refused to sign.

Later, when Captain Eb was appointed one of a committee to ascertain what each townsman of Salisbury should contribute to the expenses of the war and levy a tax accordingly, the richest man in the town declared that he would have no part in the war, nor make any payment toward the expenses.

"Sir," said Webster, drawing himself up to his full height, "our authorities require us to fight and pay. Now you must fight or pay!"

Taking one look at the formidable figure before him, with the determined eyes, the man shrugged his shoulders and paid his tax.

* * *

When the sap began to run in the trees again and the birds to return from the southland, Eb told Abigail that he would have to be on his way to the wars again. It was an unusually warm spring night as they sat on the little stone step at the front door. Abbie reached over and took his hand. Laughing a little to cover her feelings, she started to tease:

"Yeah! Just as we're gettin' ready for the spring work, my man finds that he has business elsewhere."

The spring evenings following were spent by both planning the farm work for the coming season. All must be ready to make it as easy for Abigail as possible. If the family were to eat, certain crops must be grown and hay raised and harvested for the cattle.

Then came the day of parting again. With a lump in his throat Eb held each of the children in his arms. Turning to Abigail, he held her for a moment, then, without a word or backward glance, went down the road. Around him as he trudged along were all the signs of spring's awakening, but the sun and the birds awoke no response in his heart today. War, with all of its misery, and his homesick longing for his family, bent his tall shoulders and harried his soul.

(To be continued.)

How To Fight "Statism"

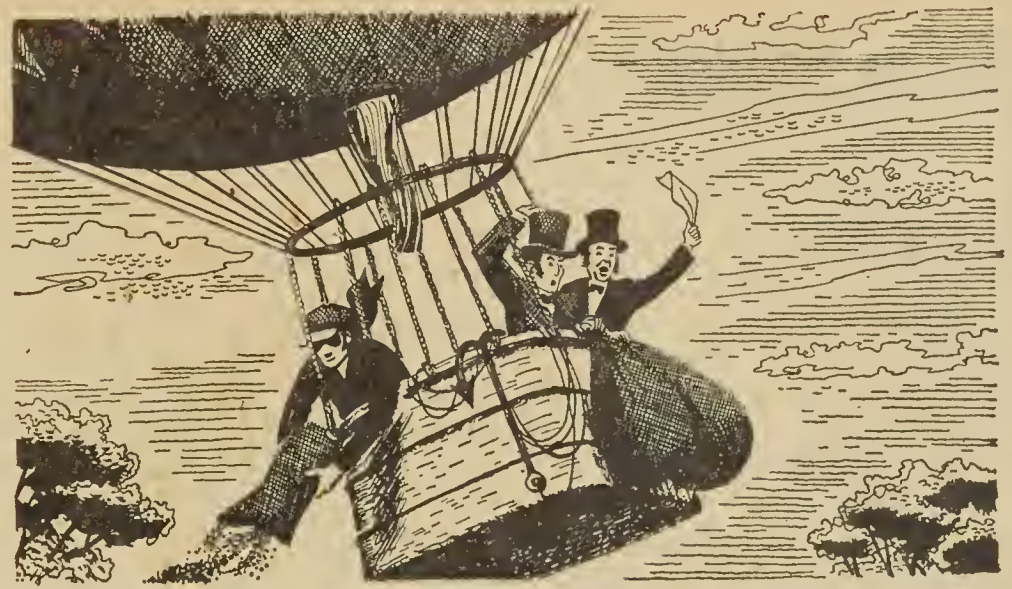
By LEONARD REED

IN PREPARING ourselves to combat our country's growing trend toward statism, we keep these objects ever in mind, objects that appear as appropriate for others as for ourselves:

1. Know statism.
2. Become better students of the freedom philosophy and personally practice it at all times.
3. Pass on your findings, orally or in writing, to those who can be interested in them—especially to those within our own circles of activity.
4. Pass on the ideas or works of others which in our judgment are free of all statist ideas and which have proved helpful to our own thinking. (The approval of any one statist idea, no matter how minor, is to make the case for the whole kaboodle of statism).
5. Use such educational means as we possess to identify statist ideas as they arise.

In short, we do everything in our power to create a desire on the part of others to develop an understanding of liberty, knowing that such power can derive only from our own advancement in understanding. We then try, as befits our means, to satisfy whatever desires we succeed in creating.

Some there are who make the pessimistic observation that there is nothing one can do as a lone individual. I should like to counter with the hopeful idea that there is really nothing that can be done except by an individual. Only individuals learn. Only individuals can think creatively. Only individuals can co-operate. Only individuals can combat statism.



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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

SUNNYGABLES NOTES - - By JOHN B. BABCOCK

MOST of the farm program ideas being submitted today assume that the agricultural production and consumption patterns of the nation are not subject to change. The central idea of most proposed programs demands support and control to maintain the same proportions we have had of wheat, corn, cotton, or whatever special interest dominates the thinking behind the plan.

Farmers who would practically starve before going on the relief rolls are fighting to the last ditch to hold onto their government checks. And in areas where the farming runs to those few commodities selected for favor, the "relief" handouts have assumed big time proportions.

There is no use kidding ourselves that farmers in the Northeast will have much of a hand in writing these political "solutions" to our economic problems, or that diversified farming will have a voice. Rather, we can best make our plans by recognizing that Midwest farmers will call the plays, and that government support programs are here to stay—or till they blow up completely.

Our agricultural strength in the Northeast lies in our flexibility—diversification that allows us to change farming plans to fit market conditions. We can never adjust our farming picture to fit perfectly the type of farming that will best take advantage of a government program tailored to wheat and corn-belt farming. I think we sometimes try to figure so closely how we can fit into a support program to make a few extra dollars that we ignore an over-all farm balance that may prove more profitable.

In the interests of agriculture and our nation as a whole, we must surely express ourselves in favor of those legislative steps that will develop and expand markets, increase needed research, and encourage free enterprise. In our own farm operations, though, we can best protect our own future by capitalizing on those elements of farming that are still free of restriction.

Our largest crop, pasture and forage, does not lend itself to government intervention. We can still cater to and develop markets for the large consuming populace that we have so convenient to us; no other area can better produce and handle the perishable vegetable and animal products, with the market right around the corner.

• • •

Just one month after the day it was seeded, Jack turned out on his rye-brome pasture. Irrigation brought the rye along beautifully, and it looks like it will carry the herd till the time we have to put them in the barn. The brome is not high enough to be grazed, but has enough of a start to weather the winter.

Jack is through watering the pasture now that it is well on its way. This will also be our first pasture next spring.

There are no laws yet governing our progress toward more efficient production, better use of mechanization, or improved cropping practices.

There is still a lot of freedom in our system of farming here in the Northeast. It is up to us to exploit those avenues which will remain outside of the controls that distort true markets.

We are all finding that it pays better in the long run not to yell "help," but to help ourselves.

The Salesman Returns

Since the turn of the year, there have been more salesmen calling at Sunnygables than appeared over the past 10 years. I'm not too sure but that it is good for both us and the salesman. Farmers have been so short of everything from hardware to machinery, that shopping has not been a matter of selection, but a search for the first thing that would do a job. Now, it appears, there is plenty of everything.

Jack only had to drop the word that he was in need of a new tractor, and the response was lively. By mail, phone, or personal calls, he was provided with last-minute information on the latest model tractors. Demonstrations were freely offered, and trial use was encouraged. In each case, the sales efforts were courteous and sincere.

When we finally made up our minds, we felt that at least we had the information we needed. Of course in a machinery purchase, there are many considerations besides the equipment itself. Such things as service, the reputation of the company and dealer, and of course the money asked, all contribute to the choice.

Because equipment and supplies are more plentiful today, we have developed a habit of looking around for the best deal. It is possible, though, to spend so much time looking for a better price—or waiting till things go down a little more—that you never do get what you want and need. Our major purchases this summer consisted of a tractor and irrigation pump. Both have been lifesavers. Both were bought after appraising our needs at the farm.

We can't afford to buy things today just because the price is right. But if the purchases promise to streamline

operations, or bring us a greater return, we are making them.

And it certainly is nice to see the return of the salesman who is willing to help us do some of the leg work involved in looking the field over before the choice is made.

Haytool Repair

While we have bought some new machinery here at Sunnygables, we have also been trying to keep the machinery we have in good shape. Although the haying season has ended (with third cutting alfalfa in the middle of September), Jack has already started putting hay tools in shape for next year.

This is not the normal season for repairing machinery, but for us the harvest season is over. We have no corn, and the forage and bedding requirements are in the barn. Jack does not have the leisure hours to work full time on repairing machinery, but felt that he had better get at the job to appraise whether the mower, rake and loader will do for another season, or whether they will have to be replaced. We do have to plan plenty far ahead for machinery expenditures. Cash requirements are too close for a last-minute rake purchase next spring.

Late as the season is, we will have one more clipping job to do. Our rye pasture that is being grazed now has demonstrated that weeds respond to irrigation fully as well as good pasture. Jack would like to clip the field before snow flies to have everything start off even next March.

Cows and Weather

The Brown Swiss cows at Sunnygables are certainly hardy individuals when it comes to roughing it during cold weather. They are running out now, and will be fed outside the barn throughout the winter. They are already adding to their coats, which were thick enough to start with.

During early fall, however, we usually experience some radical drops in temperature, and some nasty storms. It is a time when we really have to watch the cows closely. A quick temperature drop combined with wet weather is a real threat to herd health in the fall. If the cows have access to a dry barn that is relatively free of drafts, they usually take care of themselves.

On those evenings when we start to shiver even with a wool shirt and winter jacket, we plan to take one last look at the cows to see if they too are not feeling the first sting of cold weather. We all get used to the winter chill, but both cows and people need to change over to winter blood gradually.

Farm Insurance

This is the time of year when most of us are either paying our farm insurance bills, or reviewing our coverage

with an eye toward getting caught up to date.

It was a terrible temptation to reduce coverage this year at Sunnygables to save a nickel here and there. We fought off the feeling though, and maintained full coverage on everything. Inventories and buildings change over the years, and we found it well worth the time to go over the coverage closely. We found, for instance, that we had too much on our machinery.

Insurance agents are happy to sit down and explain the small print on the policy, and are willing to help adjust the coverage to keep it current. Building costs and other replacement expenses are such that most of our older barns in the Northeast could never be duplicated for the amount of coverage we are able to get. On the other hand, from the standpoint of utility, many of them are not worth their replacement costs to the farm operation anyway.

Although it hurt plenty to shell out the hard cash for insurance premiums, we can't help but look at it as that "ounce of prevention." There is a farm fire reported almost every night in the paper, and recently one struck pretty close to home when Lochary VanKirk's barn burned at Newfield. I'll bet like ourselves, that a lot of Lochary's neighbors dug out their insurance policies to see that they were adequately covered for such a catastrophe.

We Lose A Neighbor

Over the weekend of September 19, I went to a wedding that was a joyous event in itself, but which saddened all of us because through it we lose a friend who has been as much a part of Sunnygables as the boys who do the farm work.

Phyllis McMillan, who has a small farm down the road from Sunnygables, and who usually had more answers to what was going on here at Sunnygables than any of us, married Dr. Charles Rogers of Wooster, Ohio.

Dr. Rogers is probably the country's leading authority on grass silage from the work he has done at the Wooster Experiment Station of the Ohio State College of Agriculture. He has been a visitor to Sunnygables many times over the years to help us through our struggles in putting up long grass silage. In addition to being a practical scientist, he is tops as a good guy.

We have always been able to say that Charles Rogers left a great deal more than he took on his visits to Ithaca. On his last trip, however, he went away with Phyllis.

I have just an idea, though, that Phyllis' roots are well enough established here that we can expect frequent visits from the couple, who will live at Wooster. Everyone here joins in wishing them both a full and happy future.



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ALFRED E. FORREST, JR.
PRESIDENT

Greetings to our friends
who read American Agriculturist

Mr. Eastman, your Editor, tells me that this 6th Annual Forum Issue of your paper is dedicated to the proposition of WORKING TOGETHER TO KEEP FREE ENTERPRISE IN AMERICA. We support American Agriculturist in this great crusade.

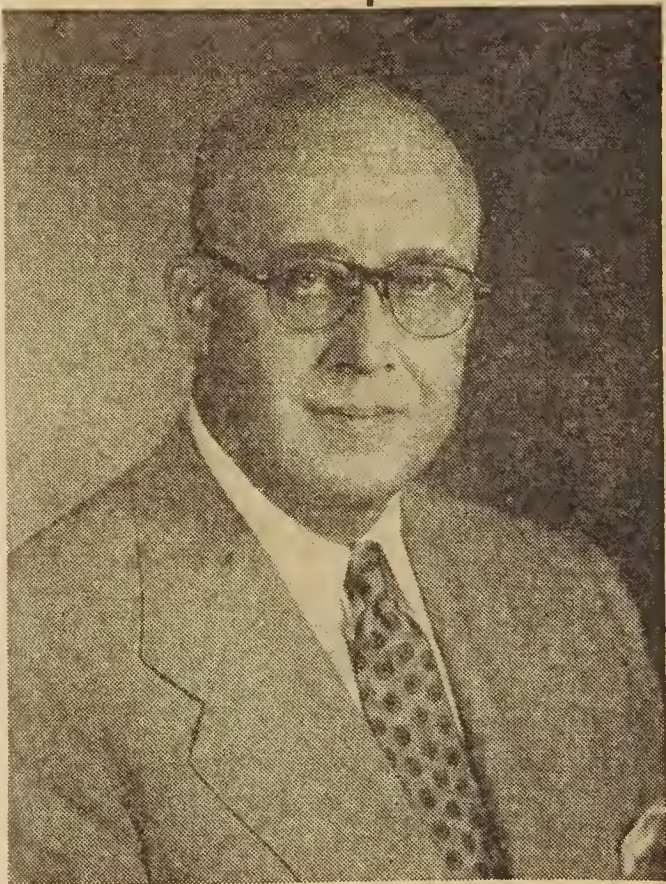
Free enterprise is the American way. It honors and rewards individual initiative, thrift and hard work. America is great and will keep strong as long as we have the American way.

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President



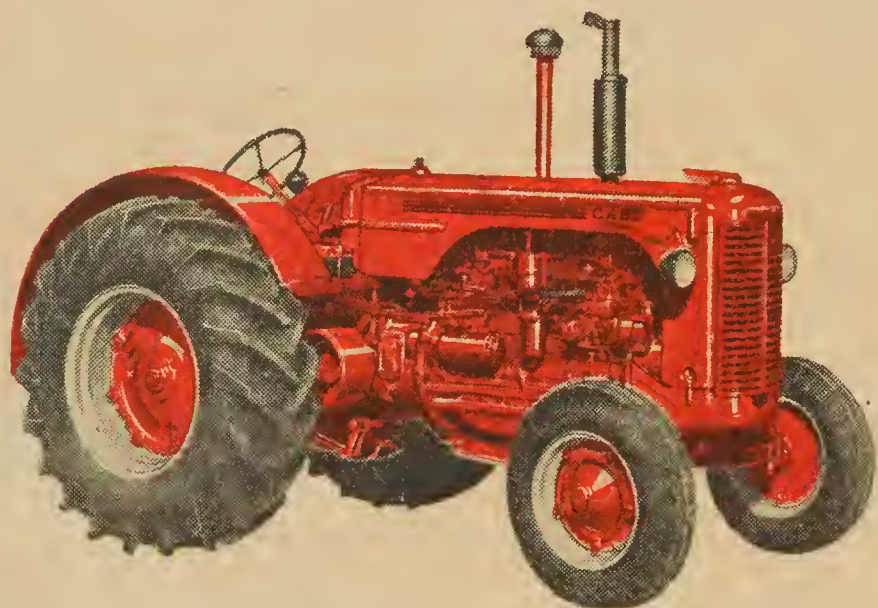
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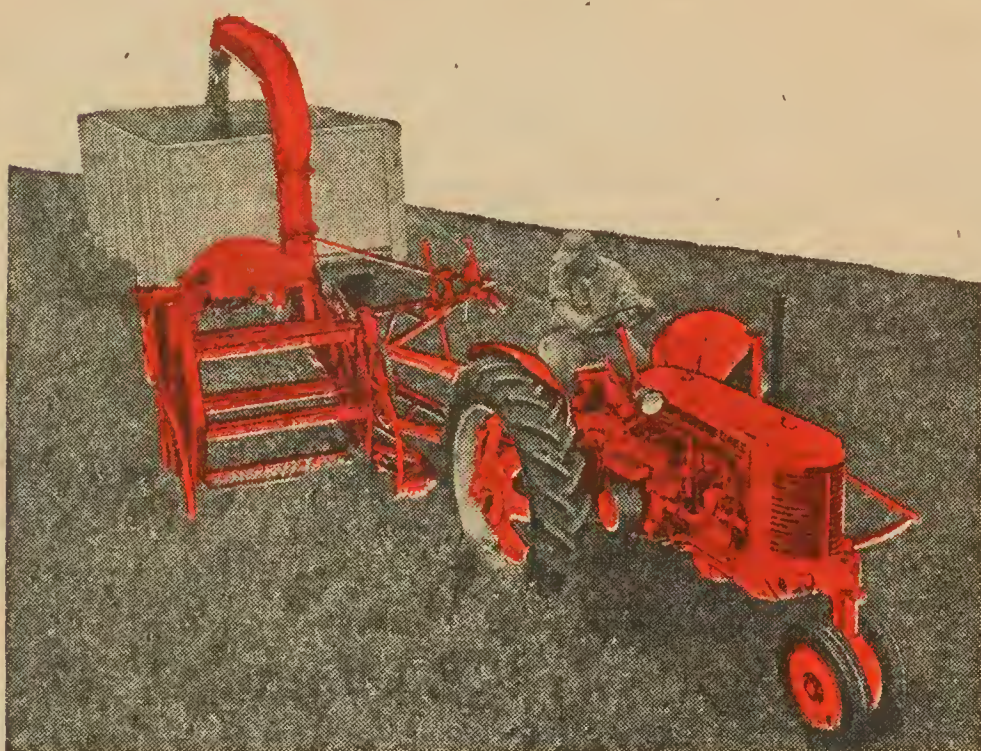
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Choice of three power sizes of Case Tractors with exclusive Eagle Hitch. You get the famous "one-minute hook-up sitting down" with many models in the low-cost 2-plow "VA" Series . . . the full 3-plow Model "DC" . . . and the new Model "SC" that handles a 3-bottom plow in most soils. With all three sizes you have freedom to choose rear-mounted or "up-front" cultivators. With Eagle Hitch Breakaway plows you have freedom from damage and delay by buried stones, freedom from frequent hydraulic adjustment to maintain plowing depth.



Choice of four fuels is offered in the larger size Case Tractors. The famous 4-5 plow Model "LA" and all models in the 3-plow "D" Series are factory-equipped for gasoline, for low-cost tractor fuels, or for LP gas. The new 5-plow, 6-cylinder Case Diesel, shown here, has "Powrcel" controlled combustion for prolonged pressure on power strokes, clean burning of diesel fuel, and smooth operation at all loads. It gives you the choice of Power Steering that brings freedom from tired, aching arms.



You get choice of five ways to handle grass with a Case Forage Harvester. You can cut daily for green feeding, choose between direct cut and wilted windrow for grass silage, between field curing and barn finishing for dry hay. Case gives you choice of standard or long-cut models—both using the same three quick-change units for windrows, standing grass, and row crops. Choice of power take-off or engine drive.

...as the Eagle has Two Wings



Nowhere under the hammer and sickle is there plenty of good food for everybody. At the sign of the sickle, abundance shifts to scarcity, and scarcity turns toward starvation. Food is abundant, and easily earned by all the people, only where farmers have freedom to produce as they will, and to prosper as they produce.

Freedom that brings forth abundance is not merely freedom from a collectivist government, but also freedom from confiscatory taxation, freedom from coercive customs and stubborn tradition, freedom from stifling laws and directives. In things material, as in things spiritual, the essence of all freedoms is the freedom to choose.

Freedom to choose has enabled the American farmer to produce more, and prosper more, than any other farmer in the world. In particular, he has freedom to choose his machinery—a rich choice because men who design and build machines are likewise free to create what they will. In the creative rivalry of the competitive system, Case chooses to build farm machines notable for strength, simplicity, and endurance to do fine work for long years with little upkeep.

As the eagle soars the sky on balanced strength of two wings, so is it from both these freedoms . . . yours to buy and ours to build . . . that America has built its strength and fortified all the aspects of freedom. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

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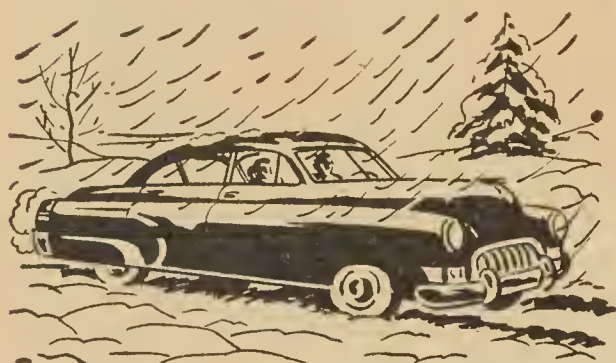
THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Just Plain "Good"

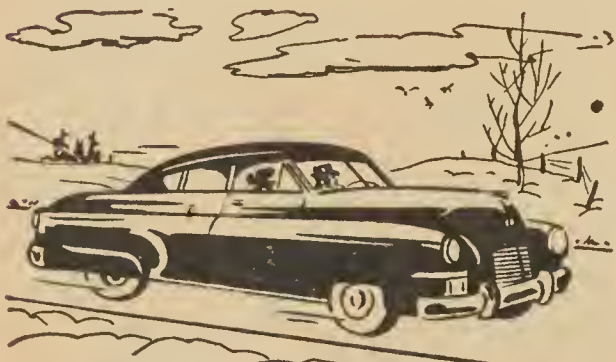
Announcing "Redi-Grip"

the new G.L.F.
UNICO WINTER TIRE



*... the tire that gets
you through snow
and mud*

When roads are choked with snow or deep-rutted with sticky mud, it's good to know you've got tires that will pull you through. A tire like that is G.L.F.'s new winter tire—the UNICO Redi-Grip.



*... and doesn't talk
back to you on
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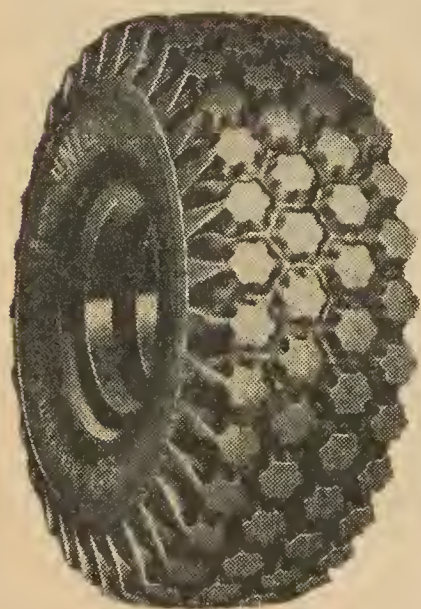
A most popular feature of the Redi-Grip tire is that there's no "hum" or "sing" on dry highways. That's quite unusual when you consider that a Redi-Grip provides over 35% more traction than a tire with a standard tread.

The secret is in the design of the tread itself. It's a deeper cut tread than you find on regular tires—and is flexible enough to give both forward and lateral traction.

* * *

This is the ideal tire for winter drivers because it combines strong pulling power—with smooth riding comfort. A sturdy 4-ply tire, Redi-Grip is available in these four popular sizes for passenger cars—6:70 x 15, 7:10 x 15, 7:60 x 15 and 8:00 x 15.

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Still Available . . . G.L.F. EXTRA TRACTION TIRE

At the first sign of rough going, a good many folks will again put these sturdy Extra Traction tires on their farm vehicles. The deep-biting button tread makes Extra Traction tires as effective when the vehicle is in reverse, as in forward motion. That's

just the thing for a farm vehicle that travels on snow-filled roads, muddy lanes, or even in woodlots. Extra Traction tires come in sizes to fit nearly every car and farm truck. Liberal trade-in allowances are given for old tires.

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EVERY TIRE
Is Guaranteed By

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to be free of defects in
workmanship or materials
FOR THE LIFE OF THE TIRE



Cow paths like this show what happens when the feet of cattle pack the soil. Such paths so destroy desirable soil structure that recovery takes many years. If this pasture were planted to corn, it would be stunted along this path for five years or more.

COW-PATH SOILS

By ROY L. DONAHUE

Chairman, Department of Agronomy, University of New Hampshire

A COW'S foot is one of the best soil-packing devices known. Since the beginning of domesticated animals, men have used them to pack loose earth. Whether it is an earth dam or a future floor for a dwelling, animals have been used to firm and pack the soil. And even today where mules are found, a farmer in building an earth dam would rather have mules and a scraper do the job because of the resulting compact soil which holds water better.

Highway departments have tried to imitate this packing action of animal feet when they designed the "sheeps-foot packer." This device is only second best to the tramping action of animal feet, however, because each "foot" is not independently sprung. Thus, a rock holding up one "foot" will relieve the weight of all "feet" at that moment.

But what's good for packing fresh fills and subgrades is no good for our pastures. While helping with the judging of the New England Green Pastures Contest this year, I carried a small trench shovel, and whenever the pasture jarred my false teeth as I walked on it, I dug to see what I could find. What I found was even more serious than I had suspected.

Like a "cow-path" soil! That's the way the soil appeared when examining a vertical section brought out by the shovel. I took one shovelful out, then another one deeper and 3" nearer to me, and finally a third 3" vertical section the depth of the shovel blade. This section I held by one corner and beat on the back of it with my fist. Signs of packing were then easily seen because the breaking lines were parallel with the surface—like a stack of dishes.

On pastures that felt like a carpet

when I walked, this same treatment showed crack lines in all directions like a piece of shattered safety glass.

What's the harm in a compacted surface soil? Just this. Every place I dug and found a hard surface I also found a shallow root system and a drier soil.

The compacted surface would not absorb rain as readily. This resulted in more runoff and erosion as well as less water being available for the pasture forage during dry periods. Also, during wet periods, the surface of the soil would be wetter and would puncture more quickly.

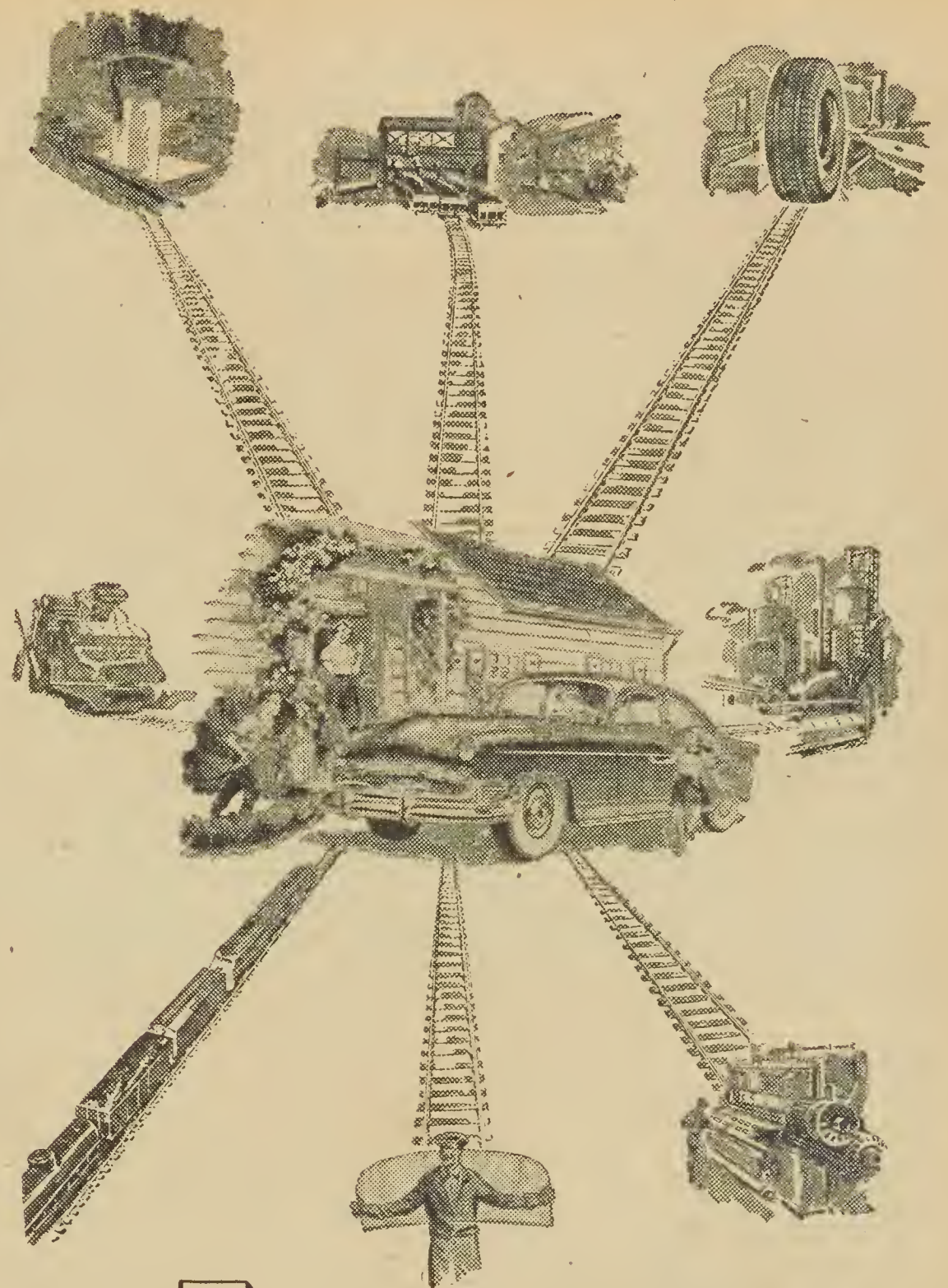
Many research workers have been able to get facts and figures to bear out these findings. For example, Munns and others reported erosion in Wisconsin from a grazed woodlot and from one not grazed. One storm of 4 hours' duration swept away 745 pounds per acre of soil from the grazed woodlot and only 17 pounds per acre from the woodlot not grazed.

It naturally follows, as night follows day, that heavy grazing causes more runoff. More runoff means less insoak of water and therefore less water stored in the soil for use by plants between rains.

Overgrazing and grazing when soil is too wet will compact soil so that it's like that in a "cow-path"—giving you a shallow root system and dry soil. That kind of soil doesn't produce the yields we need these days.

Quit grazing entirely? Certainly not! A grass-clover sod is beautiful, but we must make a living from it. So graze, but graze moderately, and only when cows do not puncture the sod. To do this will prevent the formation of "cow-path" soils in your pasture.

BELOW: A heavily grazed pasture will have more bare soil exposed. Here a beating raindrop is beating the bare soil into flowing mud. The result is sealing of soil pores and a soupy surface soil which cows pack and puncture more readily.



The assembly line that's 225,000 miles long ... ends at your front door!

Remember how proud you were when you drove that bright, shiny, new car up to your front door for the first time? And the family came flocking, and maybe a wistful neighbor or two?

Well, the railroads had a part in that pride, too. For over their 225,000-mile assembly line of steel rails they moved the raw materials required for making the 15,000 parts that go into an auto. Then they moved finished parts from factories all over America to the auto assembly plants.

And just as railroads helped build your family car, they help make possible almost everything else you use in your daily life and work . . . the food you eat, the clothes you wear, the house in which you live.

In doing this, railroads move more tons of freight more miles than *all* other forms of transportation combined. And, important to you when it comes to the prices you pay for things, railroads do this huge job of hauling at charges which average less than those of *any* other form of general transportation.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

THE DISASTROUS MILK STRIKE

LED BY a boss by the name of Cohen, teamster unions in the American Federation of Labor have pulled one of the most disastrous strikes that ever hit the milk business. While it was in progress it cost a daily loss of a quarter million dollars to dairymen of the Milk Shed, and the other losses will be beyond imagination.

Because of the strike nearly all of the milk that ordinarily goes into the metropolitan area had to be diverted into upcountry manufacturing plants. The result of this will be that payment for milk usually sold in fluid form will go into the pooled price at the lower manufacturing rates, greatly reducing the final price to the farmer. Consumers have been put to great hardship, many of them standing in long lines for hours to get a little milk for their children.

Now, you dairymen who are working so hard to make a living from your cows, listen to the piratical demands made by the labor unions:

They demanded that the working hours be reduced from 40 to 35 hours a week; that their "take home" pay be increased \$15 per week. That really means from \$20 to \$25 a week more because it is after deduction of taxes. The drivers now receive from \$85 to \$125 per week, depending on the volume of business they transact. Compare that with your income, with all of your heavy investment. Remember, these drivers don't have a penny invested in their business.

The drivers asked that their holidays be increased from 6 to 11 per year; that they receive a full two weeks vacation; that their pension and insurance benefits be increased. And now, get this: They demanded that their contract be changed so as to expire during the flush season of the year, because that would be a better time to cripple the industry with a strike!

The strike ended Saturday, Oct. 31. There was a secretiveness about the terms but we did learn this much as we went to press: Drivers will get a "package" that includes \$6.00 a week more pay; "fringe" benefits that amount to another \$2.50 a week; 3 weeks vacation with pay after working 5 years; 80 cents more per man per week added to their welfare fund; a group insurance increase from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per man; and certain other benefits termed "improvements." The new contract is retroactive to Oct. 24 and is for two years. However, there's a clause permitting it to be re-opened in a year for wage review!

Without doubt the retail price of milk will have to be raised, and the consumer will blame farmers for this.

There is something radically wrong with any country—and especially a democracy—when a small minority like the comparatively few labor union members under radical leadership can hold a gun at the head of all of the rest of us, no matter how much damage it does to our economics or to our health. How long are the people going to stand this kind of piracy?

WHAT ABOUT A NEW FARM PROGRAM?

EVERYWHERE I go I am asked, "What is Secretary Benson and the U. S. Department of Agriculture going to do about a new farm program, something that will stop the decline in prices paid to farmers for their products?"

The problem has reached the front pages of

By E. R. Eastman

the newspapers, holds a prominent place in magazines, and is stirred constantly by politicians. As a matter of fact, politicians seem to be much more excited over the situation than the average farmer is.

It should be borne in mind that most of the present decline in farm prices had already taken place, or was well started, before Secretary Benson took office. He has been subjected to criticism for something he had no part in causing, and because he did not immediately turn a lever or a handspring some way and keep prices up.

In a constructive effort to meet the situation the Secretary asked the farmers and their leaders and organizations throughout the country to send in their ideas and suggestions on (1) farm price supports; (2) crop adjustments; (3) conservation; (4) occupational needs of agriculture; (5) foreign trade; and (6) research and education. As a result, the Department of Agriculture has received hundreds of suggestions in answer to the above questions from organizations and farmers.

One of the chief difficulties is the declining export trade for farm products. For the year ending June 30 exports declined one billion, two hundred million dollars. For that same period, government holdings of farm products increased by one billion, three hundred million dollars. Cotton, wheat, tobacco and corn account for much of this.

Efforts are being made to increase our exports. But exports were abnormally high during the war and there is no hope that they can be brought back to a place where they can take care of all of our surplus crops like wheat. Nevertheless, politicians from the western one-crop states insist on continuing the high supports for these crops that result in huge, unusable surpluses that the taxpayers and eastern feeders have to pay for. It is completely unfair to all of the other segments of agriculture for a farm program to be built around high price supports for wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco. Wheat growers cannot be blamed for voting for 90% of parity in the recent referendum, because had they voted for 50% of parity many of them would have been ruined. What is fair is some kind of a flexible program that will gradually enable all farmers—and for that matter all other subsidized business—to walk without government crutches, without depending upon the American taxpayer. The fact is, we have just too much wheat, and we will continue to have too much while we pay too high a price for it. One time we had too many horses. There wasn't anything said then about keeping the horses around with government price supports!

Much of the criticism aimed at Secretary Benson is due to the fact that he just does not believe that there is any quick cure or panacea in getting government to do things that we should do for ourselves. Recently he said:

"As a matter of fact, research and education may be the most important method of promoting the long-range welfare of farm people and the nation. It is the backbone of any long-range program, and a sound economic position for agriculture. The ultimate solution of marketing problems lies in lower costs of production, more efficiency in marketing, and a balanced production with kinds and amounts of products that consumers want and will buy at equitable prices."

Well, that kind of policy does not ring any bells with the politicians. But unless that kind of a sound program is followed, there never will be any sound solution to the so-called farm problem.

JAMES E. RICE

I KNOW that thousands will be saddened, as I am, by the passing of Professor James E. Rice.

Jimmy was one of the pioneer teachers in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell, and more than any other man built the foundations of our present great poultry industry. He was a man of many qualities, but were I to choose one above all others it would be his enthusiasm. That quality, coupled with his scientific knowledge, enabled him to inspire and lead literally thousands of young men into the poultry industry and into life itself.

In 1948, when Jimmy was 83 years old, he received many messages from all parts of the world in tribute to his character and leadership. Of the many received, I like this one best.

"No one can write about the things that made Jimmy Rice great. They are the deep-down inside impressions that he makes on young fellows. He just does things to them that make them go out and do things themselves. Jimmy will have three kinds of everlasting life: a spiritual one; a biological one through his children; and, third, the inspiration that he passes on to others, who in turn will pass it on and on and on."

LEON A. CHAPIN

IT IS my sad duty to record the sudden death of my friend and your friend, Leon A. Chapin, of North Bangor, N. Y., President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, to which office he had just been re-elected. He died of a heart attack while attending a Farm Credit meeting in Houston, Texas.

In addition to being president of the League, Leon was a member of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, and a director of the Farm Credit Board for the northeastern states, with headquarters in Springfield, Mass. Undoubtedly the strain of so many activities, including the milk strike, were factors in his sudden death.

Leon Chapin devoted a large part of his life to helping his fellow dairymen obtain better prices for milk. As the operator of a dairy farm, he knew at first hand the problems of dairymen. Leon's first work with the League started in 1918, when he became a local secretary. From that position he was advanced to sub-district president, and since 1925 he has served as the director from Franklin and St. Lawrence counties. He succeeded to the presidency of the League on the death of Henry H. Rathbun in 1948.

No one could know Leon's quiet, friendly personality, his very evident constant desire to serve his fellow man, without having a deep affection for him. Any position representing farmers in the milk business is a difficult one, subject to constant and bitter criticism, with problems difficult or impossible to solve. But however discouraged Leon might have been at times, he never lost his faith in the cooperative way of marketing farm products, and to the day of his death he devoted his life to a valiant fight to solve those problems. Our sympathy and that of Leon's thousands of other friends goes out to Mrs. Chapin and the family.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROPS: During September, estimates for crops important in the Northeast changed somewhat. There was improvement in the estimate for hay, barley, dry beans, and cranberries. There was practically no change for oats, spring wheat, peaches, and grapes. There were declines in the prospects for corn, soybeans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, apples and pears.

The potato estimate dropped 2% to 374,000,000 bushels, still 8% above last year's crop. The corn estimate declined 20,000,000 bushels and is expected to be 3% less than last year but 5% above the '42-'51 average. The wheat estimate declined 6,000,000 bushels which is 128,000,000 bushels below '52 crop but 75,000,000 above average. There was no new estimate for '54 winter wheat. Dry bean estimate is 17,730,000 one hundred pound bags, a slight increase over last month's estimate. It is 6% above the '52 crop but slightly below the 10-year average. The U. S. commercial apple estimate dropped 2% during September. It is now 5% above last year but 11% below average.

MILK: The September uniform milk price in the New York market was \$4.69 compared to \$4.97 in September '52. According to Administrator Blanford the total fluid consumption in the area was heaviest for any one month and was 4.7% above September last year. A revised estimate of the October uniform price is announced as \$4.75 compared to estimate of \$4.62 made last June.

U. S. milk production in September was 1% over September '52. The first 9 months of '52 milk production was 94.4 billion pounds; last year, 90.2. According to a government report, average price received for dairy cows for the month ending September 15 was \$190.

STATESMEN? Remember the statement that "A politician looks ahead to the next election; a statesman looks to the next generation," which appeared in the Forum Issue?

Economists generally agree that rigid, high-level supports cannot possibly maintain farm prices. Therefore, it's discouraging, to say the least, to see politicians out of office sniping at Secretary Benson, and especially discouraging to see politicians in office yielding to the pressure because they fear, I think without reason, that farm votes will be gained.

Remember how labor union leaders tried to defeat the late Bob Taft? They failed because union members knew Taft was honest and sound. Secretary Benson has Bob Taft's good qualities and deserves support. If you agree, tell your congressman!

FEDERAL FINANCES: Reports that danger of H-Bomb attack will result in big increase in defense with consequent big deficit, should be discounted. Question is, "How much can we afford?"

TAXES: Inducement is given to building grain storages on farms. If built between January 1, 1953 and December 31, 1956, cost can be depreciated in 5 years rather than normal life of structure. Will save some tax.

With an income tax reduction scheduled for 1954, it will be to your advantage to delay selling crops or animals until after January 1 unless you are selling at a loss! In that case sell now because you can deduct the loss this year.

OUTLOOK: Most economists do not expect a depression. They do expect some continued readjustment. National production for '54 is predicted at \$360 billion compared to \$370 billion this year—a drop of about 3%. Overtime for industrial workers will be cut which will reduce buying power slightly. However, employment is expected to be good, buying power good, and economists can see nothing to indicate a real depression.

It is expected that farm income will be down slightly, but costs will inch down also. Farm machinery will be more plentiful. Fertilizer production will be up. Nitrogen for '54 estimate is up 11%; phosphate, 12%; potash, 15%; feed supplies will be a little bigger, and during the first 6 months of '54, it is estimated feed prices may be down 5 to 10% nationally compared to same period this year. There are signs that farm labor is a little more plentiful and that the peak in farm wage rates has been passed.—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

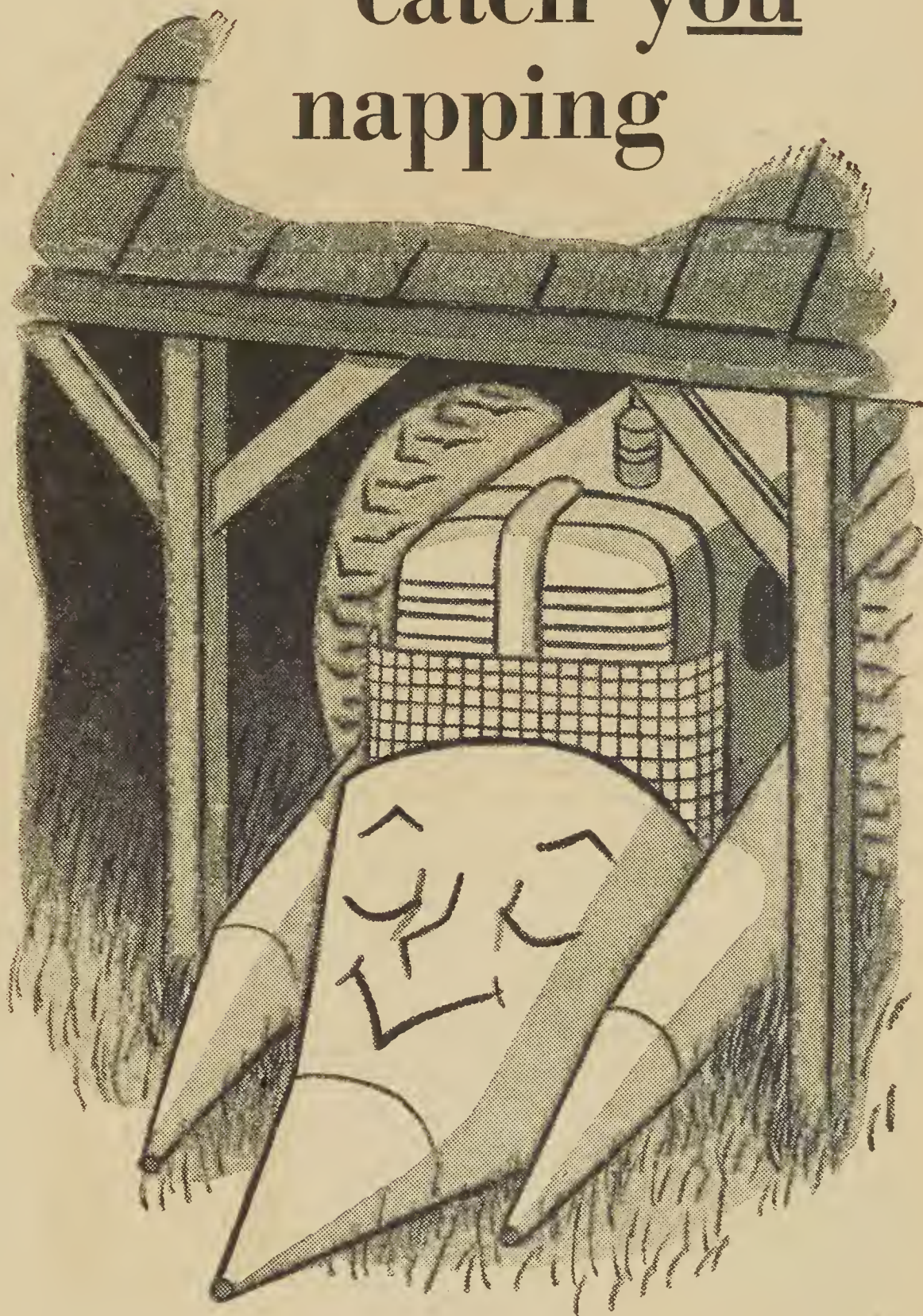


MIRANDY'S Cousin Joe was here, he visits annually to sneer about the way the place is run and tell me how it should be done. Now Joe, of course, ain't farmed for years, but that don't give him any fears, 'bout his ability to say just how to make this farming pay. This trip he drew a map to show exactly what each field should grow and just where I should take the time to contour, fertilize, or lime. He didn't climb a single fence but somehow thought he had the sense to mark where stock ponds should be built and terraces to hold the silt.

On paper, he tore down the shed and built it someplace else instead; he changed the breed of hens and cows, concocted rations for the sows, and lectured me for half the night on how to feed a steer just right. He said it ain't no good at all to keep books on the corner wall, and added he

would surely hate to be so all-fired out-of-date. Though Joe's ideas might all be wise, I don't think I'll reorganize; for me, my methods still are best, they've passed the most important test 'cause somehow all the work gets done 'thout keeping me upon the run.

don't let winter rust catch you napping



When it's lay-up time for your farm machinery don't *you* be caught napping! RIGHT NOW is the time to give your equipment complete all-winter protection.

Let Esso Rust-Ban products give the proper kind of protection to your valuable machinery NOW for longer life and bigger profits!

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...in quart cans and 5-gal. containers



From left to right, these are the top five lightweight 4-H Lambs at the Fat Stock Show, with Sam Adams, Sodus, holding his Champion 4-H Lamb and brother Mike holding Sam's reserve champion. Third from the left is Richard Hunt, Ithaca, followed by John Adams, Sodus, and Donna Engst, Fabius, holding her young brother Tim's entry.

Winners in Fat Stock Show

SOME of the top entries at the Fourth Annual New York Fat Stock Show and Sale are shown on this page. The show was held at the Caledonia Stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative recently. Buyers continued to support the show, providing incentive for a better New York State livestock industry, by again paying top prices despite generally low market conditions.

283 animals consigned sold for a total of \$26,619.31. 71 steers brought an average of \$30.60 per cwt. 104 hogs sold for an average of \$22.88 per cwt., and 108 lambs sold for an average of \$25.30 per cwt.

Besides the winners pictured above, winners included:

Champion Open Class Steer — Ralph Poole, Geneva — 810 pound Hereford purchased for 51c per pound by Francis Shannon of Genesee Valley Provision Co., Rochester.

Champion 4-H Lamb — Sam Adams, Sodus—95-pound Southdown purchased at 85c per pound for Mrs. E. P. Forrestel of Medina by her son, Thomas Forrestel.

Open Class Wether—Killarney Farms, Sodus—80-pound Southdown, purchased by auctioneer Harris Wilcox, Bergen, 70c per pound.

4-H Pen of Lambs—Sam Adams, Sodus — Southdowns, avg. wt. 90 pounds, bought by Max Lapidès, Queen Packing

(Continued on Page 23)



Champion 4-H Hog, owned by Richard Bliek, Williamson, (left). This 225-pound Berkshire was purchased for 45c per pound by Harry Cooper for Tobin Packing Co., Rochester.

Reserve Champion 4-H Steer (left) and **Grand Champion 4-H Steer** at the New York Fat Stock Show and Sale were owned by Walter Christensen, Jr., Canastota, and Joel Kemp, Dansville. Kemp's 940-pound Angus, his second straight grand champion, sold for \$1.00 per pound to Robert G. Wehle of Rochester; Christensen's 1020-pound Angus, which was the 1953 New York State Grand Champion, sold for 45c per pound to C. J. Rhodes of Tobin Packing Co., Rochester.



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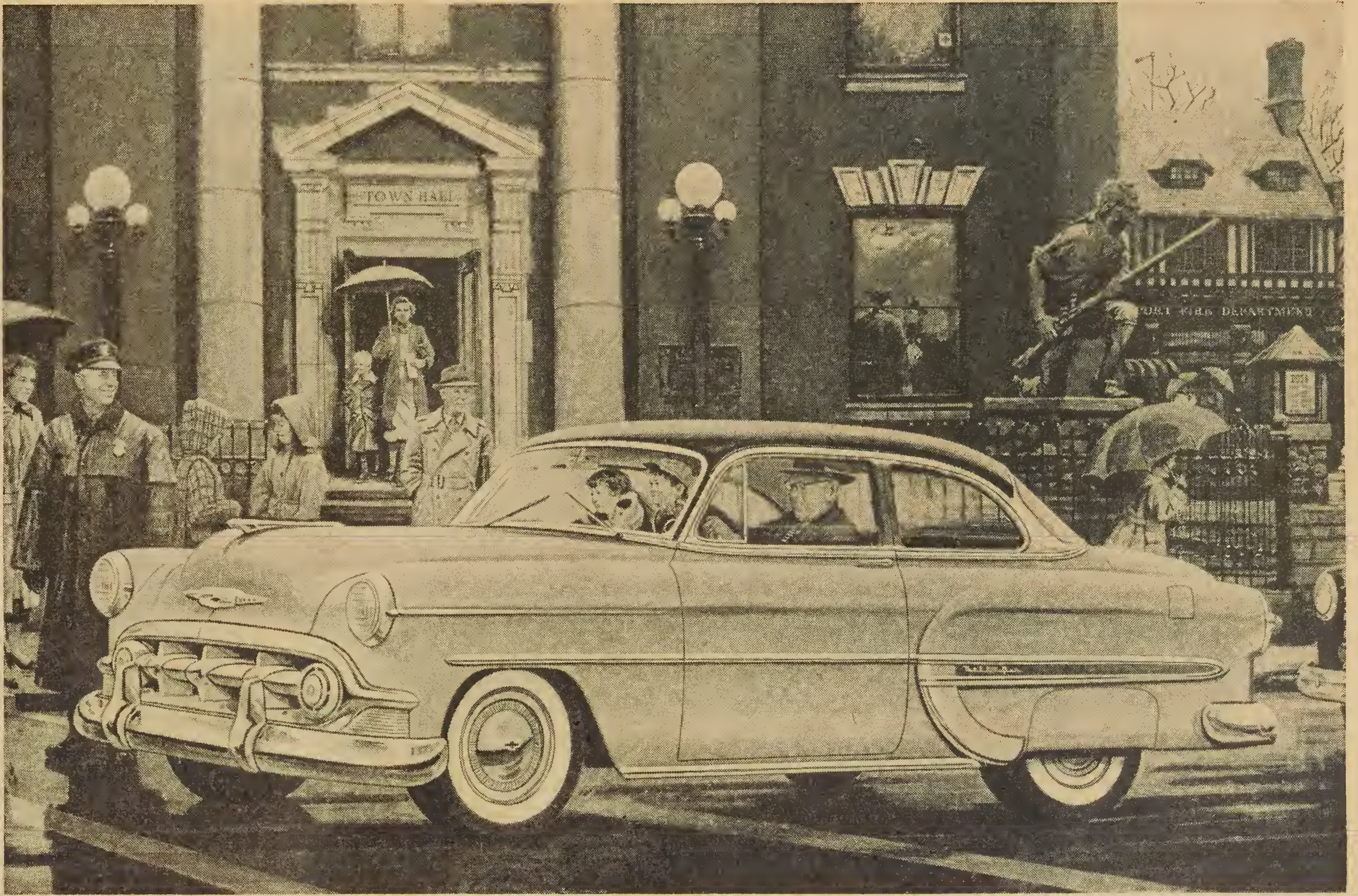
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That's because this great car brings you record-breaking gas mileage for the driving *you* do on the trips *you* take . . . the kind of everyday economy that adds up to a sizeable savings in a mighty short time!

What's behind this amazing economy? Advanced Chevrolet valve-in-head engine design teamed with new higher compression. In simple terms, both the 115-h.p. "Blue-Flame" engine in Powerglide* models and the 108-h.p. "Thrift-King" engine in gear-shift models squeeze more power out of every drop of fuel. Gas economy is greatly increased, while acceleration and hill-climbing ability are greater than ever before!

The moment your toe touches the accelerator,

you'll notice Chevrolet's great new performance. And the more you drive, the more apparent it will become—as you call upon the new and safer passing ability, as you conquer a steep grade almost before you realize it's there, as you effortlessly reel off the miles on the open highway. And as you drive on, you begin to notice how far you've gone on surprisingly little gas. You know, even before you check the mileage, that this new Chevrolet will go a lot, lot farther between gas stops!

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*Optional at extra cost. Combination of Powerglide automatic transmission and 115-h.p. "Blue-Flame" engine available on "Two-Ten" and Bel Air models only. Power Steering available on all models.

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If you've been feeding whole milk or old-style replacers, try new Kaff-A on your next calf and see the difference. Sell all your milk after colostrum and let new Kaff-A reduce scours and feed costs; give you big growthy slick-haired heifers—the best herd replacements you ever raised. Get new Kaff-A with Hidrolex, antibiotic and vitamins, today from your feed dealer or milk hauler.



*Hidrolex is the registered trademark for dried hydrolyzed whey manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Company

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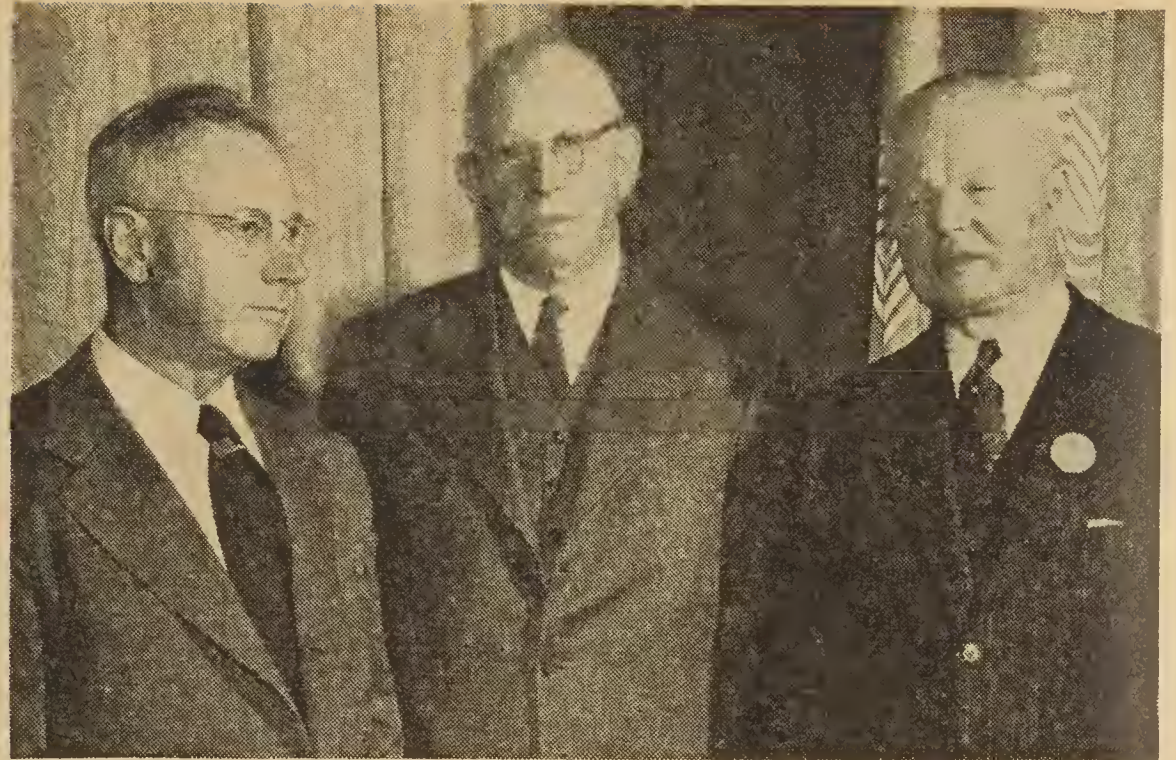
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Left to right: J. A. McConnell of Ithaca, executive secretary of the Grange League Federation Exchange; Frank Smith of Springfield Center, president; C. N. Silcox, general manager.

"High Supports Not the Answer" Delegates Told at G.L.F. Meeting

THE 3,500 farmer delegates who attended the 33rd annual G.L.F. meeting at Syracuse October 22 and 23 were as much interested in the exhibits in the basement as they were in the business meeting and talk upstairs. Arranged around the outside of the arena were exhibits which showed G.L.F.'s products and service on such matters as controlling weeds, buying good seed, marketing eggs and grain, cooling milk, re-roofing buildings, building fences, and feeding cows. In previous years the exhibit has been in aisles and the general impression was that this year's arrangement, with a number of picnic tables in the middle where people could rest their feet, was much superior.

At the business session five directors were re-elected and two new directors were chosen. Those re-elected were Clayton White, Stow; Harold Creal, Homer, Milburn Huntley, West Winfield; Clifford Snyder, Pittstown, New Jersey, and J. C. Corwith, Water Mill, L. I.

Paul Smith of Ulysses, Pa. was a new director chosen to succeed George Hummer of Titusville, Pa., and Harold Soper of Geneva succeeds President Frank Smith who was not a candidate for re-election. "Hold overs" on the Board are: Wallace Rich, Hobart; Earl By Clark, North Norwich; J. D. Amele, Williamson; Ralph Culver, Laceyville, Pa.; Orrin F. Ross, Lowville; J. Sloat Welles, Elmira, and Henry W. Bibus, Jr., Wrightstown, N. J.

New Developments

In his annual report President Smith mentioned the new unloading facilities at the Buffalo elevator and the completion of the new fertilizer plant at Union City, Pa. He stressed also that G.L.F. members have an investment in stock and reserves of \$59½ million representing 68% direct farmer ownership of the Cooperative.

J. A. McConnell, former general manager and now executive vice president of the organization, urged farmers to fight for the abolition of high price supports and the return of a sound monetary policy and free markets.

Among weaknesses noted by Jim in the high support policy were:

1. It upsets the delicate balance between various groups of food producers and does not permit adjustment of supply to demand.

2. As a result of high supports, export crops such as cotton and wheat are losing their place in world markets.

3. The present program is directly

opposed to sound conservation policies since it has encroached upon the grasslands of the Great Plains to produce, with vast soil resources, crops for which there is no need.

4. In a period of deflation, there is a danger that price supports will become a burden upon the public treasury.

5. The present program gives no consideration whatsoever to the consumer. It permits many commodities to be priced out of the market, and acts as a dragnet, catching up such things as butter, fats and oils, and putting them out of the consumer's reach.

"Be Realistic"

Urging farmers and the public to take "a realistic look at agriculture" he said, "In any revised agricultural program, more consideration must be given to livestockmen, poultrymen, and dairymen who cannot sell their products if the price is too high, and cannot keep their costs down if high supports are continued on basic feed grains.

"One thing is certain—any new program which is successful must depend on the use of free price as a governor of production and consumption. Any other course will lead to unsolvable problems, and will eventually wind up with the government as the only market to which farmers can go, either to buy or sell."

Here are some of the highlights of the report of General Manager C. N. Silcox:

"One hundred eighteen thousand farmers have qualified themselves for membership in G.L.F. through their ownership of common stock. Such a membership gives to G.L.F. the solid foundation on which to build more strongly an institution of service to Northeastern agriculture.

"Something over 4,300 men and women are required to run G.L.F. affairs. These people are necessary to run the largest business of its kind in the world. They are responsible for handling \$59 million of members' investments and reserves. They are responsible for operating \$38 million worth of facilities for the service of agriculture.

"The record of wholesale shipments shows a total of 2,463,000 tons of farm production supplies for the last year. This was just 8,000 tons under the previous year which set an all-time record and is over 400,000 tons ahead of the 10-year average."

In the final talk of the meeting Dr. (Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

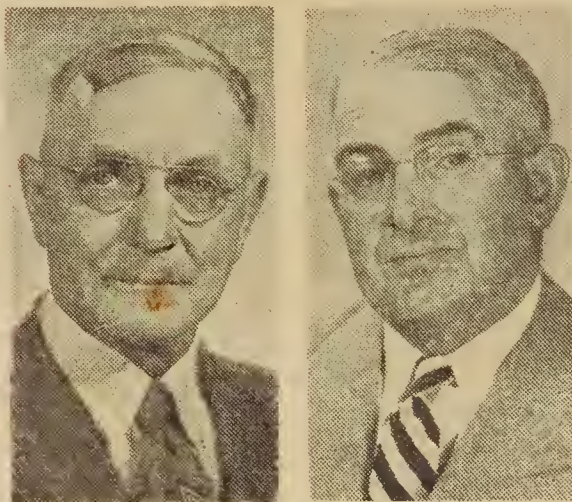
Herrell DeGraff who is Babcock Professor of Food Economics at Cornell, departed somewhat from his subject which was, "Can we legislate farm stability?" His "departure" was a defense of Secretary Benson who has been under especially vicious and unwarranted attacks for the past few weeks. Herrell pointed out that prices declined 15% from the peak in 1951 to January 1953 under the previous administration and only 3% during the last 9 months of the present administration. He pointed out that in his opinion no legislation can stop a drop in farm prices if the general price level is dropping, neither could legislation have prevented such a drop.

He reminded us that Secretary Benson is administering the law as it was written and that he is honest and sincere. "It looks," he said, "as though those who are attempting to discredit him are doing so for one of several reasons. Either they hold that the world owes everybody a living and they do not like Mr. Benson's belief in hard work; or they selfishly believe that high rigid supports are to their financial or political advantage; or they subscribe to the idea that government should grow even bigger and should eventually run all our affairs."

Then discussing the matter of legislating prices, Dr. DeGraff gave convincing arguments to show that prosperity cannot be legislated, that high supports were started for the specific purpose of stimulating production during wartime, that high supports worked pretty well when we don't need them but fail during time of severe price declines.

"Our unsound agricultural policy," the speaker said, "has been largely based on three fallacies:

1. That overproduction of farm crops was the root of our trouble in the 30's. As a matter of fact, food production per capita was in no sense too high.



Two newly elected directors chosen at the annual meeting of the Grange League Federation Exchange. Left: Paul Smith of Ulysses, Pa., chosen as director from District 7.

Right: Harold Soper of Geneva, N. Y., nominated by the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

2. That the recent prosperity of agriculture was due to high supports when as a matter of fact it was due largely to stimulation of war.

3. That high supports will prevent low prices in a depression when as a matter of fact, prices of several products are already below support prices. "If the present program is in such a mess now," he said, "what could we expect if we should get into a real depression?"

— A.A. —

INSURANCE

Have you checked recently on your fire insurance coverage? It is figured that a barn that was built for \$5,000 in 1932 would cost nearer \$15,000 to replace at today's cost. If it is insured for \$5,000 and if it should burn, you would wonder why you hadn't increased the coverage.

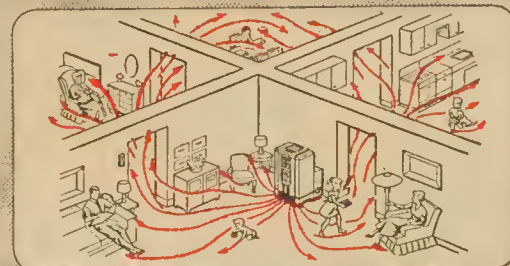
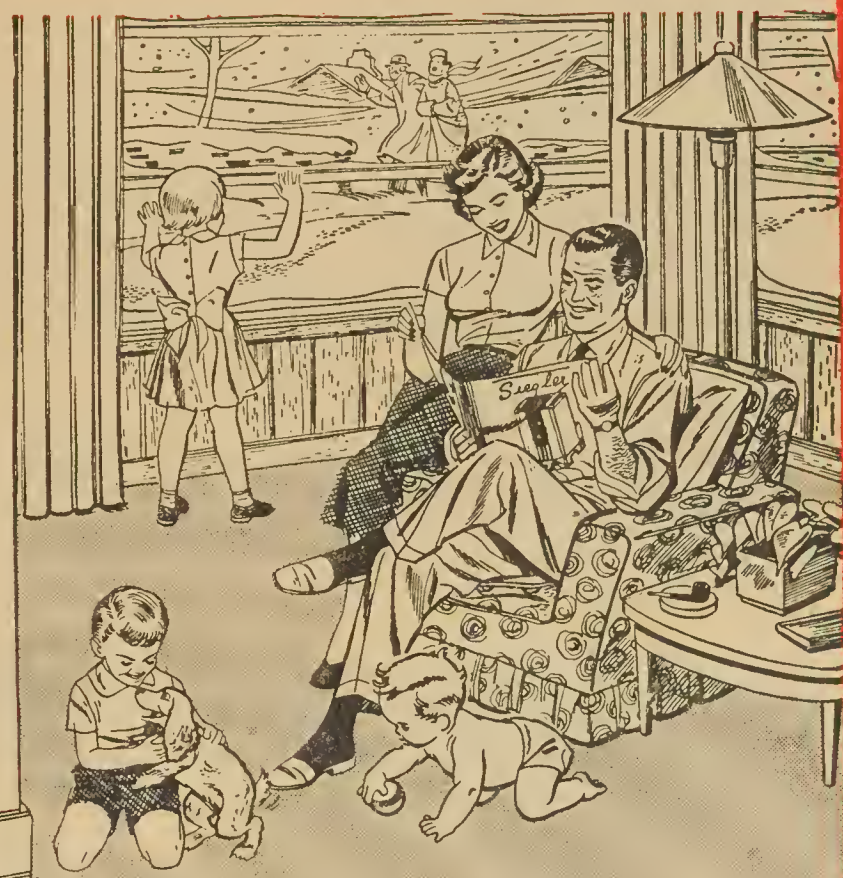
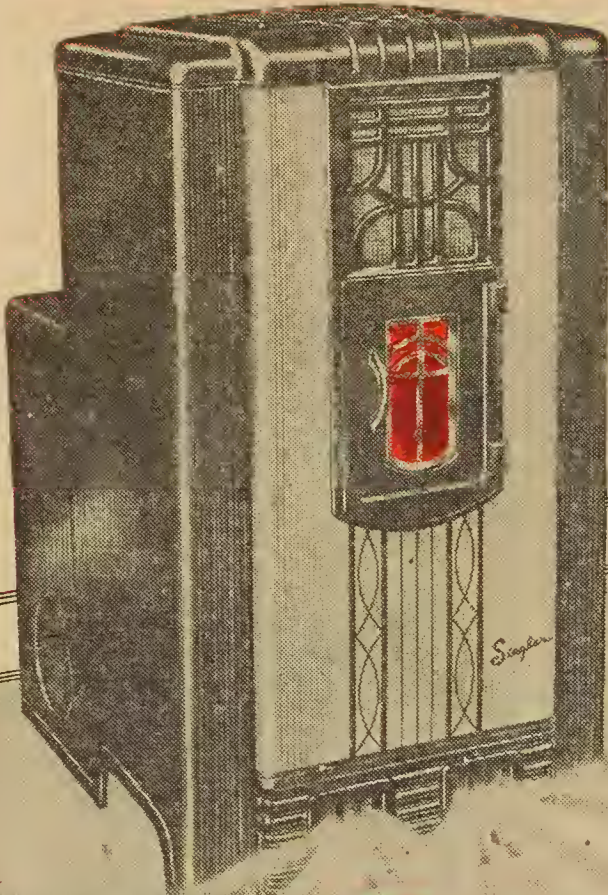
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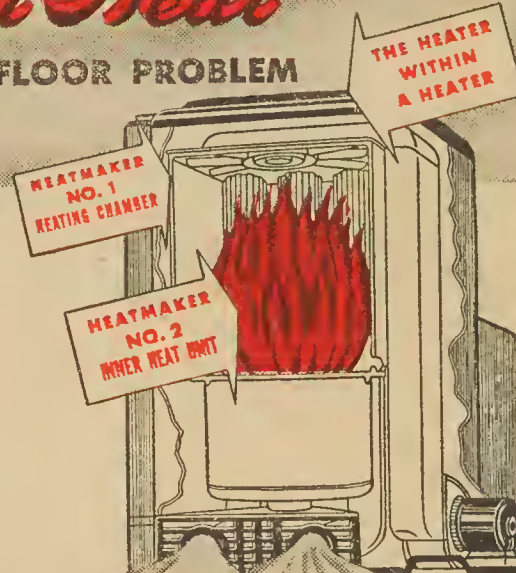
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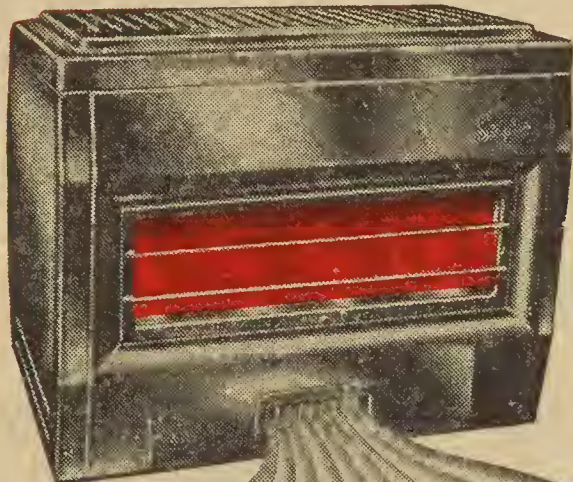
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↑ All you have to do is loop it over in two folds — lift — and walk away. Hah! Nothing to it! -----

MOVING A MATTRESS

ENDLESS reasons exist why mattresses can't stay in one place for years on end. Spring airing or a flood of unexpected guests are reasons enough for a short spurt of energy, but a long tour of the house from top to bottom carrying a cumbersome mattress is the straw that breaks the camel's back.

Let's consider the effect of a long hot spell in the middle of the summer. Must one spend sleepless nights in an airless upstairs room? Wouldn't it be much better sleeping in the cool basement?

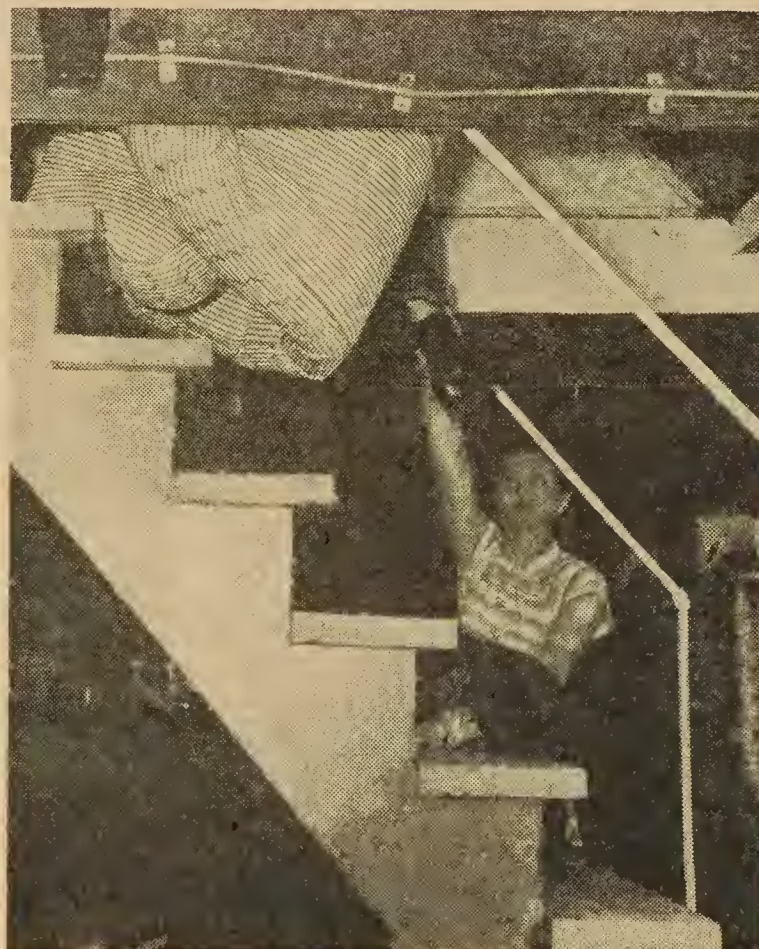
It would.

Guess who will carry the mattress down to the basement. But what did you expect? You're the muscle-man of the household, aren't you?

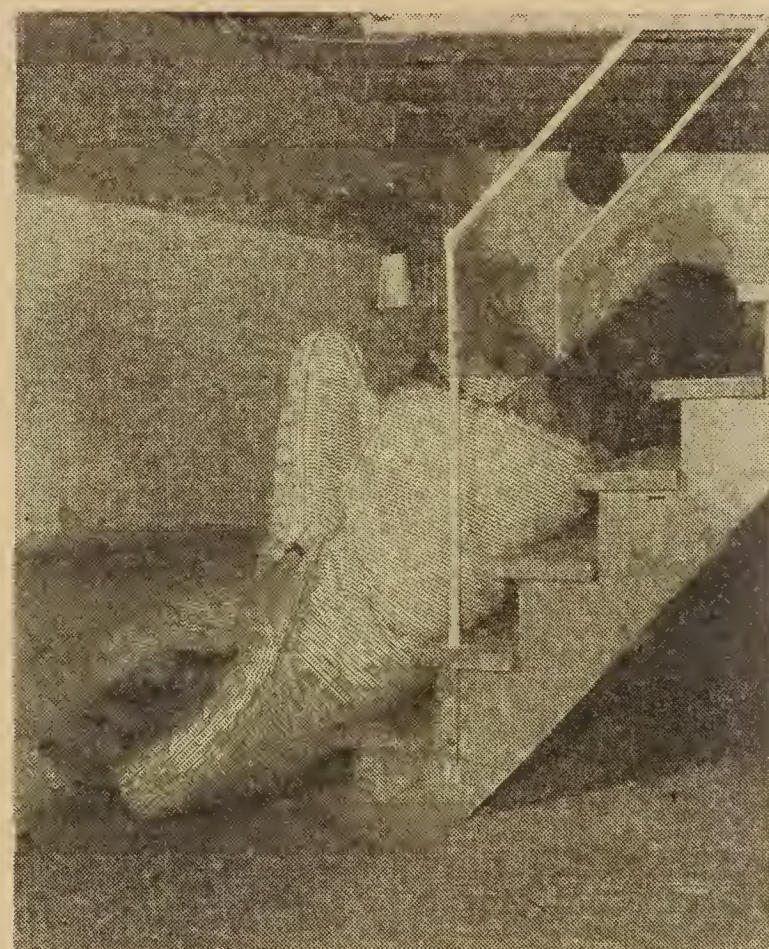
Well, get moving, muscle-head — — —



Jamming crosswise across a door is to be expected. The mattress, with a mind of its own, won't cooperate. Don't resist any help that may be offered.



Lacking vision, the next step may be fatal. Let your reconnaissance be your guide. Remove any obstacles in your path — such as Susie, the pup, cowering under the heel of the monster she thought was her friend.



Unscheduled landings at the bottom of the steps are to be avoided. The statement "I'm just resting," won't be believed -- just give the impression you don't know what you're doing. Besides --- the dog might bite you.

↓ It doesn't fit. A not too uncommon result of mattress toting. "No, I'm NOT going to carry it all the way back upstairs! Why didn't you TELL me it might not fit?..." A futile maneuver that brings no results except to make the pup retire to safety under the cot 'til you cool off.

Which is why you transferred the mattress to the basement in the first place --- remember? Improvisation will save the day and help you sleep that night. A rope to keep the mattress from leaping into the middle of the room --- a dog to bring his bones to bed with him --- what more could a man ask? ↓





Dependable heat—coming your way!

You can have dependable oil heat this winter *when you want it*. The trucks that carry Atlantic Heating Oils, like the mail, always “get through.” Oil heat is increasingly popular on farms. This clean, economical, safe heat is yours at the flick of a thermostat, not only in the home, but in farm outbuildings as well.

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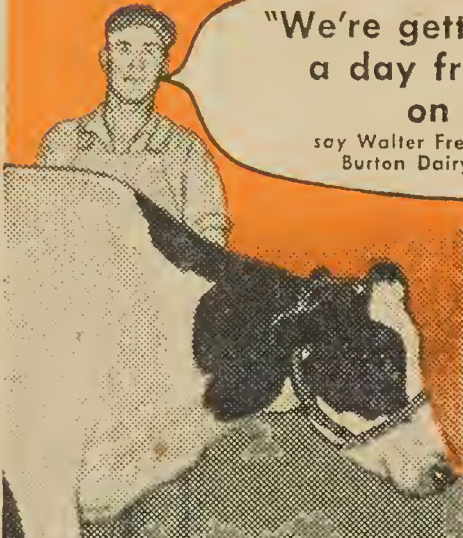
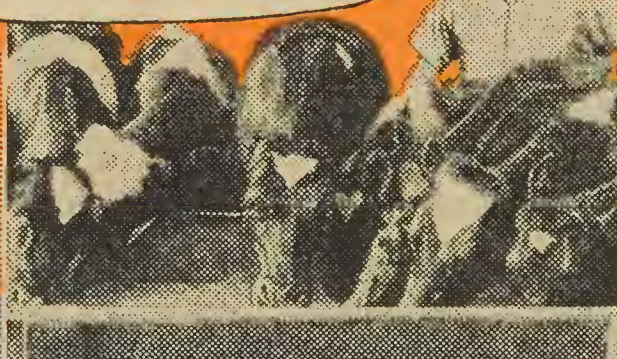
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Wells and Water Systems

By PAUL R. HOFF

ALMOST every year in August or September, wells that have furnished plenty of water at other times during the year either go entirely dry or give only a limited supply. When that happens, there are a number of things that might be done to improve the water supply from the well, depending on the depth of the well, the type and the condition of the pump.

One of the most obvious reasons for the well failing in the dry months is that it isn't deep enough. The ground water table that was close to the surface of the ground last spring may have dropped many feet by the time a dry fall rolls around. When the water table drops below the bottom of the well, the usual answer of course is to put down a deeper well. Unfortunately, in some localities the solution isn't always that simple, for water bearing gravel or rock can be over some sort of an impervious layer that cannot hold a water supply. Although the rule isn't unfailing, the history of nearby wells as learned from neighbors or from a local well driller is about the best guide available.

Pump Slower

Some wells can produce a water supply in dry weather but at a slower rate. To avoid pumping the well dry with the resulting chore of priming the pump each time this happens, the rate at which the pump pumps can be slowed down. The way this can be done depends upon the pump. On any belt-driven pump it is easy to change the pulley ratio between the pump and the motor. Either a smaller pulley on the motor or a larger pulley on the pump, or both, reduces the speed of the pump and thereby reduces the rate of pumping. When the rate of pumping is reduced to match the dry-weather flow of the well it may be necessary to spread the use of water. For example, it may not be possible for someone in the house to have a shower or do the week's washing at the same time as the cows come in for milking.

Jet pumps are usually direct-connected to the motor and it is not possible to change their speed. On most jet pumps, however, it is possible to reduce the rate of pumping by an adjustment that is provided. On pumps not made with such an adjustment, it is possible to put an adjustable valve in the suction line for reducing the rate of flow.

The Right Pump

Another reason for the failure of the water supply may be that the wrong pump is being used. Many wells that were originally drilled much deeper were equipped with shallow well pumps that are capable of raising water about 20 feet, because the water rose to near the surface of the ground when the well was first used. As the water table receded, the lift to the pump finally became too great for the shallow well

pump. When this happens, the answer is to install a deep well pump, one that is capable of raising water from a greater depth.

Because the water supply is less plentiful in the late summer or early fall, that period is a good time to drill a well or develop a spring. Any water supply that is adequate at that time will produce an abundant supply during other seasons of the year. On many farms, a well or a spring may be the one source of water for the poultry, livestock and the farm home. Then there must be enough water for the entire farmstead. When running water is available, it is estimated that each person will use 40 to 50 gallons per day, each thousand hens will use about the same as a person, and 20 to 35 gallons must be provided for each cow.

If water is to be used conveniently, it must be piped under pressure to each location where it is needed. Water that is piped from a spring high on the hillside above the buildings may have enough pressure at the building to give a good flow at each faucet. Most farms do not have the advantage of having water flow by gravity from a spring, and these farms have to depend on a well from which the water is pumped either into a high storage tank or into a pressure tank. The latter arrangement is most common and automatic water systems consisting of a motor driven pump and a pressure tank are found on most farms.

Which Pump to Use

The size of the pump depends upon the amount of water that is needed. A pump should be able to pump the entire daily consumption in not more than 2 to 3 hours of continuous pumping. Of course the pump does not run continuously but if it has this capacity there will be plenty of water on tap during the time when it is being used most heavily.

The kind of pump depends on the height of the pump above the lowest water level at the source of supply. In a shallow well or a cistern where the water level does not drop more than 22 to 25 feet below the pump, a shallow well pump can be used. This kind of a pump is also useful to pump from a pond or from a stream where the vertical lift is low. A shallow well pump does not have to be set directly over the water supply. There are two styles, the reciprocating or piston and cylinder type and the shallow well jet.

Deep well jet pumps are commonly used in wells over 25 feet deep. These pumps have the advantage of not having to be set directly over the well casing, but they can be set in a building with the 2 pipes running through the foundation and underground to the well which can be some distance away. Single stage jet pumps are satisfactory in wells not more than 90 to 100 feet deep, but for deeper wells some manu-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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The Amount of Water Required

	Per Day
Each person in the household for all purposes	50 gals.**
Work horse	12 gals.
Milk cow, including stable and milk house use	35 gals.
Beef cow	12 gals.
Hog	4 gals.
Sheep	2 gals.
Each 100 chickens	4 gals.
Each 100 turkeys	7 gals.

**50 gal. per person per day may be low if an automatic washer is used.

WELLS AND WATER SYSTEMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

facturers recommend a multi-stage jet pump. Other manufacturers prefer a deep well cylinder for a deeper well. This last pump must be set directly over the well casing and unless the well is drilled inside a building, the pump must be protected from freezing in a cold climate by being enclosed in a well house or in a well pit.

Health Precautions

To safeguard the health of every one who uses water from the well or the spring, certain precautions are necessary to make sure the water does not become contaminated. First, there must be protection against surface water entering the water supply. Either a shallow well or a deep well must have a tight sanitary cap that is water tight. For wells with a metal casing, it is possible to buy a metal cap fitted with gaskets that tighten against the casing and also against the pipes going into the well. Of course the metal casing should go down into the rock or if the well is in gravel only, down into the water-bearing gravel layer. Dug wells are usually several feet in diameter and they should be walled up tightly for at least 10 feet below the surface of the ground. This upper 10 feet can be either a solid concrete wall or several sections of large diameter sewer pipe set on end into the well with the joints made tight by mortar. The casing or well curb must extend 6 to 12 inches above the ground surface, with a concrete platform cover for the well.

The location of the well or the spring in relation to the barnyard or the sewage disposal system may be the deciding factor as to the purity of the water. A water supply less than 100 feet from any source of contamination has very little chance of delivering pure water. For safety, the water sources of impurity, and if the buildings are on sloping ground, the well or spring should preferably be above them.

Check Purity

The water from cisterns or ponds is not fit for human consumption unless it is boiled or otherwise treated to remove impurities. One method of treatment to purify water for drinking or other use is by chlorination. Small chlorinators that can be attached to any pressure water system are now available from several manufacturers.* Their cost is usually less than the development of a new water supply to replace a contaminated well or spring.

Any newly developed water supply should be tested for purity by the local health official or other qualified person. It is also wise to have any water supply tested occasionally, especially if there is any doubt as to the purity of the water.

* If you are interested in a chlorinator for use with a farm or suburban home water supply, write to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for more information about this product.

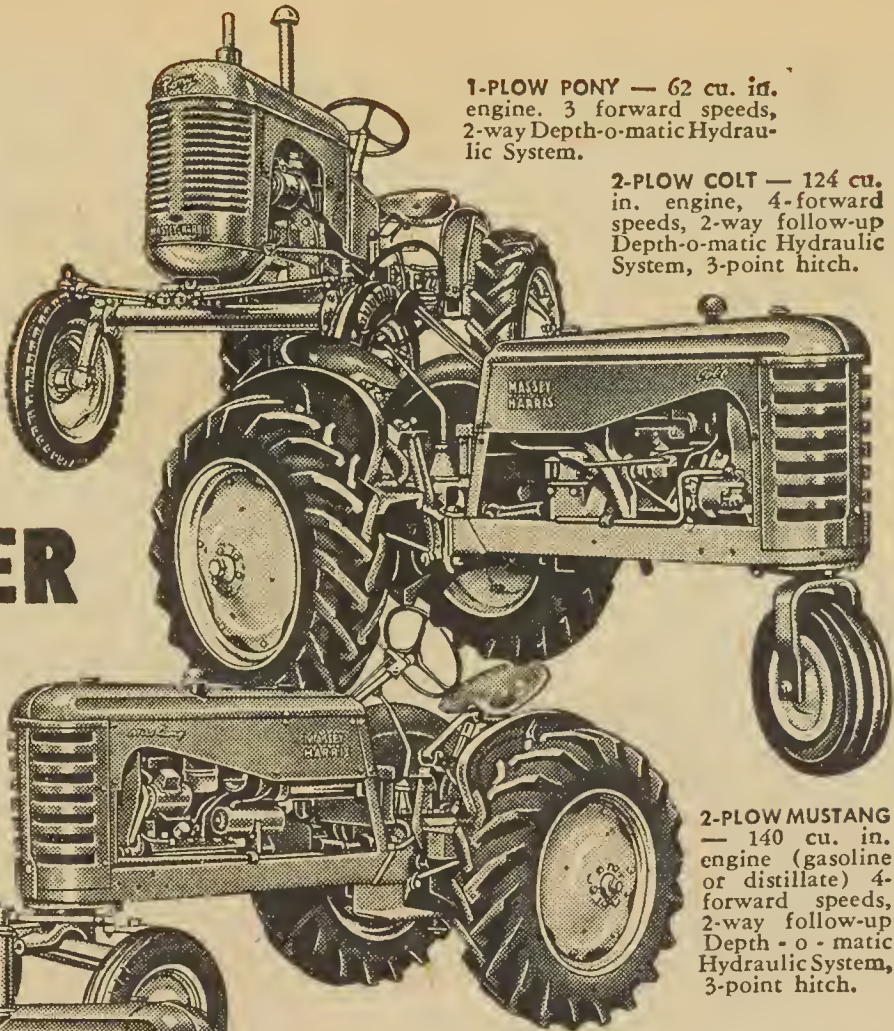
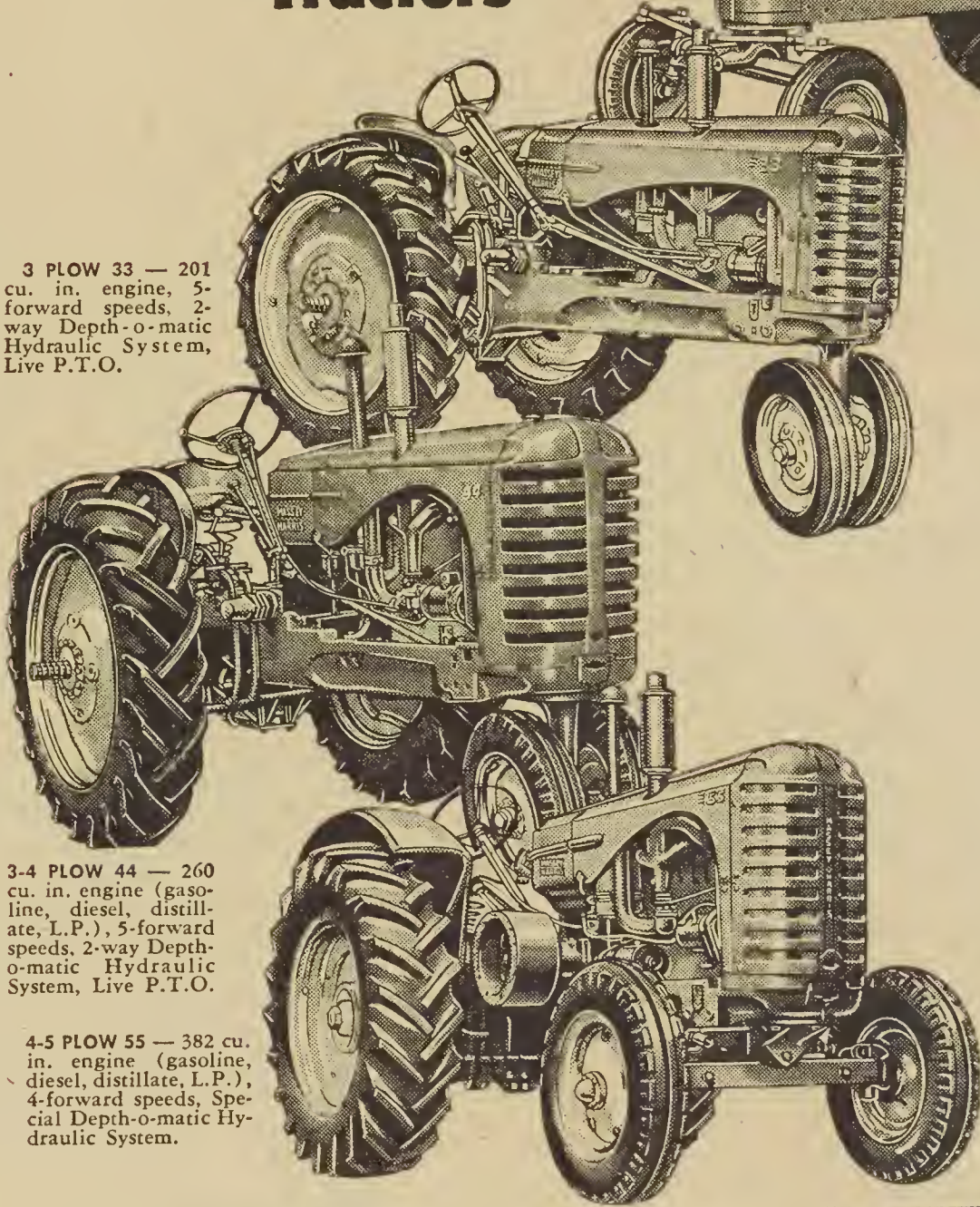


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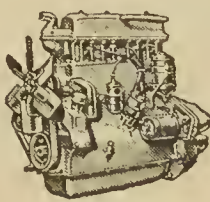
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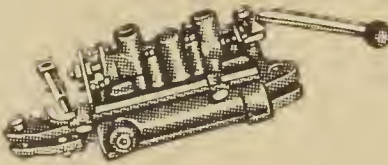
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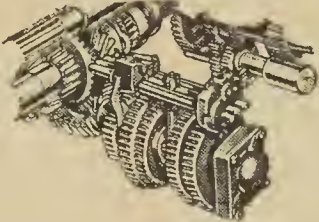
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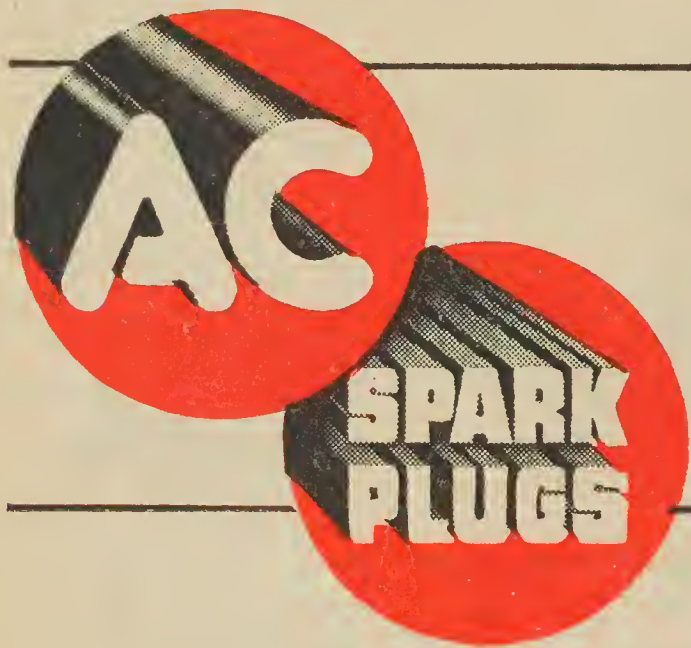
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Your Veterinarian Discusses

HARDWARE TROUBLES

THE other day we saw a cow that had suddenly gone "off feed" and appeared constipated. Her milk production was away down, she acted droopy, and moved with a cautious stiff gait. She had no fever, but seemed sore in the fore part of the belly. A count of the white blood cells showed 30,000 as compared with a normal of about 10,000. These findings were enough to justify a diagnosis of hardware trouble, and the owner consented to an operation on the cow. Our suspicions were confirmed by finding a rusty staple that had punctured the second stomach. This was removed and the cow was as good as new a couple of weeks later.

All of which is a reminder that hardware trouble is one of the commonest cattle ailments. There is a good reason for it, since cows eat greedily and anything like nails and wire that is picked up with feed will probably be swallowed. Such stuff is heavy, and once down it quickly settles to the bottom of the stomach where it is unlikely to be raised a second time when cud-chewing starts. Instead, it is apt to be held in the honeycomb-like lining of the second stomach. The hardware may lay here for long periods and cause no trouble at all. On the other hand, it may get turned just right so a sharp point can pierce the stomach wall. Cows in advanced pregnancy seem more susceptible to hardware trouble, probably because straining or an unborn calf helps to force objects through the stomach.

May Be Fatal

Once through the stomach wall, it has a natural tendency to work deeper and deeper. According to location, the object may then pierce the heart, lungs, liver, or other organs. The actual damage done is pretty much dependent on the size of the hardware. Something like a carpet tack would probably cause little trouble before it was sealed off and the sharp point covered with scar tissue. On the other hand, a spike nail might cause severe sickness and death in a short time. The location of a puncture also helps to determine whether a cow is going to suddenly

drop dead or linger along for weeks before she finally dies or recovers.

There is no one certain indication of hardware trouble and it may be confused with indigestion, acetonemia, mastitis, Johne's disease, and assorted other ailments. Diagnosis is pretty much a matter of eliminating possibilities, and isn't a simple procedure. Mine detectors are frequently mentioned as a diagnostic aid, but their usefulness is limited by the fact that practically every mature cow carries hardware in her stomach which lies loose and causes no trouble whatever. A high white blood cell count also has diagnostic value at times, but must be combined with other symptoms if it is to indicate hardware trouble instead of infection from some other source.

What to Do

Once hardware trouble is definitely diagnosed, an owner has his choice of doing three things:

1. When caught early while the animal is still strong, an operation may be done to remove the piercing object. Under such circumstances recovery is the general rule.

2. The animal may be placed for at least six weeks on an inclined platform that keeps the front feet six inches higher than the hind ones. This keeps the piercing object pulled away from the diaphragm until it can be sealed off with scar tissue, and results in recovery of about 75% of the cases with no later return of symptoms. Once placed on such a platform, animals must be kept there night and day for the required time.

3. In advanced cases the animal is best sold for beef.

It can be seen that an early diagnosis largely determines the good that can be done by treatment of any kind. Consequently, you'd better be alert for possible symptoms so you don't wait too long before getting started. A little delay can easily mean the difference between life and death for some of your cattle.

EDITOR'S NOTE: If you have questions we suggest you consult your own veterinarian. Diagnosis by mail is not practical.



"This cow has a queer build, but she's a good milker."

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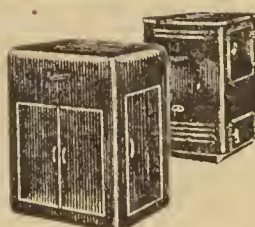
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**Reduced Price
Supports Favored**

A GRADUAL reduction in farm price support levels to 50% of parity over the next four years was called for by delegates attending the annual meeting of the New York Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative, Inc. held in Bibbins Hall in Ithaca, Monday, October 26th.

Highlighting the day-long session, Harold L. Creal, of Homer, Director of the New York State Fair and a farmer himself, told the delegates that it was "unusual to find groups such as this not trying to blame all agricultural woes on government or attempting to solve their problems through government subsidies."

Text of the resolution adopted follows:

"Whereas the government program of price supports is under consideration for revision, and

"Whereas many citizens question the practicability of continued high price supports or price supports of any kind, therefore:

"Be it resolved that the New York Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative in session at Ithaca, N. Y. October 26, 1953 go on record as vigorously favoring a program of reducing price support levels gradually over a period of four years to 50% of parity.

"Be it further resolved that Mr. Benson, as Secretary of Agriculture, be asked to consider the viewpoints of farm people from all sections of the nation to aid him in developing the policies of his department."

—A.A.—

LEAGUE ASKS HEARING

The Dairymen's League has asked the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency to petition Secretary of Agriculture Benson for a hearing. The purpose would be to amend the formula which sets the Class I milk price so that strikes would not effect future prices to producer. Secretary Cheney of the League stated that the current strike (which will cost producers in the milk shed at least a million dollars) may effect the Class I price for as long as 36 months. It will effect it because a drop in milk consumption is one factor in the formula.

It has been predicted that the strike will result in an increase of at least one cent a quart to consumers who are now paying 27c a quart delivered on the doorstep and 23½c in stores.

THE FRONT COVER



—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

As with milk, one of the big problems with apples is marketing them, especially when they're in surplus. What to do with them? As with milk, farmers can consume more right on the farm feeding themselves and their families. One way is to keep a dish of apples within reach of the kids—and they'll "do what comes naturally." Here's young Jane—daughter of Frank D. Ford, dairyman of Sandgate, Vt.—taste-testing a first bite.



**Your Ford won't
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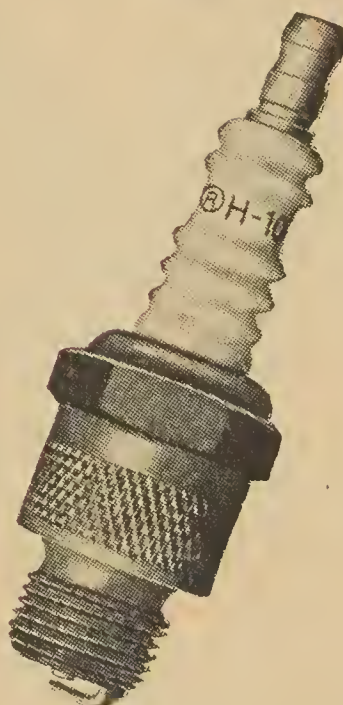


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Question Box

I have observed that there is a great difference in the appearance of corn fields on ground that seems to be equally fertile. Is there a good reason for this?

In a dry year the influence of commercial fertilizer is bigger than it is in a year when we have plenty of rainfall. It is likely that this is the cause of the difference you observe. However, there are other factors including the preparation of the seed bed, the variety of corn, and the effectiveness of weed control.

Are calking compounds effective in closing up cracks and holes?

They are very effective, and one of the easiest ways to apply them, particularly to fill cracks, is by using a calking gun. Here are some hints that will help:

Be sure the area to be calked is clean, free from dust, and dry and then apply a thin coat of priming paint to the area first. Use the compound when the weather is clear and when the temperature is over 40 degrees. After you have filled the crack or hole and after it is dry, cover it with a coat of paint.

I would appreciate receiving information on the drying and curing of black walnuts.

Black walnuts should have the husks removed as soon as the nuts fall from the tree, preferably before the husks turn black. Ordinarily with small quantities of nuts, the husks are tramped or beaten off by any convenient means. Heavy rubber gloves should be used to prevent staining the hands. After removing the husks the nuts should be spread out in thin layers not more than 2 nuts deep in some dry, airy place where they will have opportunity to cure without molding. After they have dried, the nuts can be stored in sacks or baskets, preferably in a cool place.—L. H. McDaniels.

I would like to raise a portion of my present cement cow stable floor about three inches. What I want to know is just what formula should I use to make a cement of the right strength.

I would suggest that you use a mixture consisting of 1 part cement, 2 1/4 parts of sand, and 3 parts of gravel and that to each sack of cement that you use, you add not more than 6 gallons of water.

It is extremely important that the surface on which the new concrete is to be placed is extremely clean. For this procedure I would recommend flushing and sweeping the present surface to remove all of the dirt that can be removed. Then wash the surface with a 2% muriatic acid solution. Muriatic acid can be obtained from most drug

stores and from some hardware stores. Following the muriatic acid wash, flush the surface again to remove all traces of the acid solution after which the surface is ready for the application of the new concrete.—Paul R. Hoff.

Do you have any suggestions as to what can be done to keep milk production steady when cows are brought into the barn?

First, if you have grass silage, that is a good time to feed it. Rather than expecting them to fill up a couple of times a day, keep it in front of them quite steadily so that they can eat to

the limit of their capacity. Second, stepping up the amount of grain will almost certainly be necessary.

When lime is spread on the surface and harrowed in, how deep does the lime become mixed with the soil?

Some experiments where lime was put on top of the soil after plowing showed that a very thorough harrowing did not result in mixing the lime deeper than 3 inches. It is probable that on most farms the depth would be even less.

This, of course, puts the lime where it is first needed, but if you want to

get the lime to greater depth it is undoubtedly better to plow under half of it and then to spread the other half on top after you plow.

What is the outlook for molasses as a feed for dairy cows this coming winter?

The price outlook is excellent. At the time this was written the cost of a ton of molasses in some northeastern areas was less than the cost of a ton of good mixed hay. You can use molasses where you are having home-grown grain mixed at some local store or it can be fed on hay. The cows can handle as much as 4 to 5 pounds a day.

Discover New Growth Promoter for "Young Life"

Hidrolex

New Ingredient Being Added to Feeds

By Fred Bailey*

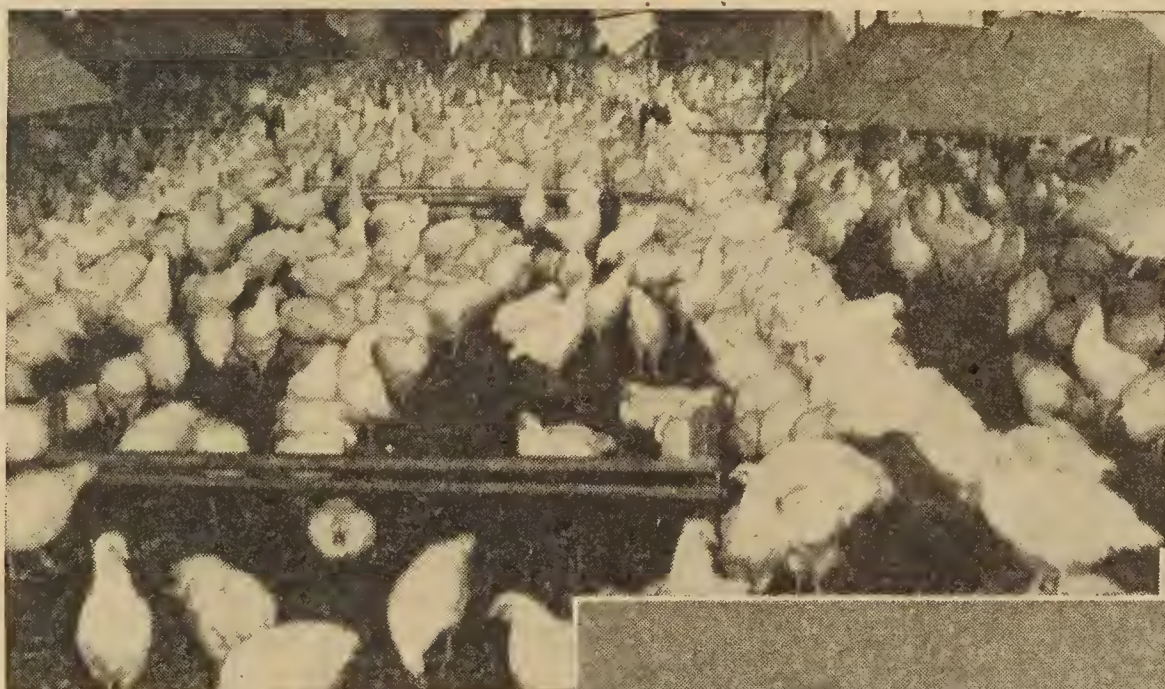
Research reports indicate that the new growth promoter, Hidrolex, may be another stride in "Young Life" nutrition as spectacular as vitamins or the recent antibiotic wonder drugs.

The growth impetus that Hidrolex gives chicks, poults, pigs and calves results from a new process that "unlocks" palatable, high-energy simple sugars from the lactose (milk sugar) of cheese whey. The manufacturer, Consolidated Products Company, hydrolyzes whey in the presence of a rare enzyme, lactase. The milk sugar is "predigested", changing half into simple sugars that can pass more readily into the bloodstream without taxing the limited digestive capacities of "Young Life".

The new milk sugar ingredient has now been tested on the three Consolidated experimental farms, at state and federal experiment stations, by feed manufacturers who are adding the ingredient to their feeds and in hundreds of field tests. These tests have demonstrated that Hidrolex added to excellent rations produces these results:

Broilers Gain 10% Faster on 10% Less Feed

Broilers on mash containing Hidrolex were marketed at 3 lb. average weight in nine weeks; used 2.6 lbs. feed per pound gain. Controls on same mash without Hidrolex weighed 10% less; used 10% more feed per pound gain. Pullets reached 60% production 2 weeks earlier when Hidrolex was included in range and laying rations.



These 10,000 broilers are nine weeks old. The Hidrolex-fed birds (front pen) averaged 3.12 lbs. with 2.53 lbs. feed per lb. of meat produced. Controls (rear) fed same ration without Hidrolex averaged 2.93 lbs. with 2.83 feed conversion.

*Fred Bailey is president of Agricultural Services, Inc., the nation's largest agricultural research and information service. In this capacity, he has reviewed Hidrolex experimental work at leading state and federal experiment stations and has also visited commercial research farms and field tests.

Market 200-Pound Hogs in Five Months

Pigs fed Sparx weaning feed and Pig Emulsion finishing feed (both containing Hidrolex) reached an average weight of 200 lbs. in 5 months. Besides reaching weight a month earlier, the Hidrolex-fed pigs used less than 325 lbs. feed per cwt. gain weaning to market; 15% better feed efficiency than corn-protein standard.

Calves Grow 1/3 Faster than Whole Milk Standard

Baby heifers raised on Kaff-A containing Hidrolex averaged 1.45 lbs. gain per day through nursing period. Growth was one-third greater than Ragsdale whole milk standard for same age; 10% more than calves on milk replacer without Hidrolex.

High and readily available energy is one obvious explanation for the amazing growth impetus that Hidrolex gives feeds. Its simple sugars pour energy into the bloodstream at an extremely rapid rate. Increased palatability imparted to the ration by Hidrolex is also a factor in increasing feed efficiency and in health protection. All young animals have a "sweet tooth". The simple sugars in Hidrolex are two to five times as sweet as ordinary milk sugar. Hidrolex increases feed intake for fast growth and keeps sick livestock or poultry eating so they have a good chance for recovery.

Hidrolex is the exclusive discovery of Consolidated Products Company and is currently available in the firm's feeds . . . Kaff-A milk replacer for calves, Sparx, Sow Emulsion and Pig Emulsion for hogs and Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion for poultry. Other manufacturers are adding Hidrolex as an ingredient to their commercial feeds. For complete research data on Hidrolex, and information on how you can secure its benefits for your feeding program write the manufacturer.



"Will one of you tip my hat for me? She's my old Civics teacher!"



These pigs were in a pen that weighed 107 lbs. at 100 days of age, fed Hidrolex in Sparx and Pig Emulsion. Similar growth on 778 experimental pigs has produced average weight of 206 lbs. at 156 days.



Calf on left is standard Ragsdale weight at eight weeks. Has gained 1.1 lbs. a day. Calf on right is average of groups fed Kaff-A with Hidrolex; has gained one-third lb. more per day.

The Magic Formula

THANKS for the check for the story, "Two Neighbors." I assure you it was welcome and as much appreciated as it was unexpected. It meant a lot more to me than the amount for which it was drawn. It represented a measure of success, that I was able to write something that an editor would consider worthy of publication, good enough so he'd want to share it with his readers. When I began writing in

1951 I thought the most important thing was the amount one could get for his work, in other words, the size of the check.

But I had only to receive one check to learn that the most important thing is how much good one can accomplish with what he writes. If he can really produce anything good, the matter of the check will take care of itself.

I had been trying for over two years to write stories that would sell, but with no success. Then I sit down and write something I believe in, and of which I have first-hand knowledge. I write from the heart, and with abso-

lutely no thought of anyone paying me for any part of what I've written. Then I discover that I've stumbled onto the magic formula.

I believe he who can write good material and he who publishes it occupy an enviable position in life's pattern. Of course, neither a writer nor a publisher can estimate the good he has been able to accomplish, but if both stay in business they know it is considerable.

So I have come to the conclusion that the more completely a writer can forget the money he may receive for his work, the more desirable he can make good morals, clean living, straight for-

ward actions and honest-to-goodness cooperation seem to his readers, the more good he has done, and if he does that his material will find a market.

EDITOR'S NOTE: I am sure that our readers enjoyed the little story "Two Neighbors" which appeared in the October 3 issue. The reply received from the author who, as you will remember, wished to remain anonymous, was so interesting that we thought you might enjoy reading it too.

— A.A. —

MORE ABOUT ASPARAGUS

I WAS interested in your "Editor's Note" after the communication of mine which you printed in the September 19 issue to the effect that the liberal use of fertilizer and lime was the best way to get big asparagus shoots.

I have no complaint about the average size of my asparagus shoots. Some are too big and some too small, often in the same row and sometimes on the same plant. I recently dug up a plant that had big and small shoots together to see if it could not be two plants. It was not. Shoots of both sizes came from the same plant.

Now I have two adjacent plants, too close together, one of which produces too small shoots, and I intend to dig it up this fall. The other gives shoots almost too large.

Another peculiar thing. The largest shoots (many too large) grow in the poorest location. They are in the shade of large beech trees which must compete for food by roots. They only have a very little sun in midsummer and that is near sunrise or sunset, and no direct sun at all at this season. They do not give many shoots, but they are the largest of all, and they have had no fertilizer.—A. W. Forbes, Worcester, Mass.

— A.A. —

DEFROSTING QUICK FREEZE

IN THE October 3 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST under the section called "Question Box" the question "What's the best way to defrost a quick freezer?" is asked and answered.

I would like to tell how I did it. We have a 6-foot chest-type freezer.

I took all the frozen food out and piled it on the floor and covered it with a blanket. Then I chipped off the heaviest ice with an ice pick. I then took our vacuum cleaner (a tank type that blows as well as sucks air) and blew the warm air into the compartment. In a few minutes the frost was melted so that it could be sponged out dry.

The frozen food was back in the freezer within a half hour.

I think the warm air from the vacuum cleaner heats up the freezer faster than hot water in pans.

—Roger Merrill, Bethlehem, Conn.

A New...ALL NEW Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion!



Hidrolex, the new wonder-working ingredient, is now in Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion in a new self-feeding block that automatically regulates the amount your birds eat.

13% More Eggs! 16% Better Feed Efficiency!

Pullets fed the new self-feeding block laid 13% more eggs than controls fed same mash without new Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion. They laid 4 dozen more eggs per 100 lbs. feed than nutritional standard! Used only 3.6 lbs. feed per dozen eggs produced! Maintained feed intake and 75% production through 100 degree heat and freezing weather! Gained body weight even when production reached 87%. Hatchability of breeders fed "E" Emulsion blocks was 10% higher than flocks of same strain fed same mash without Hidrolex.

So Firm — Birds Don't Overeat!

The new self-feeding block of Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion is designed to give your birds just the right amount of milk nutrients from Hidrolex, buttermilk and whey, along with vitamins and milk minerals. The block is so firm (one-third more milk by-product solids) that it resists overeating, crowding and waste. Every chicken gets the right amount of the quick energy of Hidrolex and other nutrients to boost production and protect health. Just cut tops off the boxes and let each bird balance its own ration.

There's never before been an easy-to-feed product that produces results like these. Get new Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion with the miracle ingredient, Hidrolex, from your hatchery or feed dealer today. Ask for it in the new self-feeding block.

*Hidrolex is the trademark for condensed hydrolyzed whey manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Company.



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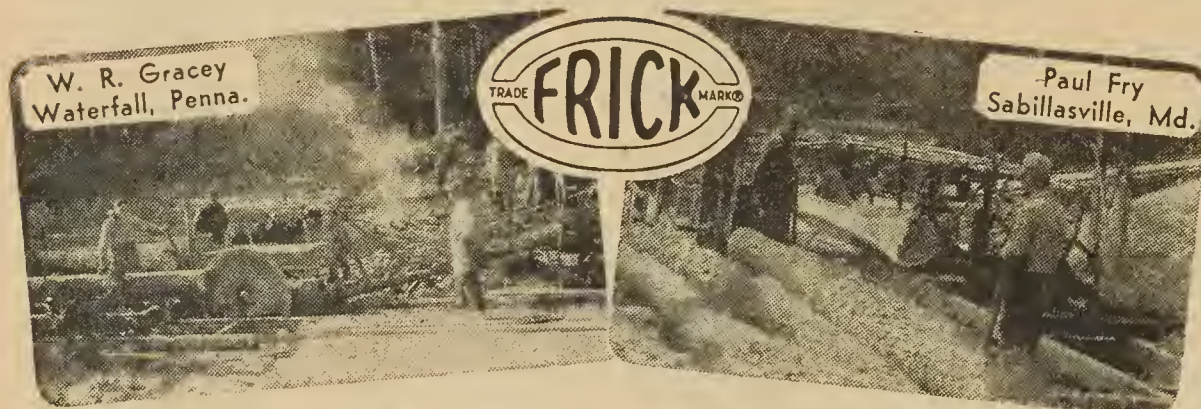
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

How to Kill Mice In Orchards

RANK vegetation in the orchard should be cut in order to expose mice to their natural enemies. Old, wire tree guards should be inspected and reset if necessary. Young trees should be protected by new guards set firmly in the ground. Grubbing out heavy grass next to the tree bases sometimes gives added protection.

Use Bait

After these precautions have been taken, the orchard and its borders should be baited to remove as many mice as possible. This may be done by hand, using apple cubes dusted with the U. S. Field Mouse Rodenticide; or the machine baiting method may be used, with zinc-phosphide-treated cracked corn as the bait.

Inspect Later

In the hand-baiting method, the poisoned apple cubes are placed in active mouse runways, four or five placements per tree base. In the machine-baiting method, the poisoned, cracked corn is distributed mechanically, up and down the tree rows, by the use of hand or tractor-operated seeding devices. The bait is dropped at random in single lines in the grass on each side of the tree rows where the mice can find it. For large orchards, machine baiting saves much hand labor. In orchards with especially heavy, wide-circle mulch, hand baiting may be more effective than machine baiting because the mulch may prevent the grain bait from dropping to the ground surface.

All baited orchards should be inspected several weeks later, and, if fresh signs of mice persist, some spot baiting may be done. — W. R. Eadie, New York State College of Agriculture — A.A. —

SETTING STRAWBERRIES IN THE FALL

STRAWBERRIES may be set in the fall as late as November but should be mulched for winter protection. They will also need mulching the next fall. Plants set this fall will produce a full crop in 1955.

Disadvantages of fall planting of strawberries include the extra mulching, greater difficulty of weed control, and the fact that plants are sometimes hard to get in the fall. Also, on soils that are not well drained in the winter and during winters when there is no snow cover for long periods, plants may be partly or completely forced out of the soil by frost. But if pushed back into the soil when the mulch is removed in the spring, they will grow satisfactorily.

George Slate who is Small Fruit Specialist at the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station, reports that tests made with 8 popular varieties showed that fall planting produced 20 per cent more fruit than the same variety set out the following spring.

— A.A. —

POTATOES FOR CHIPS

At the USDA Experiment Station at Beltsville, Maryland, 44 potato varieties have been tested in the last few years as to their suitability for making good potato chips. Following are the results on some commonly known varieties.

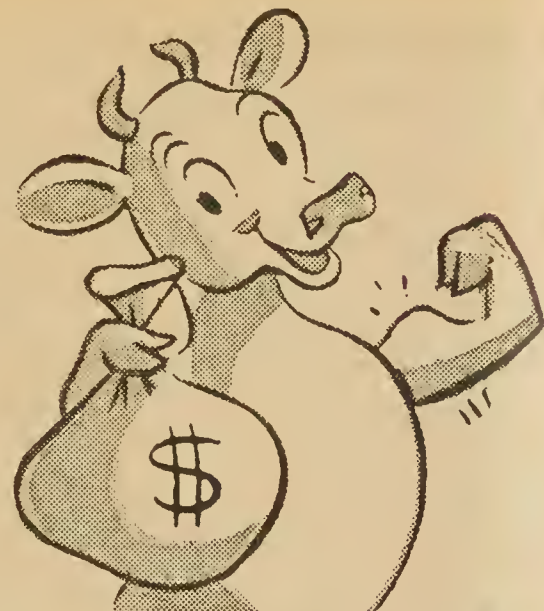
Outstanding—Canus, Chippewa, Kennebec. Rural New Yorker, Russet Burbank, Russet Rural, and Sebago.

Satisfactory — Cherokee, Irish Cobbler, Katahdin, and Progress, and the newer varieties—Chisago, Satapa, and White Cloud.

Unsatisfactory — Green Mountain, Houma, LaSoda, Menominee, Mohawk, Ontario, Pontiac, Red Warba, Sequoia, Triumph, Warba, and Waseka.

— A.A. —

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Cooperative Payment Provisions Changed

IMPORTANT changes have been made in the size and method of making payments from pool funds to cooperatives performing certain services under the Milk Marketing Order for the Metropolitan area. Here are the changes:

A cooperative or a federation of small cooperatives must have at least 4,000 members to qualify for payments. The new rate of cooperative payments is 2 cents per cwt. of milk to a co-op or federation with at least 4,000 members. Where the membership is 6,000 or more, the payment is 3 cents, and in addition, a cooperative which owns plants able to handle at least 25 per cent of the milk of its members can qualify for an additional 1 cent.

The old requirements made no membership stipulation. Three-quarters of a cent per cwt. went to bargaining co-ops which met certain requirements. Co-ops that collected money from dealers and paid their producers got 2 cents and the co-ops which owned and operated plants for taking care of surplus milk got 4 cents.

Under the new plan a co-op is not required to join a federation, but to get cooperative payments without joining, it must have at least 4,000 members. If a small co-op joins a federation, the larger group actually receives the cooperative payments. A large cooperative can join a federation and can get cooperative payments as an organization or let the federation collect the payments. The cooperative payments to large cooperatives will not be increased by the new procedure. They can now qualify for 4 cents a cwt. which is exactly what they were paid to those that operated their own plants.

The changes were first proposed by a committee of professors appointed about a year ago. After a number of meetings they made several recommendations. They proposed that payments from pool funds should be made to co-ops or federations of co-ops for services called "order activities and education" which benefit all producers. It was further suggested that to be eligible for payments, cooperatives should prove that they have such a program and the money adequately to perform such activities, and they should be co-operated under the cooperative laws of a state in which members live.

These proposals were further discussed at a hearing in Syracuse last January 22 and with some changes were recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on August 17, and approved by dairymen on September 28. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed over the years with the old method of payment. One of the chief criticisms was that it was practically impossible for many small cooperatives to do a good job of performing the services for which the payments were made. Time will tell whether or not the new method is more satisfactory.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

seeks federal farm program

fair to all with milk and dairy product support prices at 90% of parity

FOLLOWING the traditional practice of the Association, the 34th Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's League charted a forward-looking course with a program aimed at stabilizing the economy and providing a living wage for dairymen. More than 2,000 member delegates adopted a resolution calling for a federal farm program fair to both farmers and the economy at large. Fairness, the resolution stated, demanded milk and dairy-product support prices at 90% of parity. The text of the resolution for which the delegates voted is printed below:

WHEREAS, The Federal Government has adopted a program of farm price supports fixed at 90% of parity for the basic agricultural commodities, including wheat and corn, and

WHEREAS, Producer prices for milk in our markets at the present time are lower generally this year than they were last year, and below 90% of parity, and

WHEREAS, The costs of milk production have been higher generally this year than they were last year, and

WHEREAS, Dairy farmers must purchase grains for milk production at prices which are based upon 90% of parity under the support program of the Federal Government, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc. favor a federal farm program which shall be fair and equitable to all segments of American Agriculture and our national economy, and

RESOLVED FURTHER, That the Dairymen's League Co-Operative Association, Inc. urge the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to fix and establish a program of price supports for milk and dairy products which shall be set at least 90% of parity in order that the dairy farmer shall be treated on a par with the farmers who are engaged in producing the so-called basic agricultural commodities.

The foregoing resolution is only one plank in a constructive dairy program for 1953-54. Aid your fellow dairymen in this program by joining the . . .

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Co-operative

ASSOCIATION, INC.





NO FARMER WANTS A LOAN THAT COMES DUE IN A LUMP

It takes money to farm successfully — but you don't want to be faced with a high-cost loan that has to be paid off before your farm program gets rolling.

When you get a Land Bank loan from your local National Farm Loan Association, you make payments only once or twice a year... can have up to 33 years to complete payments. Anytime you wish, you can pre-pay without penalty — and the low interest rate cannot be changed while the loan is in effect. You get more for less when you do business with an outfit run by farmers — for farmers.

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Two LETTERS About WET LITTER

A RECENT issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST carried a short story by my good friend Monroe Babcock for whom I have the greatest respect and admiration. However, I think this time he is not saying what he means, and particularly his title has created an undesirable impression.

I do not believe that Monroe really thinks wet litter is good. For one reason, his pole house had a wet litter problem which I believe he had to correct. Furthermore, it wasn't too long ago that he stopped using a certain feed because he felt its salt content was too high. The high salt content was causing extra water consumption, wet droppings and wet litter.

I do agree 100 per cent with his argument that adequate water supply is desirable. I do not believe that it is necessary to have wet litter just because you have plenty of drinking space in the pens. It is entirely possible to have plenty of water and to have a dry litter!

Wet litter is bad, not good for several reasons. Wet litter means dirty eggs as he pointed out. Wet litter means wet flooring and rotting. Wet litter is a disease hazard, moisture being necessary for many organisms to multiply and survive. Wet litter is a mental hazard to poultry profits—most people find it more fun to work in a pen of birds where the litter is dry and the birds are clean. Wet litter means dirty feathered white birds which do not appeal to a buyer. Wet litter means ammonia fumes which are undesirable and harmful.

These are a few of the reasons why I think his article has created an erroneous impression which he himself does not really subscribe to.—Robert F. Ball, Owego, N. Y.

MONROE'S REPLY

I HAVE read the letter you are printing above from Bob Ball of Owego, New York. I would like to say to your readers that Bob Ball is a very good friend of mine and in my opinion, one of the smartest men in the poultry industry in the United States today. This isn't just soft soap. Therefore I think that you should pay close attention to what he says.

The title of my recent article "Wet Litter is Good, Not Bad" is a catch title. I'll be frank to admit that. If you are going to get folks to read something which in this case I felt that they needed to read, you have got to have a title that arouses interest. It's sort of a "man bites dog" proposition.

Too Much Emphasis

For the last few years, many articles have been written on keeping the litter dry. Farmers have gone overboard to keep their litter dry. They have invented all kinds of new fangled fountains; many of them have used fountains where the birds could not easily splash water on the floor. Many of

them have limited the space where birds could drink. Manufacturers put out fountains which I feel are unsatisfactory because birds cannot drink out of them readily enough.

The result has been drier floors. I have been called out on many cases where birds were not laying well. The farmer has an excellent flock of pullets and he is only getting sixty per cent production—maybe 70 per cent—where the flock would indicate that he should be getting 80 per cent. We've had many letters from poultrymen saying that they were not getting proper production and upon investigation, we found that they did not have adequate drinking space.

You can get high egg production during the summer months with adequate water space and still keep the floor dry but I have never seen a house yet where the birds were laying 85 to 90 per cent production during the cold winter months where the floor was dry. I recognize that this could be accomplished by using artificial heat but who of us can afford artificial heat? Also, experiments run quite a few years ago seemed to indicate at that time that artificial heat made the bird lay a smaller egg. Why, I do not know.

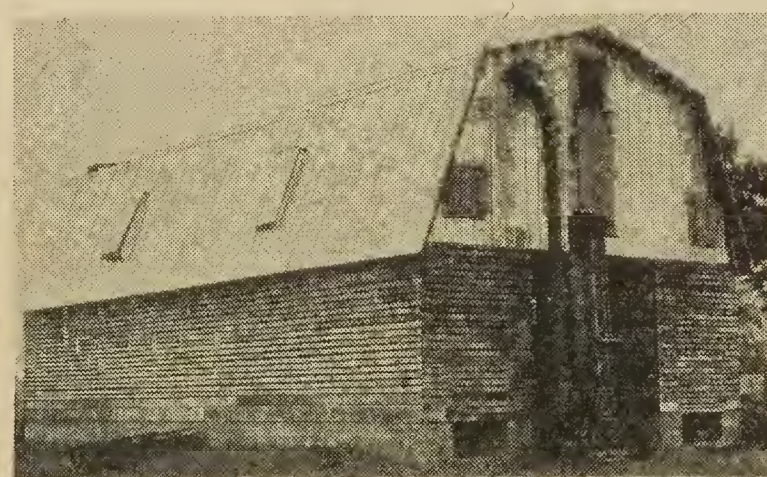
Laxative Feed

In his letter, Bob says something about our discontinuing the use of a feed because it was too laxative for the birds. Yes, it did make the floor wet, but my big objection to a feed that is laxative is the bird is not making the proper use of the feed. The feed is going through the bird too rapidly. I don't think that you can get the maximum use of feed and good feed efficiency where a feed is too laxative. I haven't run any experiments on this but we did find that using a feed that was not laxative gave just as good production on a lot less feed.

I realize that poultrymen and pathologists for a long time thought that wet litter would make chicks sick. Bob mentions this in his letter. I do not agree on this. I have seen pens flooded where chickens were walking in water up to their hocks or knees and it didn't seem to bother them at all. I have seen birds lay for months on end in houses that were very wet and very unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the man doing the work, and yet the birds seem to be happy and they seem to thrive. In fact, I have seen more chickens that looked poor in houses that were too dry than I have in houses that were too wet.

I think that if you can have birds laying at a very high rate of speed and have the floor dry and are getting good-sized eggs, that's Utopia; that's wonderful. If you're going to have a fountain out of which the birds can drink all the water they want, it's going to be wet around that fountain. I have never seen one that would give the birds all the water they want but

(Continued on Opposite Page)



in addition to 6,000 bushels of ear corn, the building will hold 100 tons of grain or feed on the upper floors. The grain is blown into the upper story. As you can see in the picture, the blower is in place. The corn is put into the crib with an elevator.

Two generations ago corn cribs in the Northeast were fairly common. They are coming back but they are bigger and better.

This one on the Marshall Brothers Farm near Ithaca has over-all dimensions of 50 ft. x 27 ft. Each crib is 8 ft. wide which may seem too much, but as you can see in the picture, flues are provided for the use of a drier if needed. The building is 18 ft. high. In

WHY STEEL FOR A SILO?

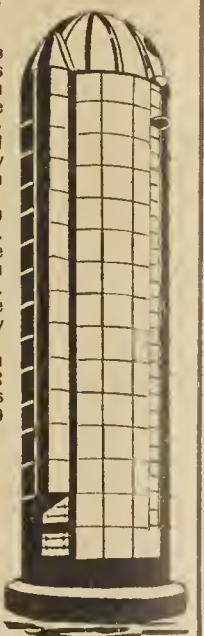
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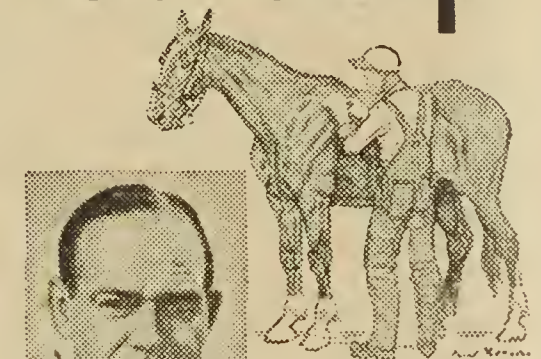
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BABCOCK'S

Healthy Chick News



Are Slow Maturing Pullets Really Culls?

I've seen a lot of articles saying "Cull out the last ten percent of the pullets to mature." That's a lot of baloney.

Last fall we placed the last 500 pullets to mature in one pen where we ordinarily house 700 pullets. They were the "tail end" of 20,000 pullets we raised in 1952. They have outlaid everything on the place. August 1st, after eight months of lay they were at 82 percent production. A lot of the year they were over 90 percent!

Of course sick birds should not be housed. But why are some birds smaller and immature? Simply because they are timid and don't get enough to eat. If you house these "immatures" by themselves they will lay just as well as the others because they then have a chance to eat and drink all they want.

Many a poultryman has sold these slow maturing pullets to a neighbor and found that the neighbor soon had higher production than his own "first choice pullets." The whole secret is house them separately.

We hatch White Leghorns exclusively the year 'round and would like to sell you chicks.

Send for our free catalog which is interesting reading.

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.
Route 3G, Ithaca, New York

NATIONAL GRANGE BURLINGTON, VERMONT—

November 9-20

Here is a schedule of some of the important events at the National Grange:

Wednesday, November 11—Herschel D. Newsom's Annual Address.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 12, 13, and 14—10,000 to 12,000 people will take the Seventh Degree.

Thursday, November 12—Address: Senator Margaret Chase Smith.

Friday, November 13—Address: Senator George D. Aiken.

Saturday, November 14—Address: Congressman Harold D. Cooley.

Monday, November 16, through Thursday, November 19—Delegates will be developing policy resolutions.

Monday evening, November 16 — Winners will be announced in the 1953 Community Service Contest, participated in by 3,419 Subordinate Granges.

Tuesday, November 17—Address: Harold Stassen.

Wednesday, November 18—Semi-final policies announced.

Thursday, November 19—Secretary Ezra Taft Benson will address closing Banquet and receive Grange farm policies developed at Convention.

George Meany, President of AF of L will address the Convention some time between Monday and Thursday, November 16 and 19.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

what it was wet around on the floor.

If you are going to push a lot of water and a lot of feed through a flock of pullets during the winter months, every dropping they make is going to be moist. Their metabolism is high, there is a lot of moisture in their breath and if you can design a house and ventilate it so that all this moisture is sucked out and yet the house is warm enough, you're an awful lot smarter than I am.

Eggs Are The Answer

Perhaps I should say that wet litter is a good sign. It's a sign that you're probably getting a lot of eggs. Wet litter is not as bad a crime as it has been made out to be. Give me the wet litter and a whole lot of eggs in preference to the dry litter and not nearly as many eggs.

I guess I will have to apologize for my title. I guess that Bob is right, it is misleading, at least it has been misleading to some extent. I write these articles from time to time to stimulate thought among poultrymen. Poultrymen are a lot smarter than we think. They don't have to believe what I say and they don't have to believe what Bob says, and they don't have to believe what various investigators or professors and other breeders have to say; they should read everything, analyze it. If it makes sense, follow it. If it doesn't make sense, forget it!

If a man's in the poultry business and can't do his own thinking, that's his tough luck; he's in for some excitement and maybe he's going to lose some money. Bob and I are willing to help him all we can but we do ask him to analyze and do all his own thinking that he possibly can.—Monroe Babcock, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

It's not realistic to suggest that no visitors be allowed on a poultry farm, but it is realistic to demand that necessary visitors take satisfactory precautions to prevent bringing you disease problems from neighboring farms. Demand that salesmen, servicemen, buyers, extension, and service workers wear clean clothes and freshly cleaned and disinfected boots or rubbers if they are to go in houses or on ranges.



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Chicks

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EGG LAYING CONTEST
2 pens of 13 birds each
Average production per bird 245.8 eggs
Average points per bird, indicating better than average egg weight 257.0

Livability 100%
(Only 16 pens out of 102 had 100% livability)
GAIN OF SILVER HALLCROSS OVER CONTEST AVERAGE 16.5 eggs

WESTERN NEW YORK
EGG LAYING CONTEST
1 pen of 13 birds
Average production per bird 267.7 eggs
Average points per bird, indicating better than average egg weight 275.3

Livability 100%
(Only 19 pens out of 64 had 100% livability)
GAIN OF SILVER HALLCROSS OVER CONTEST AVERAGE 33.6 eggs

The combined results of the three pens show an average of 253.1 eggs per bird, with average points of 263.1 indicating better than average egg size. Our pens in both contests showed 100% livability. Of the 39 pullets, only two laid less than 200 eggs per bird and four of the pullets laid better than 300 eggs per bird. At the Western New York Egg Laying Contest, Silver Hallcross pullets produced 14% more eggs on 1/2 pound less feed per bird and produced 9% more eggs than the average of White Leghorns in the contest on 2/10 pound of feed less per bird.

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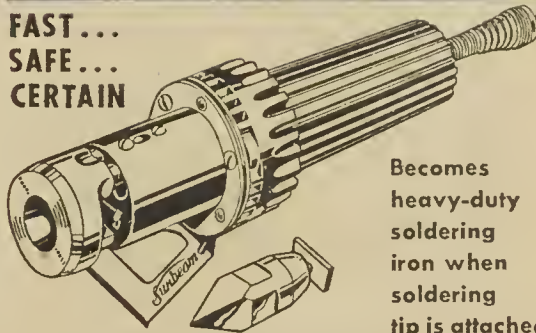
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4 ACRES good rich soil and good water. 7 room house, barn, chicken coop, hog pen. A little ways from school. Get in touch with L. D. DePuy, Stone Ridge, P.O. Box 33, New York.

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83 ACRES, 50 head, 100 tons hay, excellent, death. See Earl Garriss, Washington, N. J. 297W.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

BUY IT Wholesale. Catalogue 25c. Lionel Carreiro, Bristol, R. I.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Prices, sample, free. Cassel, Route 4, Middletown, N. Y.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

THE cattle market, particularly on cows, has continued to break down until our farmers are saying, "We can't afford to sell."

This is a sad situation, but true. If it weren't so sad it would be ridiculous, for how can the farmer afford to keep an animal that is not paying its way and which should go to market?

All the good marketing learned through the years, the pride of ownership, the incentive for good breeding and good care, and even faith in free enterprise, are going to be lost unless the situation I see of thousands of cows selling from 6c to 8c a pound is reversed—and soon!

It seems to be pretty generally accepted that it is our marketing system that has broken down, or at least has not kept pace with the marketing and merchandising of non-farm products, or the way labor has changed the marketing of their services.

This was particularly clear in the

speech President Eisenhower made at the FFA meeting in Kansas City. Of the three ways of going about to improve the position of agriculture in our economy he named "marketing" first.

Then, probably, the most important recent, single move by government is the reorganization plan of the Department of Agriculture in Washington. It means the elimination or reduction of a great many government agencies all over the country. This will make a lot of offices for rent in every County Seat. The stress of this reorganization is away from production and toward marketing and distribution where it should have been all along.

CHANGE—in capital letters is facing every farmer whether he wants it or not. The lack of change or the slowness of change has been the cause of agriculture's troubles through the years. No longer can the farmer throw his cow on a so-called market somewhere—maybe just a crossroads and without protection of any kind—and let a little group of buyers decide what to pay for that animal. Also, no longer do the bulk of our young people even know what old-fashioned "crock butter" tastes like. Butter is not sold that way any more.

This Department of Agriculture reorganization is designed to take a large part of its power out of Washington and place it in the States and local communities. This is an improvement but it is still "power" no matter how you spread it.

Unfortunately the average consumer feels that the government is taking 30% of his income in taxes and therefore that he has a right to demand protection in many ways when that money is spent. The average industrialist cannot throw the product he makes on an unprotected market and still pay 33% of his income to the government, so he demands a hand in how his tax money is spent, also.

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speech President Eisenhower made at the FFA meeting in Kansas City. Of the three ways of going about to improve the position of agriculture in our economy he named "marketing" first.

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CHANGE—in capital letters is facing every farmer whether he wants it or not. The lack of change or the slowness of change has been the cause of agriculture's troubles through the years. No longer can the farmer throw his cow on a so-called market somewhere—maybe just a crossroads and without protection of any kind—and let a little group of buyers decide what to pay for that animal. Also, no longer do the bulk of our young people even know what old-fashioned "crock butter" tastes like. Butter is not sold that way any more.

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NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

After Hetty Eastman's death, Eb married Abigail Eastman and they were very happy together. But the Revolution was under way and he was seldom at home for long. George Washington took command of the army, and his strictness was resented by many of the men and the officers. After the Battle of Bunker Hill Eb got a furlough and came home, to find that Abigail's first child, whom she named Hetty, had been born, and that the farm work was well under control. Eb still hoped that the assertion of their liberties by the colonies would leave them under British rule, but Abigail is convinced that only complete independence is the answer, and to this Eb gradually found himself agreeing. Eb regretted his absence from the army when Boston was evacuated and Ticonderoga and Crown Point captured by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys in May of 1775, and in the spring he again set out to rejoin his comrades.

CHAPTER XXIV

BACK in camp at Dorchester Heights, Eb and some of his New Hampshire company were assigned to headquarters to guard the Commander's tent. One night Jerry Eastman was on sentry duty, marching back and forth hour after hour, muttering and cursing to himself, wishing he was home in his comfortable feather bed and wondering how he could manage to keep awake until his relief came.

"Eb Webster's right," he said aloud. "War gets us nowhere. Besides, I'm gettin' too old for this sort of thing. I can't stand this lousy camp life any more."

Later, still pacing back and forth, Jerry was thinking of his service with Robert Rogers' Rangers and muttered:

"By gum, I think I've done my share of soldierin'. Don't blame them fellers for dodgin' out an' goin' back home. Nothin' happens here but drill, drill, drill."

Kept awake only by his bitter thoughts and the frosty air, Jerry was suddenly aware of something moving at his right. Quickly turning, his musket at the ready, he saw the flap of the tent flung aside and the figure of his commander emerge. For a time Washington stood looking up at the sky—Jerry thought he was praying. Then he turned to Jerry and said:

"Sergeant, I'll bet you get tired and sleepy."

"Yes, sir," Jerry agreed, standing at attention, a little awed. "I am tired, sir. I'm a little old for this sort of thing anyway. Ought to be used to it, though," he added.

"Used to it?" inquired Washington. "You've seen service before?"

"Yes, sir," Jerry drew himself even more erect and said proudly:

"I was with Rogers' Rangers."

Washington, who had started to pace back and forth himself, stopped in his tracks, to look intently at Jerry. Then he said, a little whimsically:

"Yes, I should think you would be used to this sort of thing, only worse. The fame of Robert Rogers and his men penetrated even to Virginia." Then, a little sadly:

"I understand that your former commander isn't much in favor of what we Americans are trying to do now."

"I wouldn't know about that, sir. All I know is that Rogers' men would follow him anywhere, through hell or high water."

Washington nodded, then asked:

"Who is in charge of your company?"

"Eb Webster—" he corrected himself—"I mean Captain Ebenezer Webster of the New Hampshire Minute Men."

Again Washington stopped his restless pacing to comment:

"New Hampshire Minute Men, eh? Well, that's fine. When you are relieved in the morning, will you ask your captain to report to me personally as soon as possible?"

Jerry promised to deliver the message, and Washington said:

"I know this business is hard. But not too hard for one of Rogers' men." As he turned to re-enter his tent, Washington laughed a little ruefully and added:

"You're not the only one, Sergeant, who is losing sleep. Goodnight!"

Impressed by this encounter with his General, and wondering a little what he wanted of Eb, Jerry walked out his beat until his relief came in the early morning. Then, before turning in, he found Eb and delivered the General's message. After making himself as presentable as possible, Eb went to headquarters. John Fellows, the sentry on guard, grinned at Eb and greeted him by his first name as he passed him in to General Washington's tent. Inside, Eb stood stiffly at attention, waiting until Washington, who was seated at a folding table, had finished the instructions he was giving to an aide. When the officer left the tent Eb said:

"Captain Webster of the New Hampshire Minute Men reporting, sir."

Washington nodded and motioned Eb forward to a chair facing him in front of his table. Then he looked so intently at him that Eb became even more embarrassed and ill at ease. Finally Washington spoke.

"Captain, do all of your men call you by your first name?"

Surprised at the question, Eb said:

"Why—why, I think so, General. You see, most of us were friends an' neighbors from the same or nearby towns back home. Why? Shouldn't they?"

"Maybe they should," Washington said, reflectively. "I've been taught to believe that soldiers shouldn't be too familiar with their officers. Maybe I'm wrong. Maybe respect can still be maintained with friendship and cordiality also. Maybe you Yankees up here can teach the rest of us something. Perhaps your freedom of relationships is part of the very thing we are fighting for."

Not knowing what to say to this, Eb kept silent, and Washington continued:

"Sergeant Eastman, who was on sentry duty last night, is a member of your company?"

"Yes, sir, he is."

"He told me that he had been with Rogers' Rangers."

"That's right, General." In a low voice, Eb added: "I was, too. We both were at Ticonderoga—twice. The second time we took the fort."

Washington nodded again.

"That was the beginning of the end of the French in America. But time passes," he added, "and that wasn't why I asked you to come here. What I want to know, Captain Webster, is how your friends and neighbors back in all of these towns feel about this war, the British, the whole business."

"So far as my own experience and knowledge go, General, I certainly can assure you on that point. I spent the winter at home, an' just before comin'

back I personally circulated in our town an agreement, pledging every signer to support you and our cause against the British in every possible way. Every man in the town signed the agreement with the exception of two. I don't know for sure, but I think you would find the same attitude, the same situation, in every other New Hampshire town, with the possible exception of Portsmouth."

"I think you are right," said the commander. "It is in the large towns and the cities that most of the Tories are." His face clouding, he added:

"God knows there are enough of them everywhere, more probably than there are of us."

To this Eb made no comment, and Washington seemed lost in thought. Then, as if musing aloud, he said:

"Maybe they can't be blamed. It takes courage to risk everything you have in the world—of which mere property is the least consideration."

Eb nodded agreement.

"I know what you mean, sir. I have a wife and children back home on a hilly New Hampshire farm."

Again Washington seemed to be musing.

"There are some great principles to keep bright and shining that are far more important than life itself, or even the lives of those we love. Since the days when the people forced King John to sign his name to that great charter of liberties, the Magna Carta, liberty has been the bread and the bone of the Anglo-Saxon."

"Liberty goes even deeper than that," Eb ventured to add. "It's in the hearts of all men of all times. We Anglo-Saxons have only helped to develop it."

Washington raised his head to look more intently at Eb.

"Of course you're right, Captain." Then he added, frankly:

"I'm surprised at the depth of thinking of the individual soldiers in this army. I'm rapidly becoming convinced that our men are fighting not because they are ordered to, but because they think, and thinking they know, that next to truth itself, the basic, most necessary principle to maintain in all the world is liberty."

"Yes, sir," Eb agreed fervently. "And if I may say so, sir, because your army is an army of individuals rather than a regimented lot of peasants, you must expect that they will act as individuals. They will even go home sometimes when they feel that their responsibilities there are greater than they are here. But they'll always come back again an' again if an' when they are needed, until the job is done."

Washington came forward and said:

"Thank you, Captain Webster. I am beginning to learn that lesson, and you have helped me. Please thank your men for their good care of me and my officers at headquarters here."

Eb saluted briskly, but instead of returning the salute, Washington shook hands with Captain Ebenezer Webster, Minute Man of Salisbury, New Hampshire.

* * *

SHORTLY after Eb's conference with General Washington, the Commander withdrew his troops from Dorchester Heights. With the British out of Boston there was no longer need for the patriot army in New England, but Washington thought there was grave need that the American army should occupy and defend New York City. So the long march commenced, across southern New England, down through wooded Westchester County, to the noisy, straggling town on the lower end of Manhattan Island.

In Webster's company a hot debate arose among the men over where their services were most needed at that particular time. Most of them were in favor of going back home, and Eb was inclined to agree with the majority. He was influenced, no doubt, as were his men, by the needs of and responsibility for family, farm, and other interests in Salisbury.

So back home again they went, Eb to find that, with the help of the older children, the amazing, competent Abigail seemed to have everything on the farm and at home well in hand.

Best of all the farm work, Eb loved haying time. It was good to change work in haying with Jerry Eastman and one or two others of his neighbors. Swinging a scythe alone all day could be a heavy, monotonous business. Working with others it wasn't so bad, and the job got along faster. What was nicer, Eb wondered, than the smell of new-mown hay after it was raked and put in cocks to cure? Every good farmer got a feeling of satisfaction, too, in the harvesting of a good crop, like hay, in filling the mows in the barn full of it, and in the knowledge of having good feed for the cattle during the long winter months. It was fun, too, with three or four of them swinging scythes, to test their skill and score one against another, to see who could cut and lay the best swath fastest. On that score, Eb's long arms stood him in good stead, and he was easily the winner.

On one of these July days when Eb, Jerry, Phil Call and Nathan Maloon were mowing Eb's hay, the men were taking a brief rest in the middle of the forenoon, refreshing themselves with the mid-morning snack of cold milk and cookies that Abigail had sent out to them. Phil Call was telling the story of how narrowly George Washington had escaped being poisoned.

"There was green peas for supper," he said. "But for some reason or other the General didn't want any that night. The woman where he was stayin' didn't like peas anyway, so she threw 'em out in the yard to the chickens. The chickens gobbled 'em down an', by golly, they began to flap around peculiar-like an' every darn one of 'em fell over stone dead."

"I heard about that," said Nate Maloon. "Seems that there was one Tom Hickey, a member of Washington's personal bodyguard, who, unbeknownst to the General, was a Tory. He had stirred poison into them peas when the cook wasn't lookin'."

"Poisonin' Washington was only one part of a big scheme that was on foot on that night to blow up the ammunition dumps, to seize New York town an' kill or capture every rebel," went on Maloon.

"Yeah," Phil Call took up the story again. "There was a lot of Tories mixed up in it, at least five men an' a woman. They were all caught an' thrown into jail, an' Hickey himself was hanged by the neck until he was dead as Caesar's ghost. Sort of put a damper on Tory spirits in New York City for a while."

While they were still resting under a big maple they saw a man come up across the hayfield on horseback. When he got nearer they recognized Jake Morrill. He climbed off the horse a little stiffly, hitched the reins to the top rail of the fence, and came to stand before the little group, who looked up at him curiously from their recumbent positions.

"I've got news for you folks," he said.

Eb sat up, wondering what was coming now. "What news?"

"On July 2 Congress declared the colonies free and independent of Great Britain. The news has just come through."

Jerry Eastman got to his feet.

"Not much news about that," he said. "It's just what we've expected," and the others nodded. Phil Call voiced the feelings of them all when he said:

"There couldn't be any other answer, but it's one thing to declare our independence and somethin' else again to make it stick. There'll be a lot of trouble before we ever get rid of the British."

"Certainly looks that way now," Jake admitted. "Washington got driven back on Long Island, an' now the latest is that he's retreatin' up Manhattan"

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The Redskins' Schedule:

Nov. 8, Chicago Cardinals
Nov. 15, Chicago Bears
Nov. 22, New York Giants
Nov. 29, Pittsburgh Steelers
Dec. 6, Philadelphia Eagles
Dec. 13, Pittsburgh Steelers
(All games, Sunday, 2 P. M.)

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Rural Radio
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Ithaca, New York

island while the British take over New York City."

Eb Webster jumped to his feet. "Come on, boys," he said. "Let's get the rest of this hay loose. I've got a feelin' that if we don't get our hayin' done in the next few days the women'll have to do it. Looks like George Washington needs us to back up that Declaration of Independence.

Eb little knew how badly Washington did need him and every other available man. The summer of 1776 was just one discouraging event after another for the patriot forces. Washington had less than 18,000 men, and not much more than half of these were on duty. Arms and ammunition were short; so was food and clothing.

Down across New England as he and Jerry and the little company made their way south during the next few days, they were saddened by the evidence of the ravages of war apparent in burned buildings, unharvested crops, and the farms growing up to weeds. Those had been the homes of the Tories, the British sympathizers. When Eb spoke sympathetically about what had happened to some of these misguided friends and neighbors, Jerry had no patience with him.

"Got what was comin' to 'em," he declared. "If they'd stayed with us they'd still have their property—an' we'd have won the war that much faster. Besides," he added, "the rotten Tories did more'n their share of burnin' an' pillagin'."

"I guess that's always the way with a civil war," said Eb. "There's no enemy so fierce and murderous as members of your own family or neighbors when they are on the opposite side. What bothers me, Jerry, is how we're goin' to win this war when there are more Tories than there are patriots."

"The more of 'em we can kill, the better," was Jerry's angry retort.

* * *

In an attempt to defend and hold New York City, Washington met the British forces in the Battle of Long Island at Brooklyn Heights, was disastrously defeated, and forced to retreat across the East River to Manhattan. Here, in September, General Howe, the British commander, drove the Americans steadily northward on Manhattan, capturing Forts Washington and Lee and driving General Washington completely out of New York City.

To cut the Americans off from New England, Howe landed a force on the Connecticut shore, and met Washington at the Battle of White Plains on October 28. At White Plains Eb and Jerry met old friends coming in from the New England neighborhoods, mainly because again the British were getting too close for comfort. But most of the men were strangers, Jerseymen and Yorkers, and soldiers of the Continental Line from Pennsylvania and the colonies south, veterans now, training and experience burned into them by constant fighting and falling back, only to do it over and over again. In the retreat since the Battle of Long Island, they had run a little one day, the next turned like a fox at bay.

Here again they stood, those veterans, outnumbered, without much chance of victory, but in the hope of fighting a delaying action and holding the British off until the army could cross the Hudson and make its way toward the Jerseys and Philadelphia without falling completely into the hands of the British and ending the war.

This they succeeded in doing, but at times it was nip and tuck. They held the British briefly at White Plains, and then retreated toward the Hudson, with the enemy close on their heels.

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

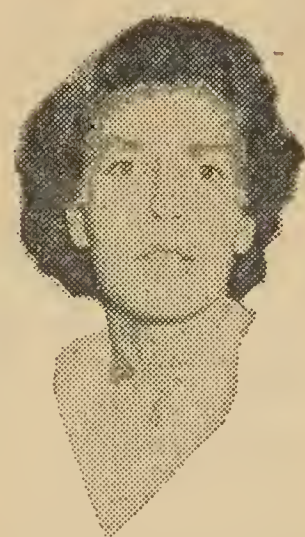
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Chilled grapefruit half with scoop of orange sherbet
or orange slices and cherry
Roast turkey or chicken with celery and parsley stuffing
Fluffy Mashed or *Duchess potatoes
*Scalloped onions with grated carrots
*Molded cranberry and apple salad
*Crescent rolls — Assorted relishes
Season's Fruits
Nuts
Coffee

THANKSGIVING DINNER NO. 2

*Cranberry julep with *Cornmeal Thinsies
*Crown roast of pork with *brown rice and mushroom stuffing
*Sweet potatoes and Pineapple Casserole
Poppy seed snails Broccoli with brown butter
Relish tray (celery curls, spiced beets, crisp cucumbers, pickles)
*French apple pie Fruits Nuts Coffee

Two THANKSGIVING MENUS



ARE YOU a Thanksgiving traditionalist who thinks this festive day is not properly celebrated unless every traditional food appears on the table in the same way as for years past?

If you are, and if you feel that you cannot lightly cast off the old, why not take the first step by giving a new twist to these time-honored foods and serve up a 1953 version of this gala family holiday meal? The first menu above (Thanksgiving Dinner No. 1) does just this.

If, on the other hand, you would like to break away from tradition this year and serve something different, try the second menu. Whatever menu you select, plan ahead carefully so that "the day" may be as easy as possible and allow you to enjoy it with your family and friends. Recipes are given below for foods marked with a star in the menus.

DUCHESS POTATOES

Make fluffy mashed potatoes, seasoned with salt, pepper, butter, and hot milk. Beat eggs, 2 for each three cups of potatoes, and beat into the potatoes. Pile lightly into a greased baking dish or spoon into rounds on a greased baking sheet. Brush with top milk and bake in a hot oven (425° F.) until lightly browned.

SCALLOPED ONIONS WITH RAW CARROTS

3 cups cooked onions
1 cup coarsely grated raw carrots
1½ cups medium white sauce
½ cup buttered crumbs

Add grated carrots to the white sauce. Arrange layers of onions and sauce in a greased casserole. Top with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) about 25 minutes or until browned. Makes 4-6 servings.

MOLDED CRANBERRY AND APPLE SALAD

1 package cherry-flavored gelatin dessert

1 cup hot water
¾ cup fruit juice (juice from pineapple)
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup ground raw cranberries
1 cup diced apple
1 cup drained crushed pineapple
1 orange, ground
1 cup finely diced celery
½ cup coarsely chopped pecans or walnuts

Dissolve the gelatin dessert in the hot water. Add the fruit juice, lemon juice, and sugar and stir until dissolved. Chill until partly set and fold in the remaining ingredients. Place in small oiled molds and chill until firm. Unmold on lettuce and serve with mayonnaise mixed with whipped cream or evaporated milk.

CRESCENT OR POPPY SEED ROLLS

Make your favorite roll recipe. When ready to form into rolls, roll dough into a 12" circle and ¼" thick for Crescents. Spread the dough with soft butter. Cut into 16 pie-shape pieces. Beginning at the rounded edge, roll up each piece. Place on greased baking sheet with the point underneath and let rise until light. Bake at 425° F. for 12-15 minutes.

For Poppy Seed Snails, roll dough about ½" thick into an oblong 12" wide. Spread dough with soft butter and fold half of the dough over the other half. Cut in strips ½" wide and 6" long. Twist in circular form by holding one end of strip down on a greased baking sheet and winding around and around and tuck the end underneath. Brush with melted butter and sprinkle with poppy seeds, let rise, and bake the same as crescents.

PUM-MINCE TARTS

Line individual tart pans or large muffin tins with pastry. If using tart pans, place them on a baking sheet. Put a layer of your favorite mince meat

in each pastry-lined cup or tin. Pour over the mincemeat some of the following pumpkin mixture. Bake at 425° F. about 30 minutes or until crust is crisp and the filling set.

PUMPKIN FILLING

¾ cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon ginger
⅛ teaspoon cloves
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
1½ cups cooked pumpkin
2 eggs
2 tablespoons molasses
1 cup evaporated milk and
½ cup water OR
1½ cups milk

Combine the sugar, salt and spices. Add the pumpkin and mix well. Add the eggs unbeaten and beat well. Add the molasses and milk. Mix well.

To serve the tarts, arrange bunches of grapes and other fruits on a large round plate or platter, leaving spaces for the tarts around the edge. This may serve as a table decoration.

Note: A Pum-Mince pie may be made by spreading the mincemeat in the bottom of a regular size, pastry-lined pie tin and pouring the pumpkin mixture over the top. Bake at 425° F. 35 to 55 minutes.

CRANBERRY JULEP

1 pint cranberries
1 pint water
1 cup sugar
Strained orange juice
Strained lemon juice

Boil the cranberries, water, and sugar for ten minutes. Strain through a sieve but do not mash. Chill the juice and combine with other juices in the proportion of 3 parts of orange to two parts of cranberry and 1 part of lemon juice. Pour over ice cubes and add a sprig of mint or a thin orange slice to each glass.

CORNMEAL THINSIES

1 cup cornmeal
½ cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon baking soda
2 tablespoons melted fat
½ cup milk

Sift the dry ingredients. Mix the fat and milk and add to dry ingredients. Mix lightly and place on a very lightly floured board and knead gently a minute or two. Divide dough into small balls, about the size of a walnut (or use ½ teaspoon dough for each "Thinsie"), and roll out to about 4 inches in diameter. They will be very thin. Place on an ungreased baking sheet and bake 15 minutes at 350-375° F. Brush with melted butter and sprinkle with salt.

CROWN ROAST OF PORK

Use the rib sections of two pork loins. Cut between each joint with a knife. Trim down the top of each bone for about one inch. Save this meat for the stuffing. Turn each rib section so that the meaty part is on the inside. Form the two sections into a circle and tie together with a needle and cord (or your butcher will prepare a crown for you).

Sprinkle the inside lightly with salt and pepper and fill the center with Brown Rice Stuffing. Place the roast on a rack in an open pan in a preheated oven at 325-350° F. Allow 40-45 minutes per pound for roasting, or roast until an internal temperature of 185° is reached if a meat thermometer is used. Pork must be cooked to a well done stage. Do not add water, do not cover; it is not necessary to baste. 6-8 pound roast serves 10-12.

BROWN RICE AND MUSHROOM STUFFING

½ cup butter or other fat
1 can mushrooms (or 1 lb. fresh, sliced)
2 small onions, chopped

(Continued on Opposite Page)

½ cup chopped parsley
1 cup diced celery
4 cups cooked brown rice
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper to taste
Meat from bones of roast, cut in small pieces

Saute the mushrooms in the fat. Remove the mushrooms and add the onions and celery. Saute until lightly browned. Add the rice, parsley, seasonings, mushrooms and about ½ cup water. Simmer 10-15 minutes, adding more water if necessary to keep rice from sticking. Place in the center of the roast. Wild rice, when available, used in place of the brown rice makes a delicious stuffing for roast pork.

SWEET POTATOES AND PINEAPPLE CASSEROLE

Allow one potato for each serving. Boil potatoes with skins on until soft. Remove skins and mash potatoes with sufficient milk or pineapple juice to moisten. Season with butter, salt, and pepper to taste. For 6 medium pota-

toes prepared as above, add 1 cup pineapple pieces (or about ½ cup crushed, drained pineapple) and ½ cup chopped pecans. Mix and place in a baking dish. Dot with marshmallow halves. Bake at 375° F. until heated through and the marshmallows are melted and lightly browned.

FRENCH APPLE PIE

Make a crumb-like mixture of 3 tablespoons butter, ¾ cup sugar, and ½ cup flour. Line a deep pie tin with your regular pastry and sprinkle over it ½ of the crumb mixture. Lay on this, with cut side down, apples which have been cored, peeled, and cut in half crosswise.

Sprinkle over the top the remaining crumbs and sprinkle lightly with cinnamon, outlining the holes of the apples with the cinnamon. Pour over the apples 2-4 tablespoons water, depending upon the juiciness of the apples. Bake at 425° F. about 45-55 minutes, or until apples are tender but not mushy. Note: Apples which retain their shape in cooking are best for this pie.

The Workshop by FLORENCE E. WRIGHT

Old Rockers

"Some years ago I read a very interesting book on the history of the rocking chair, but I do not remember its name nor the author. I am eager to find it again as I have recently inherited several interesting old rockers."

Mrs. C. R., Kingston, N. Y.

The book, "The Rocking Chair an American Institution," was written by Esther Stevens Fraser and Walter A. Dyer, published by The Century Company in 1928. It has been out of print for many years but may be found in libraries. All who are interested in old furniture would be fascinated by this book, which gives the only complete story of rocking chairs that is known.

Mrs. Fraser (later, Esther Stevens Brazer, author of "Early American Decoration") was an ardent researcher, and she gives America the credit for the first rocking chairs. She also gives many interesting reasons for believing that Benjamin Franklin was the inventor, sometime around 1760.

"All rocking chairs dating in style earlier than 1770," says Mrs. Fraser, "are obviously converted. Between 1800 and 1810, rocking chairs began to be constructed and marketed in sufficient quantities to be easily obtainable in furniture stores."

Decals for Clock Faces

I have an old clock case with Buckingham Palace stencilled (or perhaps decal) on the lower section of the door. The outer section is chipped off. I should very much like to restore it but can find no picture like the original. Do you have any suggestions? — Mrs. Harold Palmer, Wellsville, N. Y.

Many of the old clock patterns were decalcomanias. A good source for these patterns was sent me by Kenneth Roberts, clock collector, of West Cheshire, Conn., and a reader of this column. The address is L. C. Wells, Importer, 22 E. 26th St., New York 10, N. Y. Send him a description and measurements of the glass and he may be able to send you a similar picture, if not the exact one you now have.

All-Fabric Dyes Used for Wood Stains

A comment in this column on the difficulty of locating a pine stain brought a letter calling attention to the fact that all-fabric dyes have been used

successfully to stain unpainted furniture in any desired color. They provide a wide range of available colors at low cost and are generally available. Care should be taken to dry the piece slowly in a not-too-hot location. This prevents splitting the wood and is the usual precaution when water stains are used.

Treatment of New Wood for Finishing

I have had difficulty when working with new wood by having the stain raise the grain. When I sanded it smooth, much of the stain was gone.—Mrs. H. Wilson, Cortland, N. Y.

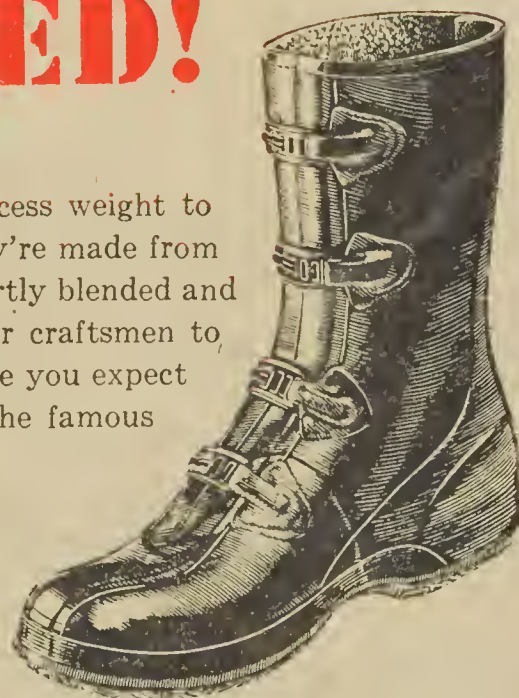
New wood should have the grain set by washing (not soaking) the surface with warm water to which glue has been added (animal glue preferred). Two ounces to a quart of water is the usual proportion. When dry, sand and repeat. Two coats will usually lay the grain efficiently. You are now ready to apply your finish.

— A. A. —

Lighting fixtures should be kept free of dust and dirt as this film absorbs light and reduces lighting efficiency.

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Wins Top Cooking Awards in State Grange Competition

John and Christine look mighty impressed with their mother's big blue ribbon—and well they might be! Mrs. Betty Garwood of Haddonfield, N. J., won that award in her first cooking contest just last year. She took a top prize in the local Grange Cooking Competition, and went on to win at the County and the State Grange.

A busy mother like Mrs. Garwood certainly appreciates the convenience of Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It always rises fast," she

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Happy Is The Day When Backache Goes Away

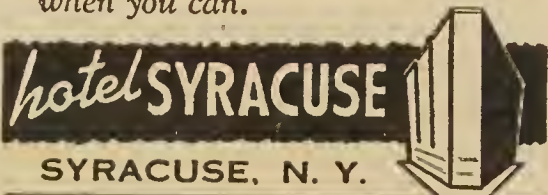
Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday condition, such as stress and strain, causes this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages. Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

Charles W. Potter, R3, Plymouth, N. H.

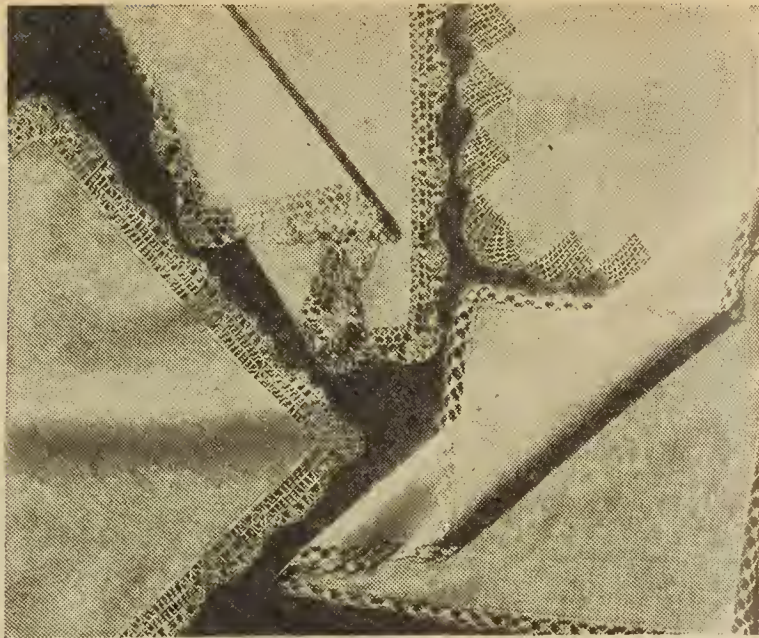
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Easy To Make Gifts



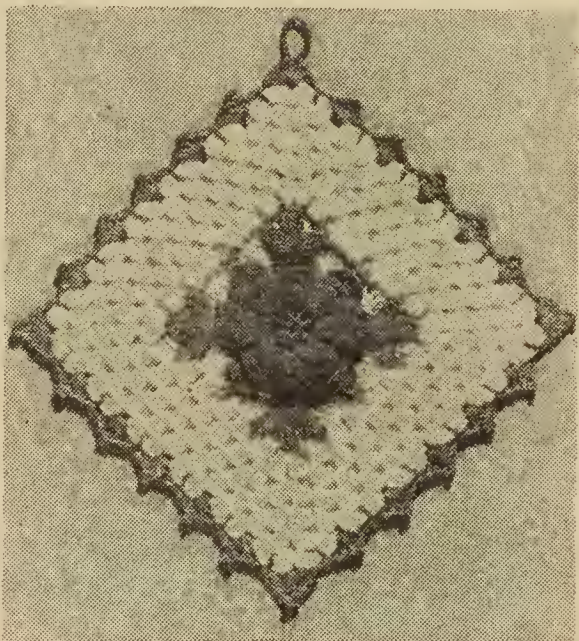
P.C. 3272. For skating and other winter sports this beanie and scarf are perfect accessories. Crocheted in raised stitches. Directions, 3 cents.

8596. As pretty as a paper lace Valentine, these edgings are easy and quick to crochet. So lovely in pastel shades on white, or white edgings on pastel shades. Tuck in a tiny sachet and you have a most appropriate gift for Christmas. Directions, 3 cents.

P.C. 5251. No introduction to this jolly white bearded fellow is needed! He's perfect as a toy, or as the central figure in a Christmas decoration. His pack is a good place for stray pins all year round. Made in single crochet using wool. Nice item for pre-Christmas bazaars, too! Directions, 3 cents.



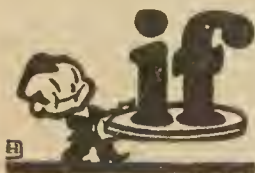
P.C. 9466. A big, bold rosette in the center of this filet crochet potholder is a striking touch of color for any kitchen. An economical gift idea, as two balls of thread will make three potholders. Directions, 3 cents.



P.C. 5249. Delightful brother and sister kitten team with sequin eyes and nose and yarn whiskers. Easy to crochet, right down to their matching striped shirts. They're stuffed with scraps of yarn or cotton batting to make them soft and cuddly. Made of Chadwick's Red Heart Knitting Worst-Ed. Directions, 3 cents.



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Lois O'Connor's New Book

IF YOU are looking for a delightful little book to give as a Christmas gift, you will find it in Lois O'Connor's new **CROSSROADS COMMENT** collection, published by the Ithaca, N. Y., Journal. It costs just \$1.00, and between its Christmasy red and silver covers are more of those fascinating stories that she told in the first volume.

This time, however, she has gone further afield in the Finger Lakes Region and come back with tales of people who once lived in these parts and are known the country wide: Sadie Belton, the exquisite little midget who was born around 1800 and traveled for years with General Tom Thumb's troupe; Jemina Wilkinson, "the woman who came into the Genesee Country wilderness to establish a New Jerusalem and whose compelling personality left an imprint not crased in 163 years"; Harriet Tubman, who was born a slave but found freedom for herself and other slaves, and whose dangerous and history-making exploits won her a military funeral in 1913, when she died at the age of 93.

With Mrs. O'Connor you enter interesting old homes and inns, and you never know whom you will meet next.

She has a way of stopping to chat with people, and then opening up a whole chapter of present and past things, all fascinating, all full of human interest, all told so skillfully that you feel as if you were part of the scene yourself.

Some of the present day folks you will meet in this book are the Wickhams of Odessa, N. Y., whose 8-acre gardens attract thousands of visitors annually, and such outstanding craftsmen as Sidney Kaplan of the Studio Pottery, Cortland, N. Y., and Jerry Foley, also of Cortland, whose hand-wrought jewelry "captivates the imagination."

If you would like to get one or more copies of this unusual and attractive book, **CROSSROADS COMMENT**, Vol. 2, write to Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose \$1.00 for each copy wanted. You may also order Volume 1, at the same price. These two books, one bound in green and the other in red, given either separately or together, would indeed be a welcome Christmas gift. Mrs. O'Connor, who frequently contributes articles to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, will be glad to autograph copies of her books, on request.

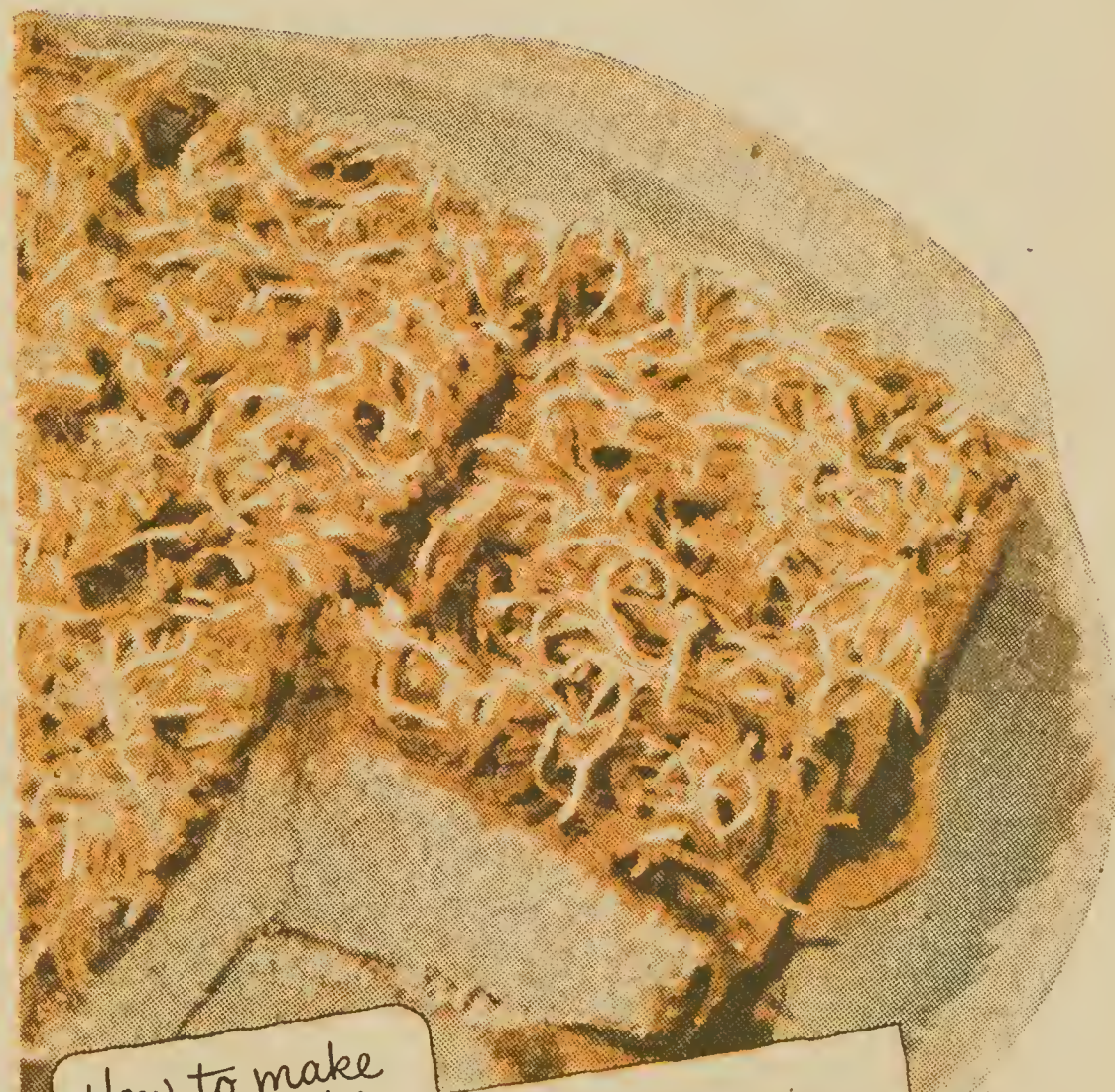
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How to make Taffy-Top Cake

Mix yellow cake batter—your own recipe or a packaged cake mix—bake in greased 9" x 2" pan. Cool slightly. Spread with Taffy Mix:

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. Brer Rabbit Molasses
dash of salt
1 tsp. vanilla extract
1 c. shredded coconut

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. brown sugar
1 tbs. butter
2 tbs. light cream

Place cake under broiler with heat turned low. Broil until light brown. Serve warm.

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AT HAYFIELDS - - By TOM MILLIMAN

A FUNDAMENTAL DECISION

"Plow it up this fall" is the decision reached.

POSSED a month ago, the question was whether to leave down for another year a near-the-milking-barn pasture seeded in 1950 to brome-ladino-alfalfa. It was an exceptional yielder in 1951 and 1952 but less so in midsummer of 1953 when the legumes had declined. Now the prospect for 1954 is for half the total yield of 1951 and less than that during the critical midsummer and early autumn period. It is then that most milking cows do not get enough to eat, and produce milk accordingly.

Farmers have no appetizing perennial grass which yields well in mid-season, even when fertilized with nitrogen. Only legumes can do the job of providing enough grazing in late summer heat and drought. A possible exception is sudan grass, which is a stop-gap. Cows will eat it when hungry, and it does grow in hot weather. But why plant sudan grass each year when a new legume seeding costs hardly more, and will last for 3 or 4 years instead of a single season? A season with sudan always ends with the first frost.

Legumes Pay Off

Legumes in pasture have the additional advantage of high good flavor. Cows eat more of the legumes and translate them into more milk in the pail—heat and flies regardless.

Were this piece of land to be used for hay, we'd leave it lay another year, and depend upon newer seedings to make up the difference. But it's needed by us for pasture to make milk, not to make growth on heifers.

As the problem was analyzed, the weight of evidence turned more and more to the sound economics of plowing as a means of getting fresh legumes. Re-establishment will cost about \$40 an acre for plowing, fitting, fertilizing, and seeding to alfalfa-ladino-brome grass after drilling oats as a nurse crop to be grazed off. The difference in terms of dollars of milk per acre will be hardly anything in favor of leaving the pasture in 1954. But the difference in 1955, '56 and '57 will be vastly in favor of the new legume seeding. Certainly the advantage is as much as \$100 per acre per annum and can reach as high in 1955 as \$200 an acre.

Why plow in the fall? Some advised plowing in the early spring. Fall plowing of this brome grass-ladino-alfalfa sod is needed as a means of breaking down and rotting the sod during the winter and early spring. Plowing is done for the purpose of destroying the old sod as well as providing a new seed bed.

Readers Show Interest

Many replies were received as answers to the question. Certain noted authorities were in favor of leaving the pasture another year. These men advocated a good dose of nitrogen in the spring. But this would result in more grass than we could possibly use when everything that is green is pushing up a lush growth. We have a little more grazing than is comfortable to handle in the months of May and June. Use of nitrogen on the 4-year old sod would only aggravate our situation without remedying the need for mid-summer feed.

Among those who favored tearing up the sod are Dean E. Wood, large scale dairyman at Cincinnatus, Cortland Co., N. Y.; E. Stuart Hubbard, famed apple grower and marketer and beef raiser at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; E. H. Stewart, Shoreham, Vt.; Earl Richar, Swiss Day Farm, Interlaken, Seneca Co., N. Y.; and Albert O. Tucotte, Greensboro, Vt. The latter said he was not in the habit of writing letters but the problem interested him.

The decision is one of basic policy because the problem is a fundamental dairying principle. For that matter, it applies almost equally to finishing beef on pasture. In this great Northeast, too few farms have lush pasture close up to the milking barn in mid-summer and early fall. Generally cropland is available, and when it is, the best paying crop any dairyman can have is a mixture high in legumes that will yield plentifully throughout the season, including mid-summer.

Plowing up every few years is the only means yet known of getting maximum legume yield from "high pressure" pastures or hayfields. Birdsfoot trefoil of the Empire type is for rough-land intended to be run less intensively.

THANKSGIVING FOODS

Every day is Thanksgiving Day when it comes to foods, and some other things too.

Try sauerkraut with roast turkey. It's a Maryland specialty. Down there they cook it with salt pork or a ham knuckle, but many will prefer it heated and served as is. A favorite of mine for 20 years, always good, and best with turkey.

Sweet green peppers, deseeded and sliced lengthwise are an Italian dish when fried in olive oil. Cook to a point just short of being limp. Never in 30 years of deep down enjoyment of this unusual food have the peppers been better than this season. Gone too soon. Set out a dozen pepper plants late next May.

We who have dairy farms generally eat dairy beef, the steaks of which sometimes require strong teeth and a considerable degree of determination. Now there's an aid in the form of extract of the papaya fruit. It softens the fibers, and really works. We've been using one brand or another for years. Adolph's Meat Tenderizer is one. Sold generally.

A heavy cast iron cooking pot with an equally heavy tight fitting lid is a great equalizer. Makes a chuck roast



Showing Marion Nobles on September 5, in front of Ohio K-62 hybrid corn for silage. That's rain, not dirt, on Marion's clothes. But he does get his shirts soiled from working. This is the heaviest yielding silage corn we ever grew, with the most ears and dry matter per acre. Beyond expressing confidence in a figure of 20 tons plus, we don't know the yield.

from a grass fed dairy animal, when cooked long enough, taste to the equal of U. S. Choice steer beef. But give it time. Our iron pot cost \$1.19 15 years ago and is good for 90 years to come.

When a beef "critter" is slaughtered, don't throw away the tail. One of the best parts of all, for oxtail stew with vegetables, or for soup. Marvelous! If your family won't eat it, and some will not, wrap it up and send to me parcel post.

A FEW LITTLE DECISIONS

The excellent field of Ohio K-62 silage corn was ready for field chopping. But F. P. Werling, the neighbor from whom we bought two big fields of straw at a dollar an acre, had patiently waited for us to remove it from the second field and was now rightly pressing for action so that he might plow for late wheat. We solved it by hiring another neighbor, Harley Tuttle, to bale the straw at a cost of \$70 at 15c a big wire bale.

This allowed the Hayfields crew to get on with filling one permanent and one temporary silo and refilling two Harvestores on top of grass. The silage was put up at exactly the right stage for maximum feeding value. But was this timing worth \$70 for baling when our own baler stood idle? Only the milking cows can supply the answer.

On rougher land we had seeded more than 20 acres to birdsfoot trefoil, one piece early, with oats and another late with sudan grass. Both nurse crops were grazed off by a herd of drystock which had access to older pastures and a swamp as well. When the dry spell came in late summer there was not enough grazing. To save the new seedings we fed out in racks probably 12 tons of good hay and in addition some excellent corn silage from the snow fence temporary structure.

Was this good business? All we are sure of is that the new seedings were not seriously damaged and the cattle are in fine condition. Tomorrow, Octo-

ber 21, the 44 head will go into a 36 acre field of picked stalks, corn stubble, 3rd crop alfalfa and a grassy hillside for the remaining three weeks of the grazing season.

How well does pasture clipping pay off? The research evidence apparently favors one clipping and possibly two. In our case we ranged all the way from one clipping of birdsfoot-timothy to 5 clippings on year old orchard grass-ladino-alfalfa. Probably the 5th clipping of the orchard grass wasn't necessary but the first 4 certainly were. The calf pasture was clipped 3 times, beneficially in our opinion, but perhaps twice would have done.

All these pastures yielded extraordinarily well in 1953. Each was fertilized once after either first or second grazing and clipping. We are tempted to give pasture clipping a large amount of credit, perhaps too much. More research evidence is needed.

Smooth heads without horns are now the order of the day. Readers may remember two little articles condemning the electric dehorner. We had the wrong make. Then a third article took back everything and proclaimed the Sunbeam electric dehorner as the cat's whiskers, but it would singe the cat's whiskers in a hurry. We haven't had a single miss in more than a year, including a few calves dehorned on the oldish side this fall due to lack of time during the summer.

The Hudson winter barley sown on September 10 had, by October 20th, filled in the rows completely in spite of a moderate dry spell. Our drill, an Ontario, has teeth 8 inches apart instead of the conventional 7 inches and it took a lot of growing to make the barley look the same from the end of the rows as from the side. A neighbor has Wong barley seeded September 4 and to me his looked much better than our Hudson at 28 days for each. But now the Hudson seems to be going ahead as it is supposed to do.



Now that the pasture season is ending, a scene from the 11,000 acre Buck and Doe Run Valley Farms in Chester Co., Pa., is worth noting. The Santa Gertrudis steers lined themselves up to eat the 3/4 inch grain pellets automatically distributed on the grass, by the jeep at the left. The nearby steers facing us have been disturbed by the photographer. In season, over

5000 steers are fed grain pellets or "cubes" every day at Buck & Doe. Anything for you and me? By all means, yes. Pellets for big and little calves grazing together, or for fitting up dry cows, or for steers or even for milking cows. Cuts down stable flies. Buck and Doe is owned by King Ranch, Texas, and ably managed by Burnett Wilson, a native Pennsylvanian.

SERVICE BUREAU

"ONCE BITTEN"

On Labor Day a man came to our place who said he had worked for a prominent stove manufacturer for 40 years. He wanted to know if my stove was working all right and said he was insulating stoves so they would hold heat better. Mine hadn't been working too good so I told him to go ahead.

He brought in some asbestos paper and some stuff in a can, which had no name on it, and he said it was worth \$6.25 a pound and he gave me a bill for \$29. It took him an hour and according to the weight of the can he used 4 1/4 pounds. I suspected, however, that when I wasn't looking he took out some of the material because I don't think he used that much.

I do think that the oven holds heat a little better but the bill was \$29 and I didn't have money enough and I offered him a check but he said he couldn't take it because it was a holiday and that he couldn't come back the next day because he was on his way to Vermont. Finally he wanted to know if we had any meat or eggs. He said he would take them and so we settled the difference that way.

Three weeks later a car that looked like the same one came in the yard with two men in it. One of the men wanted to know if I would like to buy some linoleum. I told him I didn't and was so short that he left. This time I got the license number but he went so fast that I couldn't get the name of the state. I do know that it was an out-of-state license.

WE WISH our subscriber had been able to get the State as well as the number. Even so, it might be difficult to prove fraud but we think a word from the authorities might hurry these gentlemen out of the state and maybe out of the Northeast. However, the surest way to stop this kind of misrepresentation is for everyone to refuse to do any business with traveling "tinkers" that come into our territory from other states.

DANGEROUS DELAY

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the stopping of advertising claims which state that a product called "PRUVO" will quickly or completely relieve all pains of arthritis, rheumatism, or neuritis.

The National Better Business Bureau stated sometime ago that although certain products can and do afford limited temporary relief from pain of these ailments, no product should be advertised for such purposes. The rea-

son for the National Better Business Bureau's recommendation was that patients may thereby put off going to a doctor when early medical attention might be successful.

ITINERANT "TAKERS!"

Several months ago I received a card saying that if I would bring my child to a nearby town a photographer would take pictures and I would receive a free life-like photo. They said they were having a baby photo contest. I took my child and a friend took hers and in about three weeks we got a card saying to come to town and see the pictures. They were not photographs but small slides which were shown to us in a projector. I had paid \$1 and the slide was really lovely so I ordered another for \$4.95 on which I paid \$1 down.

The picture came C O D, but in the meantime I saw those of some of my friends' children and they were terrible. You could barely tell who they were. I wouldn't accept my picture and I got a card saying that the picture had been received by them and that I could have it by paying them \$3.95. What I want is the slide of the picture that I was promised and my money back.

We will try to get what our subscriber wants but the company of course can logically ask how she knows that she doesn't like the picture when she has never seen it.

With all the excellent photographers in every town of any size we just can't understand how these itinerant picture takers are able to get so much business. It must be that they are better salesmen than they are photographers.

BE PROMPT!

I ordered some field glasses through the mail. The ad said that they would be powerful enough for a person to see up to 18 miles but they aren't good for much more than a quarter of a mile. I returned them for a refund but they refused to accept them and sent them back.

The company involved states that the glasses were not returned within the 10 day trial period. Technically it appears that they are right, but most reliable companies do not hide behind a technicality if the goods are not satisfactory.

If you want to order something through the mail and if there is a definite time period, be very sure, in case the goods are not satisfactory, to return them within the trial period.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. No. 16666 50-262 213
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.
July 21 1933
PAY EXACTLY ONE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS
TO THE ORDER OF
Glenn Trinder, Jr.
Pompey, New York
\$ 100.00
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA ITHACA, NEW YORK

THE above check recently went to Glenn Trinder, Jr. for evidence leading to the arrest and imprisonment of three men for the theft of a heifer from his farm near Pompey. The final incident that led up to payment of the check was a letter from George Hammond, Justice of the Peace, who said: "The defendants were sentenced to a \$50 fine or fifty (50) days in jail. Upon failing to pay the fines, all were committed to the Onondaga Penitentiary." This case emphasizes the importance of prompt action because Corp. Robert Flaherty of the State Police reported

that the heifer was found near Webster just a few hours before she was to be slaughtered. The men involved in the theft admitted the crime stating that they were together when they saw the heifer in the road, after she had broken out of the pasture. They put their car across the road to serve as a barrier and finally caught the animal and succeeded in loading her into the automobile. Again we want to congratulate Mr. Trinder for his prompt action in reporting the theft, and giving evidence; and also the authorities who were instrumental in the arrest and conviction.

Mechanical Failure Fatal to Driver



WITHOUT warning the steering controls snapped; his car swerved out of control; bounced wildly over the shoulder; crashed helplessly into a stump; then twisted through the air; rolling completely over. This accident took the life of Joseph Machulis, a young Massachusetts farmer. When the North American check was delivered, his mother expressed her feeling by writing:

"No amount of money could ever repay us for the loss of Joseph but it is certainly a help, to us who are left, to have had his policy in force at the time of the terrible accident."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

THE NAME OF A FRIEND MAY BE IN THIS LIST

Theresa M. Lewis, Medusa, N. Y.	1000.00	John Crump, Riverhead, N. Y.	170.71
Struck by car—killed		Auto accident—broken collarbone	
A. Edward Rowe, Cohoes, N. Y.	45.72	John Skorobohaty, Eastport, N. Y.	114.28
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—fractured skull, concussion	
Homer Tuttle, So. Westerlo, N. Y.	115.70	Peter Balzer, Jr., Newark Valley, N. Y.	60.00
Truck accident—fractured arm, hip, back		Auto accident—fractured shoulder	
Raymond Pellett, Binghamton, N. Y.	167.14	Eugene Weimer, Newark, N. Y.	50.00
Auto accident—fractured arm, leg, ribs		Auto accident—broken nose, cuts, bruises	
Wesley Smith, Great Valley, N. Y.	60.71	Julius Trank, South Wales, N. Y.	44.99
Auto accident—cut face, head, arms		Auto accident—multiple bruises	
Theodore Wallace, Clymer, N. Y.	150.00	Maude Case, Simsbury, Conn.	260.00
Auto accident—fract. vertebra		Auto accident—fractured forearm	
Gertrude Toal, Horseheads, N. Y.	51.43	Jennie Isleib, East Hampton, Conn.	61.43
Auto accident—fractured skull, ribs		Auto accident—fractured eye, body bruises	
Floyd P. Kukon, Germantown, N. Y.	130.00	Beverly Perkins, Madison, Conn.	40.00
Auto accident—fractured skull, ribs		Auto accident—fractured leg	
Irene Simmons, Collins Center, N. Y.	125.72	Louis Martin, St. Agatha, Me.	170.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—fractured rib	
Lester Simmons, Collins Center, N. Y.	122.86	John Monson, New Sweden, Me.	64.28
Auto accident—concussion, cut head		Auto accident—fractured rib	
Elwyn Cramer, Northville, N. Y.	68.57	Florence Bowman, Waterville, Me.	157.86
Auto accident—fractured ankle, inj. hip		Hit by auto—concussion, fractured knee	
Fern Crist, Mohawk, N. Y.	125.00	Tena R. Buzzell, Fryeburg, Me.	60.00
Auto accident—concussion, cut head		Auto accident—fractured nose, bruised chest	
Victor Helmes, Herkimer, N. Y.	125.00	Nancie Floyd, Amesbury, Mass.	71.43
Auto accident—hit by car—fractured		Auto accident—fractured chest, arms, legs	
Thomas LaPorta, Little Falls, N. Y.	57.14	Rufus Floyd, Amesbury, Mass.	71.43
Auto accident—fractured back		Auto accident—fractured arm, bruises	
Ruth B. Poor, Belleville, N. Y.	25.00	Clement Leconte, Rochester, Mass.	67.86
Auto accident—fractured rib		Thrown from auto—cuts and bruises	
Adelbert H. Cole, Lebanon, N. Y.	51.43	Josephine Emerson, Lebanon, N. H.	29.99
Auto accident—bruised hip, fractured ribs		Auto accident—fractured nose	
Edith Cole, Lebanon, N. Y.	51.43	Perley Willis, Hill, N. H.	32.14
Auto accident—fract. collarbone, bruises		Auto accident—concussion, cuts	
Ronald Rainbow, New Woodstock, N. Y.	135.00	Albert Daigle, Hampton Beach, N. H.	200.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto accident—concussion, bruises	
David Kay, Hilton, N. Y.	18.57	Hazel Daigle, Hampton Beach, N. H.	100.00
Auto accident—head injury		Auto accident—concussion, injured leg	
May Ferguson, Appleton, N. Y.	64.29	Ethel Rolfe, East Rochester, N. H.	58.57
Auto accident—fractured		Auto accident—fractured ribs, bruises	
Walter E. Smith, Ransomville, N. Y.	42.86	Nora Guber, Arlington, Vermont	132.86
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—fractured back, leg, pelvis	
Michael Dackowsky, Cassville, N. Y.	235.00	Myron Allen, Jacksonville, Vt.	149.28
Truck accident—fractured spine, neck		Auto accident—fractured knee, cuts	
Elwin Woolschlager, Lowville, N. Y.	45.71	Helen Drew, Vernon, N. J.	118.57
Hit by car—fractured foot		Auto accident—bruised shoulder, finger	
Mae B. McConnell, Jamesville, N. Y.	130.00	Edward Smith, Sussex, N. J.	107.14
Hit by car—fractured pelvis, legs		Auto accident—fractured leg	
Frank Prouty, Holcomb, N. Y.	22.86	Lulu Virts, Hamburg, N. J.	28.57
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—fractured chest, ribs	
Glendon Monerief, Lisbon, N. Y.	33.57	Della Shotwell, Columbia, N. J.	250.00
Auto accident—concussion, cut face		Auto accident—multiple body bruises	
Reginald Roy, Lisbon, N. Y.	144.28	Dorothy Cass, Middlebury Center, Pa.	210.00
Auto accident—concussion, bruised face		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Frank Hoyt, Sr., Sharon Springs, N. Y.	85.72	Florence Coleman, Odessa, Delaware	60.00
Auto accident—cracked ribs, cuts, bruises		Auto accident—cut scalp, body bruises	
LeRoy R. Mattison, Greenwood, N. Y.	78.57	Ray Hitchens, Blades, Delaware	130.00
Auto accident—bruised chest		Auto-truck collision—fractured pelvis	

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Favorite breakfast cereal of these 4 fine healthy Williams children is Mother's Oats, the Giant of the Cereals!



"Hot Mother's Oats helps us grow a 'Bumper Crop' of healthy farm youngsters"

*says Mrs. Lloyd Williams
Rte. #2, Burlington, Wis.*

University proves Mother's Oats better in growth-protein than any of 14 leading brands of cereal!

The University tested Mother's Oats, other types of hot cereals, various kinds of ready-to-eat cereals, and two formula-type baby cereals.

"I ALWAYS have good hot Mother's Oats on our breakfast table," says bright-eyed, alert Mrs. Williams. "It's wonderful for the children, and helps give us grownups the energy we need for a long forenoon of work."

Did you know Mother's Oats actually supplies more nourishing protein for growth and energy

than any other of 14 leading cereals?

This was proved by a leading State University recently in an amazing test on 14 well-known cereals.

The University reported Mother's Oats first in life-giving protein.

Busy farm wives appreciate the time-saving 2½ minute cooking of delicious Mother's Oats.

And what other breakfast dish gives you the all-morning energy and stamina of Mother's Oats at the low cost of less than one penny a serving?

Bring up your babies on Mother's Oats because its richer protein benefits all ages. Buy Mother's Oats from your grocer now.



Mother's Oats and Quaker Oats are the same.

MOTHER'S OATS

THE GIANT OF THE CEREALS

STILL LESS THAN **1¢** A SERVING!



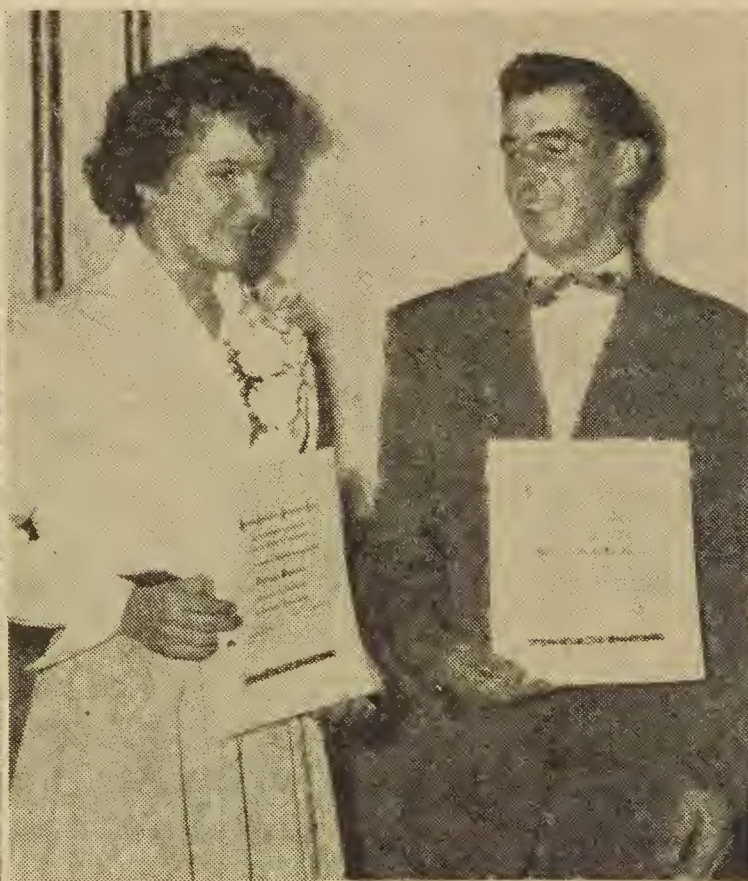
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



The ability of youth to do any job well should be recognized and encouraged. Nominate your young friend as the Boy or Girl of the Month.



Some boy or girl you know is worthy to be named the Boy or Girl of the Month by American Agriculturist Foundation. Send in his or her name.



Worthy rural young people need more encouragement and inspiration. Help American Agriculturist Foundation find and award them.

Help Us to Choose the BOY or GIRL of the MONTH

WE ARE now ready to announce for the American Agriculturist Foundation one of the most important projects we have ever undertaken. The Foundation holds the ownership of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the name of its readers.

Each month, beginning with this coming January, 1954, we will select for the Foundation, with your help, an outstanding boy or girl from the northeastern states (New York, the New England states, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware). From the twelve monthly winners, the "Boy or Girl of the Year" will be picked.

The youth chosen each month will receive \$50 in cash, together with a handsome achievement certificate. The story of his or her life, with a description of achievements, will be printed in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The Boy or Girl of the Year will also be written up in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, will have expenses paid to Ithaca to attend the annual meeting of the American Agriculturist Foundation, and will receive personally from the chairman and members of the Foundation a beautiful certificate and a cash award of \$100.

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to set more

By E. R. EASTMAN

stars for the rural young people of the Northeast to aim at. Together with many other organizations, we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and of the American Agriculturist Foundation realize the great importance of developing leadership, ability and character in our young people. We well know that the future of this country rests entirely with the young people who will soon take over from the older generation.

Here is how the Boy or Girl of the Month and of the year will be chosen:

You Nominate

Any parent, friend, teacher, pastor, or a leader of youth, home, or farm organization may nominate a candidate for the award for the consideration of the judges. The nominee may be either a boy or a girl, but only one person will be chosen each month. The nomination must be signed not only by the person who makes it, but also by one other responsible person, such as a pastor, teacher, or farm organization leader, not a relative of the candidate.

Nominees may be any young person between the ages of 14 and 20 inclusive. The

editorial staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will be the judges.

Who Qualifies

From the list of nominees, the judges will choose a boy or girl who in the opinion of the judges has been outstanding in efforts that have helped his or her family, neighbors or community. The winner may be picked because of one outstanding accomplishment, or a combination of achievements indicating all-around helpful good citizenship. Good scholarship or leadership will not count against a candidate, of course, but the winners will not have to be top scholars. Neither do they have to be officers of a group or organization in order to demonstrate leadership. Nor will athletic or other extra-curricular activities necessarily influence the judges. The idea will be to take *all* factors into consideration.

We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and of the Foundation feel that top scholars and outstanding leaders in school and club activities already receive much recognition both locally and on state and national levels. Such outstanding young people, of course, will not be discriminated against by the judges, but what the judges will be looking for primarily are those who without fanfare, publicity, or dreams of reward have the thoughtfulness to see a job that needs to be (Continued on Page 9)



Time

to Order

FOR 33 years, farmers have been placing their G.L.F. spring seed orders in the fall and winter. They do this because it is profitable for them and beneficial to their cooperative.

that Good G.L.F. Seed...

Your combined early orders indicate how much seed will be required, and they enable G.L.F. to purchase seed in carlot volume. This saves money, and that saving is passed on to you.

Just as important, the early market offers the desired varieties of the choicest seed grown. Your early order assures that you, too, will have the very best quality and the varieties you prefer.

Standard of Quality

for 33 Years

If you change your mind before delivery, then just change your order. Attention to your individual planting needs has always been the G.L.F. aim. This service is available in more than 600 communities.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



It's Time to Declare WAR ON RATS

NO ONE likes rats around a farm but most of you will admit you have a few and some of you are overrun with them. Keeping rats under control is not a one-shot job. You must keep everlastingly at them.

It's estimated that the country's rat population is about equal to its human population. But rats have from 6 to 10 families a year, averaging 8 young ones which themselves can start families by the time they are 3 or 4 months old! The possibilities of rat multiplication are astronomical and limited only by control measures and their food supply. Most failures to control rats are due to failure to be persistent!

Outside of killing rats, the three most important control angles are eliminating breeding places by keeping trash picked up, by rat proof foundations, and by keeping anything rats can eat protected so they cannot get to it.

The biggest single advance in killing rats was the discovery of warfarin. The reason is that rats eat it without becoming "bait shy." They are killed by continually eating it over a period of from 5 to 14 days. It prevents normal blood clotting and rats die of internal bleeding usually inside their burrows.

Most rat poisons now on the market contain warfarin. Here's how to use it:

1. Read directions.
2. Do not mix with other poison. Use grain rather than meat so the bait will not spoil and will be eaten over a longer period.
3. Prebaiting (giving unpoisoned food to lull suspicion) is not necessary. Be sure poisoned bait is available as long as it continues to be eaten. You won't see many dead rats but when they eat no more bait you can be sure they are all dead.

4. Place bait where it's readily accessible to rats but not accessible to pets or farm animals. It is not violently poison to dogs, cats or other animals but they can die from it or from eating several rats killed by it. An excellent bait station is made by a board

8 inches wide and 5 feet long nailed at an angle against a wall. Rats can get in but not larger animals.

5. Even when you feel all rats are dead, have some well protected bait available to get stragglers or invaders from other farms. Examine bait occasionally and replace it if stale or moldy. Keep water available near the bait. It makes rats thirsty and water encourages them to eat more bait. Bait can be made more attractive by adding about 1 per cent of vegetable oil or 2 per cent of sugar. However, sugar encourages the growth of mold.

The use of warfarin which is important if you really want to succeed, does not mean that other methods should be ignored. Many poultrymen and dairymen keep a few cats and pile feed off the floor on platforms away from walls so that cats can get under them.

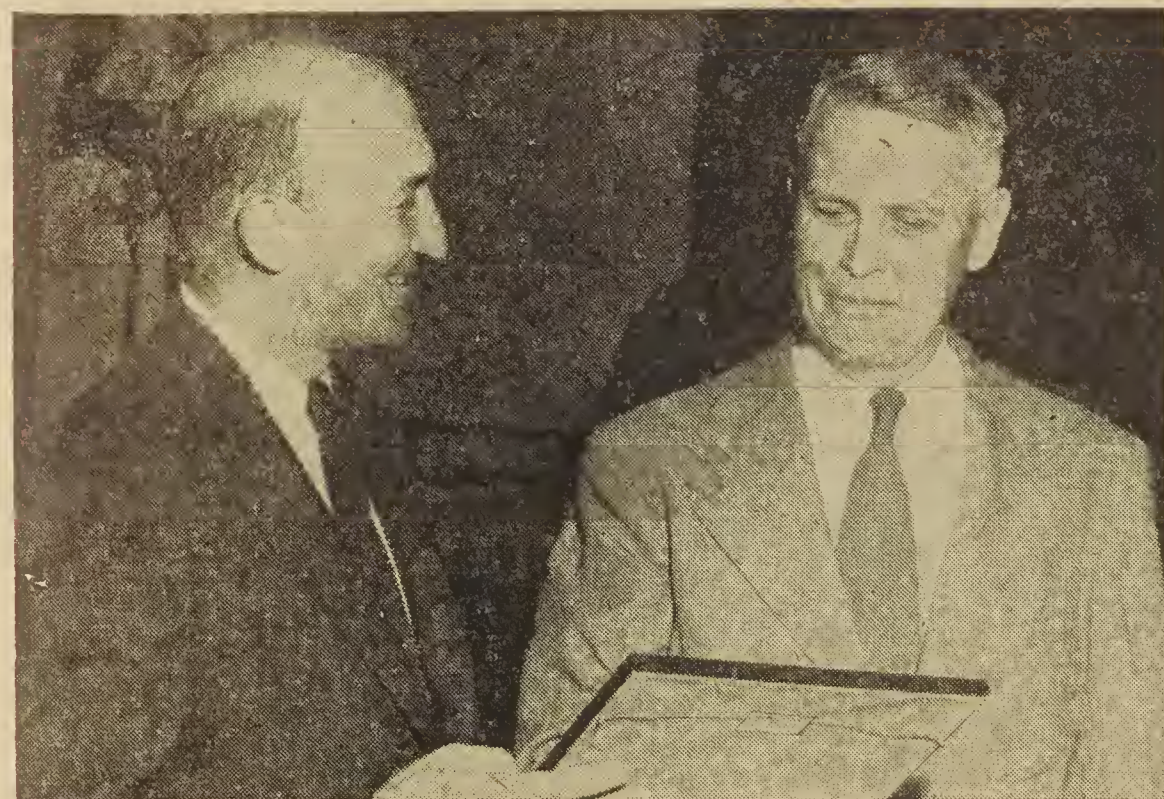
Also, snap traps are rather effective if you don't get impatient but leave them set for a long time. The way to set them is to cut a small square piece of corrugated cardboard and slip it over the trip, then the business end of the trap is put next to the wall. Rats avoid the center of a room but travel along walls and they just naturally run across this cardboard and, sooner or later, they trip the trap.

All-out war on rats this fall is worthwhile because it is estimated that rats eat or destroy enough food for 10,000,000 people, do damage of \$22 per rat per year, spread disease to humans and animals, damage buildings and cause fires.

Rats should be controlled; they can be controlled!

Free Booklets

Illustrated, step-by-step methods of controlling and killing rats are outlined in a folder prepared by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. We'll be glad to send you one free if you'll just drop a postal card to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



Dr. Howard B. Sprague (right) head of the Agronomy Department at Pennsylvania State College, received a citation at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Field Crop Improvement Association last month.

Presenting the award is Herbert W. Voorhees of Hopewell, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau and a former president of the Association.

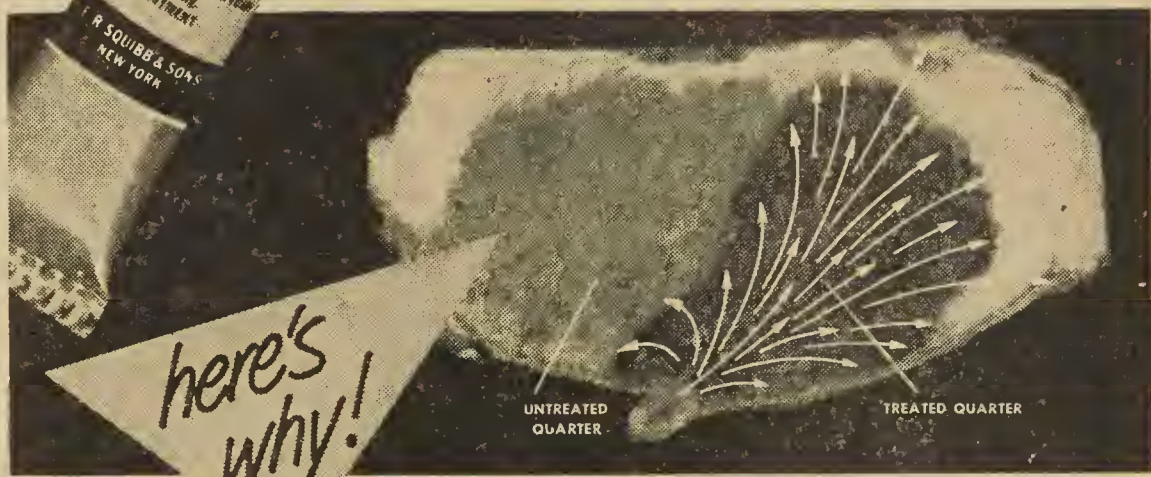
Dr. Sprague, who was head of the Rutgers University Farm Crops Department until 1942, helped organize the New Jersey field crops group in 1936. While he was at Rutgers Dr. Sprague bred Atlantic alfalfa, two corn hybrids and Raritan velvet bentgrass.—H.R.S.

—Photo: Rutgers University

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*-the most widely-accepted
treatment for*

MASTITIS



The special ointment base of Pendistrin thoroughly penetrates the treated quarter... then slowly releases two powerful antibiotics.

Proved on millions of cows, there are important reasons why Pendistrin is so highly effective in treating mastitis:

1. Attacks wide range of bacteria—Each tube contains 100,000 units of penicillin plus 100 mg. of dihydrostreptomycin—effective against virtually all kinds of bacterial mastitis.
2. Melts quickly—The special ointment base of Pendistrin goes to work fast.
3. Penetrates thoroughly—Ointment disperses throughout treated quarter.
4. Gives prolonged action—Ointment stays on the job up to 48 hours... slowly releases 2 powerful antibiotics, which attack organisms at most susceptible time.
5. Treats wounds, injuries—May be used locally for superficial skin infections and wounds, to help prevent mastitis.
6. Handy for instant use—May be obtained in a convenient "barn box" for your shelf.



Get the mastitis treatment with *all six advantages!* Get Pendistrin from your druggist today. Write for free mastitis folder: E. R. Squibb & Sons, Division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Dept. AA-11, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

GET THIS HANDY "BARN BOX" FROM YOUR DRUGGIST!

Keep Pendistrin on your barn shelf. Be ready to treat mastitis at the first sign... get your cows back on the profit-line quickly. No refrigeration required. Get handy barn box of 12 "instant-use" tubes from your druggist today.

For accurate diagnosis of mastitis, consult your veterinarian.

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For the most common kind of MASTITIS...

SQUIBB PENICILLIN OINTMENT

A 5-year success... get Squibb "Instant-Use" Penicillin Ointment for mastitis caused by *Streptococcus agalactiae* (7 out of 10 cases). See your druggist today for a "barn box" of 12 tubes.



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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

"I happen to believe very deeply that the kind of America we shall live in tomorrow depends primarily on the kind of a job that we do today."—*Benjamin F. Fairless.*

HOW GOOD PRACTICES PAY

DURING the past months, milk production in most of the dairy areas of the United States has greatly increased. According to the Bureau of Economics of the USDA, at least 118 billion pounds will be produced in 1953 as compared with 115 billion last year. Unfortunately, milk outlets have not expanded nationally. Although this surplus production is bearing down on the price, it is interesting to note that it amounts to only the equivalent of 1 lb. of butter per person per year, or about 1 cup of milk per person each week. That fact alone shows the necessity of more milk publicity and advertising.

In the meantime the dairyman who stays in the business must make some adjustments to offset the decrease nationally in milk consumption and lower milk prices. Are you taking advantage, for example, of the latest good practices in cutting the costs of milk production? What about your breeding program? With artificial insemination available to most farmers, are you still breeding poor grade barnyard stock?

Tremendous advances have been made in recent years by good dairymen in better feeding practices, including more and better legumes, grass silage, improved pastures, and homegrown feed. Forced by the high prices of labor and its scarcity, some farmers have made amazing results in cutting down the use of labor by better equipment and the cutting out of unnecessary steps in doing the work. Farm workers have had a wage raise boost of 18% in three years.

Urging the use of these up-to-date practices is not just a lot of theory. A survey in the State of Michigan of one-man dairy farms to find the income farmers were making from 1945 to 1949, when prices for milk were much lower than they are now, showed that a farmer with just average cows made annually a labor income of \$1,553. With good cows his income was \$2,959. The man who used improved practices such as mentioned above who had only average cows made \$2,734 a year, but the man who used both improved practices and had good cows made a labor income of \$5,733.

WHEN BABY CRIES

I OFTEN WONDER if every young father and mother feel such great responsibility and are so worried when their first baby cries as we were during the first year with our firstborn. After a while the young parents learn that a baby won't come apart at the seams, and that he isn't going to die every time he yells. But I shall never forget the agony we suffered and the long hours of walking the floor until at last the baby seemed to sleep. Then I would tiptoe across the room and lay him down in the cradle, only to have him start yelling again the moment I got back into bed.

Doctors now say that a healthy baby cries an average of two hours during each 24 hours of the first week of life. An infant should cry vigorously for at least a few minutes several times a day. If he doesn't, he is probably sick, although there are a few babies who, according to the doc-

By E. R. Eastman

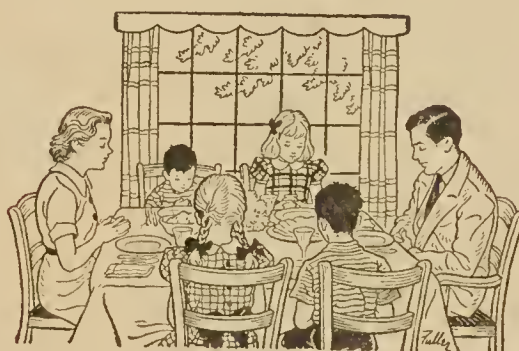
tors, settle early into an uninterrupted state of placidity unless they receive some injury.

But most of them cry, and crying is good for them. It gives the infant his first exercise and expands his lungs. Mothers soon learn to interpret the baby's cry. He cries one way when he is hungry, another when he needs a change, and often when he is just plain mad. Of course babies shouldn't be picked up every time they cry, for it is amazing how fast they learn and know how to manage the whole household.

Much advance has been made in the knowledge and care of babies since our boys were young. Today we know infinitely more about feeding, sensible clothing, prevention of infection, and about the behavior of parents and other adults in caring for babies.

THANKSGIVING

By Bob Adams



The fields are brown, the year is old,
The goldenrod has spent its gold;
Sol fights in vain November's chill
And early sinks behind the hill;
Again the Pilgrim feast is set,
Again to God we own our debt,
As Kipling says, lest we forget.
If drought and worm have not prevailed,
If growth and harvest have not failed,
If fair reward has followed sweat,
Let's thank Him now lest we forget.
If labors loomed beyond our powers,
If what we craved has not been ours,
For courage matching grief we met,
Let's thank Him now lest we forget.
For all the friends that bless our lives,
For children, sweethearts, husbands, wives,
All love that calls for sacrifice
Yet holds the keys of paradise;
For memories of loved ones gone
Whom Heaven's glory shines upon,
For faith to feel we meet again,
Though now they move beyond our ken,
For all whose passing we regret,
Let's thank Him still lest we forget.

FERTILIZER PREVENTED DROUGHT DAMAGE

UNUSUAL weather always proves something in food production. The drought materially reduced corn yields across the nation, but it proved that the yield of corn where the crop was heavily fertilized, particularly with nitrogen, was not badly hurt by the drought.

It took us a long time to learn that the prin-

cipal way to increase potato yield was through fertilizers. Many of us haven't yet accepted the fact that the need of heavy fertilization is equally important in corn production.

WAR ON RATS

WITH THE closing in of cold weather our house suddenly became overrun with rats and mice. My cousin trapped 12 rats in just a few days. Then she bought warfarin and spread it in several spots, and almost as fast as she put it out the rats ate it. Now we don't see a sign of a single rat in the house, although there are plenty left in the barn.

Warfarin is almost an ideal rat poison, because unless eaten in large quantities it won't kill other animals. But after small amounts have been eaten by the rats over a period of 5 to 14 days, rats and mice die from internal hemorrhage.

The war against rats is a continuing one. Kill off one infestation of them and others come to take their place. They are dangerous vermin from the standpoint of spreading disease, and they cause more losses than we realize on every farm. For more information see page 3.

WEED CONTROL CHEMICALS CAN SAVE MILLIONS

WHEN YOU think of the hours of back-breaking, costly labor that has gone into trying to keep weeds out of crops across the years, you get some idea of how important modern chemicals for controlling weeds can be. It is estimated that weeds cost the American farmers 5 billion dollars a year.

Weed control chemicals have come during the past ten years. Today much research is being done to find the chemicals for each weed-killing job. At the USDA Experiment Station at Beltsville, Maryland, the scientists say that the difficulty is to get farmers to use the latest and best information on weed control. Dr. Warren Shaw says:

"Farmers are too timid when it comes to using chemical weed killers, and as a result they are missing a wonderful opportunity to save time and labor at very low cost. We cannot recommend a chemical for every weed or crop, but we are greatly increasing the number of herbicides for specific plants and purposes."

Watch the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in coming issues for complete information on the newest weed control chemicals and how to use them.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE Holstein-Friesian World tells the story of two friends who went duck hunting one cold morning. One took along a thermos bottle full of coffee, while the other had a bottle of Old Typesetter (one slug and you're through for the day).

Both imbibed freely of their chosen beverages through the early hours, and finally a lone duck appeared overhead. The coffee drinker raised his gun first, took aim, and fired. The duck kept on going. His friend then pointed his gun at the duck and brought it down with the first shot.

"That's pretty good shooting," said the first.

"Nothin' to it," shrugged the other. "When a flock like that comes over, you're bound to hit one of them."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: Settlement of milk drivers' strike will increase price of milk to consumers, in many cases by a cent a quart. In addition to the immediate loss from milk manufactured instead of sold in bottles, dairymen will lose more because the loss of fluid sales during the strike will effect the formula for months to come.

Cornell index of costs in dairy farming (1910-14 equals 100) declined from 355 in October 1952 to 341 in October this year.

In 1954, good head work will pay big dividends. In our relatively free economy there are still opportunities for increasing income and reducing expenses.

APPLES: Growers are advised by the Apple Institute to sell apples as rapidly as markets will take them. Too many apples in storage after January 1 are likely to depress prices. Money spent by the New York and New England Apple Institute for advertising has paid off.

OUTLOOK OBSERVATION: Supplies of farm products will continue heavy in 1954, although acreage cuts in cotton and wheat may result in a smaller crop output, unless weather is unusually favorable. Consumer food demand likely to stay close to 1953 level, with consumers probably having about as many dollars to spend next year as this year. Total decline in economic activity expected to be small, although some easing of business activity is seen because of small cut in government spending, business investment, and home building. Cost-price squeeze for farmers not expected to tighten significantly in 1954. Foreign demand for U. S. farm products shows little sign of further weakening.—U.S.D.A.

FEDERAL FINANCES: The government finance picture is about like this: Scheduled tax cuts will lower the federal revenue by about \$8 billion in the fiscal year beginning next July 1. Under the Truman budget this would have left Uncle Sam in the red by almost \$10 billion. However, Congress has cut expenses by nearly \$6 billion which, on paper, will leave a deficit of about \$4 billion. There are three ways to handle this deficit: 1—The deficit may be added to the national debt, 2—Added taxes can be levied or, 3—Expenses can be pared further—the solution which seems most logical.

SHORTS: Heavy slaughter of BEEF CATTLE may mean the peak of beef cattle numbers has been or will be reached sooner than predicted.

Profits from EGG production in 1954 may be a little below 1953 but still good. Number of layers on January 1 is expected to be 1 or 2 per cent above last year. Cold storage holdings of eggs are low.

U. S. red clover seed production is 12% below last year and 4% below the 10-year average. Supply, including carryover, is estimated as 6% below 1952 but 25% above 1942-51 average.

FARM BUSINESS SUGGESTIONS: Among tips to farmers by Van Hart of Cornell and Stan Munro, Director of sales of U. S. Savings Bonds, are:

1. Patronize local merchants, dealers and companies that have demonstrated their reliability. Beware of traveling crews who offer goods or services at especially cheap prices.
2. Read everything before you sign and be sure you understand what you read. In case of complicated transactions, consult your lawyer before you sign.
3. Use credit only when needed for something that will make you money. Plan to pay off loans out of income.
4. If you sell anything on credit, be sure that you and the buyer agree on when and how payments are to be made.
5. Plan ahead on major needs for equipment, supplies and credit. Start now to plan for next spring.
6. Keep adequate financial records. The minimum should be an annual inventory, a farm cash account and a well-kept check book.
7. Maintain a reserve in U. S. Savings Bonds. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



tired and growing old while running all the projects which the college says will make him rich. I'll grant he toils the modern way, but still he's working ev'ry day; it's poor, old-fashioned me, instead, who's saving back and using head.

TO SAVE my life, I cannot see why neighbor keeps on needling me about the way I operate; he says I'm so far out of date that kids could tour my place and see how things were done in 1903. He shakes his head when I protest that I just like old ways the best, he shudders when I add, by jing, that profit isn't ev'rything. "Oh, sure," he answers, with a smirk, "but don't tell me you like to work; and if you'd operate the way our smartest college experts say, you'd get things done more easily in lots less time than formerly."

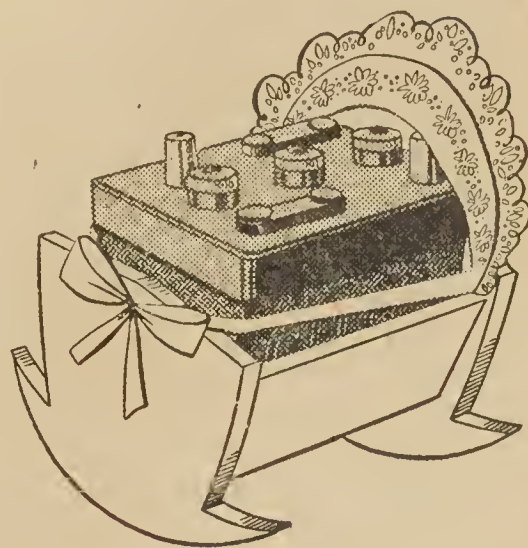
To match that guy for being dumb, you'd surely have to hurry some; for years he's lived right next to me but still don't know, apparently, that it's my system, 'stead of his, that saves the most on work, gee whiz. The picture shows where I am at right now, but I will bet a hat that neighbor's out there in the cold, he's getting



NOVEMBER Farm Bulletin

Timesaving tips for storing your tractor

When it comes to storing tractors, the proverbial "ounce of prevention" really pays off. Here are just a few storing tips that will save you time and trouble when you put your tractor in service next spring.

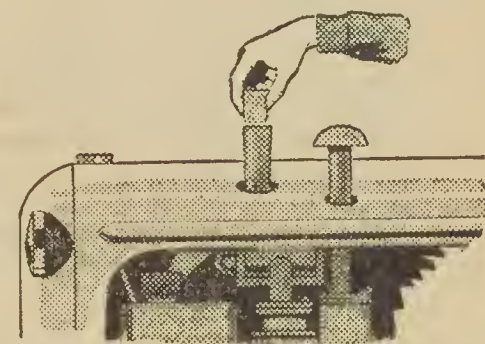


Baby that battery!

Remove it from the mount, see that it's fully charged, and store it someplace where it can't freeze. Check it periodically and recharge when necessary.

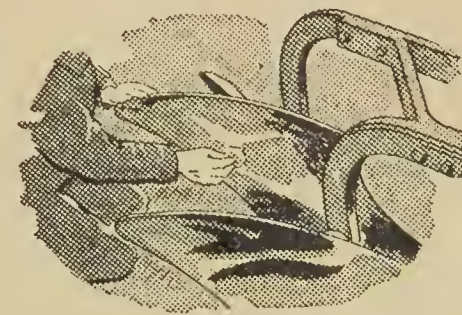
Clean and rustproof the engine!

Flush the engine thoroughly with a crankcase cleaning oil. Drain and refill the crankcase with GULF NO-RUST ENGINE OIL Grade 2. Run engine 10 minutes at one-fourth throttle. Leave this oil in the crankcase.



Plug exhaust pipe!

Also plug the crankcase breather pipe—to help keep rust-forming moisture out of the engine. Use a large cork, rubber or wooden plug, or a piece of cloth. Don't use waste rags or small pieces that might get into the engine.

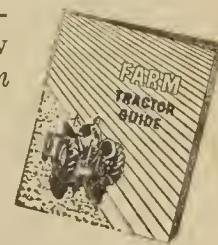


Don't risk lay-up rust!

Unpainted parts of your implements should be given a good coating of GULF ALL-PURPOSE FARM GREASE to help prevent rusting. There is no better rust inhibitor.



For a great many more helpful tips on laying up your tractor, send for your FREE, illustrated copy of the new edition of the Farm Tractor Guide.



Just send a postcard to Gulf Farm Aids, Room 715, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 30, Pa.



Thrifty
farmers
go Gulf!

NEXT MONTH

—"Some Quick-Starting Hints for Cold Weather Tractor Operation"

Treat infections *quickly!*

SHIPPING FEVER • FOOT ROT
CALF DIPHTHERIA • METRITIS
ACUTE MASTITIS • CALF SCOURS
BACILLARY ENTERITIS
OTHER BACTERIAL DISEASES
and COCCIDIOSIS



Be prompt in using
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SULMET®

SULFAMETHAZINE



Take this one important step quickly at the first signs of these diseases of cattle, swine, horses and sheep! Use SULMET Sulfamethazine *Lederle!*

SULMET rapidly checks most infections, knocks them out, saves animals, shortens sickness periods, avoids weight losses and stunting!

SULMET secures *higher, more persisting* blood concentrations to fight infection—with *lower* dosage given at *less* frequent intervals—than any other sulfa!

This means you usually need to treat only once a day. Frequently, a single treatment given promptly restores animals to normal appetite. Your cost is less per animal treated—and you save time and labor!

Protect your livestock dollars. Ask for SULMET! It is available in 6 dosage forms: POWDER, TABLETS, OBLETS® Veterinary Tablets, TINTED EMULSION (for pink eye bacterial infections), DRINKING WATER SOLUTION 12.5% (for use as a drench, if desired), and INJECTABLE SOLUTION (available through veterinarians).

Lederle BACTERINS and VACCINES. Early, timely effective vaccination with Lederle bacterins and vaccines is your best protection against many costly diseases in cattle—Anthrax, Blackleg, Malignant Edema, Shipping Fever and Brucellosis.

Consult your veterinarian for the most effective management practices and disease-control procedures. Free literature gladly sent upon request.

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How to

HARD-SURFACE PLOW POINTS

By WILLIAM GILMAN

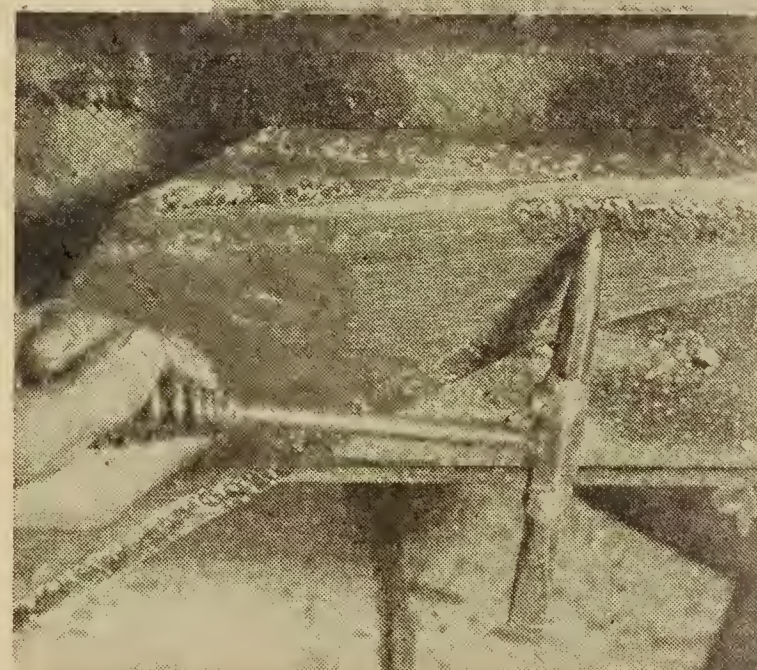
WHETHER you have your own electric welding outfit or get such repair work done outside, you ought to know how to judge a good job. In these photos, Walter Dunbar, expert village welder of Cambridge, New York, shows how to hard-surface plow points prop-

Here's A Good Wintertime Shop Job

erly. At right, he's depositing a wide, to-and-fro "weave" bead of weld metal on one point, with a finished one to the right. Be sure a special electrode like abrasoweld is used to supply weld metal—it will stand up under grinding by rock and sand. And sufficient amperage should be used to give good penetration—otherwise the weld metal will only be a surface glob instead of being fused right into molten plow metal.

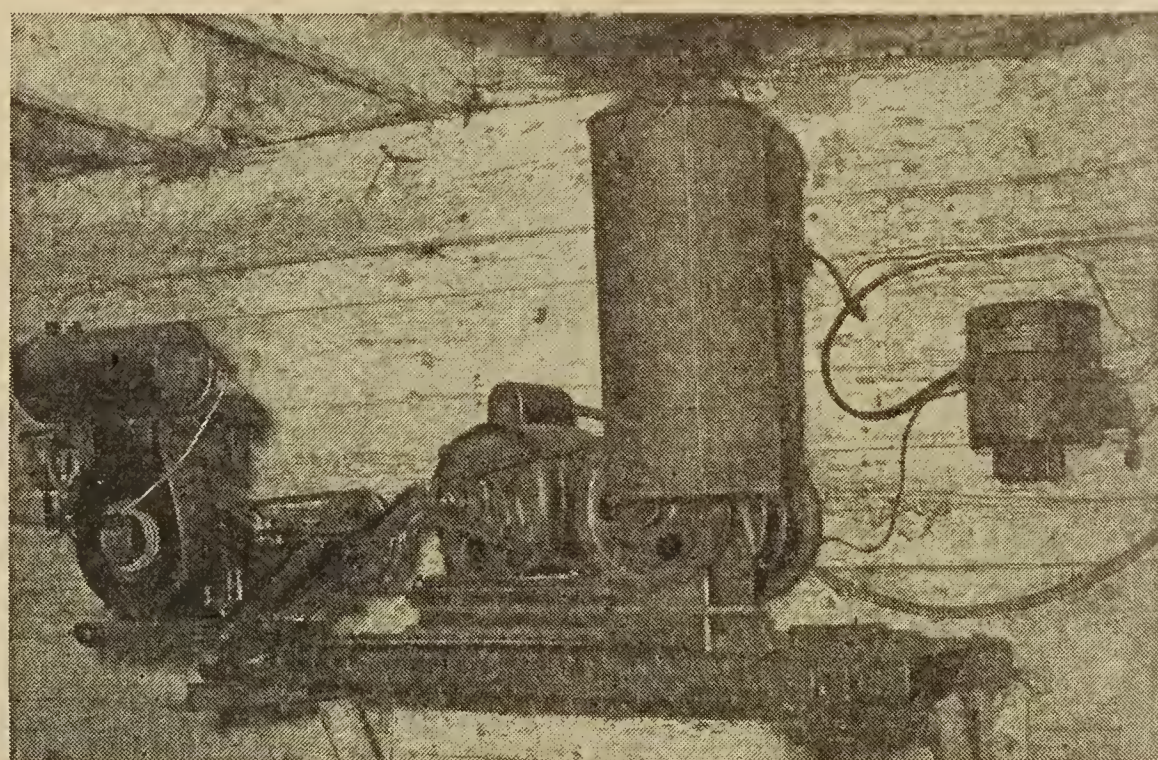
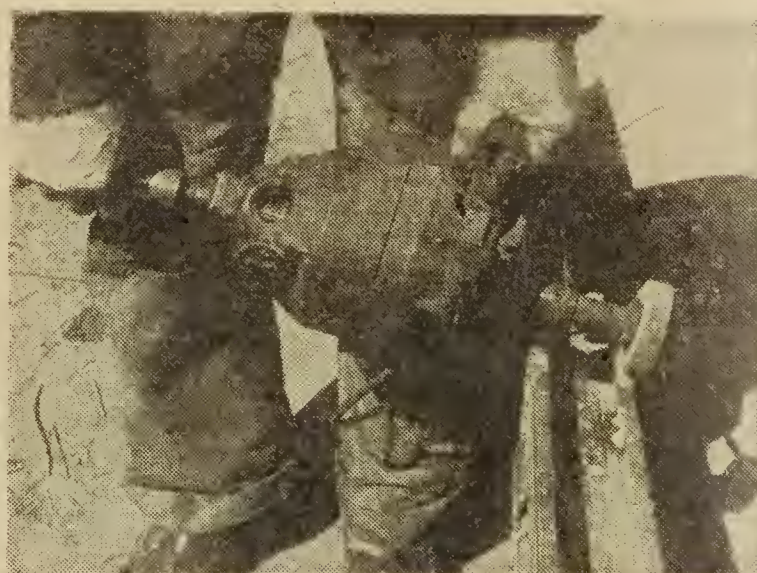
After a weave bead is laid down, a chipping hammer should be used as shown in lower picture on the deposited weld metal—but an ordinary cold chisel will also do. It knocks off the slag which has removed impurities — this slag forms a deposit on the weld metal surface. Before welding begins, the plow point should be ground on the emery wheel to remove all dirt, rust, grease, etc. They can cause blow holes and gas pockets which weaken the job.

—Photos: Eleanor Gilman

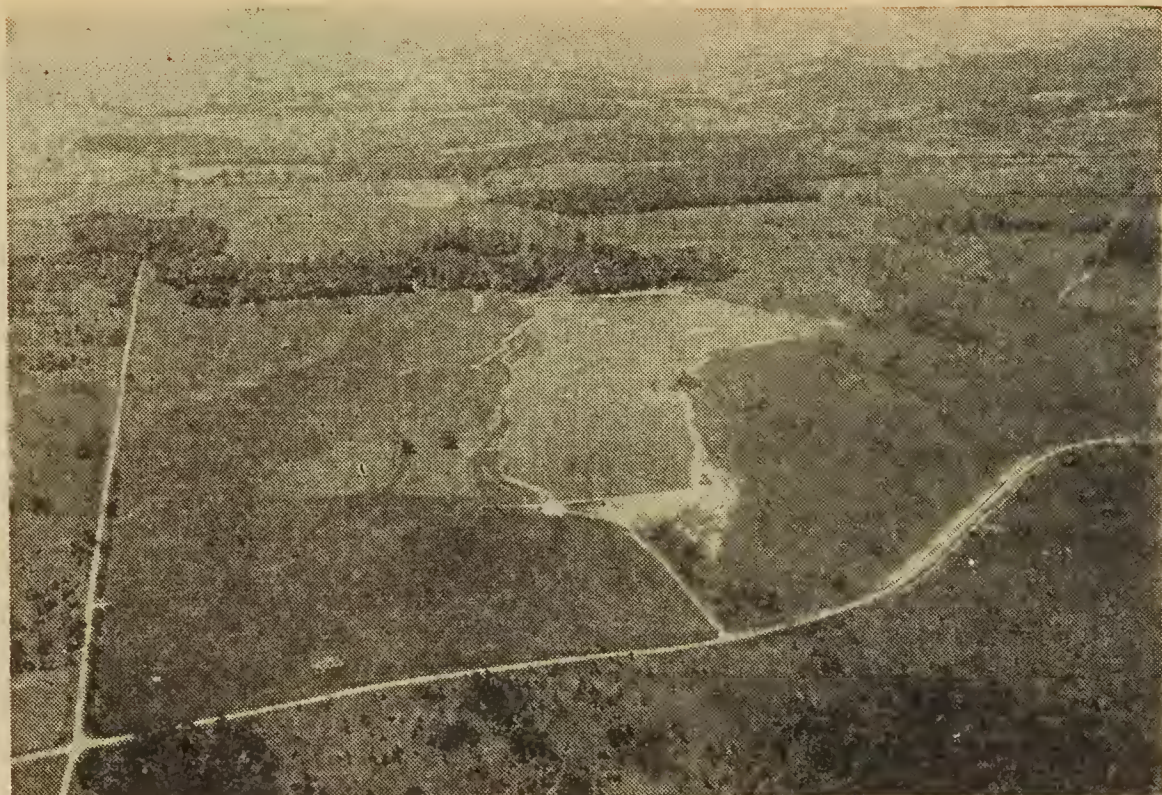


A handy gadget in the farm workshop is this portable grinder made by Walter Sherwood, Pepperell, Massachusetts, out of an old cast iron 1/2-horsepower electric motor.

After mounting a couple of handles, he extended the shaft and installed a small grindstone. It comes in mighty handy to remove rough edges when welding. He recommends a long cord to enable one to move outside the workshop while working on big equipment.—C.L.S.



The brothers Levi and Ernest Chalifoux of Hudson in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, take no chances on having to milk their 29 Jerseys by hand. The gas engine at left is ready to take over any time electric power might fail. —A.A. Staff Photo



This 25-acre lake photographed by Robert Reed is the center of activity for the Foster Lake Group in Alfred, Allegany County, N. Y.

FOSTER'S FORESTS

By PHILLIPS FOSTER

TWO fawns are drinking from the far side of the lake, about 1,000 feet away. A pair of Mallard ducks guide their young toward an island. Several women are clearing the cedar picnic tables while their children catch pollywogs on the shore and their husbands arrange tackle in preparation for an evening of fishing.

This is the Foster Lake Club of Alfred, in Western New York. The club grounds are located on a high hill where the water flows in one direction to the St. Lawrence River and in the other direction to the Chesapeake Bay; in a field which, a little more than three years ago was simply part of Eddy Foster's reforestation project.

How did it all start?

"Well," Mr. Foster will tell you in his matter-of-fact way of speaking, "I've always been interested in forestry. Way back when I was a boy on the farm, I wanted to plant trees. In 1945 I bought 50 acres of imperfectly drained land (mostly volusia soil) on a hill outside of Alfred and made arrangements to start planting it to trees. I kept buying land and planting trees and I now have 200,000 trees planted on 350 acres."

Shortly after he bought that first 50 acres, Eddy noticed that some of the land was more than imperfectly drained—it was a swamp! "Why not," he thought, "build a pond on this land and combine recreation with reforestation. Before the first trees were planted (in the spring of 1946) Bob Reed, District Conservationist of the Allegany County Soil Conservation District, had surveyed the site and declared it okay for a pond. This was one of the first farm ponds surveyed in the district and since then more than 400 ponds have been built in Allegany County.

The pond, when filled, was popular as a swimming pool for students at Alfred who flocked to it during hot weather in numbers of more than 100 per day. But this usage was incompatible with a fishing club Mr. Foster had organized to provide and maintain fishing for its members. Muddy water and good fishing just didn't mix.

In 1950 he decided to do something about this. There was a bigger swamp on another piece of land. Why not build a bigger pond!

By the end of the summer a 25 acre lake had been constructed. Heavy rains filled it five months later—a year before the engineers had calculated.

At present, that 25 acre lake is the center of activity for the Foster Lake Club. The club is an outgrowth of the old fishing club which used to keep

the pond stocked and fertilized.

But the Foster Lake Club does much more than buy fish and fertilizer. It buys picnic tables, builds fireplaces, draws in sand for the lake shore and gravel for the road, mows the grass, and even pays for the insurance of the swimming area. All for ten dollars per family per year. At present the club has 80 member families and, strangely enough, the club grounds don't seem crowded. The whole club has never decided to use the area at the same time.

One of the favorite occupations of club members is fishing. This summer an 18 inch trout was hauled out which had been stocked less than two years earlier at six inches—that's an average of 6 inches per year. Word like that spreads fast.

Club members also enjoy boating, picnicking, swimming, ice skating, and bird watching. But motorboating and shooting are out. Sounds quiet? That's what the club members wanted.

But what about that Christmas tree business?

It too, started as a result of the reforestation. Five years ago at the annual Harvest Festival of the Agricultural and Technical Institute, Mr. Foster (who is head of the Agricultural Division there) met Les Stutsman of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Les talked to Mr. Foster about selling Christmas trees.

And he was a pretty good talker too, for although the trees were only a foot high, Eddy began thinking about the Christmas tree business, and next spring started pruning his plantations. Ever since that time, his plantations have been pruned in the latter part of June and early July.

He cuts the leader back to 12 inches and also shortens the tips of the lateral branches. This procedure keeps the whorls from growing too far apart and makes for thicker trees. If the tree doesn't sell for a Christmas tree, no harm is done. It may be one of those allowed to grow to maturity for timber.

If you asked Mr. Foster what per cent of his trees were planted for Christmas trees he would say "none." He plants first for reforestation and, if the market for Christmas trees is good, (as it has been these past few years) he thins his plantations by selling some of the trees to folks in the city.

Well that's how it all started, and that's what has happened.

Recently I questioned Mr. Foster (who, incidentally, is my father): "If you could do the thing over again, would you do it the same way?"

"Just about," he said, "only I would start at least ten years sooner."

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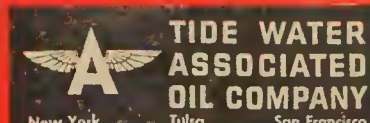
DON'T RISK a half-way lubricant to protect your valuable farm equipment! With an ordinary oil, 60 to 70 hours of hard work *can* mean trouble! Even 100 hours may be too much for some so-called "better" tractor oils. **PLAY SAFE!** Get 150-HOUR VEEDOL! Gasoline tractors are *safe* for a full 150 hours with 150-HOUR VEEDOL Tractor Oil... *the better tractor oil by the clock!*

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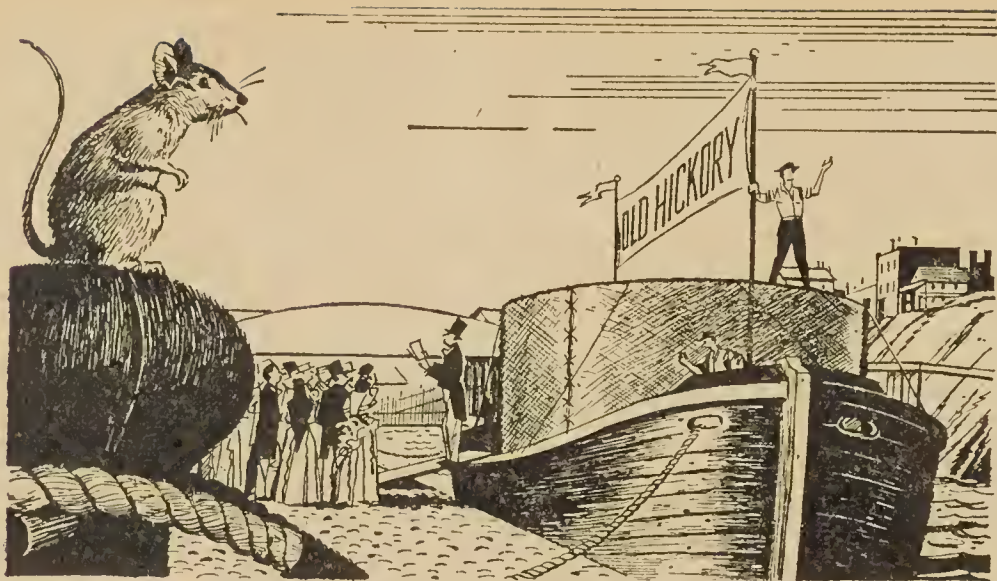
- 1. SAVES OIL**—by giving longer service between oil changes in gasoline tractors.
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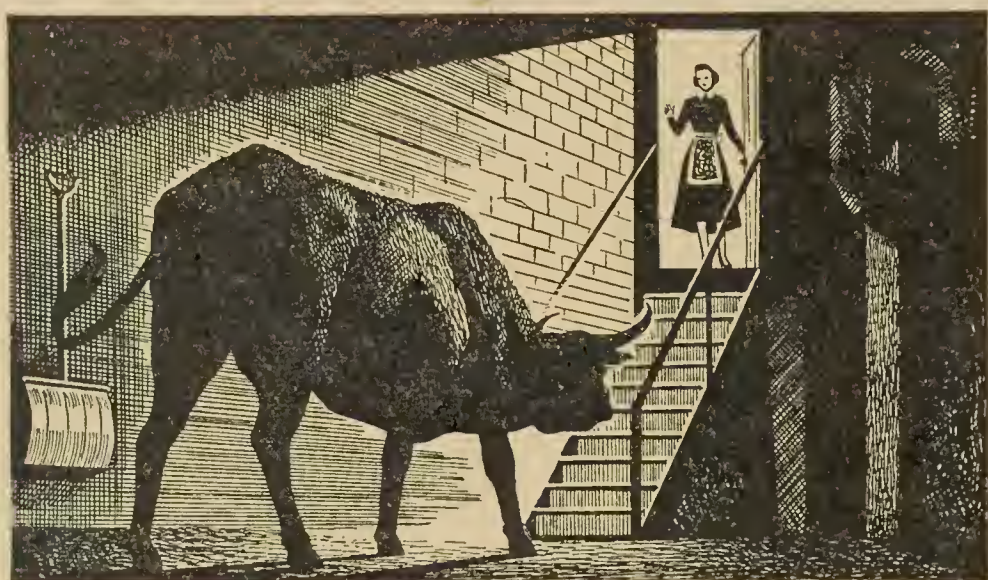
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Good for a long safe ride!



ENOUGH CHEESE FOR A MILLION MICE—1400 solid pounds in *one piece* — was loaded on a barge at Oswego in 1835, and sent down the canal, bound for Washington. Andrew Jackson threw open the White House and served the mammoth cheese to thousands. Upstate farmers have built New York into one of the nation's richest farm states. Helping them with the job is dependable, plentiful Niagara Mohawk electricity.




A STEER IN YOUR CELLAR? Yes, but in the shape of neatly-packaged steaks and roasts when you've got a farm freezer. This new electric appliance lets you store foods at the peak of their goodness . . . gives you a "home supermarket" to serve you all year 'round. It's *economical*, too!



BUSY GETTING THE THANKSGIVING DINNER. A modern electric range sets you free from a lot of cooking chores. It's automatic! Put in your Thanksgiving turkey, set the controls, and you're free to enjoy your favorite TV shows. It's economical to cook electrically, too. While the price of everything else has gone up, up, up, Niagara Mohawk electricity remains one of the biggest bargains you can buy!

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Careful grading is an important step in the sale of quality apples.

McIntosh Apples — Maine Style

By RAY WITHERELL

HIGH on the list of fresh fruits is the apple; and equally high on the list of those that grow them in the seacoast area is Lovejoy Orchards of Acton, Maine. Enthusiastic followers of the most modern methods of orchard practice, they are reaping a large harvest.

The orchards are situated on one of Acton's numerous wooded ridges beside Route 109, which winds through Sanbornville — past picturesque Lovell Lake — toward Sanford, Maine. Neat signs direct visitors to the packing plant and cold storage near the bulk of the 4000 tree plantation.

Robert B. "Bob" Lovejoy is the young and energetic manager of the orchards. A graduate of the University of New Hampshire, he suffered severe injuries in the Air Force of World War II. He maintains the heavy operational schedule, despite its complexities, with dispatch and efficiency.

As the crates of highly-colored fruit, stacked double on the tractor-drawn trailer, come in from the orchard, they are piled by the sorting and grading machine. This arrangement of belts and conveyors carries the apples past a crew of women, who are trained in the art of separating the various sizes and grades. These are stacked, in turn, inside the huge 10,000 bushel cold storage for future handling. The salesroom — adjacent to the storage — is open every day and, along with three roadside stands, helps to market the crop.

The hub of the activity is in the orchard itself. Since no picking machine is in common use as yet, it remains for human hands to gather the apples into buckets, and to empty them carefully into crates. The picking crew is composed largely of seasonal workers, recruited from local farms and the mills and shops of Sanford. They are supervised by a group of foremen and checkers who issue identifying numbers, tally the individual picking totals, and, in general, safeguard the handling of the tender-skinned fruit so that it may receive the top market price.

An important factor in the production of apples—or any fruit—is proper location. Fertile, well-drained soil, with enough elevation to escape frost damage, is a must. Proximity to markets and good highways is another. Vigor-

ous fourteen and twenty year old trees bear evidence here of the foresight and courage of the senior partner of this enterprise, Raymond H. Lovejoy. For some time York County Agent, he is directly responsible for the locating and planting of this and many other orchards in southern Maine.

Even in the depths of the depression years, he envisioned the possibility of mass production of top quality apples on the sloping ridges of this region. The orchardists' economic troubles were severe enough in that stricken period to discourage any wholesale planting of young apple trees. To further darken the picture, the deadly cold winter of 1933-34 struck at Baldwin trees and killed many orchards planted to this variety.

To replace this good-keeping favorite of generations, the Cortland was selected. It has proven a wise choice. McIntosh, of course, is the main crop, and justly so. Other varieties planted here in quantity are the Golden Delicious (the first commercial planting in the state), Macoun, and Red Delicious.

Because of new pests and changeable weather conditions, control of insect damage and fungus infections has become of paramount importance. The equipment used to achieve such control includes a 500 gallon sprayer, a duster, and a liquid duster. All these are needed to apply chemicals to the growing leaves and fruit at the proper time in a big way.

Strict adherence to a proper spraying and dusting program has played a large part in the Lovejoys' success. This has become especially true in late years since labor and materials costs have risen sky-high. Bumper crops have been the rule, nationally, with glutted markets and low prices the result. All other things being equal, the marketing of clean fruit still makes the difference between profit and loss.

— A. A. —

Feeding rabbits in winter to prevent their attacks on orchards has sometimes been practiced, on the theory that it is cheaper to feed than to fight them. One plan is to leave the winter prunings of apple trees scattered about the orchard.



Raymond H. Lovejoy

Question Box

Is there any merit in the idea of putting a nitrogen carrier on apple orchards in the fall rather than in the spring? What rate should be applied?

Yes, there seems to be considerable evidence that nitrogen put on late in November will be washed down into the soil so that when growth starts in the spring, less of the nitrogen will be taken up by grass and more will be available for the trees.

Dr. J. R. Magness of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends a pound of actual nitrogen for vigorous trees 20 years old or older; 1½ pounds per tree if moderately vigorous, and 2 pounds where growth is unsatisfactory.

One pound of actual nitrogen is contained in about 3 pounds of ammonium nitrate, 4½ pounds of sulphate of ammonia, or 6 pounds of nitrate of soda.

Why is it that eggs bring so much less in the winter than they did a few years ago?

The answer is that better methods of keeping hens has brought heavier egg production beginning usually in December. One of the answers is to start chicks earlier so that they will come into production in July or August when prices are still high. If enough poultrymen would do that, it would tend to even out the prices over the entire 12 months. Some poultrymen are even starting some chicks in the fall.

Why is it that we are finding more seed balls in potatoes than seemed to be the case a few years ago?

It is generally believed that this situation is due to better insect control. Some years ago potato flowers were almost always damaged by leaf hoppers or tarnished plant bugs. Now the insecticides commonly used control these insects fairly well and as a result, the potato balls form.

Hardly a year goes by that we don't get questions about planting seed from these seed balls. It can be done but because potatoes have been propagated for so long by planting tubers, they do not breed true and you are likely to get most anything. One sure thing, you will get a lot of variation and probably nothing that is valuable.

Why is it better to put nitrogen on winter wheat in the spring?

If you put it on in the fall, it is likely to leach away before the plants need it. The use of 20 to 40 pounds of nitrogen in the spring has increased production from 4 to 12 bushels an acre. A little nitrogen is used at planting to get the crop off to a good start.

— A. A. —

HELP US TO CHOOSE BOY OR GIRL OF THE MONTH

(Continued from Page 1)

done, or a problem that needs to be solved, the initiative to do something about it, and the capability that brings the undertaking, whatever it is, to a successful conclusion.

There are many young people who, due to financial circumstances or geographic location cannot take time for clubs or outside school activities. They will stand just as good a chance with the judges as those who have more advantages.

Considered also will be young nominees who, without thought of personal danger, have saved someone from injury or death. Or the winner may be that quiet young neighbor of yours who voluntarily foregoes his own pleasures to help out at home, or at the neighbor's. The winner could well be that young lady you know who has responsibilities beyond her years at home.

There are thousands of young people in the Northeast whose willing hands, heads and hearts, and cheerful but modest dispositions, bring joy and thankfulness to all who really know them. Therefore, through this great project we hope to bring recognition and reward and inspiration to one of them every month.

Give Full Details

So now we urge you to look around your neighborhood, schools, clubs, churches, organizations, and in the homes, for the kind of outstanding young people we want to honor. Then nominate them in a letter addressed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department BGM, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and give your reasons why you think they should be recognized. Write fully, giving the details.

To summarize, here are the rules in outline form:

1. Either a boy or a girl from 14 to 20 inclusive may be nominated.
2. In addition to your own signature, the nomination must be signed also by some other responsible person, not a relative of the candidate.
3. Nominations may be made for achievements in:
 - Agriculture
 - Homemaking
 - Community service
 - General Scholarship
 - Leadership
 - Home or home farm betterment
 - Heroism
 - Some other noteworthy activity, or a combination of these things
4. The winner chosen each month will receive \$50 in cash, plus an achievement

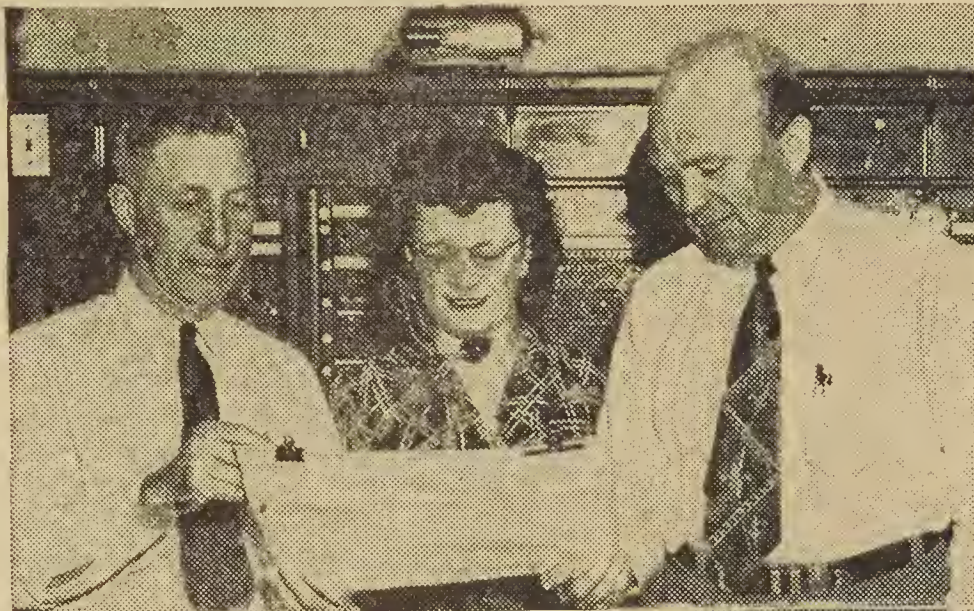
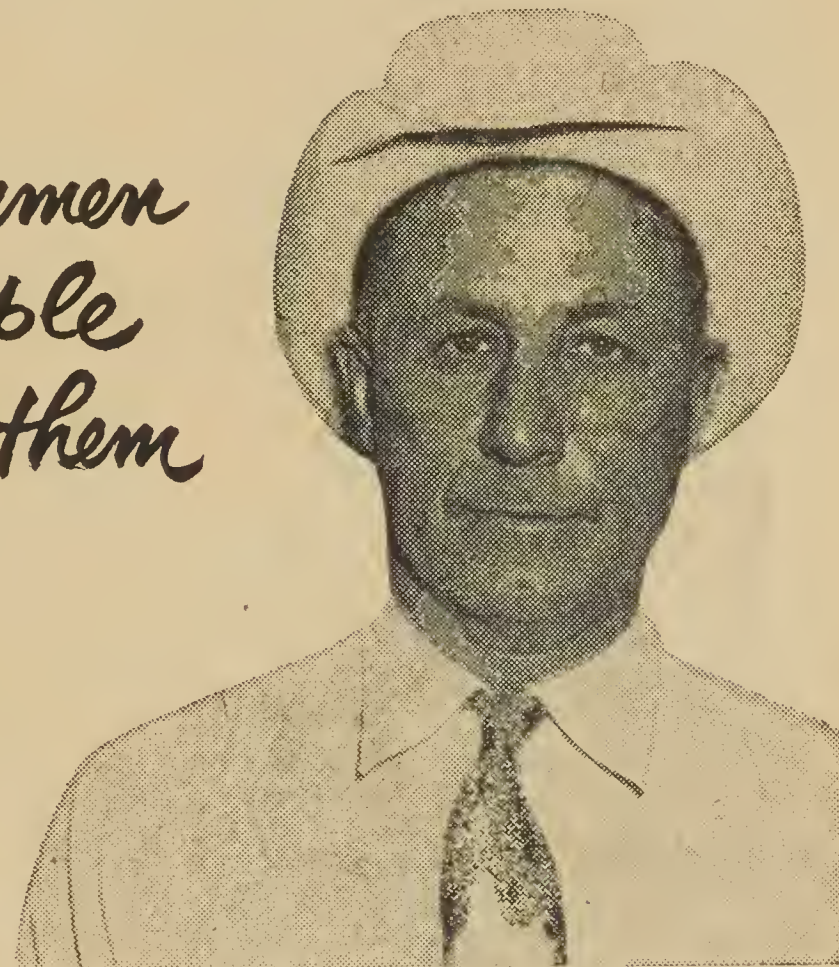
ment certificate, plus publication in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of a biographical sketch, photograph, and an account of his achievements.

5. Nominees must come from homes where someone subscribes to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
6. All entries received by December 31, 1953, will be considered for the January, 1954, Youth-of-the-Month. From these same entries, plus those that come in during January, will be chosen the winner for February, etc. In other words, an entry that fails to win in one month may emerge as the winner in a succeeding month.

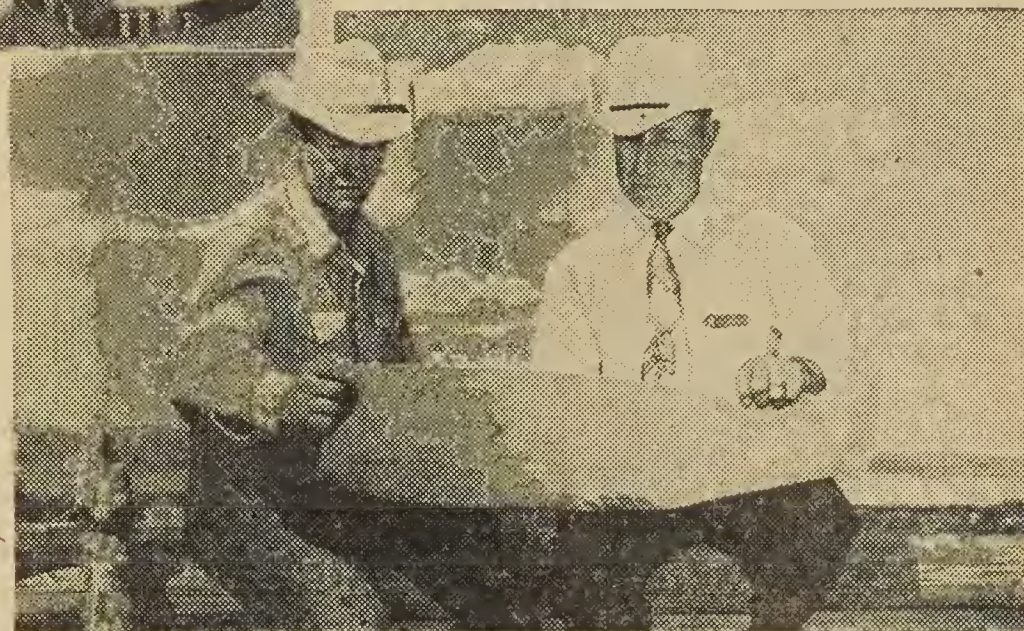
Here is your chance to help us recognize and encourage the splendid achievements of our young people. Nominate your candidate now for the January award.

"Farmers and cattlemen are my kind of people and I aim to give them the very best"

1 The man who said this was discussing his favorite subject, rural telephone service. You're looking at him in the picture at right—Alvin J. (or just plain Jack) Gray, Mountain States Telephone Company manager at Montrose and Olathe, Colorado.



2 Managers like Jack really have a job to do. In the last 12 years rural area telephones have more than doubled at Montrose. The number of parties on party lines is being reduced—the goal is no more than 8 per line. Lines and equipment are shipshape and service is good. (Left: Manager Gray, Chief Operator Ann Schmaltz, and Wire Chief Jim Shaw.)



3 Gray likes to get away from his desk and keep in touch with the farms and ranches. He says he wouldn't be half as happy managing a big-city exchange. Here he's telling rancher Bob Urquhart about the new cable that's replacing wire.

Gray is another example of the hundreds of men

in the Bell Telephone System who are helping to get in more and more rural telephones.

It's a pleasure to tell you about them.

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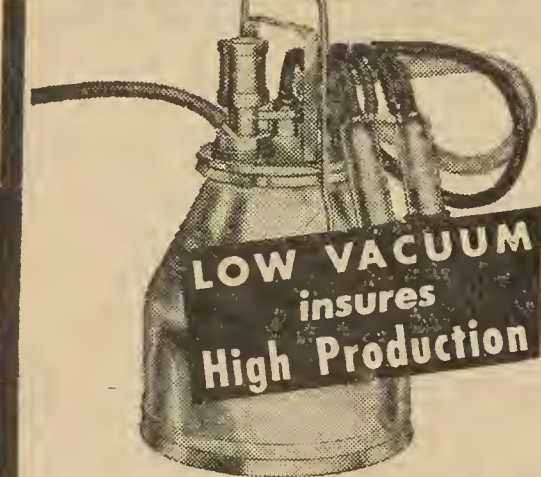
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Heading the officers of the New York State Grange for the next two years are, from left: Leland Smith, Brasher Falls, Master; Clarence E. Johncox, Corfu, Overseer; and Mrs. Ida Reed, Sauquoit, Lecturer.

New York State Grange Has Action-Packed 81st Session

NEW YORK State Grange went on record in favor of a temporary program of flexible price supports at its 81st annual convention held in Elmira October 27-30. The resolution adopted after 23 individual resolutions from as many Pomona Granges had been studied by the National Farm Program Committee, was as follows:

"Ultimate goal for a program for agriculture should be one entirely free from all price supports, government controls, etc., but we realize that until a leveling off in all segments of our economy can be obtained, we must of necessity resort to a temporary program of flexible price supports."

Other resolutions having a bearing on the National Farm Program include: The adoption of a modernized parity formula, a continuation of adequate appropriations for the Soil Conservation Service with the recommendation that the S. C. S. and the extension services cooperate rather than overlap each other's services.

The Grange favored the elimination of the agricultural conservation program payments, and wants an expanded program of agricultural research to develop new uses for and better markets for all agricultural products.

The Grange wants adjustments made in reciprocal trade agreements that will allow other countries their desired trade with the U. S. instead of aid.

Another resolution commended Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson for his fair principles and his efforts on behalf of the farm program, and pledged the Grange to cooperate with other farm organizations in every effort to support the Secretary in arriving at a fair and workable farm program.

The Elmira convention followed the pattern of previous Grange conventions of putting in four straight days of hard work. Officers' reports and presentation of awards — along with the conference of the 6th degree on more than 500 members — occupied the first two days of the session, then the 800-odd delegates and associates elected officers and settled down to consider more than 120 proposed resolutions brought to the State body's attention by Pomona Granges.

Officers Elected

Leland D. Smith, Brasher Falls, was re-elected to the second two-year term as master. Also re-elected were Harold N. Stanley, Skaneateles, secretary; and John W. Kleis, Hamburg, treasurer.

New officers elected were: Clarence E. Johncox, Corfu, overseer; Mrs. Ida M. Reed, Sauquoit, lecturer; Russell Curtis, Cazenovia, steward; Mathias E. Smith, Worcester, assistant steward; Mrs. Addie Graham, Stone Ridge, lady assistant steward.

Blakeley Hill, Wellsville, chaplain; Robert Drake, Woodhull, gate keeper; Mrs. Florence Brown, Moravia, Ceres; Mrs. Margaret Wilcox, Fulton, Pomona; Mrs. Mildred Whitcomb, Lakewood, Flora; and David C. Kidd, Dansville, executive committee member.

Awards

Macedon Grange in Wayne County won the first prize of \$200 and a plaque in the community service contest. Second prize of \$100 and a plaque went to Unadilla Valley Grange, Chenango County; while the third prize of \$50 and a plaque went to Rose Grange, Wayne County. Lowville Grange in Lewis County won first place in the three-year community contest.

The State highway safety essay contest was won by Margaret Yarine, Otsego County, who received \$15; second prize of \$10—George B. Killian, Oswego County; third prize, \$5—Joan Sherow, Dutchess County.

The S. & H. committee national quilt contest was won by Midland Grange which received \$100 from the State and became eligible for the National contest which has a \$500 prize. The Midland quilt was a Grandmother's Garden pattern, and was made by Miss Clara Lawson, and Mesdames Roy Yapple, L. Walters, W. Roy Elmore and N. J. Slouson. Second prize of \$25 went to Greene Valley Grange, Greene County; and third prize of \$15 went to Mountaintop Grange, Warren County.

Needlework Contest: First, \$15—Miss Rosalyn Teelin, Oneida County. Second, \$10—Mrs. Clifford Kelsey, Orange County. Third, \$5—Miss Helen Parmelee, Genesee County.

Youth Drawstring Bag Contest: First, \$15—Marcia Wightman, Allegany County. Second, \$10—Eileen Nygren, Chautauqua County. Third, \$5—Shirley Shute, Onondaga County.

Resolutions

In addition to the farm program resolutions listed above, some of the other resolutions acted upon were as follows:

Urges National Grange to support legislation to require all labor unions to submit records of funds collected and expended by them for their officers to a government commission for auditing.

Want simultaneous hunting season throughout state, and permission for

hunters to take one deer of either sex during season, with the length of the season regulated to preserve deer population.

Urges counties to adopt professional fox trapping programs with the state sharing costs

Opposes compulsory automobile insurance, but suggests that cars be impounded if in an accident without having liability insurance or some form of financial responsibility.

Wants state held financially responsible for all damages incurred in collisions between motor vehicles and state-protected game.

Wants insurance manuals to define more clearly farm machinery for insurance coverage purposes.

Opposes any legislation which in any way might raise high water level in Black River Valley during the crop growing season.

Wants flood control commission to survey Schoharie River water shed and recommend stream control that can be accomplished by individual or groups of farmers.

Opposes use of the words "ice cream" on any package unless fats in the contents are composed exclusively of butterfat.

Favors a levy of 1c per cwt. on all milk producer checks to support advertising.

Favors the installation of milk vending machines in schools and public places.

Wants butter surpluses released to and used by the Armed Forces, federal, state and county institutions, and any remainder be made available for school lunch programs.

Wants legislation so that decisions for the use of school buildings shall rest with local taxpayers or their elected officials.

Wants state aid for school construction costs based on the highest enrollment during year instead of enrollment at end of school year.

Wants state aid formula to be increased one third to public school systems in accordance with recommendations of the Educational Conference Board.

Wants law that all boats must be equipped with life preserver for each person in boat.

Wants direct preferential primary law for New York.

Wants clarification of laws regarding passing of school buses, and the movement of livestock on foot on public highways.

Opposes the state of New York entering into the power development of the St. Lawrence River. (The Grange is already on record in opposition to state or federal governments developing Niagara River power.)

Wants lower fire insurance rates extended to include entire area of an improved fire district.

Opposes legislation requiring fluoridization of water supply systems.

Wants voting age reduced to 18 years.

Wants everyone entering public office or job to take an oath that they do not belong to the Communist Party.

Wants federal income tax amended to allow \$1,000 deduction for single people and \$2,000 for man and wife.

Wants center line painted on all hard surfaced roads in the state.

Opposes federal sales tax with statement that sales tax privileges should be reserved for local taxpayers.

Wants re-actors to Bang's disease test sold on beef market only, and wants indemnity for farmers the same as in the t.b. program.—A.J.H.



Mrs. Guy Haviland, left, Middleburg, and Mrs. Charles Arnold, Bergen, of the Service and Hospitality Committee, display the Midland Grange quilt which will be in competition for the \$500 National Grange prize.

YOUR VETERINARIAN SAYS:

Livestock Diseases Can Be Prevented

THE other day I visited a dairy barn where the owner had tacked up several placards reading: "PLEASE DON'T WALK IN FRONT OF THESE COWS." I approve of such signs, for with farm income decreasing owners will have to be more careful about letting diseases get started in their herds. However, animal diseases are not limited to cattle, and there's more to prevention than keeping visitors out of feed alleys so they don't bring in germs on their shoes. As a matter of fact there are at least six ways in which disease outbreaks can be started on farms:

1. Through germs that are brought in mechanically.
2. Through germs that are brought in by diseased animals.
3. Through germs that persist on premises after previous outbreaks.
4. Through various kinds of feed deficiencies.
5. Through faulty care.
6. Through poor management.

With the above causes recognized, the prevention of disease becomes a matter of observing certain rules in regard to the different ones. A satisfactory control program can then be summarized like this:

Prevent the Mechanical Introduction of Germs by:

1. Keeping your dog home night and day.
2. Eradicating sparrows, pigeons, starlings and other birds.
3. Getting rid of rats and mice.
4. Following methods of fly control.
5. Insisting that cars and trucks stay in driveways.
6. Making visitors disinfect their shoes before inspecting stock.
7. Disinfecting your own shoes after visits to sales barns, etc.

Prevent Introduction of Germs With Diseased Animals by:

1. Buying animals only from disease free herds and flocks.
2. Checking purchases through available tests for diseases.
3. Keeping them isolated for a month after they're brought home.
4. Refusing to take chances on unhealthy looking stock.
5. Being careful when mating home animals to outside males and females.

Prevent Persistence of Germs After Outbreaks by:

1. Disinfecting buildings following disease outbreaks.
2. Removing manure piles and rubbish heaps from premises.
3. Eliminating wet places in yards and pastures.
4. Rotating pastures to break life cycles of parasites.

Prevent Diseases Due to Feed Deficiencies by:

1. Supplying good quality feeds in balanced rations.
2. Supplying salt and minerals free-choice in separate boxes.
3. Providing feed for the extra demands of growth, pregnancy and milk production.

Prevent Diseases Due to Faulty Care by:

1. Guarding against drafts through open doors, broken windows, etc.
2. Providing shelter against blizzards and bad weather.

3. Using plenty of clean bedding.
4. Cleaning quarters regularly.
5. Making sure that animals aren't overcrowded.
6. Providing a constant supply of drinking water.

Prevent Diseases Due to Poor Management by:

1. Draining or cementing barnyards to avoid muddy conditions.
2. Making sure that troughs, feed boxes, calf pails, etc., are kept clean.
3. Providing plenty of light in animal quarters.
4. Calling a veterinarian early for the purpose of obtaining an accurate diagnosis whenever animals appear seriously sick.
5. Warning neighbors to stay away whenever a contagious disease is known to exist on a farm.

Dear
Editor



HOLLYHOCKS

Concerning your question about rust on hollyhocks, I have observed the following:

Two years in succession I have had volunteer plants in my borders—one next to a bed of mint and one next to a planting of phlox. Each year the hollyhocks were free of rust and the mint and phlox were covered. Could it be they make a better host plant? It didn't matter either year because both mint and phlox are so easily grown and both were hidden by the hollyhocks. In the rest of the garden, the hollyhocks had their usual infestation of rust.

—Miriam M. Daly, Macedon, N. Y.

—A. A.—

DEFROSTING

I have greatly enjoyed receiving copies of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and have been reading them carefully. I note on page 6 of the October 3 issue in "The Question Box" a suggestion as to the best way to defrost a quick-freezer, namely, the placing in the freezer of dishes containing warm water.

It seems to me that this would constitute a highly inefficient way of accomplishing the job. In the first place, I would suspect that the water rather than being warm would have to be hot. The carrying of hot water in quantities is both difficult and sometimes a rather dangerous practice.

We have found on our farm in New Jersey that our freezers are quickly and easily defrosted in the following manner which I recommend as an alternative to that referred to in your paper:

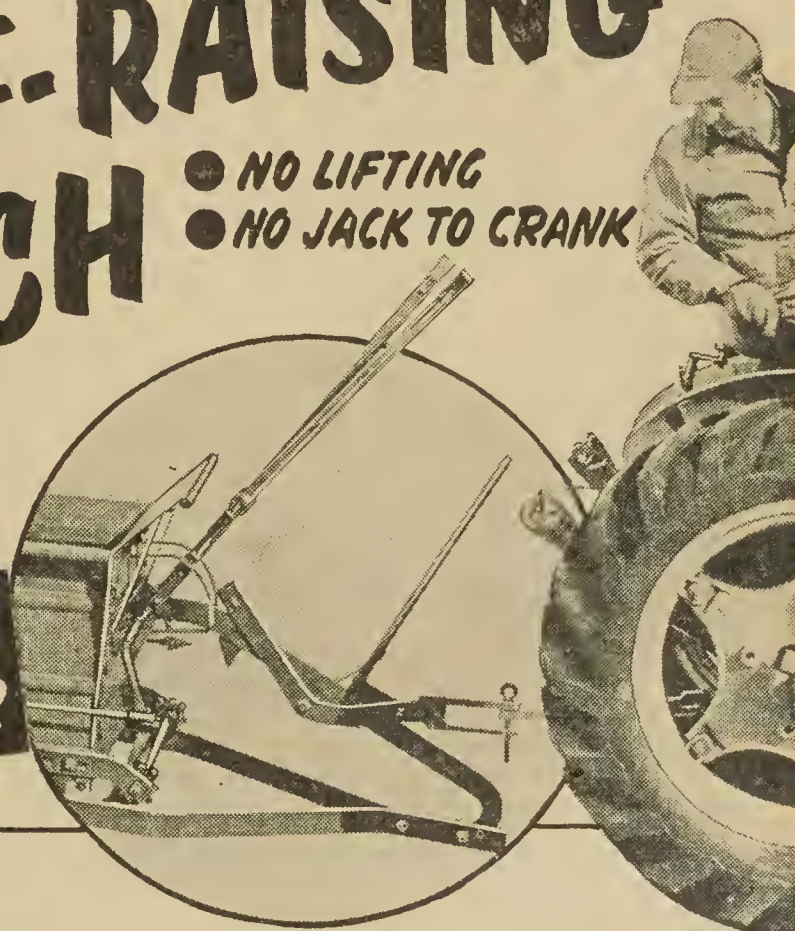
The frozen foods should first be removed, as suggested in your article, and there should then be dropped into the freezer an extension electric light cord with a 100 watt bulb. If the top is then put back on the freezer, thereby holding in the warm air, and the bulb is left burning for some period of time, it will be found that the freezer has been completely defrosted with a minimum of effort. Keep freezer turned off while defrosting.

It occurred to me that possibly my experience in this regard would be of interest to you. — D. I. M., Far Hills, New Jersey.

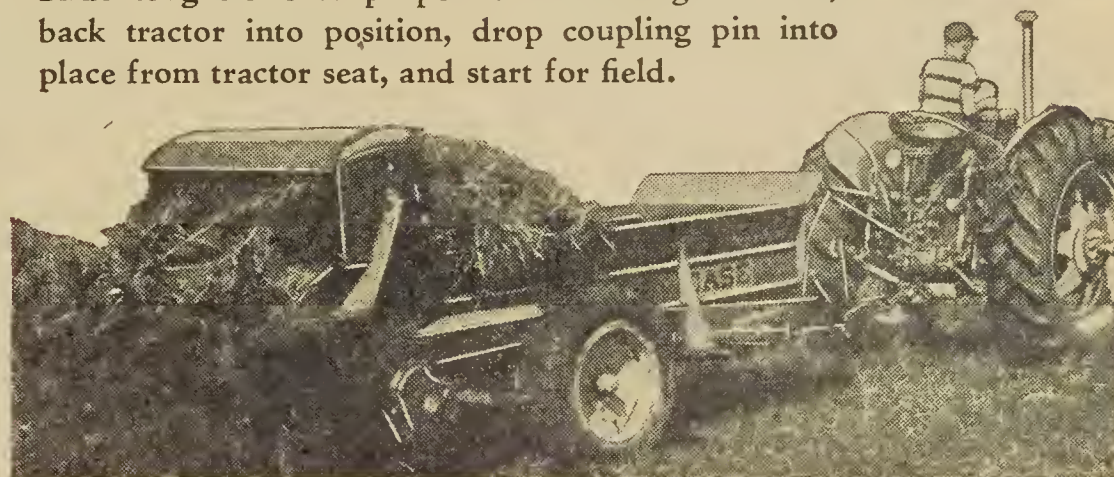
Only **CASE** Spreaders
Have —
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HITCH**

• NO LIFTING
• NO JACK TO CRANK

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Slide long clevis to proper drawbar height. Then, back tractor into position, drop coupling pin into place from tractor seat, and start for field.



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BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News



Are Slow Maturing Pullets Really Culls?

I've seen a lot of articles saying "Cull out the last ten percent of the pullets to mature." That's a lot of baloney.

Last fall we placed the last 500 pullets to mature in one pen where we ordinarily house 700 pullets. They were the "tail end" of 20,000 pullets we raised in 1952. They have outlaid everything on the place. August 1st, after eight months of lay they were at 82 percent production. A lot of the year they were over 90 percent!

Of course sick birds should not be housed. But why are some birds smaller and immature? Simply because they are timid and don't get enough to eat. If you house these "immatures" by themselves they will lay just as well as the others because they then have a chance to eat and drink all they want.

Many a poultryman has sold these slow maturing pullets to a neighbor and found that the neighbor soon had higher production than his own "first choice pullets." The whole secret is house them separately.

We hatch White Leghorns exclusively the year 'round and would like to sell you chicks.

Send for our free catalog which is interesting reading.

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Preventing Slumps in Egg Production

By L. M. HURD

MANY poultry keepers have trouble in the fall with their laying flock going out of production and starting to molt. Sometimes it seems that this situation occurs for no apparent reason. Close observation of laying flocks for many years has revealed that there are many things that may cause a sudden drop in egg production. Slumps may be brought about by any one or a combination of several of the following 14 conditions.

1. Violent changes in weather.

During such periods the birds do not eat enough. To increase food consumption at such times special feeding methods, such as the feeding of warm, wet mash, pellets, condensed butter-milk or warm skim milk, are helpful in increasing the amount of food consumed. This can be discontinued when the cold weather is over.

2. Important changes in feeding.

The taste of the mash, kind of grain, or the protein content of the ration may be responsible for the change in production in such cases.

3. Moving the birds from one pen or location to another.

This may upset the daily routine of the birds and the production.

4. Irregular use of artificial lights.

Turning off the lights for 2 or 3 days for any reason may start the flock into a molt and check the production.

5. Fright.

This has often caused a drop in egg production, followed by a molt.

6. Insufficient feed.

When this happens the birds cannot maintain their body weight sufficiently to lay regularly.

7. An inadequate supply of water.

It is a well-known fact that the quickest way to check egg production is to take away the water from the laying flock for one day. This may happen when the water fountain freezes and water is not available during the day.

8. Winter pause.

Some hens have an inherited factor called, "winter pause," which causes

them to stop laying and molt for no apparent reason.

9. Poor ventilation.

This makes the pen damp, cold and uncomfortable, and may help to check egg production.

10. Disease.

If production and feed consumption drop slowly and respiratory symptoms appear, a mild outbreak of bronchitis, Newcastle, chronic respiratory disease, fowl cholera or fowl pox may be responsible. Better have a diagnosis made and follow corrective measures.

11. Parasites.

The presence of worms, lice and mites prevents normal production.

12. Lack of mash feeder space.

Such a lack may cut food consumption just enough to interfere with normal egg production. Make sure that at least one linear foot of mash trough feeding space is allowed for every 3 birds, 8 feet for 25 birds, or 32 feet for 100 birds. For example, an eight-foot trough feeder would provide 16 feet of linear feeding space. Two such feeders would furnish 32 linear feet for 100 birds.

13. A change of caretakers.

Oftentimes the birds are not accustomed to the new person's movements, and color of clothes, and are frightened when he enters the pen. Methods and amounts of feed given may be different.

14. Inheritance.

Occasionally a flock may have a large percentage of birds that are not very good layers through inheritance so that even the best of care will not induce them to lay. When this occurs, such birds should be culled.

In order to have a guide for those who would like to know how much feed is necessary to keep hens in good production, a schedule has been worked out, based on records and experience over a period of years. The figures given in the table are approximate amounts for the different levels of production. During the early part of the laying year the birds are likely to consume more than is shown because they will be gaining in weight. The amount of feed required will also vary with the size of the birds.

Production	Approximate Feed Consumption per 100 Hens per Day	
	Leghorns, Avg. 4.5 Lbs.	Heavies, Avg. 6 Lbs.
40%	22.4	25.9
50%	23.8	27.3
60%	25.2	28.7
70%	26.6	30.1
80%	28.1	31.6

The records show that a flock of 25 Rhode Island Reds require about 5½ pounds of grain and mash daily at the time they come into production as pullets, just to maintain themselves. This is a trifle better than 3½ ounces per bird. For each 2 or 3 eggs which these birds lay, ¼ pound more of feed is required. This is in addition to the maintenance ration of 5½ pounds. In other words, the same flock laying at 60 per cent, or 15 eggs a day, will require about 7 pounds of mash and grain daily, or 4½ ounces per bird. The flock must eat this amount daily to maintain production and avoid a slump. A similar flock of Leghorns will require about 6½ pounds, or about a half a pound less feed daily. These figures show what a small amount of feed it takes to affect production, one way or the other, and why it is so important to watch feed intake.

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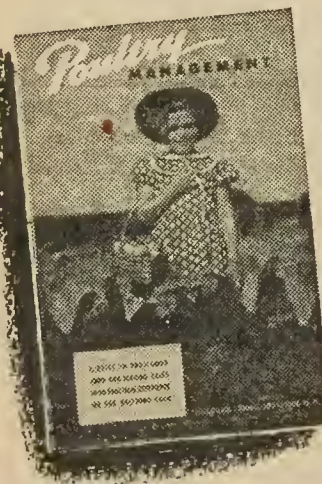
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HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRE

We Solved Our Own Problems

A FEW weeks ago we asked readers for letters on the subject, "How We Solved Our Problem Ourselves." The idea was to show that people don't always go running to outsiders or to government when they have a problem. From the many answers, we selected the following as prize winners. Writer of the first letter received \$5 and others on this page, \$1 each.

Pushed To Success!

FOR twelve years I took my turn supporting and waiting on a talented, able-bodied, younger brother who fancied that every breath was his last. Planning his own funeral, with me providing the cash outlay, was his favorite pleasure. His "sickness" began with a minor ailment which was easily cured. The symptoms of one "fatal" disease after another appeared only to be dispelled by the clinics. He toiled not, neither did he spin anything but gleanings from a column called "The Home Physician and Guide to Health."

His nerves and the family's hopped as he shunted about, a pauper. "I've had this and I've had that," he'd say until once a four-year-old asked him if he'd ever had a baby. His delicate condition would have become a permanent fixture in our home, had not the Providence that watches over idiots got around to me. My husband's sister was left a penniless invalid. My husband is one of that vanishing race who frowns on old-age assistance, doles, or charity. His stiff neck would bend to a diet of mud before he'd eat bread made of Red Cross flour. My ancestors helped found this country, and didn't get a thing they didn't earn.

We take care of our own so my sister-in-law was installed in our home. No money for hired help! One woman couldn't do all the work and teach school, too.

One morning I pinned sixty dollars in my brother's shirt pocket and pushed him and his imaginations off my doorstep. I truly loved him and I didn't sleep well in the year of silence that followed.

My sister-in-law is dead now and my brother makes me short visits and keeps them short. He doesn't like to lose the twelve dollars a day he earns on the job.—Mrs. L. S., Vermont

No Widow Aid

WE CAME to New York from Illinois in the early 20's, and bought one of the best farms in Central New York. Three years later my husband died, leaving me with four boys and two girls, all under the age of 15, and quite a sizeable mortgage.

Friends advised that I should apply for relief aid, but I thought I would try for a little while at least to get along on my own.

We hired an older man who was quite reliable, and the boys helped with chores before and after school, as they did when their father was living.

My mother, who was a widow, came to live with us. Between us we were able to make most of the children's clothes and our own at quite a saving.

We always had a good garden and plenty of fresh vegetables in summer and enough to can for winter use. We raised and killed our own pigs, and each winter killed a young cow which did not fit into our dairy program. One quarter of this we kept fresh as it would keep in cold weather, and the rest of it was canned.

Each spring we bought 280 chicks, using the cockerels for food and the pullets to replace our laying crop, which gave us eggs to eat and some to sell.

These letters from readers prove that the spirit and determination to do things ourselves, to solve our own problems instead of asking others to do it is far from dead.

With our own meat, vegetables and eggs, and baking our own bread our grocery bill was not too large—even for nine people. A few times we had to borrow money from the bank when the milk check was not enough to cover our expenses, but we were always able to pick up the note when due.

We found time for other things, too. We attended church and Sunday School every Sunday. I have been teaching a Sunday School class ever since the youngest was old enough to attend. We have been active in everything in connection with school, and I always was ready to help in Grange affairs.

We did not make a practice of it, but my daughters and I could milk a cow as well as any man, so we did get the cows in the barn during haying time, and got the hand-milking started whenever the men were delayed in the fields.

A good cabbage crop finished paying off the mortgage, just before the crash in 1929, so we did not lose our farm as so many did.

In 1932, we had the money for installing electricity, which has become so much a part of our everyday living that we sometimes forget we did not always have it.

Our family's health is as good or better than average despite all our hard work, and we have improved the fertility of our farm. We grow nearly twice as much cabbage per acre now as in 1920, and also get more per acre from our fields of hay, corn and grain.

So, with God's help and our own ingenuity and willingness to work, we

solved our problem.—A Central New York Mother

In-Law Problem

THE PROBLEMS of in-laws are as old as love, but they are always new and no problems one has are quite the same as another's. At least it seems that way!

From the start of our marriage, my parents cared little for my husband's folks, and vice versa, and this situation worsened as our marriage progressed. Each family resented our spending more time with the other, and it was a rare and non-avoidable occasion if they visited us at the same time. Holidays were worse, since both sets of parents wanted their children for Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners. To placate them we'd spend a few hours with each, eat two hearty dinners, then go home miserable, especially after our first child arrived.

Now regular weekly visits were really a problem, since the baby had to be put to bed early, which left us little time for visiting in the evening. When our visits were thus less frequent each parent thought it was because we preferred to be with the other family.

We solved our problem by not having holiday dinners at either of their homes! We had them in our own home and invited them to our house for dinner separately—one on Christmas Eve, the other on Christmas Day. This prevented disagreements and allowed us to have our own holiday in our own home, too. The weekly visits became visits to our home.—Mrs. S. C., Florida

Sink or Swim

WHEN my oldest daughter was six weeks old, my husband met with an accident which laid him up for six months. Then, for a period of about 18 years, my husband was in ill health, often having to be hospitalized. Often it took weeks for him to recover from some of the attacks.

This was back in the days before Blue Cross, surgical and medical assistance, and there were no unemployment insurance benefits in 1929, one of our hardest years. During those long years there were four little girls to feed and clothe. It was not easy, by any means. We had what seemed more than our share of operations, ranging from tonsilectomies for the children to much more serious ones for both my husband and myself.

However, the problem was our problem and no one else's. Either we must sink or swim.

To go before the world on television (had there been television) and aired our denials and difficulties, would have taken all the fight out of us. The harder the battle, the tighter our lips. One cannot grit his teeth and hold on with his mouth wide open telling the world.

To ask others to shoulder our burdens did not enter our minds. Life is a challenge. It is now and was then!

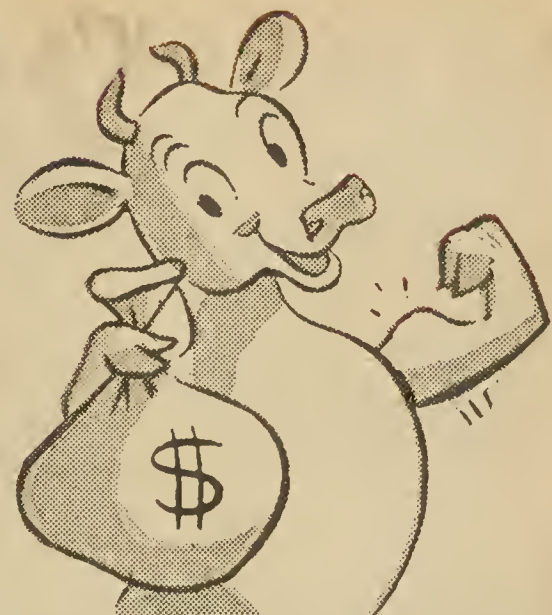
Our children tell us often how much we and our home have meant to them. They say that even after we have gone, they want to keep our home just as it is, to come back to when they need to sit around and think.

Our home is a place in which to live, not just to eat and sleep. It is here that we met life head on, with its diseases, disasters and denials. It is here that we have learned that to overcome one trial fits us better for the next.

All the while we were looking forward by God's help, to be able to look back and not be ashamed.

We did "Rob Peter to pay Paul" more than once, but they were both paid in full at the end.

We must give our best to get the best and "Wait on the Lord, be of good courage and He shall strengthen our hearts."—Mrs. E.P.D., Rhode Island



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LET'S GET THIS STRAIGHT!

In the article "Right Here at Home!" on page 40 of our Forum issue, one of those slips occurred that editors worry about. Somehow the cut lines for the pictures of Douglas Hasbrouck, Ray Denman, and Thomas Smith of Grahamsville, N. Y., got out of their place. Here are the boys' pictures again, properly identified.



Thomas Smith

Douglas Hasbrouck

Ray Denman

NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

After Hetty Eastman's death, Eb married Abigail Eastman, and they were very happy together. But the Revolution was under way and he was seldom at home for long. Abigail named her first child Hetty, and proved a very able "keeper of the farm" in Eb's absences. Meantime, the British evacuated Boston, and Ticonderoga and Crown Point were captured by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys in May of 1775. In camp at Dorchester Heights, Eb and some of his New Hampshire company were assigned to headquarters to guard General Washington's tent. Eb was called to headquarters, and was able to make clearer to the General the thinking and background of the individuals who composed the army. On July 2, 1776, Congress declared the colonies free and independent of Great Britain, but that summer was a discouraging one for the patriot forces.

CHAPTER XXV

FOR several years Eb had taken an especial interest in a young man of Salisbury because the boy was so friendly, so willing to work, and had so much ability. His name was Sam Fifiel. When the local members of the militia had left for White Plains, Sam, then only about 18, had decided to go along. All the way down across New England Sam had kept close to Eb and Jerry, and they had taken him under their wing, so to speak, giving him the benefit of their experience, and helping him to adjust to army life.

One morning after the retreat toward the Hudson from the Battle of White Plains, Sam came to Eb's tent asking for a private word with him, apparently very much upset and excited. The army wasn't yet on the march, so Eb walked with Sam to a secluded spot. The boy was shivering both from cold and excitement. He started to tell his story, at first haltingly.

"Maybe you saw a big white house yesterday. We passed it two or three miles from here."

"Yes, I did," said Eb. He remembered noticing its deserted appearance, the shutters all tightly closed. But when he mentioned this, Sam shook his head.

"That's just it. It wasn't deserted." He laughed a little sheepishly. "I was at the rear yesterday an' I snooped around a bit after most of you had gone on. Happened to notice somethin' move at one of the windows. It was a girl peepin' out from behind the blinds."

"Makin' bold, I went up to the window. She opened the shutters a bit, put her fingers up to her mouth signin' for me to keep quiet."

"Goodlookin'?" inquired Eb.

"Never really got a good sight of her. She was in the house peekin' through the blinds. She was awful scared. Prob'ly her Pa was a Tory. He'd gone off somewhere on business an' hadn't come back."

"Prob'ly didn't dare," commented Eb.

"That's how I had it figured," said Sam. "Anyway, the girl said her Pa didn't know nothin' about this army comin' through, an' prob'ly couldn't git back. She started to cry. Maybe he'd been killed, she said. Wanted me to help her. Gosh, Cap'n Eb, I sure wanted to. But what could I do?"

"What did you do?"

"Told her not to be so foolish again as to show herself. Keep hid in the house. Told her the Britishers weren't far behind us an' them soldiers could be just as bad or worse than the Americans. Warned her just as hard as I could, no matter what happened, to keep hid."

"Then you came away?"

"Yeah. What could I do? But last night, after we had made camp an' everythin' was quiet, I sneaked out an' went back."

"You had no business to do that," said Eb, sternly.

"I know I hadn't. But I was worried about that girl alone in that house. An' I was glad I did go."

The boy's voice broke and his face was white and strained.

"The house was all ablaze. I couldn't get anywhere near it. Hopin' that the girl had escaped, I started lookin' around the grounds. The barn was afire, but there were some sheds an' other outbuildings left. Everywhere I went I kept sayin' out loud:

"It's me, Sam Fifiel, the boy that saw you this afternoon. It's all right. Come out."

"By golly, Cap'n, after a while she did. She was so scared an' so tickled to see me—" Sam laughed a little—"that she grabbed right hold of me. What to do with her I don't know."

"Who set the house afire?" Eb inquired. "Some of our men or the Britishers?"

"Neither, the girl thought. A bunch of wild guerillas that've been pillagin' an' ravishin' the whole countryside. They claim to be on the American side, an' they've turned out an' murdered every Tory they could find."

"Yeah, I've heard about them," said Eb sadly. "In civil war there are always those on both sides who don't join the army but use it as a screen for their dirty work. They don't dare show their faces by day an' they stop at nothin'. But what about the girl, Sam? What did you do? Where's your coat?" he asked, suddenly noticing for the first time that the boy was without one.

"What to do is what I want to know, Cap'n. I gave her my overcoat."

"Where is she? What's her name?"

Sam began to look a bit scared.

"In my tent, Cap'n. I didn't know what to do with her. Couldn't leave her to freeze. Her name is Eliza—Eliza Page."

Eb nodded understandingly.

"Rather freeze yourself, wouldn't you, Sam. Bet you spent the rest of the night outside."

Sam nodded glumly.

"That I did. An' it was mighty cold. But I'd do it again," he asserted. "She's a nice girl."

Eb scratched his head, as puzzled as Sam to know what to do with this lone girl in an army camp.

"I guess it's too much of a problem for us, Sam," he finally said. "You an' me alone never can get that girl out of your tent an' away from this camp without plenty of trouble for her an' us. We need help."

Sam began to look scared.

"But where can we get it? Who can we tell? Who can we tell?"

Instead of answering directly, Eb said, "Come with me!"

Walking rapidly, Eb led the way through the encampment, where the sleepy, grouchy men were preparing breakfast around the cooking fires. At the entrance to a tent near the end of the line Eb was challenged by a guard who, recognizing him, permitted them to enter. To the man seated at a camp table in the tent, Eb said:

"John, meet one of my boys from

Salisbury, Sam Fifiel. Sam, meet General John Sullivan."

No introduction was necessary to tell Sam who this man was. He had seen and recognized Sullivan many times on their retreat from White Plains, and he was proud that Sullivan also was a New Hampshireman. Now, however, Sam was embarrassed and a little scared. He knew that Eb planned to appeal to Sullivan about the plight of the girl, and dreaded what the General would think and do.

But his fears were ungrounded. Sullivan listened attentively while Sam repeated Eliza's story as he had told it to Eb. Then, clasping his hands around his knee, he leaned back on his stool and laughed. The situation appealed to his volatile Irish temperament. He was intrigued and sympathetic.

"So now you have a girl on your hands," he laughed. "Which means about the same in this man's army as having a bear by the tail. What do you expect me to do about it?" he challenged Eb, then turned to Sam with a twinkle in his eye.

"A good-looking girl, I'll bet."

Sam nodded his head vigorously. Then, forgetting his embarrassment, he added:

"About the nicest girl I ever saw."

"Oho!" said Sullivan. "Blows the wind from that quarter?" Then, with mock severity, he said:

"No time for girls, boys. This is war!"

Eb laughed.

"There's always time for girls, John, as you know darn well—that is, sooner or later."

The General stood up.

"Well," he said, "girls or no girls, we've got to be on the move." But to Eb he added:

"We can't let any harm come to the girl, especially when our young soldier here seems to think she's so right. So I'll tell you what we'll do, Eb." He was silent for a moment, scratching his head.

"Tell you what we'll do," he repeated. "I have some friends, a family by the name of Henderson, Irv Henderson, who live west of here a bit, about where we'll end up tonight. Figured on staying with them tonight anyway. I'll put the girl in their care. Eb, you'll be fully responsible for her today. Tonight I am sure Irv Henderson and his wife will take her in, and maybe let her stay for a while until she can decide what she wants to do."

Before they could thank him he yelled:

"Now, get out of my way and on the move before the lobster-backs get us."

As Eb had anticipated, the presence of a young, good-looking girl caused some commotion in the ranks when the men got their first glimpse of her. There were some whistles and catcalls, but while the girl showed her embarrassment she carried herself with dignity, and, cold and hungry, and with plenty of problems of their own, most of the men soon lost interest, especially when it became obvious that the responsibility for her presence lay with Eb Webster. To Jerry Eastman and some of the officers Eb told the girl's story, and after a while, realizing that she was among friends, Eliza forgot her fears. Chief among her new friends was young Sam Fifiel, who marched by her side. It wasn't long before all of the men nearby knew how it was with Sam. As for the girl, she felt that Sam had saved her life, and every time she looked at him her feelings were mirrored on her face.

When Eb got his first good look at Eliza Page, the girl's beauty was pretty much obscured by the dirt of the barn where she had hid, the long walk over the trail in the dark, and by sleeping in her clothes. Her dress, of good material, was now torn, dirtied and rumpled. She had had no opportunity to wash her face or fix her hair. But after talking with Eliza for a few moments Eb well understood Sam Fifiel's un-

derstatement when he had said that she was nice, and that she had been brought up in a cultured home.

Now, in spite of the dirt and dishevelment, Eb noted that Eliza was taller than average and that while she seemed a little too thin, her curves were where they ought to be. Her blue eyes, still showing the effect of fright and shock, lighted up a face with a straight little nose and a generous mouth. Her hair was light brown and curly. Its disorder and the despondent droop of her shoulders gave the girl a pathetic, childlike appearance that made Eb all the more determined to do all he could to help her.

The long, dreary day dragged on for the discouraged, footsore men, but from Sam Fifiel's standpoint it was passing all too fast. However, it was not to pass without an incident. In one of the Massachusetts militia companies was a young fellow by the name of Moses Whitman. He was generally disliked, but got by with his overbearing ways because of his huge size. When the army paused for rest and rations at noon, Whitman made an excuse to see a man in Webster's company in order to get a good look at Eliza. Edging up near to where she sat next to Sam Fifiel, and watching his opportunity when Eb had left on some errand, Whitman suddenly sat down by Eliza, put his arm around her, and pulled her toward him. The girl turned and slapped him. But before she could get away he pulled her tight to him and kissed her hard on the mouth.

Whitman had acted so fast that Sam didn't for a moment sense what was happening, and then he couldn't reach Whitman because Eliza was between them. The other men made no move to interfere. They were, of course, in sympathy with Sam, but Eliza was his girl, so it was his battle.

Watching his opportunity while Whitman was still trying to kiss the struggling Eliza again, Sam finally put everything he had into a right to Whitman's jaw. The blow staggered the big fellow for a moment. Dropping the girl, who had almost fainted, he came at Sam in a bull-like rush with his big arms flailing the air. A blow from either of these huge fists would have put Sam to sleep. But they didn't reach their goal. Reared in a family of boys in a frontier community, where boxing and wrestling were among their few sports, Sam was quick on his feet. He danced away from Whitman's flailing arms, and watching his opportunity, he feinted with a right and leading with a left uppercut he took Whitman squarely on the corner of the eye, opening a gash.

By this time the men had spread out, forming a circle. Maddened with rage and pain, Whitman again charged his smaller opponent, and again Sam dodged. As he stepped to one side, Sam caught the other man's feet with his leg and, impelled by the momentum of his own weight, Whitman sprawled in the dust.

But he was still a long way from being licked. When he came up this time, he was grasping a thick limb. That was his undoing. So long as the fight was fair, the men were willing to let the best man win. But when they saw Whitman with a weapon in his hand, they closed on him so fast from each side that he couldn't even get near Sam again. When Whitman turned on the men in an attempt to use the club, he was clouted from several sides at once and fell to his knees, whining and moaning, with blood spouting from his nose.

Hearing the commotion, Eb Webster rushed back just in time to see the close of the row.

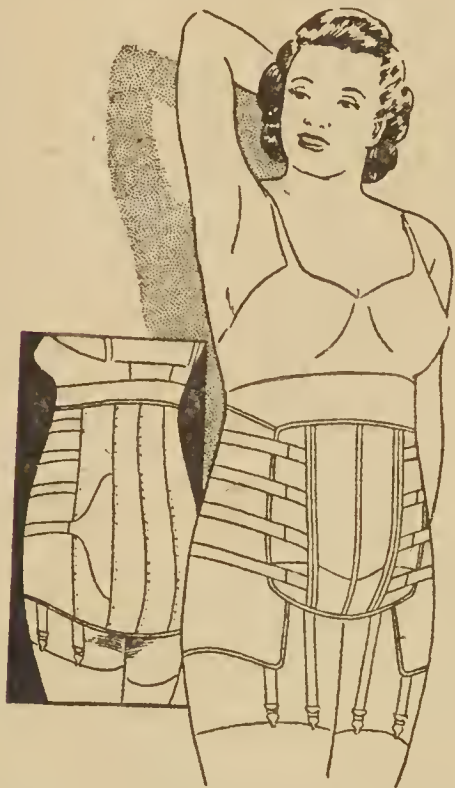
"What's wrong here?" he demanded.

When they told him, without a word he turned and went to stand by Eliza's side. She, white and shaken, was seated on a nearby log. Placing a hand on her shoulder, Eb said:

WHEN ORDINARY CORSETS WILL NOT DO!

FOR THE MEDIUM LARGE
OR HEAVY FIGURE HERE ARE
SOME IMPORTANT FACTS.

Some women realize—others do not—that there is a vast difference in the purpose and design, between “an ordinary corset” and a Protective Supporting Garment with “built in” figure control. Many women FEEL that their particular “figure problem” is so difficult, that in order to obtain proper protection—they must necessarily sacrifice style. If you are one who believes in this fallacy, may I suggest



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“Too bad, my dear. But it ended just the way it should. I'm sure you need have no worry about any more trouble.”

When the army came to a halt that night, the cooking fires were soon blazing. Before Eb had eaten, an orderly came from Sullivan asking for him and for Sam Fifield and Eliza. Following the orderly, they came to a long, rectangular New England type of house with green shutters, a half mile or so ahead of the camp. The deepening shadows were closing off the late fall day. Smoke poured from a chimney at one end of the house. As they approached the house they saw a little group on the porch. Drawing nearer, Sam recognized General Sullivan, and standing with him were a gray-haired couple.

When Eliza had been introduced to him, Sullivan took her hand, and bending low, said:

“My dear young lady, these are my good friends for many years. This is Kate Henderson, and this old horse thief here is Irv. Henderson.” To the Hendersons he said:

“These, my friends, are New Hampshiremen—Captain Ebenezer Webster, formerly of Rogers' Rangers, and my young friend is Sam Fifield, both hailing from Salisbury.” With a short laugh he added:

“Why you ever left God's country of New Hampshire to come down to this God-forsaken hole, I'll never know.”

Everyone laughed and then, standing on either side of the doorway, the Hendersons waved their guests inside. In the house Mrs. Henderson bustled about in cordial hospitality and Henderson invited them to stay to supper. But Eb, feeling that he had fulfilled his responsibility to Sam and Eliza, and that he would be intruding, declined to stay. Sam followed his example, although he was reluctant to leave Eliza.

Leaving General Sullivan to renew old acquaintance with his friends, Eb and Sam started down the little woodland path on their way back to camp. They had gone only a few rods when they heard light footsteps behind them and a breathless voice called:

“Sam, Sam! Wait a minute!”

Surprised, they turned around and saw Eliza hurrying toward them. By the time she reached them she was so embarrassed and breathless that she could hardly talk.

“I—I forgot my manners,” she stammered. “I never thanked you, Captain Webster, nor you, Sam, for all you have done for me. So—so I thank you now.”

Sensitive to the emotional situation involved here, Eb said:

“We were glad to be of help, Eliza.”

Then he moved on quickly, leaving the boy and girl together. Eliza turned to Sam.

“I—I shall never forget what you did for me, Sam.” A little wistfully she asked:

“Shan't I ever see you again?”

Moved by her words and her nearness, Sam answered:

“Oh, yes, I want to see you, too.”

Without seeming to move, suddenly they were in one another's arms, and Sam was holding her tight, kissing her, at first gently, then as she responded, he forgot his shyness and kissed her so hard that she couldn't get her breath. Suddenly she went slack in his arms and pushed him away.

“I forgot!” she cried. “Oh, heavens, I forgot!”

“Forgot what?” demanded Sam, stepping toward her again. But she backed away.

“Don't touch me,” she cried. “You mustn't!”

Without another word she turned and ran back toward the Henderson house. Hurt and bewildered, Sam started to follow her, then turned and made his way back to camp, puzzling all the way and most of the night before he got to sleep about the unpredictable ways of women.

To be continued.



“Strain at a Gnat and Swallow a Camel”?

(Matthew 23:24)

The average family electric bill in the United States is about 18c a day, while their tax bill (concealed and otherwise) is over \$5.00.

Government electricity is not cheap. It simply looks that way because it pays little or no taxes. Let's not forget, however, that taxes that are avoided are not eliminated. They're simply transferred to someone else.

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Rochester, New York



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CHRISTMAS Time is orange time. Why not treat yourself to the best direct from the grove in Florida? Send a gift box to a friend. Write for descriptive folder and prices. Jim Shofner, Grower, Tavares, Florida.

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PECANS: New crop Stuarts, 10 lbs. \$5.00; shelled halves 2 lbs. \$2.95; 5 lbs. \$6.75. Delivered guaranteed. J. Trus Hayes, Grower, Box 1731, Dillon, S. C.

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CREAMED maple nut fudge or maple pecan pralines. Gift wrapped if desired. \$1.50 pound, postpaid. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

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HAY wanted, good quality, delivered or can haul. State price. Fred Messing, R.D., Hampton, New Jersey.

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WOMAN cook, no liquor, no cigarettes, single, protestant, age 29-49 who likes auctions, see flowers, vegetables grow; likes a farm. My problem: willing worker. Life opportunity. Box 51, Northwood Centre, N. H.

WANTED: Woman to cook and do housework in New Jersey farm home of businessman with small family. This is a good Christian home with fine surroundings and working conditions. Own room & bath and good wages. Write Box 514-KM, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED: Ambitious men to act as salesmen for an old established irrigation concern covering Eastern and central New York. Write to Peel's, S. Deerfield, Mass. for interview.

SELL a Complete line of farm seeds. Write for details of the Growmore Franchise. Many open territories. Frank H. Anson, Box 957, Rochester 3, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: Cletrac H.G. 42 inch, new pins and bushing. 110 volt portable light plant. G.E. arc welder, portable, gasoline motor driven. Edmond Rieper, Westfield, Pa. Phone Harrison Valley 2111.

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(Continued on Opposite Page)



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

THE western cattleman's stam-pede on Washington was, of course, the limelight livestock fiasco it should have been. The cattlemen do have a grievance that is well founded and well established. They could do much to help themselves with the help of the consuming public if the true facts of the situation were given

the wide publicity that this "run" on Washington was given.

About the only figures the public is getting on the price spread between the producer and consumer covers "choice cattle" and "choice cuts" of meat. These figures seem fairly satisfactory with no great cause for concern. Unfortunately choice cattle do not comprise over 10 per cent of the total cattle marketed, and it is the bottom 90 per cent that is really causing the "hurt" and where the inequities exist. Perhaps the Department of Agriculture's investigation of cattle spreads will bring out the situation regarding the lower grades of beef.

Northeast cattlemen market more cows in proportion to the number of cattle on farms than any other section of the country. We are vitally interested in what is happening to the low-cost meats and what can be done to improve their position.

The government cannot, should not, and apparently will not, place price supports on cattle. In the first place, cattle for meat now vary in price from about 7c to 30c a pound alive. With this kind of a spread and with so many factors entering into the making of these prices, any controls could so easily be taken advantage of that it would be impossible to make them fair and equitable. (Meaning they could not be enforced).

There are many ways in which the government can help:

① By buying for Armed Forces, schools, etc., the kind of meat in greatest supply at any given time. Mostly inflexible, government standards have been set up for their purchases regardless of available supply or price of the good-to-choice meat they usually demand.

② By more research and by helping with the use of animal by-products—fats, hides, etc. Just two years ago these by-products had a value of about \$35 for a cow or a steer; today they are not bringing the first cost of the cheapest live animal per pound. In other words, they're bringing practically nothing.

③ By giving a daily market report to consumers on the price of meat cuts—the same as the market reports on live animals that are given in all our newspapers.

④ By helping the farmer meet power buying with power selling through up-to-date marketing facilities, better marketing information, co-operatives, and in many other ways.

This could go on and on but enough to again say that these all resolve around marketing. When our farm marketing rides to market, in this gasoline age, behind the "old gray mare" she just ain't what she used to be.

P.S. Write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. for Home and Garden Bulletin No. 27. It contains over 100 recipes and suggestions on the preparation, selection, and serving of the cheaper grades of meats so they can be made just as tasty and nutritious as the higher priced cuts.

—A.A.—

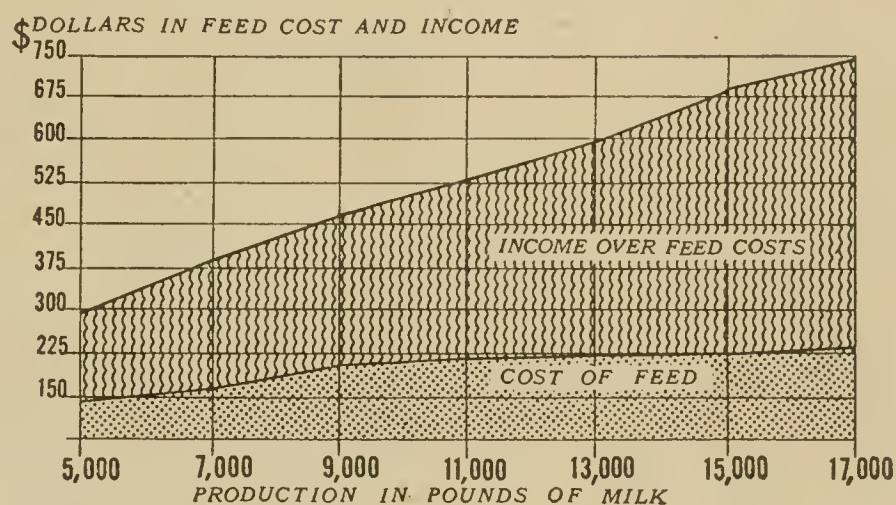
HEAD WORK PAYS

Studying your farm business often pays better than physical labor. A simple help in such a study is a single sheet entitled "Farm Business Chart." It shows you how to use figures on crop and livestock production and the amount of work accomplished per man so you can compare your farm with excellent farms and with average farms. By its use you can assemble an amazing amount of information about your farm in a relatively short time.

To get a copy of this Farm Chart just drop a post card to Professor V. B. Hart, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. and ask for "Farm Chart."

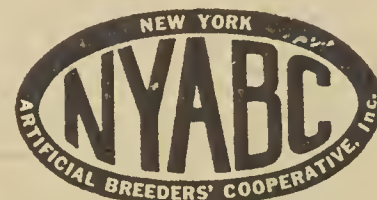
HERE'S PROOF OF MORE NET INCOME FROM HIGHER PRODUCING COWS!

This chart, adapted from Bureau of Dairy Industry figures from dairy herd improvement associations in 1952, shows the close relation between higher production and higher returns.



Of course, your final net income depends on all your dairy practices in feeding, general management and breeding—but in New York and Western Vermont, most dairymen who use cattle artificial breeding to NYABC sires in their herds are getting higher production from NYABC sires' daughters.

For information, or for service in your herd in five dairy breeds and the Angus beef breed, call your local NYABC technician—(one of 179 skilled, experienced inseminators in New York and Western Vermont)—or write:



BOX 528-A Ithaca, N. Y.

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Too many places to pay—buying on time from suppliers—can cut your profits faster than a buzz saw. But, when you set up your credit at your local Production Credit Association, you can buy for cash, cut costs, boost profits. Come in and see us soon. Let us show you how low-cost PCA money can help make more money for you.

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

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CORN PICKERS: New Idea 2 row \$350.00. Wood Bros. New Idea. New Idea corn shredders, 30 corn binders, \$30.00 up. 25 silo fillers \$75.00 up. 6 field harvesters, 10 forage blowers, 50 used plows. Pioneer large size bean combine with water cooled motor, electric starter, used on 175 acres only, save \$1,500.00. Mayrath all purpose elevator, 24 ft. only \$233.00. 32 ft. \$345.00. Phone 1225, Don Howard, Canandaigua, New York.

USE Sam Fan for drying hay and ventilating dairy and poultry barns. While they last, a few 36-inch fans, 30% off. Write for savings details. Alexander Litchard, Wellsville, New York.

WANTED FROM Farmers or Dealers: Caterpillars—crawlers—bulldozers, tractors and loaders or separately. Ford tractors, Wagner loaders, farm tractors, industrial tractors, implements, etc. Also have above items & 10 acres assorted machinery and automobiles for sale. We buy for cash. We sell on cash or terms. Phil Gardiner, Kaiser—Henry J—Willys and farm machinery sales & service. Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-4831.

CEDAR Poles treated with Penta, for pole barns. Also all sizes of posts pointed for driving. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, N. Y. Telephone 683121.

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YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

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Fine Dairy Cattle from the

SWISS FARMER SECTION

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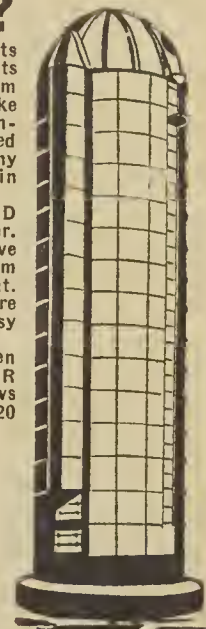
The long life of steel, its adaptability to silo use, its strength, ruggedness, uniform quality, and dependability, make it the best material for silo construction. Steel has been used for silos for over 40 years—many of the original silos are still in use.

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225 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION 225

WED. & THURS., DEC. 2 & 3

Heated Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

Blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, T. B. Accredited, milkers mastitis tested, treated against shipping fever.

WED., DEC. 2—A select offering, 80 Head.

THURS., DEC. 3—More commercial offering—145 head.

All strictly fresh and close springers. Many with large production records.

20 Ready for heavy service Bulls

40 young Heifer Calves. They sold last month from \$20 to \$60.

YOU WILL BUY THE BREED'S HIGHEST PRODUCERS AT ALMOST GRADE PRICES.

IT'S THE 296TH EARLVILLE SALE — most reliable in America.

Starts prompt 11:00 A.M. each day.

Good overnight accommodations.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

MEXICO, N. Y.

Mrs. Pearl S. Drake WINS

WHEN the phone rang and someone told me I had won first place in the molasses cookie contest finals, I thought there must be some mistake!" said Mrs. Pearl S. Drake of Gainesville when she came to State Grange Convention at Elmira to receive the congratulations of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange, joint sponsors of the contest. But there was no mistake, as Mrs. Drake realized when she saw all the prizes she had won. Her choice of the six grand prizes was an International Harvester home freezer—the one piece of equipment she did not have in her home and had been wanting.

Many of the top ten winners—all of whom received valuable prizes—were on hand that day, and everybody crowded around the exhibit of prizes in the lobby of the Mark Twain Hotel while photographers' bulbs flashed and congratulations were exchanged. There was an exhibit of the cookies too, but they were fast disappearing by that time, as we had forgotten to put up a "Please Don't Touch" sign.

Every one of the 53 finalists who took part in the contest had won top honors in her own county, so the competition was keen. Scores were so close that sometimes they were only one-fourth of a point apart. The three judges who had the big job of scoring the 53 entries were Mrs. Byron Ross, a former home demonstration agent; Mrs. John Saunders, Jr., another home economist, and Mr. William Henry, a professional baker.

The contest began last January with Subordinate Grange contests in which more than 5,000 Grangers took part. These elimination contests were followed by county contests. Pomona and Subordinate Grange Service & Hospitality Committee chairmen were in charge of all the county and local contests, under the direction of the State Chairman, Mrs. Charles Arnold, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Home Editor Mabel Hebel. Assisting them were two other members of the state committee,



Mrs. Pearl S. Drake of Gainesville, the No. 1 winner, chose the International Harvester home freezer for her grand prize. In addition she received valuable merchandise prizes from 11 other American Agriculturist advertisers, as well as cash prizes from American Agriculturist and New York State Grange.

Mrs. Floyd Wilnot, chairman for the coming year, and Mrs. Guy Haviland.

Cash prizes for the State winners were awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the Grange. All of the equipment and grocery prizes were donated by 15 commercial companies, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers.

Many of these companies also gave prizes to contestants in the county matches, as well as duplicate sets of prizes to each of the top 10 winners in the State finals.

Every one of the 53 finalists received a \$3 entry prize from State Grange, and the 27 high winners also shared in

a total of \$100 in cash from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, divided as follows: First prize, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5; sixth, \$3; seventh, \$2; and eighth to twenty-seventh, \$1 each.

Six grand prizes were awarded to the six high winners on the basis of their own choice and how they placed. The highest scorer received her first choice of one of the six prizes. The second highest had her choice of one of the remaining five prizes, and so on.

Mrs. Drake, as mentioned earlier, chose the International Harvester home freezer, given by International Harvester Co.; she also received a hanging spice cabinet of hand-rubbed pine, a replica of an Early American antique, from Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.; a silver-plated cake plate from General Mills, Inc.; \$25 in cash from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST; a \$3 entry prize from State Grange; and all the merchandise prizes (listed on opposite page) awarded to each of the top ten winners.

Mrs. Stanley Steiner of Akron, the No. 2 winner, chose the Crosley Shelvador Refrigerator with freezer compartment and automatic defrosting, from the Crosley Division, Avco Manufacturing Corp., and received a Betty Crocker New Picture Cook Book from General Mills, Inc.

Mrs. Ethel Reese of St. Johnsville, the No. 3 winner, won the G.L.F. Power Lawn Mower from Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., and received a Queen Bess Pattern silver-plated cake server from General Mills, Inc.

Mrs. Cecile Mabey of Cuba, No. 4 winner, chose the Monarch Coal-Wood-Electric "Duo Oven" Range from Monarch Range Co.

Mrs. Jesse Downey of Albion, the No. 5 winner, received the Heavy Duty Speed Queen Washer from Speed Queen Corporation.

Miss Mabel M. Carls of Allegany, the No. 6 winner, was awarded the Deluxe Console Speed Queen Ironer from Speed Queen Corporation.

Eleven companies awarded duplicate sets of the following prizes to each of

Mrs. Ethel Reese of St. Johnsville, third place winner, gets the feel of her power lawn mower, awarded to her by the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange.



Mrs. Jesse Downey, Albion, 5th winner, won the Speed Queen washer, and to No. 6, Miss Mabel Carls of Allegany, went a Deluxe Speed Queen Ironer (not shown).



Second place winner Mrs. Stanley Steiner of Akron opens the freezer compartment of her new Crosley Shelvador Refrigerator, which she selected as her grand prize.



MOLASSES COOKIE CONTEST

the 10 high winners, including Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Steiner, Mrs. Reese, Mrs. Mabey, Mrs. Downey, Miss Carls; also, winner No. 7, Mrs. Josephine Conley, Waterloo; No. 8, Mrs. Earl J. Rowley, Sr., Constable; No. 9, Mrs. J. Howard Barrett, Rexford, and No. 10, Mrs. Eula Titus, Penn Yan:

24 12-ounce jars of Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses and a 25-lb. sack of Sucrest Sugar from the American Molasses Company.

1 dozen Ball All-Purpose Pint Freezer Jars with Dome Lids from Ball Brothers Company.

A 25-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour from Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

One 24-ounce can of Davis Baking Powder, 1-lb. can Cocomalt, 1 can SWEL, 1 SWEL Recipe Folder, a Davis Cook Book, and a set of Quick Mix Baking Charts from R.B. Davis Company.

\$2.00 from General Foods Sales Co., Certo Division.

One dozen Quart ATLAS Special Wide Mouth Arc Mason Jars from the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.

A 10-lb. package Gold Medal Kitchen-tested flour from General Mills, Inc.

Six packages of Sterling 26-ounce Round Table Salt from International Salt Co., Inc.

A 4-gallon Scotch cooler containing: 1-lb. package Jack Frost Light Brown Sugar, 1-lb. package Jack Frost Dark Brown Sugar, 1-lb. package Jack Frost Verifine Sugar, 1-lb. package Jack Frost Granulated Sugar, 1-lb. package Jack Frost Confectioners' XXXXXX Sugar, 1 jar Jack Frost Sugar and Cinnamon, and 50 individually wrapped Jack Frost Tablets from National Sugar Refining Company.

A Penick & Ford gift package containing: a 12-ounce bottle Brer Rabbit Molasses, Gold Label; a 12-ounce bottle

Brer Rabbit Molasses, Green Label; 8 packages MY-T-Fine Dessert, and a 12-ounce bottle Vermont Maid Syrup from Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.

A 25-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour from Robin Hood Flour Company.

Other finalists in the contest who won top prizes in their Pomona Granges, but not at the State contest were: Albany—Mrs. William C. Smith, Watervliet; Broome—Mrs. Mayme Wright, Maine; Cayuga—Mrs. Stella Becker, Scipio Center; Chautauqua—Mrs. Ben Brevoort, Sinclairville; Chenango—Mrs. Kirk Hoag, Norwich; Clinton—Mrs. Ruth LaFontaine, Champlain.

Columbia—Mrs. Matt B. Vincent, Ghent; Dutchess—Mrs. Margaret P. Fulton, Millbrook; Erie—Mrs. A. T. White, Holland; Essex—Mrs. Vera B. Cross, Essex; Jefferson—Mrs. Mabel Allen, Henderson; Livingston—Mrs. Lester Cork, Springwater.

Madison—Mrs. Alice D. Arity, Bouckville; Monroe—Mrs. Harold Joint, Honeoye Falls; Montgomery—Mrs. Carl Nasse, Sr., Canajoharie; Niagara—Mrs. Herman J. Eldredge, Lockport; Orange-Rockland—Mrs. E. Reynolds Farley, Goshen; Oswego—Mrs. Susie Grant, Fulton; Putnam-Westchester—Mrs. David Hickey, Peekskill.

Schuyler—Mrs. Mary J. Kendall, Alpine; Steuben—Mrs. Harley E. Robinson, Arkport; Suffolk-Nassau—Miss Alice R. Benedict, Water Mill; Sullivan—Mrs. Edna Yaple, Rock Hill; Tioga—Mrs. Clifford L. Clark, Owego; Tompkins—Mrs. Clarice B. Kintz, Ludlowville; and Warren—Mrs. Leo LaFountain, Hudson Falls.

The three judges give the "taste test" to one of the cookies entered in the finals: (left to right) William Henry, Elmira; Mrs. Byron Ross and Mrs. John Saunders, Jr., Horseheads.



Five winners receive congratulations from American Agriculturist's Home Editor, Mrs. Mabel Hebel, co-director of the contest with State Grange S.&H. Committee Chairman, Mrs. Charles Arnold. Left to right in picture are: Mrs. Hebel; Miss Mabel Carls, 6th place winner; Mrs. Jesse Downey, 5th winner; Mrs. Cecile Mabey, 4th; Mrs. Stanley Steiner, 2nd; and Mrs. Pearl S. Drake, No. 1 winner.



Mrs. Cecile Mabey of Cuba, N. Y., who chose the Monarch Coal-Wood-Electric "Duo Oven" Range, learns from a company representative just how to run her new stove.

TWENTY-SEVEN WINNERS

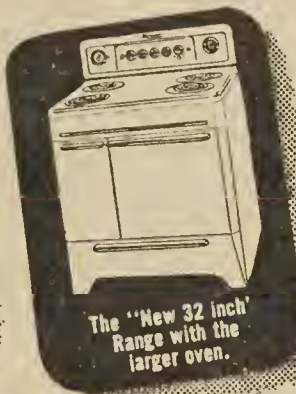
1. Mrs. Pearl S. Drake, Gainesville, Hermitage Grange, Wyoming County
2. Mrs. Stanley Steiner, R. 2, Akron, Corfu Grange, Genesee County
3. Mrs. Ethel Reese, R. 2, St. Johnsville, Crum Creek Grange, Fulton County
4. Mrs. Cecile Mabey, R. 3, Cuba, Cuba Grange, Allegany County
5. Mrs. Jesse Downey, R. 4, Albion, Gaines Grange, Orleans County
6. Miss Mabel M. Carls, 4 Mile Road, Allegany, Allegany Grange, Cattaraugus County
7. Mrs. Josephine Conley, R. 1, Waterloo, Rose Hill Grange, Seneca County
8. Mrs. Earl J. Rowley, Sr., R. 1, Constable, Westville Grange, Franklin County
9. Mrs. J. Howard Barrett, R. 1, Rexford, Mohawk Valley Grange, Saratoga County
10. Mrs. Eula Titus, R. 5, Penn Yan, Penn Yan Grange, Yates County
11. Mrs. Thomas C. Goodman, R. 3, Box 256, Saugerties, Lake Katrine Grange, Ulster County
12. Mrs. Edith S. VanKennen, Norfolk, Norfolk Grange, St. Lawrence County
13. Mrs. Wilbur McDougall, R. 1, Smiths Basin, Argyle Grange, Washington County
14. Mrs. Charles Griffiths, 6 Elm St., Cossackie, Climax Grange, Greene County
15. Mrs. Mary Bruce, 1036 Helderberg Ave., Schenectady, Scotia Grange, Schenectady County
16. Mrs. George M. Tetor, R. 4, Canandaigua, Canandaigua Grange, Ontario County
17. Mrs. Edward W. Barnes, R. 4, Troy, West Sand Lake Grange, Rensselaer County
18. Mrs. Alice Shear, High St., Wolcott, Wolcott Grange, Wayne County
19. Mrs. Bertha Linderbery, 404 Center St., Horseheads, Horseheads Grange, Chemung County
20. Mrs. Clarence H. Smith, Jamesville, Jamesville Grange, Onondaga County
21. Mrs. Wineford Hodgkinson, Barnes Corners, Barnes Corners Grange, Lewis County
22. Mrs. Loren E. Pierce, 3 Susquehanna Ave., Cooperstown, Red Creek Valley Grange, Otsego County
23. Mrs. Seth T. Powers, R. 1, McGraw, Harmony Grange, Cortland County
24. Mrs. Benson LaFever, Bovina Center, Delhi Grange, Delaware County
25. Mrs. Ray Cole, Box 53, Newport, Norway Grange, Herkimer County
26. Mrs. Evelyn Vaughn, Cooper St., Vernon, Knoxboro Grange, Oneida County
27. Mrs. Susie Darling, R. D., Stamford, Windy Ridge Grange, Schoharie County

the **NEW FOUR** for '54**Monarch**
ELECTRIC-GAS-COAL-WOOD RANGES

Coal-wood-electric baking
with **DIALED** heat

Yes, with this beautiful Monarch Combination range, you can bake with coal, wood or electric — set the dial to temperature you want — and be sure that your oven will **HOLD** that temperature! It means complete oven-heat control. You can now follow recipes "to the letter." Brings a marvelous advance to farm-home baking. The cooking top is half coal-wood and half electric or gas. See this range at your Monarch dealer, or write to the Monarch Range Co., 6313 Lake St., Beaver Dam, Wis.

2 MODELS { Coal-wood-electric (oil can be substituted for coal-wood)
Coal-wood-gas (" " " " " " " ") }



Choice of Good Cooks Since 1896

Especially Designed



2796. Sturdy ensemble of smock top and button-on pants with the easy-to-make and practical styling needed for high-kicks. Sizes are 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 yrs. Size 2: Boy's smock and pants take 1¾ yds. 35-in. Girl's smock and pants, 2 yds. 35-in.

2620. Two slip styles in half-sizes: one with built-up top; the other, slip with shoulder straps. Lovely gifts—even for yourself! Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½: Slip with shoulder straps, 2¼ yds. 39-in.

2000. Especially designed to flatter and to fit the shorter, fuller half-sizers! This dress has short or three-quarter sleeves. And it can be as formal or as informal as your fabric! Sizes 12½,

14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½: 4 yds. 35-in. (dress with short sleeves). Use ric-rac.

2845. In one pattern—little aprons for perfect gifts. Wonderful and exciting new styles to be trimmed with ric-rac, ball fringe or tassels. Cut in one size, each apron takes only one yard of 35-in. fabric.

TO ORDER: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. Add 25c for our **FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK** which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE**, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Along the South Hill Road

Thanks Be

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

LINDA ANNE and I go through a sort of ritual as we make pies for Thanksgiving. I get out my pie tins, slightly battered with use, and Linda Anne gets out her treasured little aluminum baking dishes, also slightly battered. After I finish rolling the dough, she knows it is her turn, and she will stand on a chair and "roly poly, poly roly" hers.

No matter how carefully she washes her hands, the finished product always has a slightly grubby look, like the roly poly pudding in her favorite story. They put currants in that one to disguise the smuts, but hers goes into the oven as it is and is shared later with her doll and teddy bear if they are feeling well enough to eat. Sometimes it is shared quite inadvertently by Smoky who is not above polishing off a small tea party in one gulp.

As I roll out a circle of crust which will soon hold a spicy pumpkin filling, I cannot help thinking of the contrast between our peace and plenty and the sorrow and starvation that half the world must face. I know it would not

help anyone if we were to go without, but I think of our good fortune as we count our blessings once more.

I enjoy the special preparations for Thanksgiving and do not think for a minute that the day should be given over to fasting or to sackcloth and ashes. How my family would sit up and take notice if I were to serve them three grains of corn apiece on a bare Thanksgiving table! But then they weren't raised on the old story and didn't learn the pathetic little famine verse:

*Give me three grains of corn, Mother,
Only three grains of corn,
To keep the little life I have
Till the coming of the morn.*

According to our old reader in school, it became the custom for the pioneers to serve three grains of corn on Thanksgiving Day long after the famine, as a reminder of their deliverance.

There! The last pie, made with our own Northern Spies, is in the oven and the first one is cooling on the table,
(Continued on Opposite Page)

Second Printing

The Settlers

E. R. Eastman's Historical Novel

Makes A Thoughtful

Christmas Gift

Just send Name, Address and Check
or Money Order for \$3 a copy to

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
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MINCEMEAT

Pastries and Treats

By LUCILE BREWER

WHEN mince pie is the dessert, you can feel assured and unhurried, for it is one of those specials that can be made ahead of time. Many agree that mince pie has a more perfectly blended flavor after it has been frozen.

This is not a new idea. Long ago, a row of mince pies graced a cold pantry shelf ready for the various holiday activities. The harder they froze, the better they were. Heated in a moderate oven and served hot, they were perfect!

Then as now, a little fresh fruit and a bit of tang in the way of acid were added and increased the flavor of the many ingredients. Regardless of the kind of mincemeat, it's wise to add to each pint, 1 large tart apple, finely chopped, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins, uncut. It's good "property" to save any left-over canned or dried fruit juice to add to your mincemeat, and spiced fruit syrup is the best possible addition. Add also a bit of vinegar to taste (it may not be necessary if the juice is tart) and a dash of salt. All this combination makes about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups, enough for a generous 9-inch, old-fashioned mince pie with the unforgettable fragrance of fruit and spices and the flavor of home-made mincemeat.

Fill a pastry-lined pie plate with mincemeat, dot with butter, and cover with top crust. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) until a deep golden brown, 30 to 40 minutes.

MINCE POCKETS

Individual mince pies are of course just the size to serve one person, but "Mince Pockets" are more quickly made and just as tasty. Cut pastry in 5-inch squares. Place in center of each square 1 or 2 tablespoons mincemeat, moisten edges, gather up the corners and pinch them together.

MINCE TREATS

These are so easy to make and serve! Roll pastry in oblong shape. Place on baking sheet. Spread generously with mincemeat, moisten edges of pastry with water. Roll pastry for top crust, fold in half, make several slits near center, unfold and place on filling. Press edges together with fork and bake. Serve hot, cut in desired shape—squares, diamonds, triangles, or whatever you like.

Bake these pastries in hot oven

(450° F.), 15 to 20 minutes. Saves time to make a goodly supply at one baking. A dessert that can be made, frozen and then served to perfection in a short time is at the top. There's a feeling of security in being able to produce a good dessert on short notice.

MINCE ROLL

Roll baking powder biscuit dough $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick. Spread to the edges with mincemeat. Roll as for jelly roll. Brush with milk. Sprinkle lightly with sugar. Bake in lightly greased loaf pan (the unbaked roll should fill pan only from one-half to two-thirds), in hot oven (450° F.) for 45 to 50 minutes. Cut in thick slices, serve hot.

MINCE APPLES

Core apples and cut around the apple just through the skin. This helps to keep apple from bursting. Fill center with mincemeat. Place in shallow glass baking dish. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ as much sugar as hot water and pour around the apples. Bake until soft, basting occasionally with the syrup, at moderate temperature (350° F.) for 45 minutes to 1 hour. Serve warm.

MINCE COOKIES

Prepare your favorite brown sugar cookie dough. Chill at least 1 hour. Roll thin, cut with round cutter, cutting two alike for each filled cookie. Place on baking sheet, spread filling on each right up to the edge. Put on top circles, press edges together, prick tops. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 12 to 15 minutes.

MINCE TURNOVERS

One standard recipe for pastry, using 2 cups flour, makes 8 medium turnovers. Roll the pastry $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick, cut into $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares. Place 3 tablespoons mincemeat in center of each. Dot with butter. Moisten edges. Fold into triangle and seal well. Cut slits in top. Place on baking sheet and bake in hot oven (450° F.) until delicately browned, about 20 minutes. Serve hot with Sunshine Foamy Sauce.

SUNSHINE FOAMY SAUCE

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup light brown sugar, firmly packed
1 egg yolk
1 egg white, stiffly beaten
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cream, whipped
Dash of salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla

Sift sugar. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ of sugar to egg yolk and beat until smooth. Add remaining sugar to beaten egg white, and beat until dissolved. Combine egg yolk and egg white mixtures. Fold in whipped cream, salt, and vanilla. Makes $1\frac{1}{3}$ cups sauce.

— A. A. —

ALONG THE SOUTH HILL ROAD

(Continued from Opposite Page)

filling the whole kitchen with its steaming fragrance. I'll be lucky if this one lasts until Thanksgiving! Brother, who has been known to eat a whole pie and then look around for some food, will soon be coming in from out of doors. I like the moment when he opens the door, sniffs a little to see what is cooking, and then automatically recites his "Hey, Mom! What is there to eat?"

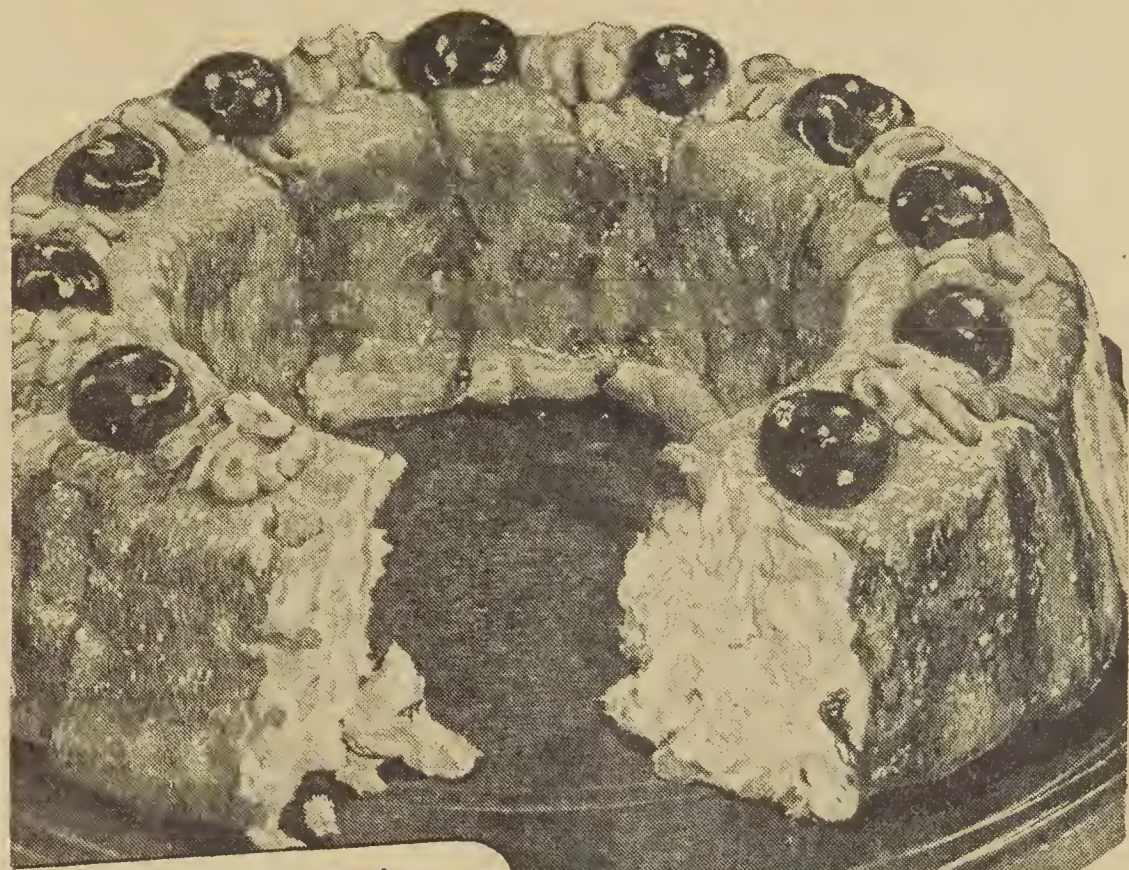
Mothers have a right to be sentimental, and as I go about my work I am reciting a little pre-Thanksgiving "thanks be" to myself.

Thanks be for our daily bread and a tall son to eat it; for a little daughter and a daughter grown up; for roof-tree and rafter, and for warmth and laughter . . . Thanks be!

5 MINUTE WAY TO MIX RAISED COFFEE BREADS

Tender, moist, fragrant raised coffee breads—
so simple even for a beginner . . .
so sure to succeed with Gold Medal Flour

- ① Only one bowl to wash!
- ② One rising! Right in the baking pan!
- ③ No kneading! No punching down!
- ④ Better than a Mix!



Betty Crocker's DOUBLE-QUICK COFFEE BREADS

THIS RECIPE IS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE FINE,
UNIFORM BAKING QUALITIES OF GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Grease 9" ring mold. Prepare topping and have it ready.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup warm water (not hot—110° to 115°)
1 pkg. active dry yeast (not compressed)
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
1 tsp. salt
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted GOLD MEDAL Flour
1 egg
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup soft shortening or butter

In mixing bowl dissolve yeast in water. Add sugar and salt, and about half the flour. BEAT thoroughly 2 minutes. Add egg and shortening. Then beat in gradually remaining flour until smooth, drop small spoonfuls over entire bottom of pan. Cover. Let rise in warm

place (85°)* until double in bulk, 50 to 60 min. Heat oven to 375°. Bake until brown, 30 to 35 min. Immediately turn out to avoid sticking. Serve warm.
*If kitchen is cold, set pan in cupboard with a pan of boiling water for warmth and moisture.

CHERRY BUTTERSCOTCH TOPPING

(Lots more exciting topping recipes in Gold Medal sacks)

Melt in ring mold $\frac{1}{3}$ cup butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar with 1 tbsp. corn syrup. Decorate with walnut or pecan halves and candied or maraschino cherries. Cool until warm before spooning in dough.



"Flour is the most important ingredient in any baking."

Betty Crocker



Gold Medal Flour

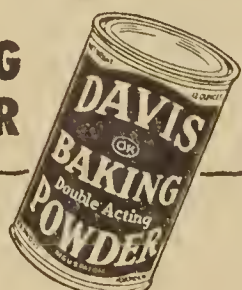


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BAKING POWDER



Davis "double action" means super-lightness, fine texture . . .

even with delays between mixing and oven. Try Davis. You'll be delighted! Send for easy QUICK-MIX Charts. R. B. Davis Company, Dept. AA-23, Hoboken, N.J.

*Batter rises once in the mixing bowl — again in the oven

By the Makers of Cocomalt and Swel

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

SUNNYGABLES NOTES - - By JOHN B. BABCOCK

THE other day I was invited to ride in an automobile that was manufactured 'way before the war, but which had been in storage for many years. It was in showroom condition, and from the standpoint of wear, practically brand new.

"They don't build them like they did in the old days," the proud owner told me, banging his open hand on the heavy sheet metal body. "Just listen to that good, solid sound." I had to admit that the car was built like a tank.

It rode and drove like a tank, too. The car was cumbersome to steer, uncomfortable to sit in, and gave precious little vision to the side or rear. About the time it had reached cruising speed on the road, I noticed that several smaller but more modern cars passed us effortlessly. I felt like we were flying.

The experience set me thinking about comparable experience with farm equipment years ago. I'm wondering, though, if a perfectly preserved model of a 1938 tractor, baler or combine would satisfy us today, even if it were offered at far less than list price for a 1953 version of the same machine? Machinery has gone up in dollars, but in most cases it has improved a like amount in performance.

A favorite pastime is to sigh in fond memory when pricing a tractor today, observing that one "just like it" was purchased for less than half the money back before the war. It would probably do about half the job, too, under today's demands for greater power, speed and versatility.

Comparing price tag dollars today with those of years gone by can indeed make a fellow feel sorry for himself. What we must do in appraising new machinery needs is to compare the cost to the savings the machine can make in terms of additional production, labor saving and convenience. Many times it can be seen that it costs more *not* to own a new machine than it does to have it available for daily work.

Like a lot of other folks, I'd sure like to see a return to the 1939 price tags on farm equipment—or automobiles. But as for what you get for your money, give me the 1953 or 1954 model. Many of them are built to pay for themselves much more quickly.

DEEP TILLAGE

In areas where the rainfall is often less than the requirements for many crops, farmers use every known device to make the most out of the water they do get. Carefully maintained watersheds, grassland waterways and other conservation practices help them get over the dry spells with sufficient ground water. Another practice is deep tillage.

At Sunnygables there is no use for us to plow deeper than is needed for seedbed preparation. The land is so gravelly that it soaks up even heavy rains with no serious runoff. In fact there are some places where we can't go very deep anyway because bed rock is near the surface.

On land where there is heavier soil, I have been intrigued with what can be effected by subsoiling. A subsoiler or "chisel" resembles a long plow beam with a hardened steel point on it. At depths of 18 to 24 inches and more, the thickened point breaks up hardpan

and subsoil without turning over the soil. These deep cuts hold water, of course. Subsoiling is a common practice in some parts of the country and seems to pay off.

Through the rather severe drought we have had over this summer and fall, I wonder if any one in the Northeast experienced enough benefit from subsoiling earlier in the year to have noticed the effects. I'd be glad to hear from farmers who have sought to hold ground water through this means.

BALED STOVER

For the last month I have been away from Sunnygables, spending most of my time in the Midwest. A little farther along, Jack and Jean give last minute news of happenings at the farm. I've had to be satisfied with reports from home, though I am anxious to get back and into things again.

Because we have such troublesome combining conditions every year or so with small grain, we have passed up wheat at Sunnygables this year and have decided to plant some corn on the flats by the creek. Since we are not equipped to raise corn, and will have too small an acreage to justify purchase of planting or harvesting machinery, Jack will have to rely on custom work. The corn may go for silage, but modern hybrids have produced such successful grain corn yields that we must consider harvesting ears rather than silage.

One trick I have observed among corn-wise midwestern dairymen is how they have salvaged stover for bedding without shocking corn and hauling it to a husker shredder. Labor and time make the old method pretty much outdated.

Where stones are not a problem on the cornfield (and they are not too bad on some of our silt-covered flats) we might try taking the stalks off the field behind a corn picker. I have seen this work out very nicely.

The procedure is to go over the picked field with a stalk shredder. The shredded and pulverized stalks and leaves are then put in windrows with a side delivery rake and baled with a pickup baler. No one can argue the value of shredded stalks as bedding, and this method seems very convenient. Of course all the stover is not gathered,

but the bale yield is worth the work—the rest is plowed under.

Whether windrows can be made that will pick up and bale satisfactorily through our round baler, I do not know. It may be worth a try, anyway, for the shredding alone is a good practice before plowing under stalks.

We'll investigate this further, and in the meantime, let's hear from Jack and Jean.

JACK AND JEAN TALKING

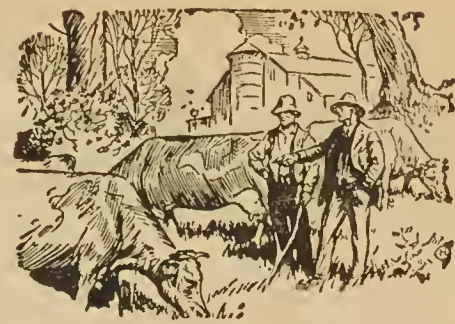
"Perhaps the British Isles and New Zealand do not have as much edge over us as we think when it comes to the length of the forage harvesting season. For on October 18 we rounded out our sixth month of haying at Sunnygables when we baled the last piece of third cutting alfalfa remaining on our haying schedule (which started the first of May when we cut orchard-alfalfa-brome grass for the big trench silo). The yield of bales was not great but the quality was excellent. It had been frosted, but since the plants were dormant, we anticipate no great damage to the stand. Besides, we needed the hay!

"Of course, what made the haying possible was the extremely dry weather we have had. In fact, the lack of rainfall threatens to surpass the so-called 'farm problem' as a topic of conversation in our section. Pastures have been practically non-existent, and the hay supplies that were considered more than adequate earlier in the season have been fed out at a rapid rate. Wheat plantings were delayed because the ground was too dry for working. Now that it is planted, it is slow getting started. New seedings are also below par, and many farmers are now hauling water for their stock.

"So far, we haven't been affected too much here at Sunnygables. Two of the three creeks are still running. We didn't plant any wheat and our new pasture seeding was irrigated and looks pretty decent. This rye pasture furnished us with about 13 days of pasture the first grazing, and then grew back enough so that we got an additional week off it later. This enabled us to put off opening the trench silo until October 25, and with the prospect of grazing the rye early in the spring, we are hopeful that our silage will last through until pasture time. Next year we hope to have corn silage to fill in any feeding gaps."

Dairy

"The cattle are now taking up most of our time. The big loafing pen is being cleared and the barn tightened up for winter. I would have liked to clean the barn last spring, but it wasn't too feasible with the late, wet season. Now we are finding that the manure pack is much easier to break loose and



spread after an extra six months of storage. Perhaps we have lost some fertilizer value in the rotting process. However, the advantage of being able to spread manure when the time and equipment are available is considerable.

"By removing the manure pack in the fall, we do have the disadvantage of having practically no bedding under the cows at this time of year. Usually, after a spring cleanout, we accumulate some bedding over the summer that gives the cows a nice pad to start with.

Raising Calves

"Calves are beginning to pile up on us now as a new freshening season gets under way. This year we are keeping all the calves on nurse cows. At present we have seven calves on two cows. (The eighth teat leaves room for adjustments!)

"The market for 'bobs' being what it is has induced us to start three veal calves. One will be put in our own freezer, one will be sold, and one will be used as Christmas presents for our city friends. A variety of veal cuts, packaged in stockingette dyed red, makes a much appreciated gift to our city relatives and friends to whom good veal is a luxury item.

Calf Exported

"We will soon have a surplus of heifer calves also, and these will be sold, since we just do not have the room and feed for all of them. Our selling season has started off well with the sale of a heifer to a Brown Swiss breeder in Puerto Rico. This heifer was chosen top senior yearling at our local fair and her mother was chosen as top aged cow. She has size and conformation and we hope she will do some good advertising for the Brown Swiss breed among our southern neighbors."

PUMP AT WORK

As Jack and Jean said, we have not been bothered as much as many of our neighbors by the shortage of rain. Our many creeks at Sunnygables are as much a blessing now as they are a threat when the water is too high.

When our irrigation pump was retired from watering the fall seeding, it went right to work, filling a pond that normally supplies enough water for operations at the local sand and gravel bank.

Like so many new things on the farm, more jobs turn up for a machine than were first intended. And that's where additional corners can be cut on production costs.

DRESS FOR WINTER

Even sub-zero weather in January fails to cut through to the bone like the first really snappy fall days. They used to say "our blood has to thicken" and that is just the feeling on the first cold day. My blood still feels like water.

Actually, we forget that a lot more clothes have to be worn to stand the first cold days. It made sense formerly when farm people pulled on their winter woolens, changed the cotton bed-sheets to flannel and added at least one pair of wool socks. The best thing to do is face the fact that it is winter and dress for it. I'd rather peel off an extra jacket later in the day when the chill of getting out of bed has worn off, than to stand around shivering and miserable.

Which reminds me. Guess I'd better check up and see that the car has enough antifreeze in it.

NANCY GOES

This fall marked the passing of Jack's senior Brown Swiss cow, Nancy. A good producer and a better personality, the old gal just had too much trouble getting settled with calf. She also seemed to have trouble when she did get that far.

After she was milked far over her normal lactation period, Jack was forced to take her to market. Little Johnnie, who can name most of the cows while they are still two hundred yards from the barn, looks for Nancy's high backline and nearly white hide, but is already finding out that farming's most ruthless rule is elimination of the nonproducer.



PLAY IT SAFE

Hear the Latest
REPORT ON...

"ROAD CONDITIONS In The Northeast"

If you do much driving, you'll appreciate these early reports of highway conditions in New York and northern Pennsylvania. They are collected directly from the offices of county sheriffs, highway superintendents, and other reliable sources.

For the earliest and most complete broadcast of its kind—

Hear
"ROAD CONDITIONS"
at 8:30 a.m.
Monday Through
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WVBT-FM	Bristol Center	95
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WWNY-FM	Watertown	100
WMSA-FM	Massena	105
WRUN-FM	Utica-Rome	106
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The New Station in the
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WRRR Ithaca 103.7

**Rural Radio
Network**
Ithaca, New York

SERVICE BUREAU

WRONG APPEAL

During the past week several physically handicapped boys called here selling various things. Once two boys came each missing a leg and said that they were earning money for artificial limbs. Another time one said that he was a polio victim. They were driving a good looking car with out-of-state licenses. One had an Alabama license and he said he was trying to earn his way through school.

My conscience hurts when I turn them down but I do not want to be swindled.

It is our feeling that goods should be sold on their merit and that an agent is overstepping his rights when he appeals to your sympathy. We doubt very much that these boys who say they are going to college ever get there. Some of them we have seen just look too old to be college students.

Furthermore many times there are physical handicapped people right in your own community who are trying to make a living by selling direct to the consumers. Certainly they should have your sympathy first before you deal with a person from a distant state.

WHY GET ANGRY?

I received a letter pointing out the opportunities in radio and television fields. I sent back the enclosed card expecting to get more information. Instead an agent called and tried to sell me a correspondence course. He asked a lot of questions but when I asked him questions his answers were decidedly evasive. I was rather suspicious.

Finally we asked so many questions that the man became angry and left. He kept stressing the point that there are 3,000 "gyp" schools but that his school was reliable. We had the feeling that if a person has a good service to sell he doesn't have to cram it down a person's throat.

Under certain circumstances a correspondence course is an excellent way to get more training. Usually one of the circumstances is that you already be working in that field, in other words that you have some experience.

But before any one signs any correspondence school contract, he should check on the reliability of the school. We are not familiar with the school our subscriber mentioned and we think we know most of the good schools. Even if the school is thoroughly reli-

able you need to be sure that you have the previous training and perseverance to finish the course and the money to pay for it. Once you sign a contract you promise to pay for it whether or not you finish it.

NO SALE

I wonder if you can help me? Several years ago we bought a burial lot in a Memorial Park. Recently we visited the spot on a Sunday afternoon. There is a chapel and tower which plays music and my husband and I agreed that we didn't want to be buried in such a "grand" place.

These lots are supposed to be saleable but we tried every way to get a sale even offering to sell for less than we paid. We need the money but all that the Directors of the Memorial Park seem to tell us is to advertise.

There was a time when lots in so called "Memorial Parks" were advertised as an investment. As far as we know they did not turn out to be a good investment.

Obviously the management is not going to push the resale of a lot to a prospect. They are naturally more interested in selling a new lot. There is nothing illegal about the deal and there is no way of selling the lot except by finding a buyer.

STRONG WORDS...

There is a salesman for one of these traveling "photogs" around here who, when he delivers the proofs, will not give them up unless he makes a sale. When he finds he can't sell he takes his pencil and jabs through the print.

He does this with women customers only; he hasn't sand enough to do it with a male prospect. He probably expects he would get his face punched. After a long experience with these folks who come around trying to sell services and items to a stranger my advice is to HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THEM.

We pass up a lot of hitch-hikers whom we really would like to help but a few have destroyed the reputation of many. If I want a window put in (which I have just done) I get a local man who will be here in case I don't like the job. In this neck of the woods we are beset with aliens who want to insult (maybe I mean insult) our house, bums who want to put on fancy shingles and stainless steel (which no doubt will stain) our windows. I says, says I, to heck with 'em all.

—R. B., Maine

Judging from many, many letters, subscriber "R.B." is giving good advice. Promises are cheap and a guarantee is no better than the man or company that gives it.

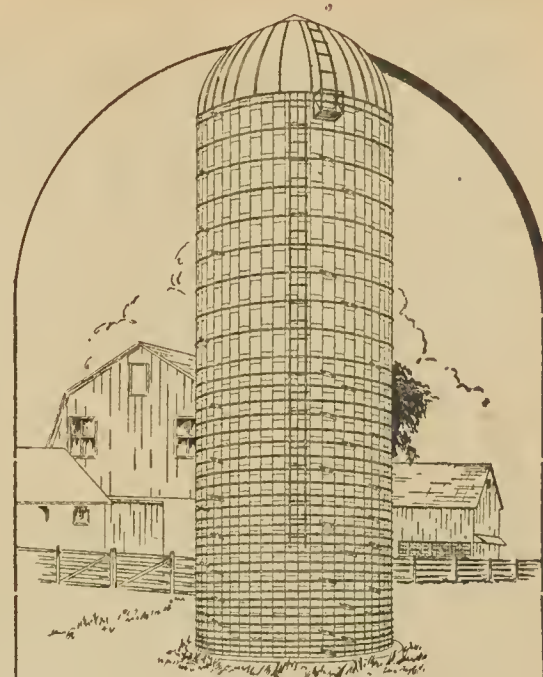
EMBARRASSED

An organization that I belong to is trying to raise money. I ordered some Guide Books for homemakers. I went out with an agent from the company to get some advertisements for the book and succeeded in getting ads amounting to \$100. That was back in June and I still haven't received the books.

Over the past year, we have had several letters of a similar nature. In all cases the local people who sold the ads were embarrassed because the people who bought the ads haven't received any benefit.

Anyway, a good many businessmen consider the money paid for such advertisements as a contribution from which they are unlikely to get value received. In most cases they would rather be sure that the local organization gets the benefit and it might be just as easy to get a donation as it is to sell advertisements.

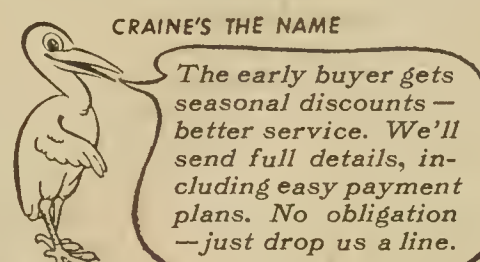
At any rate there is a definite possibility of embarrassment and dissatisfaction in a deal of this sort.



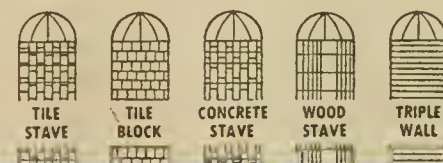
Your New Silo— PLAN IT NOW!

Plan a new Craine silo now. Plan, too, for the advantages your Craine will bring you—time and labor savings which you'll value—safety and convenience you'll appreciate.

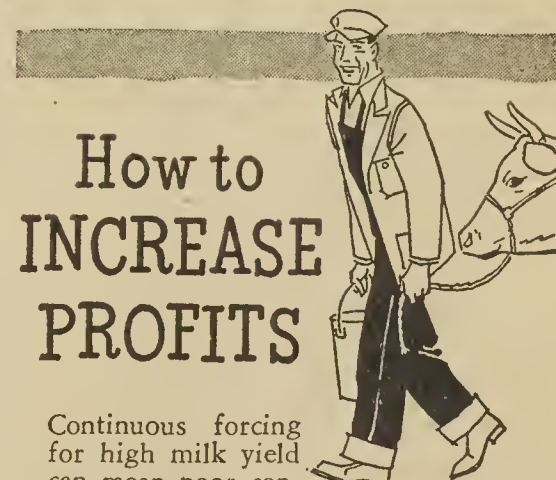
You know that good silage provides the most profitable, efficient feeding. And you'll find that a durable Craine silo is not an expense. It's an investment—and like other farmers, you'll say "My Craine is the best investment I ever made!"



Craine, Inc., 1123 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.



CRAINE SILOS



Continuous forcing for high milk yield can mean poor conversion, sluggish cows... waste of expensive feeds. Mix KOW-KARE year 'round, especially for freshening's extra strains. KOW-KARE's Vitamin D₂, Tonic Drugs, Iron, Iodine, Cobalt, Phosphorus and Calcium help promote bigger milk checks, vigorous calves. Get KOW-KARE! 3 thrifty sizes, at your dealer's.



FREE Cow Book

Send for helpful 24-page illustrated treatise on "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Filled with useful health hints.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville 12,
Vermont

Save 1/3... Buy 50 lb. Drum

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED BY THE SERVICE BUREAU

NEW YORK	
Mrs. George H. Stires, Branchville	\$ 5.23
(refund on garment)	
Mrs. Carlson, Ashville	16.34
(refund check on merchandise)	
Mrs. Gus Kathmann, Treadwell	12.26
(refund on dresses)	
Mr. Raymond Dupree, Ellenburg Center	7.00
(refund on subscription to magazine)	
Mrs. John Robards, Vestal	9.98
(refund on merchandise)	
Mrs. Jean Hall, Aqueboque	23.96
(refund on slip covers)	
Mrs. Lewis Demerest, Corfu	2.00
(refund on plants)	
Mr. Charles Streeter, Cato	16.08
(refund on merchandise)	
Mrs. Bernice Lanpher, McGraw	3.00
(refund on dolls)	
Mr. Wilbert Hoefert, No. Java	5.60
(wire returned)	
MAINE	
Miss Jean Cram, West Lebanon	10.17
(refund on clothes)	
Miss Tozier, Litchfield	20.16
(refund on merchandise)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mrs. Marie Parsons, Turner Falls	.25
(refund on ribbon)	
CONNECTICUT	
Mrs. H. N. Withey, N. Windham	4.95
(merchandise returned)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Miss Charlotte Bradley, Mungy Valley	2.00
(refund on homework supplies)	
MARYLAND	
Mr. Otto Schott, Linkwood	5.00
(received check in full)	
Mrs. Horace Greenwood, New Windsor	14.76
(refund on shoes)	

Keep Out Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow

Close in your porch!
Do it yourself—it's easy!

Just tack on one of Warp's transparent Window Materials over your screens. Turn windswept porches into extra, warm sunlit rooms. Use all winter long—for work, play or storage.

This porch was enclosed in two hours for only \$11.50, and is easily converted back to a screen porch each summer.



GUARANTEE

Today, as thruout our 29 years of making Top Quality Window Materials, we Guarantee Satisfaction or Your Money Back. Only the Genuine is branded "Warp's" along the edge.

WARP BROS., Chicago 51,

Harold Warp
Pres.

You can make a Winter-Tite

STORM DOOR for only \$1.50

... a Storm Window for less

Anyone can make a wintertight storm door for only \$1.50—a storm window for less—or enclose a 6' x 9' porch for as little as \$11.50. Just tack one of Warp's shatterproof Window Materials right over your screens.

Gives positive protection against cold, wind, rain, snow. Pays for itself the first year. Users report fuel savings up to 40%. It's just like money in the bank. Warp's Window Materials are all cheaper than glass and will last for years.

Millions of Home Owners and Renters prefer

Warp's

Folks in big cities, small towns and on farms are using Warp's Window Materials for unbreakable Basement, Barn, Garage, and Poultry House Windows. They all let in Sunshine Vitamin D. For your protection, every yard has the name "Warp's" branded along the edge—the name preferred by millions of satisfied users.

Take This Ad With You To Your Dealer

Warp's
FLEX-O-GLASS

only 26¢ lin. ft.

all
36" wide

Warp's
WYR-O-GLASS

only 35¢ lin. ft.
28"—28½ lin. ft.

Warp's
GLASS-O-NET

only 24¢ lin. ft.

Just Cut
and Tack On

Warp's
SCREEN-GLASS

only 17¢ sq. ft.
28", 36" & 48" widths

© 1953

Sold By Local Hardware & Lumber Dealers Everywhere



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST.



They Started Farming Under Their OWN POWER!

FREQUENTLY, someone tells me how impossible it is these days for a young couple to get started in farming on their own. Of course it is difficult; it always was. Grandpa was able to get started with a team of horses, a wagon and a plow, but he had to work and save to get the few dollars needed just as a young man must do today. We know it takes more dollars now to buy the necessary land, equipment and animals but Grandpa would be amazed to know how relatively easy it is for a young man to earn money these days.

It is difficult to get started in any business. You might look at a super market and say, "How can a young fellow possibly get started in the grocery business?" But right around the corner you will find a small grocery store that is making a good living for some family. There never was a time when young people had as much opportunity as they have now, and the person who is continually complaining about the lack of opportunity is helping

young people to accept the idea that the government should run everything for us.

Finally, after listening to an especially bitter tirade about the lack of opportunities for

By Hugh Cosline

young farmers today, I decided to look into the matter and dig up some facts.

1 We need fewer young farmers than we once did.

That is because farms average larger in size and produce more per farm worker. We just can't have as many farms as we did 100 years ago and have them as big as farms average today. If it were too easy for a young man to buy a farm it would increase the competition for survival, which is already severe.

2 It takes a lot of ability to run a modern farm.

A young man with little farm experience, even if he has a college degree, can't expect

He can dream of owning a farm some day, and he can still make that dream come true!

successfully to handle a farm with the total investment of \$30,000 to \$75,000. If it were possible for him to buy such a farm, the chances are that he would go broke in a couple of years.

It is true enough that it is easy to say, "Get some experience" and sometimes it is actually difficult to get it, but the facts show that it can be done.

3 Young men are getting started in farming.

Someone is going to run our farms; they are certainly not going to stand idle. Personally, I see little probability that many of them are going to be run by big corporations. There are some advantages to corporation farming but there are also some very serious disadvantages. Most of our farms in your lifetime and mine will be run on a family basis. They will be larger than farms once were and they may even be larger than they are now, but they will still be family farms.

Farmers who are reaching the age where they must retire, or at least slow down, are faced with the problem of selling the farm to the best advantage. When sons have been taken into partnership and have gradually learned the business, the solution is easy, but not all farmers have sons and not all farmers' sons want to be farmers.

4 Before a young man can hope to buy a farm he must demonstrate that he can save money.

Many a young man would like to buy a farm but hasn't the cash to make a down payment. His story is that it costs so much to live that he just can't save. Farm owners about to retire would like to sell to a young man ready to start on his own, but the present owner, some bank, or some individual will have to extend a lot of credit even though the young man has been able to save several thousand dollars.

They won't extend it, and they shouldn't be expected to, unless the young man has been able to save an appreciable sum.

5 There are many short cuts that a young fellow can use.

While it may not be as satisfactory, he can buy used machinery instead of new. He can get along without some machinery by hiring custom work done, and if he does buy, he can do custom work to help pay for it.

In some cases he can get more of the consumer's dollar by selling at retail. There are some types of farming that lend themselves to a fast start. They include such enterprises as poultry, vegetables, and small fruits where you can begin to get

(Continued on Page 18)



A Suggestion from your G.L.F. Service Agency

Have your Fertilizer in the Barn by February 1

- 1** Early delivery provides a worthwhile price discount, and insures you against spring price raises.
- 2** Fertilizer delivered in December and January is fully cured for good storage and drillability.
- 3** By taking early delivery, you avoid the spring rush—and are sure of having fertilizer on hand for early needs.
- 4** Early delivery helps G.L.F. do a better job of distribution and helps more patrons get the grades they want.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G.L.F. Quality Open-Formula Fertilizers



With its spacious lawn, its border of flowers, comfortable chairs and a substantial fireplace, this back yard at the Day home is perfect for outdoor living.

Retired, But Still Busy

EMMONS DAY, now retired after teaching in the Cobleskill Agricultural and Technical Institute, gets relaxation and satisfaction from his small greenhouse which is attached to the back of the garage.

The dimensions are 10 x 13 feet and the cost ran close to \$600. For several years the heat was provided by electric current but that proved costly and Emmons will try an oil stove during the coming winter.

One section of the glass in the roof is hooked up with a thermostat so that a small motor opens a window when the temperature gets to 80 degrees or whatever point you want to set the thermostat. Late in September sweet peas were already growing and should be in

blossom for Christmas. In addition to the sweet peas and some house plants, vegetable plants for transplanting are grown later in the spring. When the picture was taken late in September, some Tuberous Begonias were in pots. I asked Emmons if they would bloom all winter. He said that he didn't know, but he was going to find out.

The Days have an extensive yard with beautiful flowers and a number of fruit trees; enough in fact, to take up considerable amount of time of a retired professor. I asked Emmons what else he did and he pointed out that once word gets around that you are a retired school teacher you are asked to perform many community services, the doing of which provides a great deal of personal satisfaction.—H.L.C.



The interior of Emmons Day's greenhouse. The picture was snapped the last of September when greenhouse activities were at a minimum.

• • •



The greenhouse. At the left you can just see the pipe from the oil burner which will furnish heat during cold weather.

"Give him the gift I'd like myself!"



Give him Mild and Tasty

PRINCE ALBERT

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

The natural gift for the man who smokes a pipe or rolls his own—Prince Albert, tobacco as Nature meant tobacco to taste!

P. S. from P. A.: The ladies enjoy Prince Albert's fine aroma!

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

LET'S TAKE FARMING OUT OF POLITICS

MOST farm organizations, led by the Grange and the Farm Bureau, have reaffirmed and re-emphasized their support of Ezra Benson, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Most farm organizations have also recommended a more sensible program of modified or flexible price supports.

The New York State Farm Bureau Federation, in annual meeting at Syracuse in November, said that mandatory price supports for farm products are proving disastrous to farmers. It recommended that supports should be tapered off gradually and eventually eliminated.

At the same time, farmers and their leaders realize that government does have a responsibility to prevent good farmers from being ruined. It is not good to place price supports so high that farmers produce for government storage and waste instead of for the stomachs of the consumers. It is unfair and unwise to subsidize some crops like wheat and corn and not other products like eggs.

The whole government farm program should be taken out of politics, where it has been for the last twenty years, and placed on a foundation of sound economics and commonsense. This is just what Secretary Benson is trying to do. He has a large and able council working on a new farm program, and if the selfish politicians will leave him and his advisors alone there is great hope that he will come up with a farm program that will solve at least some of our problems.

WHERE WILL THE ACRES GO?

IF THE trend toward acreage allotments continues—as it well may—to include corn and other crops, then the acreage taken out of production because of crop control allotments could well total 40 million. Where will those acres go?

The *Prairie Farmer* of Illinois says that using just a few of these extra acres for soybeans would cause a great glut in the soybean and oil market. Potato growers are worried for fear these loose acres will be put into potato production, where there is already a surplus.

An Ohio State College man, writing in the *Ohio Farmer*, says that the extra acres should be used to grow more and better grass and legumes. Now, I ask you, Mr. Dairyman, what would that do to your surpluses when the market is already overburdened with more milk and butter than can be sold at a profit?

It just all goes to show that no man or set of men in government or elsewhere are smart enough to beat the basic economic law. Block up the dam of production in one place and just as sure as the sun rises in the east each morning there will be an overflow and trouble somewhere else!

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION

"I wonder if you have heard about the Milk Promotion Plan of the Rochester Dairy Council for October, '53? They have given silver dollars to thirty prominent people in Rochester who eat at restaurants regularly. These dollars are to be given to the waiters or waitresses who ask them if they would like milk served with their meal. If the waiters or waitresses do not ask these people about milk, they are left a little note saying that they missed the chance to get a silver dollar.

"I think most cities and villages could use a simi-

lar plan sponsored by dairy companies and service clubs. P.P., N. Y.

Take this plan to your Chamber of Commerce or Service Clubs and ask them to sponsor it.

TELL THEM GOODNIGHT

THE LATE Ed Babcock, who was one of the best livestock men I have known, used to say that when he was home he never failed to go to the barn the last thing before going to bed. As he walked into the stable, the head of every cow turned toward him, a comforting sight to one who loves cows. Such a nightly check enables the dairyman to see that everything is in order. Then he can sleep soundly, knowing that all is well with his stock.

Another suggestion—timely now when there are likely to be visitors at the barn—is to keep them out of the feed alleys. Many diseases are spread this way. Put a sign or a chain across the alley. It may save you dollars.

STROBECK NEW LEAGUE PRESIDENT

ERNEST C. STROBECK of Macedon, New York, is the new president of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association. He succeeds the late Leon A. Chapin.

Mr. Strobeck knows the farmers' production problems from a lifetime of practical experience. He also knows milk marketing problems equally well. Since 1931, Ernest has been a League director, and for 16 years he has been a member of the executive committee, serving as treasurer since 1950. Sincere, able and well liked by all who know him, Ernest will do an outstanding job as president of his great organization.

League directors also elected: Stanley H. Benham of Millbrook to succeed Mr. Strobeck as treasurer; Grover C. Guernsey of Cobleskill as assistant treasurer; and Seymour K. Rodenhurst of Theresa as a new member of the executive committee.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST extends congratulations and all good wishes to the new officers of the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association.

WHAT IS AN EDUCATION WORTH?

WHEN IT came time for ten-year-old grandson Dicky to go back home and start his year's schooling after his summer vacation on the farm, he and I had a visit about the importance of going to school. It speaks well for the modern school that nearly all children nowadays like to go. Dick was really looking forward to it, although he hated to leave the farm. I told him that going to school each day was his job just the same as his Dad and I went to our work each day. His job is as important as ours.

Years ago the late Dr. George Warren of Cornell, one of the wisest men I have ever known, wrote on the subject of the need for education in his textbook on Farm Management:

"The young man who proposes to start farming should first get an education. Education is much more essential today (1913) than it was 25 years ago. It will certainly be more essential in the future than it is today. (How right Dr. Warren was!)

"In one county the farmers who attended high school made almost twice as much as those who had never been beyond district school. A high school education is worth more than an investment of \$6,000 in 5% bonds. A college course is worth as much

more. Time in high school is worth at least \$7 a day for one who is to farm.

"We hear men regretting all sorts of things: those who have cows are sorry they do not have orchards; those who have orchards wish they had different varieties; those who went west wish they had gone south. But whoever heard of a man wishing he had not gone to school so long? Franklin was right when he said that investment in knowledge pays the best interest."

My friend, Robert Burnette, brought the subject of what an education is worth up to date when he pointed out recently that "a high school graduate can expect to earn \$33,000 more during his lifetime than the kid who quits when he is 16. A college graduate can earn an average of \$72,000 more during his lifetime than the high school graduate, and \$105,000 more than the kid who quits at 16. This puts an average value on the days spent in high school of \$41.25 per day. Not bad pay! It puts an average value on the days spent in college of \$90 per day. These future returns should tend to lessen the pain some of the college bills and kid's expenses now cause you."

Neither Dr. Warren nor Mr. Burnette meant that a college education always pays. It depends, of course, upon the individual. They were talking of averages.

Above and beyond the material gains from an education are further compensations from the right education, the most important of which is that a rightly educated person on the average is in better touch with his environment, more appreciative of the world in which he lives, and of his friends.

SHEEP ON NORTHEAST FARMS?

DOC ROBERTS says that sheep should be kept in much larger numbers on northeastern farms, and that they can be made a paying enterprise.

I agree with him. There was a time when almost every farm had its flock of sheep and when almost every farm kitchen was the place where the wool was manufactured into warm clothing for the family.

But before you acquire a flock of sheep there are two or three problems to think about. First, you must be sure that you like the animals. Excellent fences are required. And there is always the danger from dogs.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A PREACHER who had traveled quite a bit dropped into a restaurant for dinner. He just seated himself at a table when a traveling salesman came in and sat down at the same table. They both ordered steaks and while waiting for them they introduced themselves, one to the other.

When their steaks arrived, the preacher, taking a bottle from his pocket said, "I don't care for the sauce they serve in these restaurants so I carry my brand."

Passing it to the salesman, he asked him if he would try some. The salesman accepted it, and thinking it was so good, he used it generously and put on more than he should. He cut a large piece of steak and put it in his mouth and immediately started to strangle and cough. Tears streamed down his cheeks and when he got his breath back and could talk, he said, "I have heard of you fellows preaching Hell fire and brimstone, but you are the first one I ever met who carried samples."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROP REPORT: Total U. S. crop volume promises to be the third largest on record.

Corn estimate during October dropped 16 million bushels, which is half of 1 per cent below previous month. Estimate of 2,860 million bu. is about 5% below last year's crop.

Potato estimate dropped 3.1 million bushels in October. Present estimate is 370,856,000 bushels, 7% above last year but 10% below 1942-51 average. Production in 29 late states is only 3% above last year. National Potato Council is pushing potato promotion from December 3 to 12. National Association of Food Chains is cooperating.

Sweet Potato crop is estimated at 33,464,000 bushels, 18% above last year's relatively short crop, but 38% below the 1942-51 average.

Apples. Latest estimate of commercial crop is 94,064,000 bushels, 2% above last year but 14% below average. New York-New England Apple Institute is continuing advertising up to December 18. Their advice is to keep selling apples as fast as the market will take them. They say the market can wind up on a par with 1953 if January 1 storage figures are reasonable.

Cabbage. New York Danish cabbage prospects are for 136,500 tons, 50% above last year. New York domestic upstate New York crop of 105,000 tons is about 12% above last year; Long Island crop of 11,400 is about 9% above last year.

Dried Beans. U. S. forecast is for 17,557,000 bags of 100 pounds. Last year's crop was 16,777,000; the 1942-51 average was 17,876,000.

Milk. October U. S. milk production was about 1% above October a year ago and a new high for the month. In New England, record rate of feeding of grain was reported on November 1. At 6 pounds per cow per day, feeding rate was 7% higher than the year previous and 11% above the 10-year average. On November 1, according to the New England Crop Reporting Service, feed cost was down considerably from a year ago. Declines ranged from \$5 a ton for hominy feed to \$27 a ton for cottonseed meal. In New York, crop report indicated that home-grown grains made up 22% of the concentrates fed cows on November 1 which is a smaller proportion than for the past 3 years but higher than the average from 1940-49. U. S. supply of feed per animal is about 4% larger than last year.

Eggs. During October, U. S. egg production was about 6% above same period last year. The average number of layers on hand was 1% higher than in October a year ago, and the same figure applied to pullets not yet in production. However, in North Atlantic states the hen population showed no increase. Country-wide average cost of a poultry ration in mid-October was \$3.72 per 100 pounds compared with \$4.17 a year ago. The relationship between the cost of feed and the price for eggs, chickens, and turkeys was more favorable than a year ago.

FARM PROGRAM: Looking to next year the National Milk Producers' Federation proposes a self-help dairy program which includes a plan to dispose of present surplus dairy products, the purchase of 89 score butter (instead of 92 score) by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and assessments on milk or butterfat sold by farmers to cover losses on handling the surplus so tax money would not be required.

The National Grange takes the position that flexible supports cannot successfully be put into operation until present government-owned surpluses are used. They favor a farm program with the following six objectives:

1. So far as possible, farmers should be free of government restrictions and controls.
2. Farm buying power should compare favorably with business, labor and industry.
3. Abundant production should be promoted without waste or destruction.
4. Farm ownership should be encouraged.
5. Family farm unit should be strengthened.
6. A conservation program should encourage efficient use of natural resources.

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

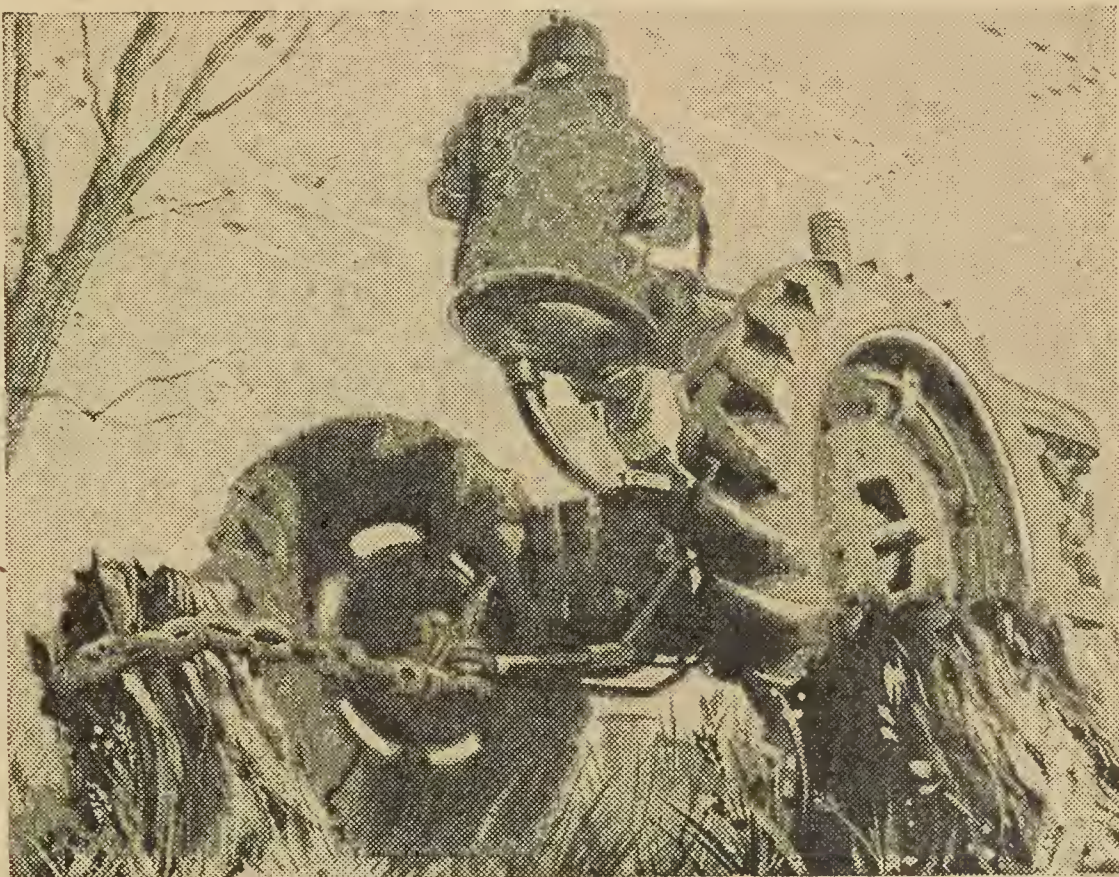


MY NEIGHBOR wears a deeper frown, the surplus problem's got him down; as long as we were fighting wars and shipping stuff to foreign shores he was contending, cheerfully, that surplus woes were history. He said we'd never see again a time in agriculture when we'd worry 'cause we had too much of cotton, corn and wheat and such; from now forever more, he said, we'll have to figure hard instead on how to grow sufficient stuff so millions more will have enough, which means we'll sell whatever we raise and never fear depression days.

I hate to say, "I told you so," but I've been smart enough to know that folks with neighbor's eagerness would get us in another mess. They've worked too hard to boost their yields by fertilizing all their fields, they've sown new-fangled kinds of seeds and sprayed to kill off all their weeds, so even though

the birth-rate's high they grow more stuff than folks will buy. The answer isn't hard to see, if ev'ryone would farm like me we'd have no surpluses at all to threaten prices with a fall; we'd not grow more than folks can use if half the time we'd rest and snooze.

DECEMBER FARM BULLETIN



Some quick-starting hints for cold-weather tractor operation!

Maybe you've noticed it already—that "Old Ironsides" doesn't respond quite so quickly these days. That's because tractors need special care in colder weather. Here are a few hints that will help your tractor do a better winter job.

Pre-heat your oil! At the end of each day, drain the crankcase while the engine is still warm. Pre-heat the oil to 140°F. before pouring it back in the crankcase next morning. This insures quicker and more complete circulation of the lubricant during cold weather. *Caution—*pre-heat your crankcase oil slowly and carefully to prevent fire danger.

Check tire traction! All the RPM's your tractor engine can turn won't help when the rear tires are slipping and spinning in snow or mud. Maybe it's time for a new set of GULF TRACTOR TIRES. The high cleated treads take bigger, deeper bites, insure more traction. You can't buy more durable or longer-wearing tractor tires.

Don't use last year's anti-freeze! Experience shows that re-use of a permanent-type anti-freeze may have serious consequences. Depletion of the corrosion inhibitor in the anti-freeze may result in ruinous corrosion of the entire cooling system. Start the winter season with a filling of fresh GULF ANTI-FREEZE, Permanent Type. When used as directed, it provides maximum cold-weather protection for your tractor cooling system.

start the new year economizing
with **GULF'S BIG 3**



1. Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease—saves you expense and bother of keeping a number of separate greases on hand.

2. Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant, for conventional transmissions and all differentials and final drives.

3. Gulfpride H.D.—the high detergency motor oil—keeps engines clean and reduces engine wear.

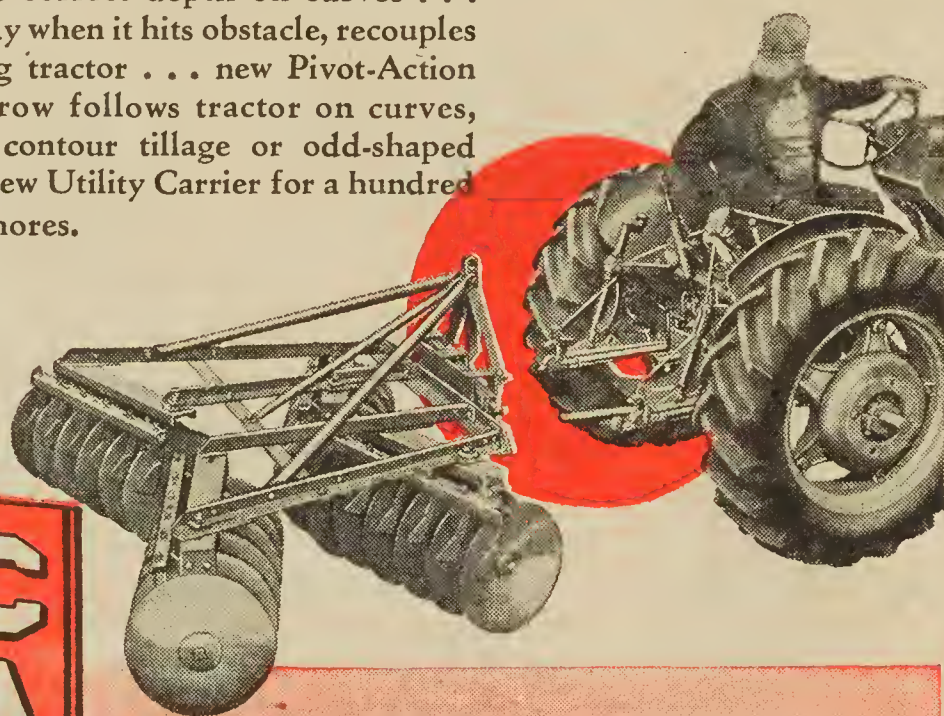
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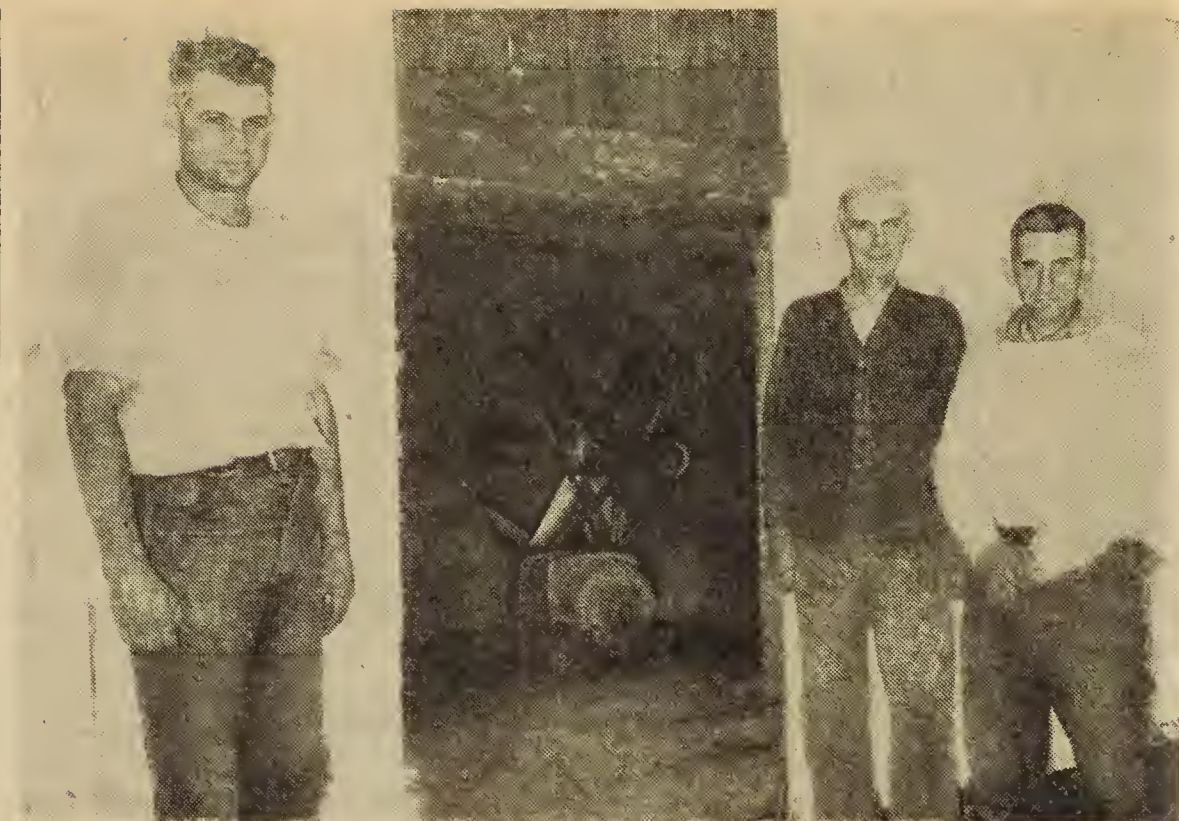
Get the full story about this tractor that gives you more for your money . . . plus "WHAT IS EAGLE HITCH FARMING" booklet. Mark here or write in margin any items that interest you. Send to J. I. Case Co., Dept. M-113, Racine, Wis.

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The Giesy partners. Left to right: Ivan, Charles and Glen, and the electric fan which dries the hay.

Good Roughage Helps Maintain High Milk Production

By L. F. LEE

Teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Newark, N. Y.

MAINTAINING an average production of nearly 8,500 lbs. of milk and over 400 lbs. of butterfat per year under the D.H.I.A. program of 2 time milking with a herd of 35 milking Guernseys, requires good roughage. This is especially true when about one third of the herd consists of two-year-old cows.

Charles Giesy and Sons of Manor Dale Farms, Lyons, New York, after struggling to secure good hay from first cutting mixed alfalfa and grass meadows, decided to install a hay drier in order to improve the quality of their roughage. They pursued a sensible course by inviting in such experts as Gerald Henderson, district agricultural engineer and William Gunderman, rural representative of the New York State Gas and Electric Corporation which furnishes the electric service to the farm.

As a result of their advice, the Giesys installed a 5 h.p. electric motor which operates a 36" fan. The unit is mounted on skids and is easily moved from one mow to the other. The home-made ducts are 4 ft. at the front and taper to 1 ft. at the rear of the 36-foot mows. Three sections of old ensilage eutter blower pipe are inserted over the ducts to aid in ventilation and more rapid drying.

Rapid Handling Helps

In unfavorable haying weather or early in the season, the hay is cut in the morning, raked in the afternoon and drawn the following day. Three wagons, equipped with power unloading devices, are used in hauling the chopped forage. The forage is dropped into the hopper of a hay blower which elevates it into the mows. The mow drier fan is run continuously for the first 24 hours, then turned off for a half day.

If hot spots develop in the mow, the blower is started again. All straw necessary for bedding is also chopped and handled with the same machinery but mow drying is not necessary. All hay fed to the milking herd is chopped and mow dried. Hay for the young stock is baled, but the entire crop will probably be chopped in future years.

"There is no waste in feeding chopped hay which has been mow cured," says Mr. Giesy. "The cows clean up every forkful. We have been feeding grain at the rate of one pound to three and one half pounds of milk as our herd averages a 5% butterfat test. We think we can widen this ratio and still get

good results." The Giesys like some corn silage as they think it maintains cows in better flesh than where grass silage is fed.

The farm business is conducted on a partnership basis with each partner owning one third of the business. The profits are divided in the same proportion. All business is done under the name of C. L. Giesy and Sons.

More Acres

Previous to 1940, the Giesys owned and operated a 75-acre farm near Newark. As both boys were interested in farming, it was soon apparent that a larger farm business was necessary if the boys were to stay at home. In 1940 Mr. Giesy purchased a 180-acre farm at Lyons, where they now reside. Later the firm purchased a 90-acre farm nearby. Formerly some cash crops were grown but now the cropping system includes from 45 to 50 acres of hay, corn, oats and wheat each year. Surplus wheat and corn are sometimes sold.

In these days of labor shortages, fortunate indeed is the farmer whose son will stay on the farm and carry on the business. Mr. Giesy is doubly fortunate, as both boys stayed in the partnership. Both Ivan and Glen graduated from the agricultural department of Newark High School. Glen is at present Master of the Lyons Grange. Giving boys an interest in the farm business and responsibility for decisions regarding the farm operation apparently worked out well in this case. It is a plan which may well be recommended to farmers faced with a labor shortage.

— A. A. —

TAX FACTS

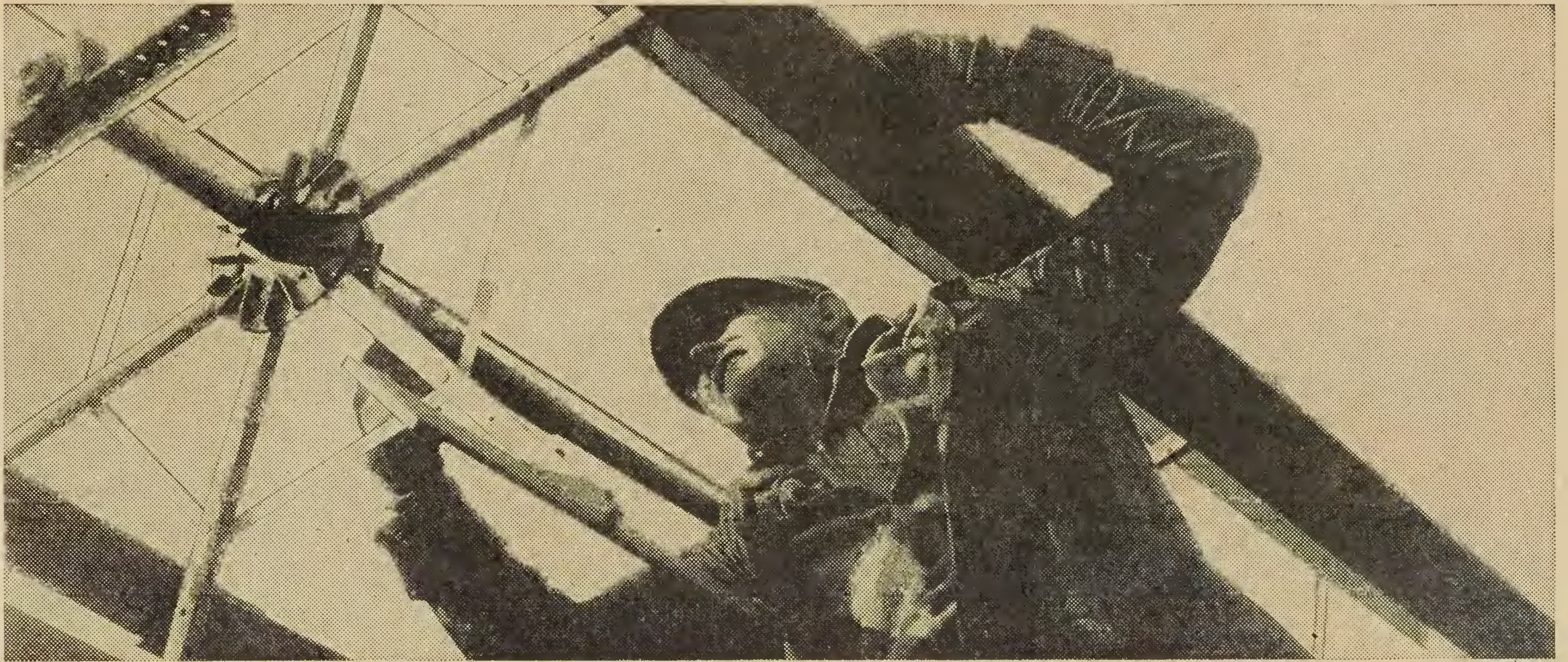
The American People are paying two dollars in personal taxes for every dollar they save . . . That's Right . . .

Last year according to U. S. Dept. of Commerce data, the American people paid \$33.1 billion in Federal, state and local personal taxes, while personal savings were \$16.9 billion, about half as much. This record tax take averaged \$1.98 a day for every family in the United States. And it doesn't include the burden of corporate and other business taxes.

Taxes can be lowered, if government spending is wise and efficient. Government economy begins with you, the taxpayer. Emphasize the need for lower spending and lower taxes to your Federal, state and local representatives.

—U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Take care of hibernating implements



Make repairs now

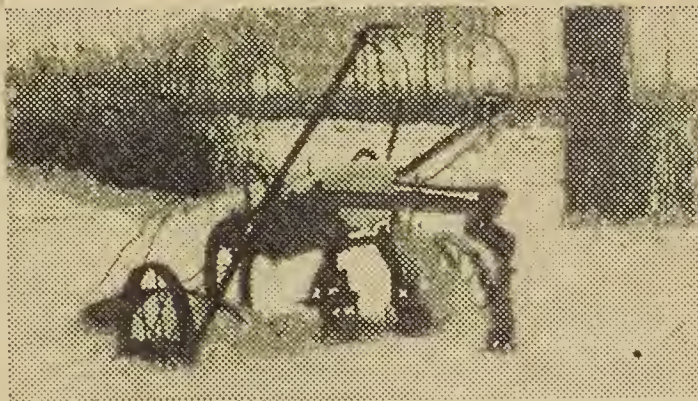
Protect your farm implements from damp air, driving rain and snow

Maybe you stored some implements in a hurry during the busy season. Now's a good time to check up on how they're wintering.

Lubricate all bearings and moving parts. That'll help keep them from rusting.

Moisture condenses on cold iron or steel. Then it rusts, unless it's protected with a rust preventive or paint.

Harvest implements have spots worn smooth and shiny by the crops they handle. These should be coated with a rust preventive.



No way to treat a plow

Replace worn parts now. Put in new bolts, new pins, new keys where they're needed.

You're making money by taking good care of machinery.

LET ATLANTIC HELP YOU TAKE CARE OF MACHINERY AND KEEP IT ON THE GO

The Atlantic Refining Company has the right lubricant for every piece of metal that moves and every wheel that turns. There should be no metal-to-metal contact in properly lubricated bearings. Here are Atlantic's oils and lubricants that'll help you keep your machinery on the go.

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Atlantic Aviation Motor Oil — another great oil. Also heavy-duty, it reduces engine wear, holds oil consumption down.

Atlantic Ultragear Oil — for transmissions and differentials. Extra-high film strength to take the heavy pressure of gear teeth. Provides rust protection.

Atlantic Chassis Lubricant — a soft, smooth adhesive grease for many, many places. Won't dissolve in water. Keep your grease gun handy and keep it loaded with this lubricant.

Atlantic Lubricant A — finest quality bearing grease. It can be applied either through lubrication fittings or by taking off the wheels and packing the bearings by hand. Stays with bearings under the most severe operating conditions.

In the fuel tank use either Atlantic or Atlantic HI-ARC (there are no finer gasolines), Atlantic Rayolight Kerosene, or Atlantic Diesel Fuel, depending on the fuel requirements of your tractor.

Atlantic delivers right to your farm. With a storage tank and a supply of Atlantic products you have your own service station. We'll place you on an automatic supply basis for all petroleum products, or you can telephone in your order when you're ready. Telephone or write the nearest Atlantic office listed below — one of our route men or distributors will take care of your needs right away.



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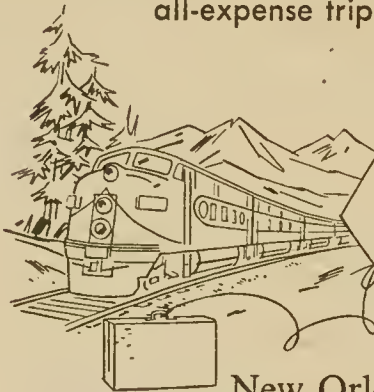
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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Main Street of the Northwest

Empire State Farm Bureau Federation Supports Benson

By JIM HALL

DELEGATES to the 38th annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at Syracuse went on record as being basically opposed to price supports and passed a resolution commending Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson "for his courageous administration."

The resolution commending Secretary Benson was Number 1 passed by the delegates and, in part, read as follows: "We commend the Secretary for his courageous administration aimed at strengthening and improving the national farm program and the services of the Department of Agriculture." The resolution also stated: "We express our confidence in the Secretary and the National Agricultural Advisory Commission headed by W. I. Myers, chairman, to bring forth a program for agriculture which will strengthen our private enterprise system through a self-help approach."

Sound Approach

Warren W. Hawley, Jr., Batavia, N. Y., who was re-elected president of the Federation, declared in a speech on the last of the three-day session that "Conflict between what farmers say they want and what politicians think will get them the largest number of farm votes is a real problem in making a sound farm policy."

Noting that all the House and about one third of the Senate will be involved in next year's elections, he observed that "farmers are going to be put on the auction block and, unfortunately,

many of them will go to the highest bidder." He urged Farm Bureau leaders to discuss the organization's recommendations with their Congressmen to make their wants known.

Elected

Raymond P. Hewes of Mayville, Chautauqua County, was elected to the Federation Board of Directors. With two brothers, George and Gerald, he operates a 600-acre farm with 100 head of purebred Guernseys. Re-elected as directors were: Marion Johnson, Williamson; J. Stanley Earl, Unadilla; John H. Stone, Watertown; Harold Loveless, Skaneateles; and Donald F. Green, Chazy.

In addition to President Hawley, other officers elected were as follows: Don J. Wickham, Hector, vice president; Edward S. Foster, Ithaca, general secretary; C. Kenneth Bullock, Ithaca, associate secretary.

Shaping a sound, long-range national farm program was foremost in the problems considered by the Federation. Don Wickham, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, said: "Our resolution on the national farm program is the culmination of months of grass roots thinking and deliberation in every agricultural county of this state."

Farm Program

The national farm program resolution as adopted was, in part, as follows:

Price Supports: We believe that agriculture and the public would be better off without price supports. During the transition period, supports should be flexible and geared to supply of and demand for the products concerned, at levels aimed at preventing losses, discouraging overproduction and increasing consumption. Price supports can never be expected to maintain farm income in face of a decline in the general price level. High price supports should be tapered off and eliminated as soon as possible.

Parity should be modernized to keep pace with production efficiency and consumer demand.

Acres diverted through acreage control of sup-



Warren Hawley (left), president of New York State Farm Bureau Federation welcomes to the board of directors Raymond P. Hewes, dairy farmer of Chautauqua County.

Don Wickham (left) presenting a garden duster, a piece of luggage and a recognition certificate to Extension Director L. R. Simons on behalf of the Farm Bureau, the Home Bureau and the 4-H Club Federations.



ported crops should not be permitted to produce surpluses in other crops.

Agricultural research and education should be expanded and strengthened *.

Trade should replace monetary aid so that friendly nations can rebuild their economies on a sound basis.

Practice payments to produce maximum benefit should be confined to practices of long time value aimed at soil and water conservation and wise land utilization.

Soil conservation, to be most productive, must be geared to local control within the states and to sound research.

In other resolutions the Federation:

Says that motor fuel taxation is one of the most workable and equitable forms of highway user taxation, and that any increase should be eartagged by the Legislature for road purposes only.

Wants Legislature to remove the 18,000-pound maximum load ceiling now used in connection with licensing of agricultural trucks.

Wants state to appropriate funds to construct and equip a food processing building at the Geneva Experimental station.

Wants the New York State College of Agriculture to undertake research to determine the most effective methods of advertising and merchandising fluid milk and cream.

Wants research aimed at developing a reliable test to detect the presence of fats other than butter fat in imitation dairy products.

Recommends that dairy organizations and the Milk for Health board consider plans for collecting additional funds to promote the use of milk. They also recommend that complete progress reports on marketing their product be made to dairymen in order to insure their support.

Urges the Legislature to approve the State Veterinary College's request for \$200,000 to build adequate poultry disease research facilities.

Urges standardization of vehicle and traffic laws and highway signals; driver training in schools for both youths and adults; proof of financial responsibility before motor vehicles are licensed; semi-annual inspection of motor vehicles by private garages under state supervision.

Favors, wherever feasible, the development of hydro-electric power by private enterprises rather than by government.

Awards

Elton Shaut, Farm Bureau committeeman from Avoca, N. Y., won the State Soil Conservation Essay contest and will read his paper at the National Convention in competition for the \$1,000 National award.

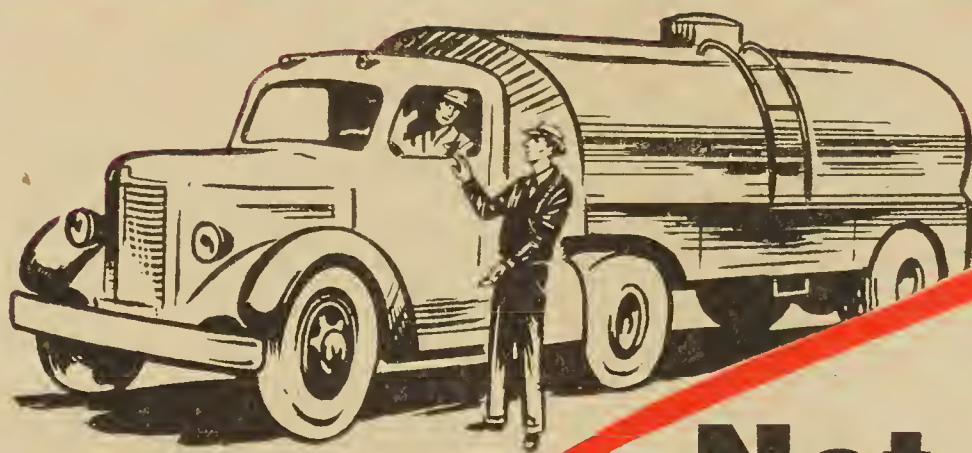
The Young Farmers' Talk Meet was won by Vincent Atutis of Little Falls. He will represent New York at the American Farm Bureau convention in Chicago. Other finalists in the Talk Meet were: Roger Gleason, Groton; Willard Wright, Jr., Auburn; and Calvin Cobb of Greene. Each received \$25 Savings Bonds.

New York State 4-H Club Federation and the State Federation of Home Bureaus held their annual convention during the same three days at Syracuse. The three Federations joined the vesper services to open the annual session, and also met together for the annual banquet.

During the banquet, Don Wickham, acting on behalf of the three groups, presented gifts and a recognition certificate to L. R. Simons, director of extension, who has completed 40 years of service with the Extension services.

Mrs. William Tozier of Johnsonburg, was elected to succeed Dan Frederick of Altamont as president of the State 4-H Federation.

Diversion



Not Dumping



**avoids the big loss caused by strikes, disturbance
and other road blocks to orderly marketing**

THE milk drivers' strike in the New York metropolitan market emphasized again the enormous value to dairy farmers of manufacturing and transportation facilities that are owned and controlled by dairymen themselves.

No Dairymen's League member dumped, lost or wasted a drop of milk during the strike. Substantial numbers of non-affiliated milk producers were accommodated at Dairymen's League cheese, butter and ice cream plants.

THE SYSTEM WORKED ON A PUSH-BUTTON BASIS

The very minute that arguments between dealers and drivers passed the 4 o'clock deadline, word was flashed over Dairymen's League communication systems and tank trucks approaching the city were flagged down and redirected to Dairymen's League manufacturing plants. Only enough stand-by milk to meet emergencies was permitted to go through.

When the strike ended, trucks on their way to manufacturing plants were flagged down and re-dispatched to New York for quick resumption of city deliveries. *No member's milk was lost.*

FACILITIES, LIKE FIRE INSURANCE, REDUCE THE LOSS

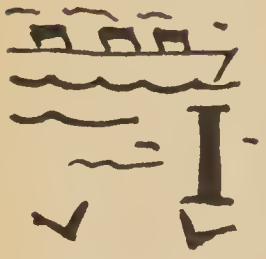
No dairyman in his right mind would say that manufacturing facilities are a satisfactory substitute for fluid markets, any more than a fire insurance policy is a satisfactory substitute for a burned barn. *But both are invaluable in times of emergency.*

Every dairyman in the Milk Shed is going to feel the pinch of the six-day shut-out from fluid markets. Those who had to keep their milk at home are going to suffer far more than Dairymen's League members who will receive a blended return for all the milk they produced. **In this, as in other emergencies, the Dairymen's League has provided its members with a better over-all return.**

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Co-operative

ASSOCIATION, INC.



We Went to Europe

By MABEL HEBEL

WAS ONE of sixty-one persons who went on our first AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour to Europe this year.

We left the United States August 26 and returned to it September 29, and as I look back on those five weeks it is hard for me to believe we could have seen so much and visited so many countries in that short time.

The day we boarded the Queen Mary at New York City, we got a rude send-off, as the dock workers were on strike and we had to carry our own baggage in from the street. But once aboard the giant ocean liner, the fun began. It did not take our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST group long to get acquainted with one another, for we sat together in the dining room at tables for two, four, and six, and also we had three blocks of deck chairs where we could all congregate to chat and watch the ocean go by.

Fun On Shipboard

We had absolutely perfect weather for that crossing—smooth seas and warm sunny days. The time flew by with all the diversions of shipboard—movies twice a day, "horse races" in the evening, bingo, concerts, news broadcasts, cards, dancing, shuffleboard. In addition to three delicious meals in the dining room, there was always mid-morning bouillon and afternoon tea, and of course endless visiting with friends as we sat in our steamer chairs or took a walk on the Queen's broad decks.

With our landing in France on the sixth day there began three weeks of fascinating travel which took us to seven countries—France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, England and Scotland. Our ears were filled with

the picturesque Swiss chalets, the grassy slopes where pale pink fall crocus bloomed, the farm families cutting and raking the grass, the cattle moving slowly as they grazed on the steep mountain sides and made soft music with the tinkling of their cow bells—all this against a background of majestic snow-covered peaks.

We lunched at a restaurant on top of the Jungfrauoch, and walked outside in the hard clean snow and the brilliant sunshine, and could not take our eyes off the vast and breathtakingly beautiful panorama of mighty mountains and eternal snows.

Germany with its wartime rubble heaps and the pressure of reconstruction was a sorry sight after the perfect beauty of Switzerland, but an interesting one. We saw many American soldiers there, and also in the other countries we visited. In Lucerne, Switzerland, four of them sat at a table next to ours in a cafe, and they chatted eagerly with us and were glad to see some home folks.

Queen Juliana

I loved Holland, with its quaint houses, carals, dikes, and especially the farms with tiny canals for fences. We got a thrill out of seeing people in native costume in Volendam and Marken, and also had the good luck to get a close-up view of Queen Juliana, who happened to be in residence in Amsterdam while we were there.

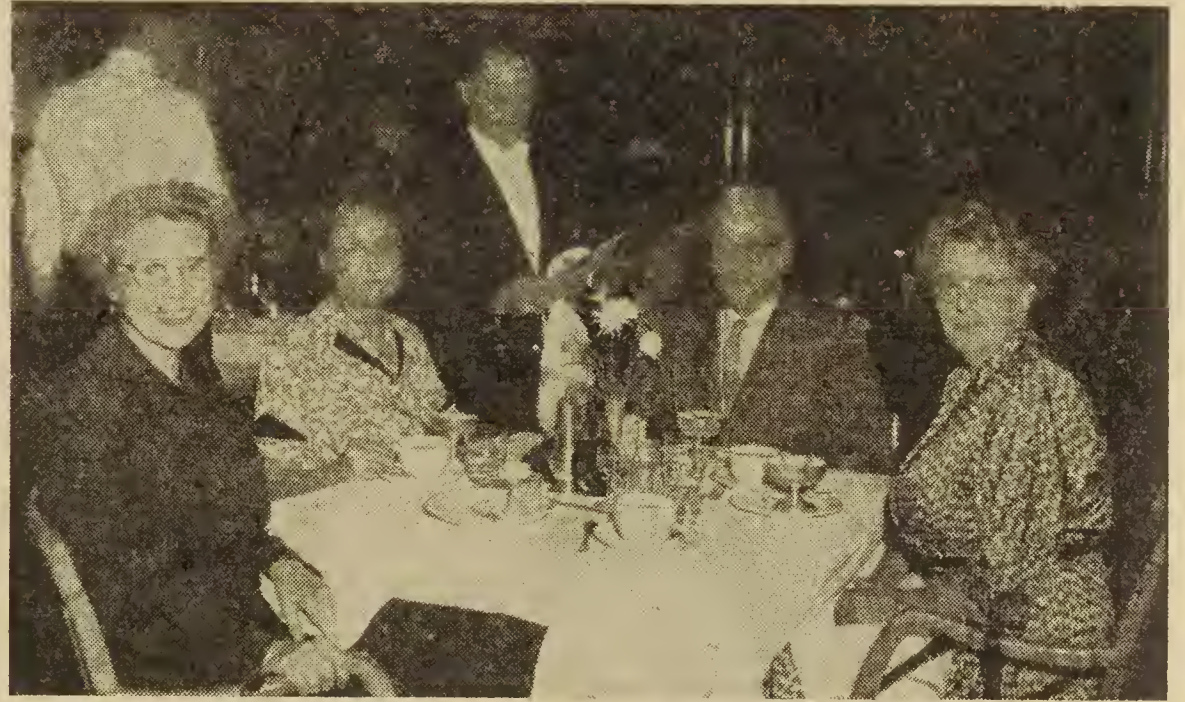
From Holland our party crossed over to England, but I went back to France to visit my friend, Madame Simone Giral, in a little town in the central part of France. I had planned to spend a couple of days there and then take her to Paris for several days of sightseeing. She was in a fever of excitement about the prospect, for she told me she had never stayed in a hotel, nor had a real vacation. But on the second day I was there I had a mishap which changed all our plans. I failed to notice a step between two rooms in the Girals' century-old

works six full days a week, from 8:30 in the morning until around 7 o'clock at night. With this small income, the Girals are just able to pay bare living expenses. New clothes are an unattainable luxury. For the past three years I have been sending used clothing to Simone, and she told me that she was happiest about receiving my old fur coat.

"Before you sent it to me," she said, "I was wearing a coat that I made out of an old velour bedspread that I had dyed black."

myself, and my two suitcases. It was still dark when we left at 5:30 a.m., but the moon shone brightly as we drove off through streets lined with rows of silent, shuttered houses. On the road we passed Frenchmen peddling briskly on their way to work.

It was a chilly morning and I was aware of the vigorous good health of these hardy looking people. Once we passed a nun on a motor bike—a nurse on her way to visit patients. The countryside was beautiful that morning. Flowers bloomed everywhere, especially



Meals on shipboard were gay and sumptuous. Seated in the picture, taken aboard the Queen Mary, are four members of our European Tour party; Mrs. Mabel Hebel, home editor of American Agriculturist; Mrs. Rosina Scoville of Detroit, Michigan, and Cornell Emeritus Professor and Mrs. G. P. Scoville, Goshen, N. Y.

The Girals' home was attractive but lacking in every convenience (except electricity and gas) that we take for granted in this country. Simone did the family washing in an outdoor tub which caught rainwater, and she heated water and cooked on a 2-burner gas stove. A small coal-burning stove in the kitchen was used in the winter to heat that room and the dining room. The rest of the house was unheated, and even in September it was so cold indoors that I wore my warmest clothing.

Everybody Rides a Bike

An automobile is a luxury in France, and most people bicycle to work. Monsieur Giral had had his bicycle since before the war, and he informed me that it was now worth ten times what he had paid for it then. If he had to buy a new one, it would cost him a month's salary. The French franc, which was worth 4 cents before the last war, is now worth less than a third of a cent. That is what inflation has done to the French people.

During the days that my foot kept me immobilized in Simone's home, I became aware of how much to itself each French family lives. The houses are built together in a solid line, flush with the sidewalk, but the people in them seem to have nothing to do with one another. Thick garden walls are too high to see over, and when darkness falls, everyone boards up the front windows on the first floor.

"We are afraid of robbers," Simone told me when I asked about this habit. I told her about our wide front lawns and porches, and how friends come and go constantly, but she said, "Here in France, each family lives to itself."

Off to the Boat

When the time came for me to leave Simone's home, I had to give up the idea of going to the boat by train, and instead hired a car for the 200-mile trip. It was one of those tiny two-seated French cars, and there was just barely room for the driver, the Girals,

in the windows of farm houses, where I saw row on row of red geraniums.

In Normandy, we saw apples everywhere—bright red ones on the trees, and golden pools of yellow apples on the ground. We passed many two-wheeled carts piled high with these yellow apples, and later saw a long line of apple carts drawn up in front of a cider mill.

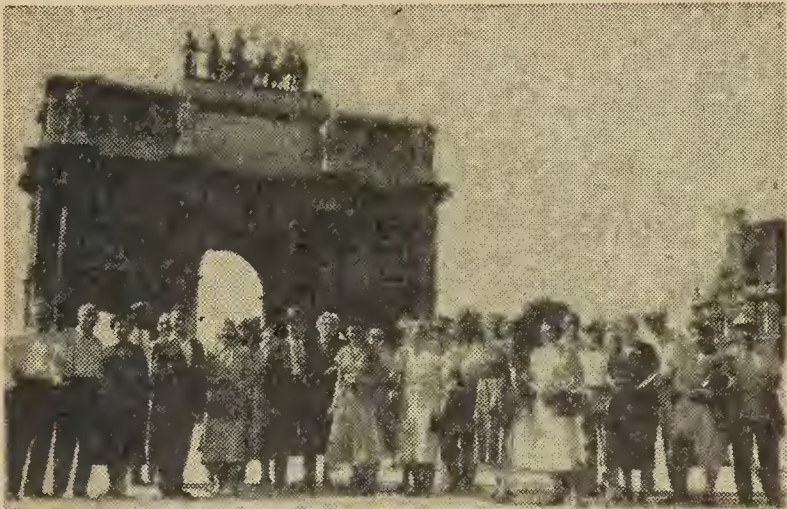
Freedom Road

The most thrilling part of the ride was when we reached Avranches on the Atlantic Ocean, in the beachhead area where American boys landed on D-day in 1944 and fought to drive the Germans from France. We passed many white stone markers along the road, each engraved with the words "Voie de la Liberte"—Freedom Road.

When we came at last to Cherbourg, where I was to rejoin our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour party on board the Queen Elizabeth, I felt a sense of relief, for I had been a little anxious that something might happen to prevent my getting to the boat in time. It was good to see everyone on board and to be back in the party again, and what a thrill it was at the end of our voyage to see once again our own homeland and the Statue of Liberty with her uplifted torch of freedom.

Though I have been home for several weeks, now, my mind is still filled with thoughts of our trip—the ocean crossings on the world's two largest ships; the unforgettable days in foreign lands, and most of all the happy companionship and carefree traveling that are part of an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour.

EDITOR'S NOTE: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will have another European Tour next year. Put the dates on your calendar—August 18 to September 28—and watch for a detailed announcement in January. This tour will take us to England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France.



Some of our European tour party sightseeing in Paris. In the background is the famous Arc de Carrousel.

the sounds of strange languages, and we saw sights very different from home scenes.

In Paris, our first stop, we were met at the station by two large buses which transported us to our hotel, the Claridge, on the beautiful Champs Elysees, near the Arc de Triomphe. During the next three days we went from one end of Paris to the other, and made two excursions which took us to the palaces of Versailles and Fontainebleau, filled with priceless art treasures and relics of the past. From Paris we went by train to Interlaken, Switzerland, coming just at twilight to the beautiful Lake of Thun, as blue as indigo against a background of towering, snow-capped mountains.

On Top of the World

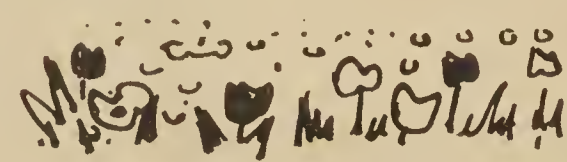
The next day we had a trip which many of us said was alone worth the cost of the whole tour. By mountain railway we climbed the famous Jungfrau mountain, over 11,000 feet high. It was like seeing a strange new world, every detail of which was beautiful beyond words. I shall always remember

house, and had a violent fall which broke a bone in my ankle.

When the French doctor who came to see me said it would be impossible for me to go to Paris, Simone said disappointedly, "Adieu veaux, vaches, cochons, couvees!" "Farewell, calves, cows, pigs, and all their little ones!"—and to the vacation she had counted on so much. But we both made the best of the situation and the days passed merrily enough and brought me a knowledge of French family life that I would never have gained in a hundred trips to Paris.

Low Wages in France

The cost of living in France is high, and wages are very low. Monsieur Giral, who works for a company that sells and repairs cars and farm machinery, earns about \$60 a month, and

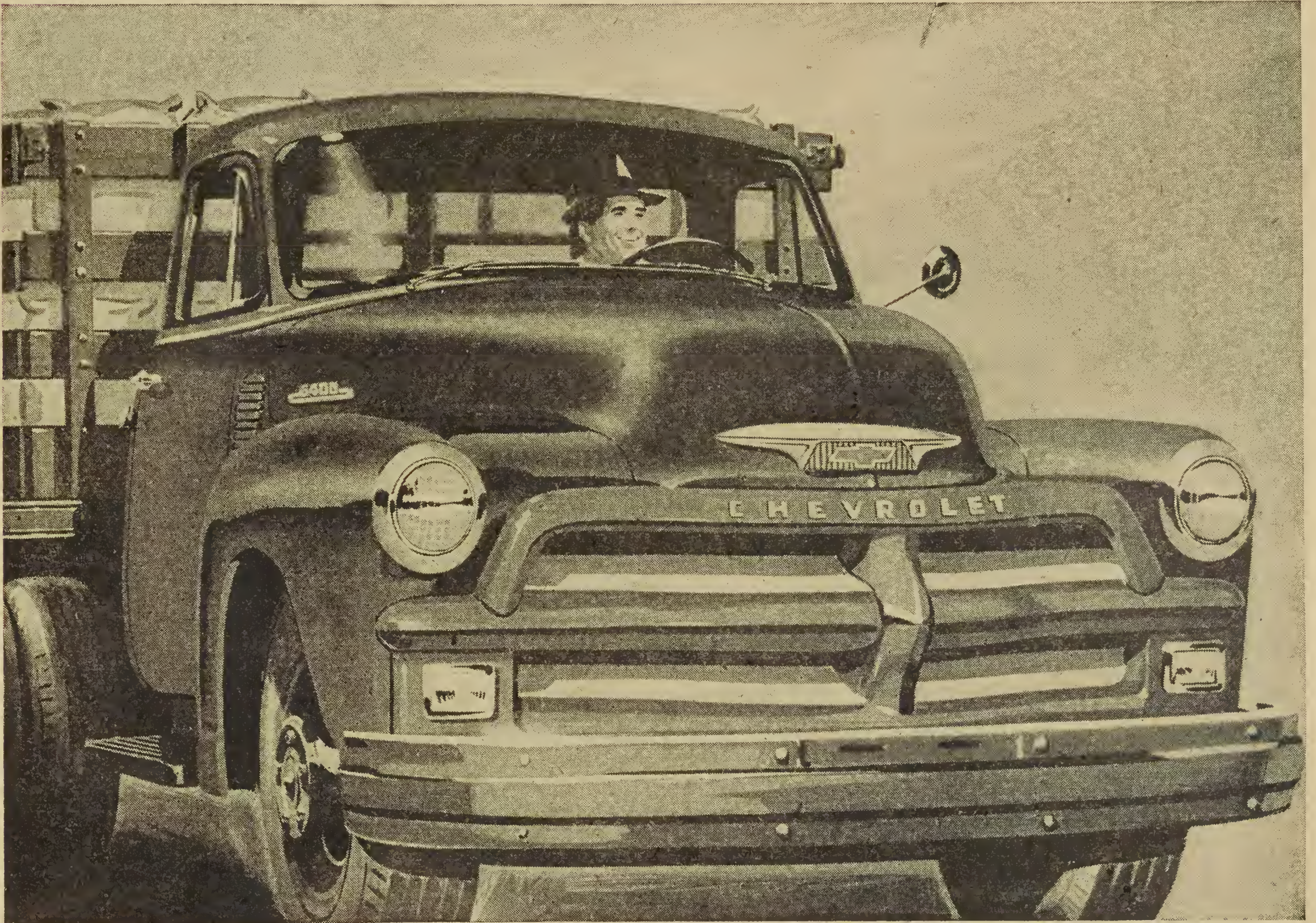


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*Optional at extra cost. Ride Control Seat is standard on C. O. E. models, available on all other cab models as extra equipment. Rear corner windows in standard cab, optional at extra cost.

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New one-piece curved windshield gives increased visibility. New instrument panel is easier to read and controls are easier to reach. New Ride Control Seat* offers the last word in driver comfort.

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There's no clutch pedal to push—you can drive all day without shifting! Proved truck Hydra-Matic transmission is offered not only on ½- and ¾-ton Chevrolet trucks, but on 1-ton models, too!

NEW Advance-Design Styling

The new front-end design is more massive and sturdy in appearance with handsome new grille and hood emblem. New parking lights are positioned to indicate the full width of the truck.



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*Hidrolex is the trademark for dried hydrolyzed whey manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Company.

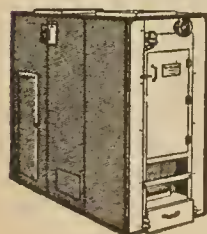
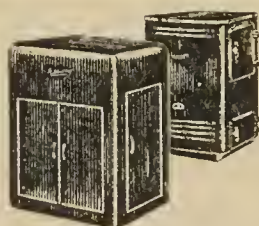
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Sewage Disposal Systems for RURAL HOMES

By PAUL R. HOFF

A SEPTIC TANK with an adequate and properly located subsurface disposal field or filter bed is considered by health authorities to be the most satisfactory method for sewage disposal for rural homes, isolated rural buildings, and other buildings where municipal sewers are not available. The septic tank provides a place for holding the sewage solids for a sufficient length of time for the bacteria that live and work in the absence of air (anerobic bacteria), to turn most of the solid matter into liquid and gas. A well designed disposal field of adequate size is necessary for the absorption of the liquid into the soil. Contrary to popular belief, septic tank treatment does not result in a high degree of purification, but merely provides a means whereby sewage disposal can be satisfactorily accomplished.

The Septic Tank

Septic tanks constructed of either concrete or asphalt coated sheet metal can be purchased complete, ready for installation, or the tank may be built in place either of cast-in-place concrete or concrete blocks. If concrete blocks are used for the tank, the inside surface should be coated with concrete plaster. Regardless of the material used in the construction of a tank, it must be large enough for the household which it is to serve. Public health authorities recommend that the size of the septic tank be determined on the basis of at least 50 gallons per capacity for each person served and that the minimum size tank be 500 gallons. In homes where garbage disposal units are in use, the size of a septic tank should be increased to give at least 50% more capacity.

Location

The septic tank should be located where the soil drainage from the side is away from all sources of water supply.

There is no minimum distance necessary between the house foundation and tank but if space permits it is well to place it at some distance from the house for convenience in cleaning when that becomes necessary. There must be a fall of 1/16" to 1/8" per foot in the sewer line between the house and the tank, and it is desirable that the cover of the tank be buried not more than 12 to 18 inches underground. Where the building served by the septic tank is heated and occupied during the winter, there is no danger of the septic tank or its contents freezing and a greater depth of the tank merely means more earth must be moved when it is necessary to uncover the tank for cleaning.

The tank should be located 100 feet or more from the water supply with the outlet to the disposal field leading away from the water source. It is well to avoid low,

swampy sites or areas that may be subject to flooding.

The Sewage Line

The sewage line from the building foundation to the septic tank should be on a grade of 1/16" to 1/8" per foot of length. The line can be made of bituminized fiber pipe, clay tile, or cast iron sewer pipe. The bituminized fiber pipe is manufactured with the ends tapered so that the sections can be joined together using only a hammer and a block of wood to make the joints tight. Clay tile and cast iron pipe must have the joints caulked to insure the line is tight.

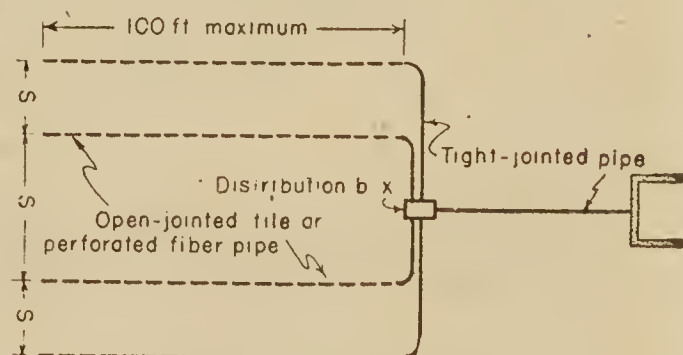
A grease trap is a small tank into which the drainage from the kitchen sink is discharged for the purpose of catching and holding the grease in this drainage. Grease traps are considered unnecessary for a sewage disposal system serving rural or suburban homes unless an excessive amount of grease is used within the building.

The Disposal Field

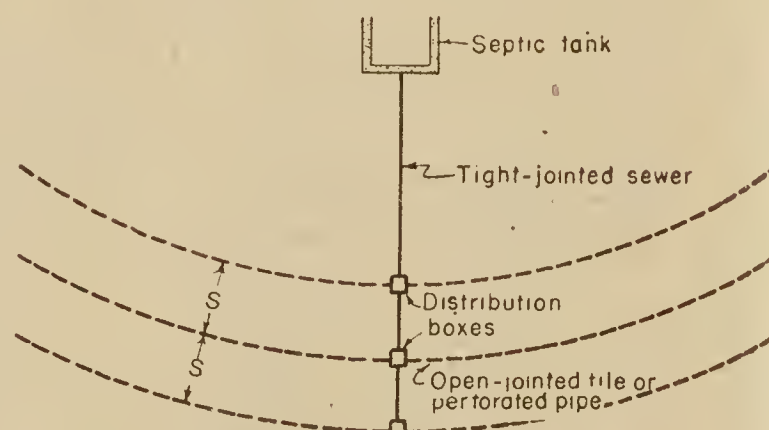
The disposal field is a system usually made of several lines of agricultural drain tile or perforated bituminized fiber pipe laid at a depth of 12 to 24 inches underground through which the liquid discharge from the septic tank is distributed for absorption back into the soil. A well designed disposal field of adequate size distributes the liquid evenly and will not concentrate the flow into a few areas to form unsanitary wet spots. The location of the disposal field is important. It should be a considerable distance away from wells or other sources of water supply and on the upper side. If there is any doubt about the safety of the location of the disposal field, local health authorities should be consulted. It is to be remembered that liquid from the disposal field will finally reach the ground water either in a purified or in a contaminated condition, depending upon the distance and the time of travel through the soil. To be safe a disposal field should be at least 100 feet away from any water supply and 25 feet from the stream, and 10 feet from buildings or property lines.

How to Design a Disposal Field

The total length of pipe or tile in a disposal field will vary with the size of



Arrangement for level ground.

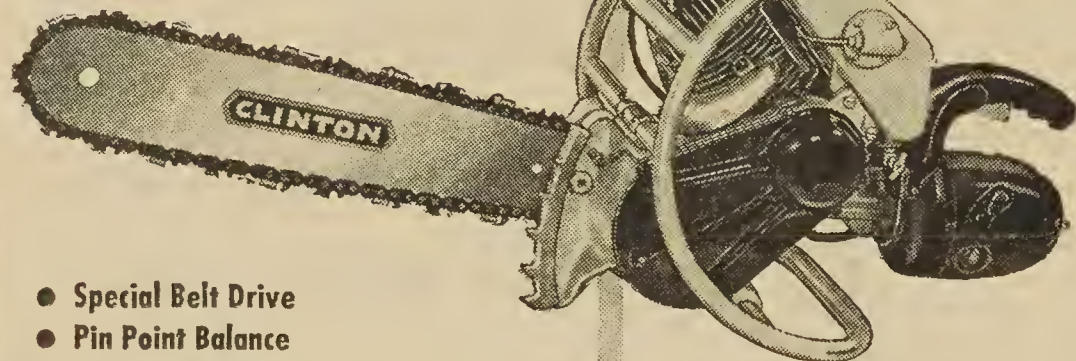


Arrangement for sloping ground.
Lines laid to follow contours

Two Common Arrangements for the Disposal Field for a Septic Tank Sewage Disposal System. Four inch diameter pipe or tile is adequate in all residential systems for both the sewer line between the foundation and the septic tank and for all parts of the disposal field.

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From the Editor's **MAILBAG**

"WE MUST WAKE UP"

I HAVE just read your article. (Foundations of Liberty—Forum Issue.) I wish every man and woman could read such American documents and understand their real meaning. My father fought three long years during the Civil War for freedom and liberty, and now we are losing what we gained through those tough years of hardships.

We must wake up; get down to earth and fight for American ideals and principles.—John C. Nellis, Fonda, N. Y.

— A. A. —

VALUABLE

CONGRATULATIONS for your AA Sixth Forum issue crammed with valuable material! — Anthony Saccaro, Grand Gorge, N. Y.

— A. A. —

BEST YET

I THINK the sixth annual Forum number of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was the best one yet. Because they are so interesting and informative, I found myself reading many articles on subjects with which I am little concerned. (I have been away from the farm for a long time.)

I am so glad to have men like Ezra Benson at the head of our government. In one paragraph he speaks of something which I have always felt to be true, that "the God of Heaven guided the founding fathers in establishing this great Nation for His particular purposes." I believe that this is His

chosen nation as much as Israel was ("other sheep have I"). But He won't do for us what we are perfectly able to do for ourselves if we only will.

Wishing you success in future forums and in all other issues.—Winifred E. Rich, Canadea, N. Y.

— A. A. —

LEADERSHIP

I JUST can't subscribe to the thought that given proper leadership many of the major problems can't be ironed out. Farmers are like labor people. They know something is wrong, but they have to depend upon a very few people to steer the course for them. If those few are right, O. K. But so many times they are wrong.

We are in a managed economy period with changing trends, but my feeling is that our thinking is not up to date. We don't move fast enough, we don't recognize basic changes quickly enough. People will buy all our milk products if we keep abreast of changing methods of distribution and we ourselves use every effort to get them to the consumer at a price which they can afford. Cash and carry distribution should be at a 5- or 6-cent saving on the basis of comparative costs. But the system is protecting the door delivery. — H. S. Wright, Pawling, N. Y.

— A. A. —

BRIEF

FORUM Issue is certainly tops.—Miss E. S. Weld, Pavilion, N. Y.



Five hundred paper containers of milk moved over this counter at the Brattleboro Chapter, FFA Refreshment stand at a recent football game.

Milk Will Sell By BURTON W. GREGG

FIVE hundred people out of an attendance of nine hundred at the opening 1953 football game of the Brattleboro, Vermont, High School bought out all the milk at the Brattleboro Chapter, Future Farmers of America refreshment stand. At a similar game a year ago about four hundred bottles of cold drinks were sold.

Future Farmers of the Brattleboro Chapter are taking direct action to help promote the sale of milk. Their first activity is to sell milk and only milk at all football games this fall. Like their milk-producing parents, these young farmers have come to the realization that the farmer himself must advertise his own product. In the past, these

farm boys have earned money at the refreshment stand to carry out their activities and help build up farming programs by selling cold drinks. The boys decided that was the wrong method for "Future Farmers" to raise money, so members in charge of the activity contacted the local milk dealers and plans are being made to sell milk from each of the four local dealers at the remaining games.

"MILK FOR HEALTH" signs on every car and truck on every member's farms is the goal of the Chapter for its other activity to help promote milk consumption. There are forty boys in the local chapter living in a 10-15 mile area around Brattleboro.

Encouraging Fall Milk Production in Western N. Y.

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

REVISION of the "Louisville Plan" of deductions and paybacks in milk producers' checks in the Buffalo and Rochester markets is scheduled for next year. Hearings are not expected to change plans approved by the producers' bargaining agencies.

The plan will operate differently in the two markets. Buffalo proposes a formula by which the uniform price in September would be 121 per cent of April price, October 133 per cent of May, and November 140 per cent of June. Amounts deducted in the three flush months would be 23, 29 and 34 cents per 100 pounds.

The Rochester market deductions would be 20 cents in April and 40 cents in May and June, repayable 20 per cent in September, and 40 per cent in October and November. This would be the initial April-September operation. In Buffalo this year the payback on 34 cents deduction in May was 48 cents, in October. Rochester deducted 40 cents in May and returned 53 cents. November paybacks will run a few cents higher.

In both markets, fall production has been higher than last year, but so was production earlier in the year. Dairy spokesmen believe that the plan did have substantial effect in helping fall production, and that this trend will become more apparent after it has been in operation another year or two.

City Friends Help

Work is under way on construction of the new Farm and Home Center of the Monroe County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association. Approximately \$165,000 was subscribed to the building fund. Low bid ran about \$20,000 more. Some pruning of costs is being done and it is expected the balance will be raised. In addition, the county donated a site in Highland Avenue opposite Highland Park, easily accessible in all directions.

Outstanding thing about the project is that business and industry in the county pitched in with about half of the funds raised. They responded to appeal that the farm agencies serve all interests, including consumers and industry. Another fact recognized by industry was that more and more of their employees and potential employees live in the country, and that the farm agencies helped them to better living and community conditions.

Need 'Em Red

The Geneva Experiment Station has come up with one more reason why canners want a high percentage of top quality tomatoes. Tests over the past

four years show that to make fancy juice, 70 per cent of the fruit must be fully red ripe. Tomatoes were graded according to US standards under which most canners buy. The raw tomatoes and finished product were inspected for grade by regular state inspectors. They found that the poorest Number 1 tomatoes and the best Number 2-A's produced borderline juice between fancy and standard.

Grass Roots Talk

Farm policy meetings conducted locally this fall by Granges and Farm Bureaus, in some cases jointly, have certainly paid off. At the Syracuse meeting of the Farm Bureau various delegates arrived with tabulations of farm thinking in their counties. Discussion was lively and pointed. Of final action, Clarence Johncox, State Grange overseer, said it was noteworthy that it coincided largely with action in the Grange showed unity of thought.

Livestock Men Back Benson

The men who run the stock yards think that Secretary Benson is doing a good job of handling drought relief and cattle marketing. Edward J. Leenhouts, stock yards manager for the New York Central, went to Washington with other directors of the American Stock Yards Association. It was their first meeting in Washington "and we asked for nothing," explained Ed.

"First, we offered our services, based on our experience of handling 26 million head of cattle annually. We listened to Benson's program and went over to the White House to assure President Eisenhower it was sound." It was agreed there where feed can be made available it is best to store cattle on pastures and ranges, that government purchases of beef should be well distributed and at regular short intervals, and that cattle price supports could not be made to work.

Wire Worm Control

Raymond C. Nichols, Steuben County assistant agricultural agent, says he would be interested "in hearing of any case where wire worms were not controlled by aldrin, chlordane or heptachlor sprayed on the soil and disced in." There have been some complaints of wire worm damage to potatoes this year, but Nichols says that excellent control has been obtained where the chemicals were applied at proper strength on plowed ground. Control should last three years.

Too Much Nitrogen

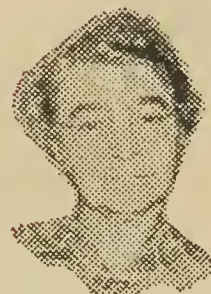
Recently I had occasion to note the great difference in taste of McIntosh apples from two farms. In one case they were uniformly delightful to the taste; in the other slightly flat and "acidic." I remarked to Bill Giddings, well known Baldwinsville grower. Said Bill, somewhat disgustedly, of the poorer tasting fruit: "The trouble with those fellows is that they use too much nitrogen in shooting for too much production."

How Dry Can It Get?

In our town of Henrietta in Monroe County a water district was set up and since July 25 the contractor has laid more than 25 miles of mains. The big pipes are sunk in trenches 4½ feet deep and our observation is that the soil is dry all the way down. More recently a foot of snow and a half inch of rain moistened the soil nearer the surface, but it is going to take several times that amount to give the ground a soaking.

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"About 4 years ago we installed a large electric water heater, using the low night rate meter. We found it very economical and enjoy the abundant supply of hot water. Last July we replaced our old stove with a new electric range. We also have two freezers, a refrigerator, water pumps at the barn, milking machine and several small electric motors. We feel our electric bill is very reasonable for the service we get."

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If you already use electricity in your farm buildings and to some extent in your home—then you'll enjoy an even bigger bargain by switching to electric cooking and water heating, provided you haven't done so already. With this added use, you get a lower rate per kilowatt hour. You can save still further with the special low night rate. In the end you find electricity does *all* jobs cheaper and better. That's why it pays to use the

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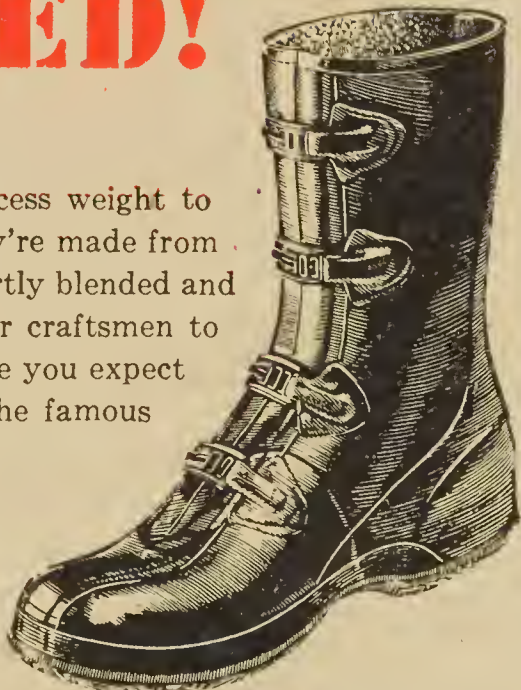
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ANTIBIOTICS FOR PIGS

THE discovery and use of antibiotics in swine rations marks a great advancement in swine nutrition.

The following summary is based on 53 growing-fattening experiments involving over 3000 head of pigs and 9 gestation-lactation experiments involving 311 sows at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station as well as on the results reported by other experiment stations and laboratories.

1. Antibiotics are not nutrients — they are classified as drugs.

2. Antibiotics for stimulating growth in swine are aureomycin, terramycin and procaine penicillin. Bacitracin in combination with penicillin has also increased growth rate in some experiments.

3. The practical feeding level of these antibiotics is approximately 5 milligrams per pound of total ration. Therapeutic levels commonly used in treating disease are 30 to 100 times recommended feeding levels.

4. They are effective in either drylot or pasture feeding, however greater growth is usually obtained under drylot feeding conditions.

5. Antibiotics increase growth rate 5 to 20 per cent from weaning to 200 pounds under average feed lot conditions.

6. They produce a maximum growth response when fed to young pigs—less increase in gains in pigs from 100 to 200 pounds.

7. When antibiotic feeding is discontinued after pigs reach 75 to 125 pounds, accelerated growth rate stops. However, the antibiotic pigs maintain their early growth advantage for some time.

8. Increased appetite is indicated by 10 to 20 per cent greater daily feed consumption when an antibiotic is fed. Antibiotic-fed pigs usually drink more water.

9. Antibiotic feeding saves about 5 per cent of the feed required (20 pounds per 100 pounds gain) by growing-fattening pigs under average feed lot conditions.

10. Antibiotic feeding reduces the number of runts and makes pigs within litters grow about four times more

uniform in size. Slow-growing, runt pigs show a dramatic response to antibiotic feeding.

11. Antibiotics control a high percentage of the non-specific enteritis in swine.

12. Apparently healthy pigs, pigs reared on wire floors, and pigs raised in disease-free units have failed to respond to antibiotic feeding in well controlled experiments.

13. Antibiotic feeding does not interfere with the conception rate in sows.

14. Sows fed aureomycin transfer it into their milk. From 2 to 4 times normal feeding levels must be fed to sows if they are to be transferred into the milk for the nursing pigs.

15. Antibiotics do not replace the necessity of practicing careful swine sanitation. However, they do make possible the successful, profitable production of pigs under high disease level conditions where such was not possible before.— *Damon Catron, Iowa College of Agriculture.*

— A. A. —

BUTTER SUPPORTS HURT

I am a dairyman in a dairy county. I believe the present support price on butter is doing great damage to the dairy industry.

If the price of butter could be permitted to drop to a normal level, the surplus would soon be consumed. People would get accustomed to eating butter again, and in a relatively short time demand would raise prices to approximately the present level.

— *Robert L. Squires, Massena, N. Y.*

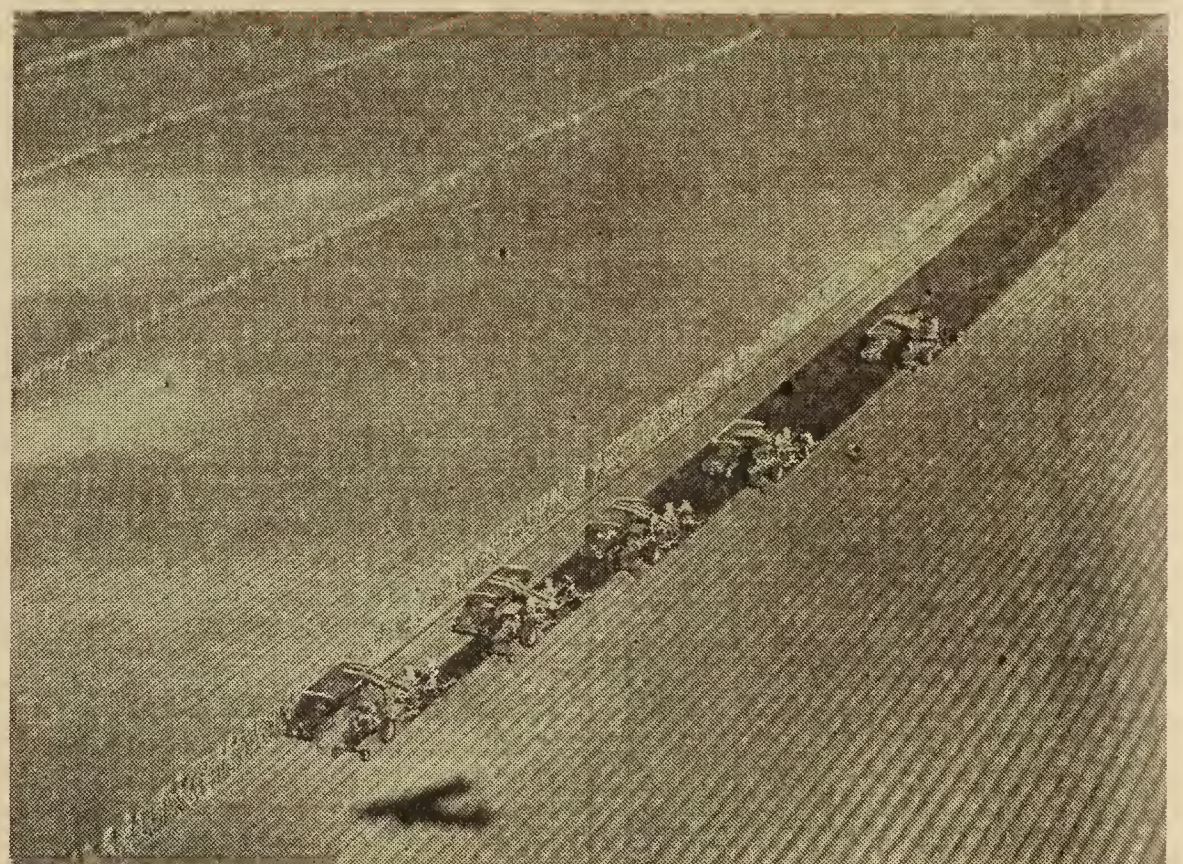
— A. A. —

SOUND ADVICE

You are to be congratulated on publishing the article of Frank L. Clark in the September 19 issue of **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**. It has the most common sense program to present in solving the agricultural dilemma of any I've read or heard.

If Secretary Benson wants an adviser of sound judgment, it would be well worth while to call upon such a man as Mr. Clark for his opinions.

— *E. H. Mehlenbacher, Wayland, N. Y.*



The above picture shows five potato combines working in a 960-acre potato field at Edinburg, North Dakota. Each machine handles two rows at a time and harvests 50 or 60 acres of potatoes a day, loading them directly onto trucks. Five years ago this operation would have required about 160 people; today it is being done with 50.

On this field two rows of corn have been planted every 15 rods to control wind damage and also to act as snow catchers. The potato combines are being followed by grain drills. The shadow, of course, is the shadow of the plane which took the picture.

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Question Box

Is there any information on how much hay a man should have before he can afford to own a field chopper or baler?

Opinions will vary, of course, but one economist figures that it is cheaper to put up loose hay or hire your baling or chopping done by custom operator if you have less than 100 tons of hay. A 100-ton crop will justify a baler, so he says, and a 200-ton crop will justify a field chopper or forage harvester. Of course one way to justify either of these tools on a smaller farm is to do some custom work for your neighbors.

How much can a dairyman afford to pay for a milk-replacement calf feed?

We are told that 100 pounds of a good milk replacement feed will about equal 500 pounds of whole milk. Therefore, it would seem that if a dairyman could buy a 25-pound bag of a good milk-replacement for the price he gets for a 100 pounds of milk, it is a good investment.

How much more bedding is needed in a pen stable than in a conventional stable?

Assuming that the cows are getting enough bedding in a conventional stable, there is not as much difference as some people think. However, the bedding supply is one factor to consider in deciding whether or not to build a pole barn. Some dairymen who live near a sawmill use sawdust as a supplement to other bedding.

Does leaving the straw in the field after the grain is combined do any harm to the seeding?

Experiments show pretty definitely that removing the straw after combining is desirable both in the case of oats and wheat.

Which is the best way to repair my cement stock tank which is about ten feet square, three feet high and six inches thick? It cracked from the top to the bottom and also along the side at the bottom.

I believe the best way to repair this would be to empty and clean the tank, and let it dry. Then rake out the cracks as well as you can and with a gun force caulking or roofing cement into the cracks and work it in as far as possible. Then you will probably have to draw the sides and ends together with rods and angle irons drawn up with heavy nuts, although these may not be necessary if it was well reinforced. A coat or two of asphalt over the cracks will help to prevent leakage.—I.W.D.

Is it worth while to use a bottled fertilizer solution on house plants?

Certainly fertilizer is always good, and frequently house plants suffer from lack of plant food. However, you can get approximately the same results for a lot less money by putting three tablespoonfuls of a 5-10-5 fertilizer in a gallon of water. Let it set a few days and then water the house plants with the solution once or twice a week.

Will sawdust used as bedding hurt the soil?

No. In time it will decay and add humus.

Do you have any figures as to the comparative cost per cow for a pen stable compared to a conventional stable?

Ivan Bigalow, who often writes for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, says that construction cost for a pole barn ranges from \$250.00 to \$300.00 a cow as compared to \$400.00 to \$500.00 a cow for a conventional barn.

Travel Always Pays Dividends



Photo: Nikles.

Interlaken, Switzerland,
and the Stately Jungfrau

Yes, investments in travel are investments in happiness which never cease paying dividends. Nor can they ever be taken away from you.

Many people plan to "take that trip sometime" but put it off until it is too late. Do not be one of those who may have to say, "We planned to take that trip but . . ."

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Of course, we were also glad to have helped sixty more farm folks to "invest in happiness."

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--------------	--

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Town _____ State _____

They Started Farming Under Their Own Power!

(Continued from Page 1)

returns the same year or the next year. Products such as vegetables, small fruits, eggs, dressed poultry, etc. can be sold at retail thereby overcoming some of the disadvantages that lack of size of business may bring.

6 Any unusual aid from anyone — government, banks, or industry — to make it a lot easier for a young man to buy a farm has great dangers.

In the case of government, the danger is especially great because government action, unfortunately, is guided partly by political expediency.

Earlier I pointed out that young men are getting established in farming; some of them entirely by their own efforts. I asked about a hundred high school teachers of vocational agriculture to write me about any FFA graduate now farming successfully who was able to start under his own power.

One teacher replied, "I know plenty who started on the home farm as a partner. Of course, it is more difficult to start out for yourself but I know a couple who meet your qualifications."

Obviously one of the big advantages that Future Farmers and 4-H Club members have is the chance to raise some livestock and maybe buy some equipment while they are still in school and where they are not dependent on farm income.

From the letters I received I picked out a few illustrations to prove the point.

* * *

Robert Whelpley Wellsville, N. Y.

Bob was a village boy who became interested in farming as a result of a backyard poultry flock. In 1944, when Bob was a junior in high school, his father purchased a small hill farm but died soon after.

Bob raised a few heifers, five or six acres of potatoes and cut the hay until he finished high school in 1946. Then he also rented a neighboring farm, increased his cows, went out of the chicken business and purchased the home farm from his mother.

For a couple of years he lived with his mother in Wellsville and drove to the farm every day. Then the house was repaired and he married.

At present he is milking 18 cows, raises 10 acres of potatoes, has two tractors and a complete line of machinery including a combine and forage harvester.

A couple of years ago he bought an additional 50 acres of land and still rents the neighboring farm. He was chosen by the Future Farmers of America as an Empire Farmer and an American Farmer.

Bob received no help from home. He financed his own operations through the local bank. Last year his herd averaged better than 10,000 pounds of milk.—J. M. Carter, Teacher of Agriculture.

* * *

Richard Bishop Locke, N. Y.

Dick was a village boy with a "yen" for farming. While in school he did most of his project work on neighboring farms.

After his services in World War II he bought a small farm of about 75 acres. I first knew him when he enrolled as one of the first two trainees in the Veterans' program. During the war he had saved some money with which to buy the farm.

From that beginning he has pur-

chased two other farms and now has a sizable business, milking, I would say, about 30 cows and growing a large acreage of beans as the cash crop. — Harold Scheffler, Teacher of Agriculture.

* * *

Robert Carey Oxford, N. Y.

Bob who is now 29, married and with two children—daughter 6 and son $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old, studied vocational agriculture at Oxford Academy for four years. When he graduated he had 3 head of purebred Holsteins. From 1943 to '46 he was in the army and then in partnership with his father for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, but the venture did not prove entirely satisfactory.

In May, 1947 Bob and his father went to the bank and arranged his purchase of the home farm. At the present time his indebtedness is relatively small.

His herd of 30 Holsteins has averaged better than 10,000 pounds of milk and 370 pounds of fat in the last two years. His yields of alfalfa, ladino and timothy have doubled since he took over the farm. — Fred Vogelgsang, Teacher of Agriculture.

It seems to me that records of these boys and thousands of others who have done equally well, prove the point. It is possible for a young couple to buy a farm, to pay for it, and to build a comfortable, satisfying life for themselves and families. In fact, many farm owners are looking hopefully for young men who have demonstrated their ability so they can sell their farms to them.

I asked for records of FFA students who have been farming some time to indicate that they are making a go of it and will not go broke. But, as a matter of fact, young men have been starting in farming for generations, are starting now and they will continue to do so.

There is nothing wrong — in fact there are many advantages—in being born on a profitable farm and entering into partnership with Dad and finally buying it or inheriting it. Probably a majority of farmers will get started that way. On the other hand, it is typical of America that it doesn't have to be done that way. A young man brought up on a farm too small to support two families or too infertile to promise adequate rewards to the owner, can still hope to be a farmer by joining a 4-H Club, by studying vocational agriculture in high school and by building up the start of an estate while he is still in school through the production of crops or the growing of animals.

We can go even farther than that. A young fellow born in the village or city without any farm background can, if he has what it takes, hope some day to own his own farm free and clear. Those who so glibly say that a young couple cannot become established are merely repeating what they have heard or have not observed what's going on around them.

— A. A. —

LESS WEIGHT

It is natural to continue to use a fertilizer with which we have become familiar. Such a one is 5-10-5. However, a similar formula (6-12-6) contains considerable more plant food per ton. In fact, 5 tons of a 6-12-6 are equal to 6 tons of a 5-10-5.

There are two advantages in the 6-12-6. You lift fewer tons and the cost per pound of plant food is almost certain to be lower. It should be lower and will be if you watch prices.

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STORM WINDOWS KEEP OUT COLD

AT A very small cost most farm homes can be made considerably more comfortable by installing storm sash, weather stripping, and insulation. Hold your hand near a window or door when a cold wind is blowing and you can feel the cold air coming in around the window sash and doors, especially on the north and west sides.

Storm windows and doors are perhaps the most economical heatholding devices for the money expended. When carefully fitted on ordinary single-thickness windows, storm sashes will increase the room temperature from one to two degrees during zero weather. They will also decrease the amount of soot and dirt entering the house, will cut down the formation of moisture and frost on the glass surfaces, and naturally will make a material saving in fuel used.

Storm windows and doors should not be fitted so closely into their openings that they will swell and stick in damp weather, but should be faced with heavy felt where they bear on the inside against the window frames. At least four buttons should be used on each storm sash to insure that the felt makes practically an air-tight joint all the way around. When a storm door is properly fitted, the air resistance should require a distinct push to make the door latch.

Most windows and doors also require weather stripping to give complete protection against air leakage. Preferably this should be zinc or copper strips routed into place so they will allow the sash to slide freely, but make practically an air-tight fitting when closed. Such metal strips are also available which can be installed by the home owner himself, and also various forms of fabric or felt. If frost forms on the storm sash glass, it indicates the air is leaking past the room window and better weather stripping is needed; if it forms on the inside glass, it means that the leakage is past the storm windows and that better felt or more buttons are needed. Finally it may be necessary, especially in a masonry house or one that needs paint badly, that air leaks around the outside of the window frames and that caulking is badly needed.—I. W. Dickerson

POWER STUMP BORER

A power device of the same kind that is used for digging post-holes can be used for cutting down and removing stumps, with the exception that a wood boring auger must be used, say a two-inch or larger auger if there is the needed power to pull it. In this way the center of the stump can be cut out or even the greater part of the stump cut down, and when dry burned out with used crankcase oil and old tires. —I.D.

FOR HOMEMAKERS

Where children had marked heavily with crayons on painted surfaces, I tried ordinary clothes cleaning fluid and found that it took off the crayon marks nicely without damage to the paint.

When the wire on our mop stick rusts badly and breaks, we make another long-lasting one out of a bronze or copper welding rod.

When painting the kitchen white, add a very small amount of blue to the white paint, and it will not yellow in time as it usually does.—Mrs. L.B.D.

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(Only 19 pens out of 64 had 100% livability)
GAIN OF SILVER HALLCROSS OVER CONTEST AVERAGE 33.6 eggs

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2 pens of 13 birds each
Average production per bird 245.8 eggs
Average points per bird, indicating better than average egg weight 257.0
Livability100%
(Only 16 pens out of 102 had 100% livability)
GAIN OF SILVER HALLCROSS OVER CONTEST AVERAGE 18 eggs

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The picture above was taken when the house was being built. You will find the essential facts about it in the story below.

A Pole Type Hen House

I HAVE read a few articles about pole type construction and thought we would like a cheap summer laying house to which we could transfer our yearlings, thereby making a place to house our pullet flock earlier than we had done in the past. We also had in mind the possibility of using this building for beef cattle or tool storage when not in use by the hens. Therefore, we constructed it with large sliding doors on each end so that we could drive through with truck or tractor.

The soil in the area was gravel which would offer good drainage, so we had a bulldozer push the gravel so that we could make a floor from one to three feet above the ground level. Creosoted poles were set, used steel roofing was painted and buried one foot under ground along the poles to make a rat and weather seal, and extending one foot up on the poles. We were fortunate in finding a quantity of used masonite (more than enough for the building) for \$100.00. We also purchased an old barn for \$100 which supplied framing, rafters and rough lumber. The biggest expense was the roofing which was new steel and cost about \$500. The total cost of construction was about \$2,000 including labor.

The building is 40' x 80' with an elevated feed room 16' x 16' over the hop-

per of the automatic feeder at one end of the building. The feed is elevated to the feed room by an electric hoist and dumped through a chute to the hopper of the automatic feeder. This requires about 20 minutes per week, and is the only labor involved except for the egg gathering.

As I said before, the coop was built with the intention of moving the layers for summer shelter. However, by the time the coop was completed, the immediate future for eggs looked good, so we decided to keep over both the yearlings and pullets. Fifteen hundred pullets were placed in the new house, and this called for some winterizing.

The south side of the coop had been left mostly open with only poultry netting. This opening was covered with alternate strips of masonite and frames covered with glass cloth. These were attached so they could be easily removed for summer, as we found this house much more comfortable in summer than our other houses.

The automatic fountains have been equipped with a heat cable; other problems will probably appear, but we hope to solve them so the coop will be as convenient for winter as it has been for summer. — Don Leonard, Savona, New York

A Word About Roosts

By L. M. HURD

IN RECENT years quite a number of poultrymen who keep heavy breed hens, like New Hampshires, have taken out the roosts and let the birds sit on the floor instead. One of the reasons for this change is the difficulty some persons have in getting their birds to roost. There is no question but what "no roosts" eliminates the need for pits or dropping boards, but is it the best practice?

Many poultrymen who discarded perches have put them back in again. What are the disadvantages? Experience has shown that birds sitting on the floor may become frightened at night by rats or for some other reason and stampede into the corners of the pen with resulting loss of birds by smothering. Then, the litter may become mite infested and control is difficult in this location without changing the litter.

Also, the eggs are more likely to be soiled because of the increased amount of droppings in the litter and on the feathers of the birds as a result of sitting on the floor. Lastly, the birds will roost on the feeders, waterers and in the nests, especially if they are Leghorns, unless they are so protected that they cannot be used for this purpose. It would seem that little is to be gained by omitting perches.

A few poultry keepers have tried double and triple-decked roosts and like them even with heavy breeds. This arrangement does save floor space, par-

ticularly if there is a pit underneath. The roosts should be located directly above one another and at least 15 inches from center to center with the space between decks at least 20 inches.

— A. A. —

LITTLE TRICKS KEEP LAYERS EATING

THE higher the rate of production in a flock, the higher the intake of feed must be. When birds don't get enough feed they cannot maintain their body weight sufficiently to lay regularly.

There are many little tricks which help to keep up feed intake. Most experienced poultrymen know that birds will eat more if fresh mash is added daily and it is stirred frequently during the day. You can get your birds to eat more if you give them the kind of grains they like best. For example, if they like corn better than wheat, give them more corn. A few boiled potatoes mashed and mixed with the wet mash sometimes helps to get the birds to eat more feed, especially when they are "off" their feed.

Don't overlook artificial illumination. There is no one thing that will control egg production as completely as the proper use of artificial light. There are several ways in which light can be used. It can be turned on for one or two hours in the evening and the same

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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(Continued from Opposite Page)

length of time in the morning, or it can be supplied all in the evening or all in the morning, or all night. It is customary to use 40-watt lamps and locate them 6 feet from the floor and 10 feet apart. A cone-shaped reflector 16 inches in diameter will double the intensity and give a more even distribution of light on the floor. For best results, about 4 hours of artificial light should be added to the period of natural light.

Building Plans for NORTHEASTERN FARMS

By PAUL R. HOFF

DO YOUR building on paper first", is a piece of advice that has been repeated many times. Occasionally it is forgotten until its value is learned the hard way. In plain English it means that every new building that is built or every building that is remodeled should be planned on paper before construction starts. A simple sketch may be enough for a small remodeling project or for the construction of a tool shed, a small hen house or some other small building. Larger buildings, especially if they are more than one story high or if they carry heavy loads such as a grain bin, need to be planned in detail before construction starts.

Plans for almost every kind of farm building are available from the agricultural colleges of the states in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory. Most of these state colleges are members of the Northeast Farm Buildings Plan Service. This is an organization the purpose of which is to make the best farm building plans prepared in each agricultural college available to farm people in the other states in the Northeast. These plans are all listed in the U.S.D.A. Miscellaneous Publication 278, Revised, "Plans of Farm Buildings for Northeastern States". Copies are available from the various colleges at a small charge.

In addition to the plans of the Northeast Plan Service distributed by the various state colleges, each agricultural college in the region has other plans more directly suited to its own state's requirements. Plans from the Northeast Plan Service and plans developed for use in each state can be purchased from the Department of Agricultural Engineering of any of the agricultural colleges or from the county agricultural agents' offices. Each county agent has, or can obtain, a copy of the Northeast Plan Book and a list of other farm building plans available from the state agricultural college. Should he not keep this information in his file, he can obtain it from the state college quickly. Most states make a small charge for farm building plans, usually an amount to cover packing and shipping cost.

A standard plan purchased from a plan service may or may not exactly fit the location or the use of the building being planned. The county agricultural agent, the extension agricultural engineer or a local builder or carpenter can usually suggest minor alterations to fit local conditions. Such changes as suggested by an experienced individual often makes the building more usable but, of course, changes in plans that weaken construction or lessen the usefulness of the building, must be avoided.

EDITOR'S NOTE: If you have questions send them to the Author, Paul Hoff, at Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

How much floor space does each chick need?

One square foot will handle 3 day-old chicks. When they are 6 weeks old they need double that space.

How can I correct damp litter in the brooder house?

By providing waterers that do not spill, by stirring litter, by providing ventilation, by replacing wet litter.

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

December 1953

Mistakes I've Made in the Chicken Business:

Since the fall of 1935 when I went into the hatchery business on my own and for myself, I've made some bad mistakes. At first I tried stretching the truth as to how good my chicks were and I found out in a hurry that it never pays to lie to a farmer. He'll get you in a corner every time. Farmers, whether they are poultry farmers, cattlemen or bean growers, are all smart and a lot smarter than most people think.

Coryza: I think that one of the first bad mistakes I made was in 1939 in bringing some contest birds home from one of the contests. Evidently they had this type of cold during the year and became carriers. They plastered my whole flock with coryza and I had to move the best of them off on another farm at the end of the year and completely de-populate my home farm in order to get rid of the disease. Once you get coryza on a farm, it will stay with you for a hundred years unless you de-populate. It is a mighty mean disease. It cuts production and birds are always carriers for life once they have had it.

New Construction Better: Because I was short of money, I had to remodel old buildings and I realize that with many this is a necessity. Actually I think it is the most expensive way around to your goal and I have found out that it usually pays best to build new buildings and build them the way you want them to get the best use and also new buildings are much better when it comes to keeping out rats.

Pole Frame House Bad Mistake: I think that one of the worst mistakes I ever made was building a pole frame house which was easy to build and of cheap construction. It has no floor in it and therefore loses the advantages of new construction. It's easy for rats to get in and we have a constant fight on our hands against them. Eventually we'll have to pave the floor. Also I made the

sides too high so there is too much air space in the house. I wouldn't do it again, although a pole frame house might be okay in a southern climate.

Community and Wire Bottom Nests Didn't Work: We have had our spell of trying community nests and the nests where the chicken lays the egg and it rolls out where you can gather in the front. We used a lot of these nests; we bought some, we built some and we never could get more than seventy-five percent of our eggs in the nests, the other twenty-five percent were on the floor. Of course, you know what happens; these floor eggs are often broken and practically all of them are dirty. Perhaps you can get your hens to lay all their eggs in the community nests and the various types of rolling nests and if you can, you are a magician. Maybe your hens have different ideas about where to lay their eggs than mine do. Anyway, we are taking these nests all out and putting in the old-fashioned nests on the wall where the chickens get into the little compartments to lay their eggs. We get almost one hundred percent of their eggs in these nests.

Angle Iron Water Fountain Unsatisfactory for Layers: We have tried the angle iron water fountains and fortunately only used a couple of them and upon watching the birds decided that they were unsatisfactory. However, I have seen angle iron fountains work satisfactorily when the water level is kept practically at the top where it is ready to splash over. Where the water is kept only a half an inch deep, poor production usually results.

Crowding Chicks Never Worked for Me: I've tried crowding chicks but it doesn't seem to work for me. Maybe I don't live



right. I have found that the ideal arrangement is one square foot per chick for eight weeks and then if the birds are to be raised inside, two square feet per chick from eight weeks until they start to lay and three square feet per pullet in the laying house for ideal results.

Monroe C. Babcock

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NURSERY STOCK

NURSERY Stock: Dwarf fruit trees, roses, shrubs, berry plants. Top quality, fast growing, early bearing stock at bargain prices. Get our big full color free catalog. Attach 25c to this ad and we will send with our free catalog a handy pruning knife worth \$1.00. Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Inc., Dansville 9, N. Y.

HAY

HAY wanted, good quality, delivered or can haul. State price. Fred Messling, R.D., Hampton, New Jersey.

HAY—First and second cutting Alfalfa. Timothy-wheat straw. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, N. Y. Phone 92885.

CANADIAN Top quality hay available, also straw, low prices. W. Austin, Winart Company Limited, 27 Hillside Avenue, Westmount, P. Q.

STRAW and top quality hay delivered subject to your inspection on arrival. J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R. D. 4, N. Y. Tel. 4-8282.

ALL TYPES and grades hay and straw. Delivered or at farm. H. F. Grover, Ph. 7-2174, Afton, N. Y.

TIMOTHY and mixed hay, delivered by truck load, state your needs. Kenneth L. Stewart, Maplecrest, N.Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MATURE Man available as bookkeeper—secretary to operate large farm. Currently employed similar capacity. Owner retiring. Phillip Doremus, Millbrook, New York.

HELP WANTED

HELP wanted on large certified milk farm. Highest wages paid. Pay for overtime. Steady year-round employment. Room and board reasonable. Opportunities for dependable men. Write for information. Walker Gordon Laboratory Company, Plainsboro, New Jersey.

SEXING—Earn up to \$130.00 per day chick sexing, caponizing, turkey sexing. Be a professional in an uncrowded specialized field. Easy to learn. G.I. approved. Pilch's School, Box L 35, Hazardville, Conn.

WANTED working farm manager, 35 purebred cows, and raise replacements, with the help of one other man. Well equipped farm, modern home, 3 mi. from village. Willard Teter, 10 Allen St., Bath, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

WOOL, raw furs, deer skins. Highest market prices paid. Ship direct. Paul Barattier, Parish, N. Y.

WANTED To Buy a copy of "Rude Rural Rhymes", by Bob Adams. Charles Baldwin, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

AMAZING Clothing Bargains **Free Catalog** Save 50% —Compare price & quality ladies dresses \$1.00 shoes \$1.49, wool sweaters 99c, rubbers, boots, work clothing, shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, coats \$2.99 mackinaws, housefurnishings, blankets, towels, sheets etc. Consumers Sales Co., Dept. A, Fairview, N. J.

PINKING Shears, only \$2.00 postpaid. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock. Guaranteed super value or refund. A. Hardy Sales, Box 155, Claremont, New Hampshire.

24 PERSONALIZED Pencils \$1.00 postpaid—6 boxes \$5.00. Guarantee NEPCO, LeRoy 3 Ohio.

PINKING SHEARS. Only \$1.95 postpaid. Chromium plated, precision made. Manufacturer's Christmas overstock. Guaranteed \$7.95 value or money refunded. Order by mail. Lincoln Surplus Sales 1704 W. Farwell Ave., Chicago 26, Illinois.

HANDKERCHIEF—linen, crocheted edge \$1.50. Cobbler apron \$2.00. Tea apron \$1.50. E. Bray, Voluntown, Conn.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Dec. 19 Issue.....Closes Dec. 4
Jan. 2 Issue.....Closes Dec. 18
Jan. 16 Issue.....Closes Jan. 1
Feb. 6 Issue.....Closes Jan. 22

WOMEN'S INTEREST

ASSORTED Christmas Holiday decorations (\$1.00 value) only 25c postpaid. Immediate delivery. Rush order today! Durokem, 12616 Edmonton, Cleveland 8, Ohio.

JUMBO Personalized red felt Christmas stockings, name embroidered on white cuff, 2 for \$1.00 postpaid. Timbrook, Dept. A, Yorktown Heights, New York.

LADIES: Shoulder straps cannot slip with our patented Neverslip Lingerie Clasps. 35c per pair; 5 pairs \$1.00 postpaid. Ideal for Christmas. Quantity prices. Discount to fund-raising groups. Dorwell Co., Sheffield, Mass.

WEAVERS—Write for low prices — carpet warp, rug filler, looms, parts, inexpensive beam counter. If you have a loom, advise make and width please. OR. Rug Company, Dept. N329, Lima, Ohio.

RIBBON Remnant Bargain—3 bunches, everyday colors. \$1.00 postpaid. 3 bunches Christmas colors—\$1.00 postpaid. 90-100 feet each bunch. Ribbon Shop, West Brookfield 12 Mass.

SCHOOLS

STAMMERING corrected. Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ON SNAPSHOTS Days—Remember Ray's. With this ad—any 8-12- or 16 exposure roll developed, including Raytone King size print from each negative, for only 35c. America's Quality Finishers since 1920. Ray's Photo Service, Dept. NE, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

SPECIAL Trial Offer. 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful plastic ring-bound album only 25c; 12-35c. Young Photo Service, Box 20-62, Schenectady 1, New York.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT'S Farm Catalog. Farms, homes, businesses, 33 states, coast-to-coast. Describes 3298 bargains. Mailed Free. World's Largest; 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

ACRES 205, near Geneva, modern buildings, 50 cow capacity. Silos, wheat, alfalfa. Main route. \$18,500.00. Bargain. Others. Home Agency, 191 Virginia Ave., Rochester, New York.

83 ACRES, 50 head, 100 tons hay, excellent, death. See Earl Garris, Washington, N. J. 297W.

FOR SALE—150 acre farm, 2 miles from town. 32 head, 1 team, 500 hens. Modern machinery, large house. \$15,000.00. Louis Brodeur, Fairfax, Vermont.

FOR SALE: 47 acres—five acres woods, rest is cultivated. Good truck farm. Running water, opportunity to make lake. Can buy part or all. 8 room house and bath, high barn, one and two car garage, work shop, chicken house. Located Poole Ave. and Middle Rd., Keypoint, N. J. Near Keypoint Auction. Patsy LoSapio, Box 92, Keypoint, N. J.

FARM—Yates County, Keuka Lake area, 168 acres. Large house, barn—12 stanchions, modern milk house, hard road. Sacrifice for \$7,500.00. Immediate occupancy. Call or write Victor Salitan, Attorney, Union Trust Bldg., Rochester, New York.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings. Government, and excess inventory, power plants, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, weed sprayers, chain saws, binoculars, tools, hundreds items. Illustrated catalog free. Surplus Center 851 O St., Lincoln, Nebr.

PROMPT service on sharpening clipper blades. Factory disc grinder. Mail \$1.00 with each set. Clippers repaired. Large stock parts. Work guaranteed. Lawrence B. DuMond, Walton, N. Y.

CASELLINI-VENABLE CORP. — "Your Caterpillar Dealer" offers good used equipment at special seasonal prices. Buy now and save! Caterpillar D-7 tractor—1950 model with 7A hydraulic angledozer, reconditioned and guaranteed—price reduced. Caterpillar D7 tractor—1947 model with hydraulic bulldozer and Hystaway with 30 ft. boom, winter tracks—good woods machine, very reasonable. International TD-9 tractor with hydraulic angledozer and winch—reconditioned in our shop—excellent machine—very reasonable. John Deere MC crawler tractor with blade—new 1951—good condition—very reasonable. International T-9 tractor with hydraulic angledozer, good condition—our reduced price will surprise you! Allis-Chalmers D17W tractor, hydraulic bulldozer, very good—very reasonable. Hough Diesel Payloader, 1 yard bucket, very good, \$2,850.00. Caterpillar No. 212 Motor Grader, with cab, rebuilt and guaranteed—At a big saving. Quickway shovel 4/10 yd. new 1949 on International 10 wheeler—will sell cheap, as is. Power Units: Caterpillar D8800 Power Unit — 100 HP, with outboard bearing—reconditioned. Reasonable. Continental 88 HP gasoline Power Unit—good condition—priced to sell! Lorain Model TL-50 1/2 yd. shovel, gasoline power, excellent condition. Buy now and save! Adams Diesel Model M511. Tandem drive motor grader, reconditioned. A big savings. Make us an offer on the following—no reasonable offer refused! Cletrac BG tractor with hydraulic bulldozer, fair condition. Allis-Chalmers WM tractor with angledozer. Cletrac BD tractor with bulldozer. They've got to go before the end of the year. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vt. Phone 90.

BROADCASTER—Fertilizer—Lime—Seed—Sizes 3 to 14 foot. Factory to you. price saves \$100.00. Free booklet—Mooreven—3-A—Swedesboro, New Jersey.

ACETYLENE Welding Outfits new \$49.50; used \$29.00; Arcwelders \$49.50. Eagle Welding, Dept. 71, 5085 Broadway, Chicago 40, Illinois.

SILLO INNER-SEAL (Linseed Mix). Ask dealer for free folder "Silo Care & Repair" or write Indian Silo & Paint Co., North Manchester, Indiana.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

SINCE our early snow storm, livestock of all kinds has either been kept back on farms, turned back onto pastures, or else the over-marketing at all livestock markets is ended. This shorter supply, marketed just recently, has caused an upturn in prices for all classes and kinds of meat.

There still are as many opinions on future livestock prices as there are men interested. Probably the middle-of-the-

reader is about right—that we will get some advance as we go into winter, but that it will not be a sizable raise—for while there may be less meat available, there will be no shortage.

All fall animals to go on feed have been selling for less than the cost of production. The men who buy feeders have been very conservative, so prices have stayed low and, therefore, feeders probably will make money.

These very situations could produce a comeback of livestock prices in 1954 that would again make them attractive on any farm.

It appears to me that sound adjustments in our economy are taking place in almost every line of business. Things that were out of line with other things are getting into a more equalized situation. If this continues, while it will pinch a few, it will eventually help everyone, and we will not run into "hard times" as they used to say. Obviously prices and wages cannot keep going up forever, but they can adjust on a very high price base. Let us hope that is what they are doing now.

Feed Costs in Line

Livestock feeds at present prices are well in line with livestock prices. Corn on farms is cheap and most of the small grains are also cheap. They are all too cheap to sell and should be fed out on the farm. Home-grown grains mixed with purchased supplements, and even other grains at home, can save dollars this winter. Perhaps your neighbor has some grain he plans to sell in bulk; it will pay you to look into it.

Roughages in some areas were hit by drought conditions, and while they are high as compared to grain (particularly corn) they can be made to go a long way with more liberal grain feeding. Everything considered, it should be a good winter to feed livestock of any kind that will grow and develop. It will not pay to feed old, thin animals. It hardly ever does except on good pasture, and even then there is the big question as to whether the old animal should have been sold and replaced by a young, growing one.

To sum up, there is going to be no livestock shortage with radically higher prices; neither is there going to be a glut with drastically lower prices. An efficient, careful feeding operation with efficient well-doing animals will almost surely return you a fair profit. This seems to be true with any specie which is an unusual situation, i.e., young cows, heifers, steers, lambs, ewes, sows, pigs, and poultry.

— A. A. —

FIREPROOF BOX FOR VALUABLE RECORDS

Farm papers that are too bulky for the regular safe deposit vault or needed often for reference can be safely kept in a fireproof, homemade storage box in the basement. This type of storage for farm records that should be available for quick review is suggested by Ray W. Carpenter, extension agricultural engineer at the University of Maryland.

The materials needed are a sheet metal or wood box large enough to hold the papers, and a sheet metal box which must be large enough to leave at least 8 to 12 inches between it and the inside box on all sides. The space between the boxes is filled with rock wool insulation.

"Such a box, stored in the basement, will withstand any heat likely to result in the burning of the house," says the University engineer. Animal pedigrees, production cropping systems, sales records and other farm papers can be safely kept in the box.

A small quantity of calcium chloride in an open container inside the box will overcome the effects of dampness, according to Carpenter. The calcium chloride must be replaced or dried out when it gets saturated.

WHY STEEL FOR A SILO?

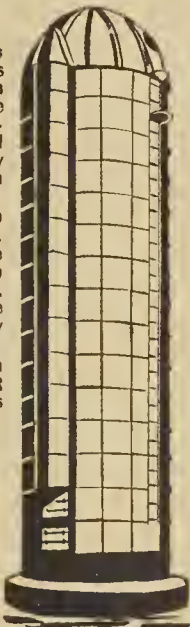
The long life of steel, its adaptability to silo use, its strength, ruggedness, uniform quality, and dependability, make it the best material for silo construction. Steel has been used for silos for over 40 years—many of the original silos are still in use.

The modern SILVER SHIELD Steel Silo is stronger than ever. Designed and constructed to give you the best silage possible from your crop. In all sizes. Airtight. Moisture Proof. Wind and Fire Proof. Little maintenance. Easy to fill and empty.

Orders for next year taken now—receive an **EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT**. Our trained crews erect.



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BOX 361A Red Creek, N. Y.

• Please send me free folder on Universal Silos.

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LABECA FARM MILKING HERD DISPERSAL
Saturday, December 12, 1953—12:00 Noon
On Route 19 at Junction of Rt. 19 and 33 at Bergen, N. Y.; 18 miles West of Rochester.

40 Head REG. and HI-GRADE Holsteins 40
Due to Carl Almquist's serious illness with polio, the 36 milking cows and 4 bred heifers must be sold. This is a fine herd consisting of many foundation Registered cows. D.H.I.A. Average 440 lb. Fat and over 12,000 lb. Milk in 1952. Individual records to over 18,000 lb. Bongs tested negative 30 days; colflood vaccinated; service sires include, Son of Pobst Roomer and Pobst Regol.

Sole to be held in heated tent. Lunch Available. Catalogs at ringside.

W. E. Almquist & Son, Owners.

Horris Wilcox, Sale Mgr. & Auctioneer
Bergen, New York. TERMS: CASH

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

PROTECT Your Home against burglary—Amazing burglar alarm installed on any door or window. No wires . . . no repairs . . . no batteries. Only \$1.95—100% guaranteed. Send money order or check to Burglar Alarm, P. O. Box 196, Owego, N. Y.

MONUMENTS

GRANITE Memorials, markers, cemetery lettering. Perry Brothers Monument Co., Rt. 7, Concord, N. H. Tel. 4498.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR leather jacket renovated expertly. Free circular. Berlew Mfg. Co., Dept. 64, Freeport, N. Y.

COMPLETE set Lincoln pennies \$5.00 postpaid. A. Merrill, R. 2, Oneonta, N. Y.

QUICKLY destroy weeds, stumps, rodents. Split rocks, thaw with modern kerosene burner. 800,000 users. Free bulletin. Sinc, AA2, Quakertown, Pa.

QUILT Pieces—Tubfast Prints, large pieces, fine quality. 2 pounds \$1.25, sample package 25c. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

CHAIR CANE Seating Materials. Catalogue, samples, instructions \$.35. Complete seat weaving book \$1.15. Basketry materials, bases, reed. Books — Priscilla Basketry \$.75. Basketry Making \$.60. Raffia Work \$1.25. Willow Basket \$1.25. Liberal discounts to Home Bureau groups, churches, schools. Fogarty's 207 River St., Troy, N. Y.

NEW ADJUSTMENT FOR AB PRODUCTION FIGURES

A better measure of the production transmitting ability of a bull proved through artificial breeding is now possible. Weather changes, variations in the price of grain and in the price of milk affect the feeding conditions under which dairy cattle make their records.

From year to year this average level may affect results as much as fifty pounds of fat. Now production results used in measuring the transmitting ability of NYABC AB proved sires are adjusted according to the year in which their daughters freshen.

RESULT? You get production figures that help you build a better producing herd.

For more information about this new method of measuring AB production results, see your local NYABC technician (one of 179 throughout New York and Western Vermont) or write:

Box 528-A

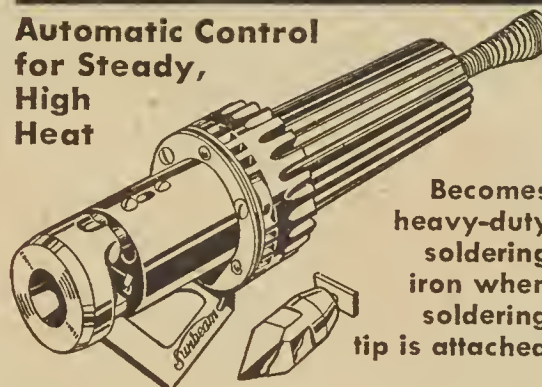


Ithaca, N. Y.

NOW! Fast, Safe, SURE Way To Dehorn Your Calves

Sunbeam Automatic Heat Control STEWART CALF DEHORNER

Automatic Control for Steady, High Heat



Becomes heavy-duty soldering iron when soldering tip is attached

Electric dehorning with the new Sunbeam Stewart Calf Dehorner is *fast, safe and certain*. Dehorning can be done any time of year. No loss of blood—no open flesh wound—no bad after effects. Automatic heat control provides correct high heat for continuous operation. Handle remains cool. Dehorner is easy to manipulate. Complete with heavy duty soldering tip. \$15.95 at your dealer's.

Write for information about Sunbeam Stewart Dehorner and animal clipping equipment.

Sunbeam CORPORATION

Dept. 2, 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 50, Ill.

AVOID FROZEN PIPES Order THERMOTAPE Now!

Fused Thermotape is safe, easy to use. Simply wrap it around pipe, secure it with tape, plug it in. Protects to 50° below zero. Shockproof, fireproof, waterproof. Made to last. 20 ft., \$6.15; 40 ft., \$9.75; 60 ft., \$13.35. THERMOSTAT makes operation automatic, cuts operating costs: \$5.95.

Automatic Watering Fountain Plus Optional Anti-Freeze Protection

Genuine Smith-Gates poultry fountain is best by far. No moving parts. Fault-free. Rustproof brass to last for years. Saves time, money. Optional plug-in heater keeps water from freezing at zero. Fountain, \$6.95; Heater, \$3.20; Both, \$9.95.

Automatic Water Warmers

Warm water means more profit. Order a Smith-Gates water warmer now. Easy to use—put it in water, plug it in. 100% safe. Thermostatically controlled. **FOR POULTRY:** 150 watts, \$5.55; 250 watts, \$6.30. **FOR STOCK:** 250 watts, \$7.50; 500 watts, \$9.60 (with copper float, \$10.90).

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Effective - - Easy to Use - - Economical

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Good Cheer for CHRISTMAS

By LUCILE BREWER

THERE'S real pleasure in observing old-time customs and traditions, especially at Christmas, the most beloved of all holidays. Loved ones seem nearer then, closer than at any other time of the year. So take time to plan, to enjoy being part of the happy days ahead. Heap gay berries and pine on the mantel, and give and receive the simplest of gifts. It's the spirit of Christmas that matters.

You can't give or send a more intimate little gift than a package of cake, cookies, a loaf of fragrant fruit bread, a mince pie, a pumpkin pie, jars of spiced peaches, a favorite pickle, jam or jelly.

Cookies of course are a favorite Christmas treat and here are some of my favorite recipes for cookies that are sure to bring Christmas cheer:

ROLLED BUTTERSCOTCH COOKIES

- 3 cups sifted flour
- 2½ teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¾ cup shortening
- 1¼ cups brown sugar, firmly packed
- 2 eggs, unbeaten
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt and sift together. Cream shortening and sugar until fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add vanilla and lemon juice. Add flour, mixing well. Chill until firm enough to roll. Roll ⅛-inch thick on lightly floured board. Cut with floured cutter. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in hot oven (425°) 5 to 6 minutes. Makes 7 dozen cookies.

Decorated cookies are usually rolled, and good ones may be made from the butterscotch dough. If they are to be packed, the dough should be rolled about ¼ inch thick. The thicker cookies are less likely to break. Many cutters are available—crescent, scalloped cutters, wreaths, bells, circles and stars. Decorate cookies simply and keep designs dainty and colors soft.

DATE FILLED COOKIES

- ½ recipe Rolled Butterscotch Cookies

Roll dough ⅛-inch thick. Cut with 2½-inch floured cutter. Place generous teaspoon date filling (below) on a circle. Place another circle on top and press edges together with floured tines of a fork. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in hot oven (400°) 10 to 12 minutes or until delicately browned. Makes about 2½ dozen cookies.

DATE FILLING

- 2 cups dates, pitted and cut in pieces
- ¾ cup sugar
- ¾ cup boiling water
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice

Cook dates, sugar, and water 6 minutes or until thick, stirring constantly. Remove from fire. Add lemon juice. Cool. This filling will keep for some time in a closely covered jar in the refrigerator.

MERINGUE JAM COOKIES

- ½ recipe for Butterscotch Cookies
- Tart jam

Chill the dough thoroughly. Roll it ⅛-inch thick. Cut with 2½-inch cutter. Place small amount of tart, thick jam in center. Cover cookies with the following meringue:

2 egg whites, beaten until stiff. Add slowly, beating constantly, ⅓ cup sugar. Fold in 5 tablespoons finely chopped nuts.

Bake cookies on a lightly greased baking sheet in a moderate oven (350°) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 3 dozen cookies.

SOFT MOLASSES COOKIES

- 4½ cups sifted flour
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon allspice
- ¼ teaspoon cloves
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 1½ teaspoons soda
- 1 cup sugar
- ⅔ cup softened shortening
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 1 cup molasses
- ½ cup hot coffee or water
- ⅔ cup cut raisins, if desired

- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg or mace
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- ⅓ cup honey
- ½ cup almonds
- ¼ cup candied orange peel
- ½ cup, finely cut citron

Sift flour once, measure, add spices, soda and salt and sift together. Combine sugar and beaten eggs. Mix in honey. Add flour mixture and mix well. Stir in candied fruit and almonds, cut length-wise in thin shreds. Spread in greased 9"x15" pan. Bake in moderate oven (350°) for 30 minutes. Cool. Cover

cut in squares and remove from tin. Makes 2 dozen small squares.

CHRISTMAS BARS

- 1 cup sifted flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon baking powder
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- ½ cup finely cut toasted almonds
- 1 cup cut red and green gumdrops, ¼-inch in size
- ⅓ cup currants

Sift flour once, measure. Add salt and baking powder, and sift again. Combine beaten eggs, sugar and vanilla. Add flour mixture and blend. Mix in ½ cup gumdrops and currants. Spread in well greased 9"x9"x2" pan. Sprinkle remaining ½ cup gumdrops over top of batter. Bake in slow, moderate oven (325°) 30 minutes.

The top will have a dull cracked crust. Cut in bars while slightly warm and remove from pan. Makes 16 bars.

CHOCOLATE PINWHEELS

- 1½ cups sifted flour
- ½ teaspoon baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup butter or other shortening
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 egg yolk, unbeaten
- 3 tablespoons milk
- 1 square chocolate, melted

Sift flour once, measure. Add baking powder and salt and sift again. Cream shortening and sugar until fluffy. Add yolk and beat well. Add milk and blend. Add flour and mix well. Divide dough in two parts. To one part, add chocolate and blend. Chill. Roll each half into rectangular sheet, ⅛-inch thick, and place chocolate sheet on top. Roll as for jelly roll. Chill over night. Cut in ¼-inch slices. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in hot oven (400°) 5 minutes or until done. Makes 3 dozen pinwheels.

COCOANUT MERINGUE CHEWS

- ½ cup butter or other shortening
- 1 cup white sugar
- 2 eggs, separated
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1½ cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup sifted brown sugar, firmly packed
- ½ cup cocoanut
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice

Cream shortening, white sugar, egg yolks, vanilla and lemon juice. Beat until light and fluffy. Add flour sifted with baking powder and salt, and mix well. Spread in greased 8"x8" pan. Beat

(Continued on Page 26)

AT CHRISTMAS

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

The brightest Christmas candles
Are not the ones that glow
In every lighted window,
Or those that, row on row,
Make every tree a poem
And every wreath a rhyme.
The fairest candles that are lit
In any Christmas time
Are in the heart, where golden
Memories lift like flame,
And each one wears at Christmastide
Its own beloved name.

The sweetest music ever made
Is seldom heard at all;
It stirs within the heart when soft
Returning footsteps fall
Upon a well-worn path, and love
Flings wide the door. Oh, here
Are longing and fulfilment met
To crown the passing year!



Sift flour once. Measure. Add salt, soda, spices and sift together. Beat eggs, add sugar and blend. Add molasses, shortening and coffee. Combine with flour mixture, mixing thoroughly. Chill at least one hour. Drop from teaspoon on greased baking sheet. Bake in moderate oven (375°) 10 to 12 minutes, depending upon size of the cookies. Makes 48 medium-sized cookies.

GINGERBREAD BOYS

Gingerbread boys or other shapes require a soft rolled cookie dough, rolled ¼ to ½ inch thick. To make pattern, trace first on tissue paper and then cut pattern from cardboard. Grease the pattern lightly and place on dough. Cut around with a sharp knife. With a pancake turner, transfer gingerbread boys to lightly greased baking sheet. Decorate as desired. Bake. Cool slightly, then remove from baking sheet.

LEBKUCHEN

- 2½ cups (about) sifted flour
- ¼ teaspoon soda
- ¾ teaspoon cloves

with confectioners frosting. Cut into bars. Excellent cookie for packing. Keeps well.

CHOCOLATE WALNUT SQUARES

- ¾ cup sifted flour
- ½ teaspoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup sifted brown sugar, firmly packed
- 1 square unsweetened chocolate
- 2 tablespoons butter or other shortening
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- ½ cup chopped walnuts

Sift flour once, measure. Add salt and baking powder and sift together. Beat eggs until light, add sugar gradually, beating well after each addition. Add chocolate which has been melted over hot water and combined with shortening. Mix well. Add flour mixture and vanilla and blend. Stir in nuts. Spread in greased shallow baking tin about 8"x12". Bake in moderate oven (350°) about 20 minutes. When cool,

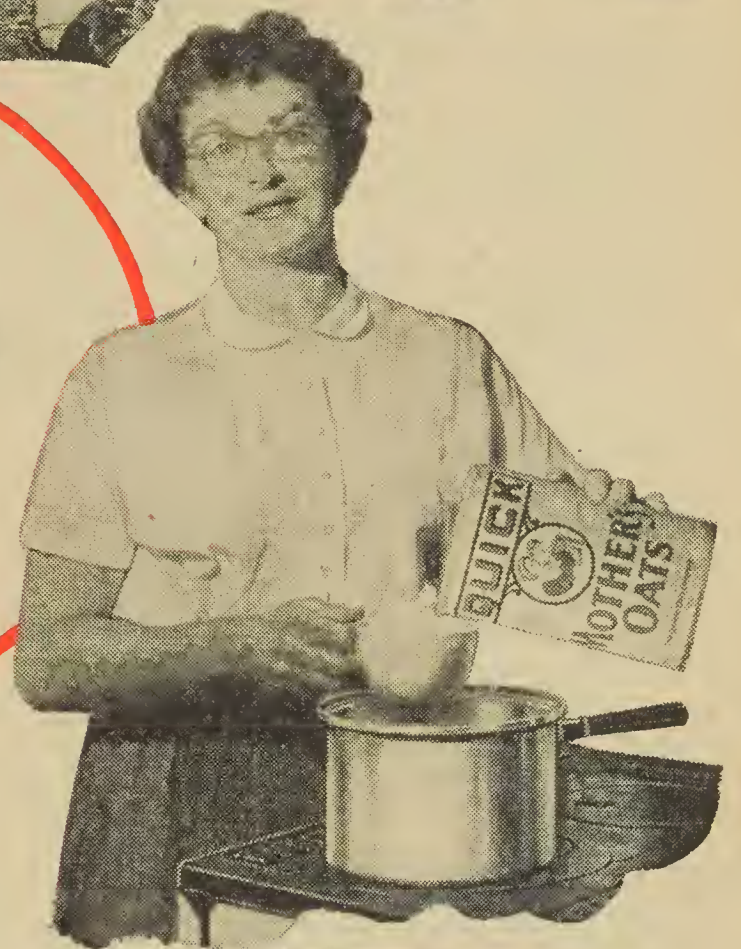


Favorite breakfast cereal of these 4 fine healthy Howell children is Mother's Oats, the Giant of the Cereals!



"Hot Mother's Oats helps us grow a 'Bumper Crop' of healthy farm youngsters"

says Mrs. James Howell
Route #1, Ludlowville, New York



University proves Mother's Oats better in growth-protein than any of 14 leading brands of cereal!

"I ALWAYS have good hot Mother's Oats on our breakfast table," says attractive, alert Mrs. James Howell.

"Mother's Oats is wonderful for the children, and helps give us grownups the energy we need for a long forenoon of work."

Did you know Mother's Oats actually supplies more nourishing protein for growth and energy than any other of 14 leading cereals?

This was proved by a leading State University in an amazing test on Mother's Oats, other types of hot cereals, various kinds of ready-to-

eat cereals, and two formula-type baby cereals.

The University reported Mother's Oats first in life-giving protein.

Busy farm wives appreciate the time-saving 2½ minute cooking of delicious Mother's Oats.

And what other breakfast dish gives you the all-morning energy and stamina of Mother's Oats at the low cost of less than one penny a serving?

Bring up your babies on Mother's Oats because its richer protein benefits all ages. Buy Mother's Oats from your grocer now.



Quaker and Mother's Oats are the same fine oatmeal

MOTHER'S OATS

THE GIANT OF THE CEREALS

STILL LESS THAN **1¢** A SERVING!



Busy housewife finds time for prize-winning cookery

Wins Top Award for Her Cooking in New York State Grange Contest

Mrs. William Hartz has mighty good reason to be proud of the ribbon she's showing her daughter . . . Because it's proof that this Callicoon, New York, woman is an expert cook. Mrs. Hartz won the ribbon last year in the New York State Grange cooking competition. And it was her very first contest!

A busy housewife with plenty of outside activities, Mrs. Hartz appreciates the convenience of Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It rises so fast," she says. "And

stays fresh for months, so I can keep a good supply on hand."

For holiday treats, tempting dishes all year—top cooks use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Out of 9,449 prize-winning cooks surveyed, over 90% depend on this grand dry yeast. It's way ahead of old-style cake yeast . . . keeps for months on your pantry shelf. Always rises fast. Now when you bake at home, it's convenient to use yeast. Just look for the label that says Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

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Good Cheer for Christmas

(Continued from Page 24)

whites until stiff, beat in brown sugar gradually, then fold in cocoanut. Spread meringue on top of dough. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven (325°) Cool and cut into squares. Makes 16 2-inch squares.

Popcorn Balls

A little imagination can add glamour even to popcorn balls. Put sticks in them, using frilly white lace doilies as a base. Sprinkle the balls lightly with colored sugar or tiny colored candies of all shapes—small red wintergreen or cinnamon candies, candied caraway seeds and silver dragees. Cut gay red and green gumdrops in small pieces and form simple designs.

Fruits may be raisins (seedless), currants, citron, candied pineapple and candied cherries cut in desired sizes and shapes with sharp scissors. Nuts may be used, cut in small pieces; first choice, black walnuts. For variety add just a bit of red or green coloring to the syrup.

Wrapped in cellophane, daintily packed in a box, popcorn balls make

an attractive gift. They also make gay decorations for the Christmas tree, and with fruit form a colorful, unusual table centerpiece.

Here's a good dependable recipe:

POPCORN BALLS

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup light brown sugar, firmly packed
- ½ cup light corn syrup
- ½ cup boiling water
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 5 quarts popped corn

Combine the first four ingredients in the order given. Place over a low flame and stir until the sugar is dissolved (about 5 minutes). Cover mixture until it boils, remove cover and boil to the hard ball stage (270°), stirring it occasionally.

Remove it from the fire, add 1 tablespoon butter, and the salt. Pour syrup slowly over the corn, in a shallow pan, mixing it well with a large spoon. Grease the fingers with the remaining butter and shape the corn into balls.



The 1954 officers of the New York State Home Bureau Federation. Seated from left to right are: Mrs. H. W. Bales, Oswego, 1st Vice President; Mrs. Blanche Kelsey, Buffalo, President; Mrs. Lowell Huntington, Westford, 2nd Vice President; Mrs. Carl E. Ladd, Ithaca, secretary. Standing: Mrs. Frank Sears, Putnam Station, Eastern District Director; Mrs. Charles Creveling, Mt. Morris, Western District Director; Mrs. Clinton Janes, Elmira Heights, Central District Director; Mrs. Frances K. Todd, West Danby, Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur Duell, Oswego, Northern District Director; Mrs. Elliott Dickerson, Shelter Island, Southern District Director; and Mrs. Joseph Bourke, Syracuse, Urban Director.

N. Y. Home Bureau Women Meet

By MABEL HEBEL

AT THE 34th annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus in Syracuse, I realized more than ever before how much the Home Bureau has to offer women. When the various reports were read, they described such a variety of homemaking interests and community projects that it was easy to see why almost 100,000 women in New York belong to the Home Bureau.

Crafts, family health and safety, family relationships, citizenship, library facilities, homemaking lessons, opportunities for friendships with women in foreign lands—these and many other projects were reported on and gave an idea of the broad scope of Home Bureau interests and work.

Dean Helen G. Canoyer of the New York State College of Home Economics, one of the principal speakers at the meeting, praised the Home Bureau for the help it has given the college in carrying its teaching into the homes of the state. She also cited the Federation for the contribution it has made to young people through its scholarship program. Each year, through contributions of one dime from each member, the Home Bureau scholarship funds have grown to the now considerable sum of \$66,000. Last year the interest on this sum afforded scholarships of \$200 each to 13 students in the New York State College of Home Economics, and the Federation is now extending this program to include eventually all of the state teachers' colleges.

"The Federation's scholarship program," said Dean Canoyer, "represents an interest in the education of young people, and also represents faith in home economics as a good education for women in this complex world."

Resolutions passed at the annual session included:

1. Continued participation in such Home Bureau projects as Pennies for International Friendship, letter friends, care packages, and international hospitality as a means of furthering better understanding and friendship among the

homemakers of the world.

2. Study of the purposes and accomplishments of the United Nations, as the best hope for world peace.

3. Urged candidates for public office to spend more time in clear and concise discussion of political issues involved and eliminate the practice of character assassination.

4. Pledged cooperation with county departments of public health and other health agencies to bring the best possible health information to our communities. (The Federation specifically endorsed the need for periodic physical examinations, participation in sight conservation program, rheumatic heart education in the home services, cancer education, blood bank, and safety in the home.)

5. Urged television stations and programs to adhere more strictly to the television code of ethics and, especially, to emphasize the portion of the code dealing with children's programs that stress good family relations, sound social concepts, and clean living.

6. Recommended that each Home Bureau unit carry on a community service project pertinent to needs of its own community.

The sessions of the two-day meeting included many lively skits, group singing, and several outstanding speakers. Two exhibits—a crafts exhibit by Home Bureau members, and a display of books for adults and children by the New York State Library—drew many visitors. Braided rugs, hooked rugs; copper trays, bowls, and ashtrays; leather goods; decorative stitchery, handmade Christmas cards with original designs, plaques and shadow boxes, and many other articles were shown.

To Ontario County went the Lavinia C. Bacon Membership Trophy for the highest percentage of gain in membership during the year—44.6 per cent.

As more and more women come to realize how much the Home Bureau has to offer them—friendship, activity, homemaking skills, leadership training, and a wider horizon—the membership grows and grows.

The Home Bureau Creed

TO MAINTAIN the highest ideals of home life; to count children the most important of crops; to so mother them that their bodies may be sound, their minds clear, their spirits happy, and their characters generous;

To place service above comfort; to let loyalty to high purposes silence discordant notes; to let neighborliness supplant hatreds; to be discouraged never;

To lose self in generous enthusiasms; to extend to the less fortunate a helping hand; to believe one's community may become the best of communities; and to cooperate with others for the common ends of a more abundant home and community life;

This is the offer of the Home Bureau to the homemaker of today.

RUBY GREEN SMITH.

Terribic! BRER RABBIT'S TAFFY BUNS



Quickest, easiest way to get the reputation of being a terrific cook! You can whip up a batch of Brer Rabbit Taffy Buns in no time flat—and are they good! Tender and light with a mouth-watering, chewy taffy coating.

That old-time taffy flavor comes from Brer Rabbit New Orleans Molasses, made from sugar cane grown sweet in the famous Louisiana Sugar Bowl country. Make up a pan of Taffy Buns today—with Brer Rabbit, it's a cinch!



Here's how to make Taffy Buns

Combine and stir vigorously..... 2 c. prepared biscuit mix,
2 tbs. sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ c. milk
Roll out dough into an oblong about $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, 6" wide, 16"
long, and sprinkle with..... 1 tsp. cinnamon
Over rolled-out dough spread one-third to one-half of
this well-blended mixture..... $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Brer Rabbit Molasses
2 tbs. melted butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ c. raisins

Roll up dough in long jelly-roll shape. Cut into
1" slices. Spread remaining half of molasses mix-
ture on bottom of an 8" pan, round or square,
2" deep. Place biscuit slices in pan, cut-side
down. Bake in a medium-hot oven (375°) for
about 30 minutes. Cool 5 minutes, invert on
serving dish. Serve immediately.

GOLD LABEL... light, mild
GREEN LABEL... rich, full-flavored



BRER RABBIT New Orleans MOLASSES

with that old-time taffy taste!

NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

In 1776 Congress declared the colonies free and independent, but the war was far from over. Eb Webster and his new Hampshire company were kept advancing and retreating, suffering from the cold and short of rations. After the retreat of Washington's army across the Hudson from White Plains, young Sam Fifield, a young man from Eb's home town of Salisbury, came to his tent and told of his rescue of a girl from a Tory sympathizer's home not far from camp. With the aid of General John Sullivan, Eliza Page was placed in the care of a couple of friends of his named Henderson, who originally hailed from New Hampshire.

CHAPTER XXVI

EARLY the next morning the army was on the move again. They crossed the Hudson and made their way down through the Jerseys, sometimes just leaving one end of a town as Cornwallis' hounds entered the other.

Arriving at the Delaware River at Trenton on December 8, Washington seized every boat for 70 miles up and down the river, then crossed to the Pennsylvania side and was safe for a time. Without boats, the British were unable to cross the river. But Jerry Eastman pointed out to Eb with considerable emphasis that while they might be at least temporarily safe from Cornwallis' Hessians, they certainly weren't safe from the elements. Looking at his friend, Eb realized how typical Jerry was of the American soldiers except that it was even worse for Jerry and many of the others because they were no longer young. Jerry looked pinched, and he was shivering with cold. His clothes hung in rags, his feet were almost bare. Noticing Eb's personal inspection, Jerry straightened his shoulders.

"Yes," he said, "look me over! Look all of us over! We're short of clothes, short of food, short of ammunition, short of everything!" And he added bitterly:

I'VE had about all the war I can take. Somethin's got to be done or I'm goin' home—an' so is everybody else."

Something was done. On the evening of Christmas Day, using the small boats that he had captured earlier in the month, Washington had the oars muffled, loaded men and cannon into the small, unsafe craft, and without a light showing and with scarcely a sound the little army pushed out into the black waters of the Delaware River, which was full of floating ice. Every few moments a huge cake would hit the boat in which Eb was riding, spraying them all with the icy water. They were shivering with cold, lean from hunger, but they were on the move again, not from the enemy but toward him. And so their dampened but indomitable spirit was on the ascent again.

It was dark when they landed on the Jersey side, and a blinding snowstorm filled the air. It was after midnight when finally Washington got them organized and started for Trenton. Eb Webster, Jerry and the other Salisbury men marched with Sullivan along the river. Washington and Greene took their divisions along the inland road that Washington knew would bring them finally to the head of the little village of Trenton's main street.

Colonel Rawl, the commander of the Hessian forces in Trenton, and the Hes-

sians themselves, had been celebrating Christmas and the birth of the Prince of Peace—really celebrating. At the home of a friend, Rawl, never dreaming of danger, was playing cards and drinking applejack. An aide handed him a message. Now thoroughly drunk, Rawl pushed the message into his pocket, unread. Had he read it, it would have told him that the Americans were coming. But he wouldn't have believed it even then. Finally they carried him to his room and put him to bed.

The next thing Rawl knew there was a loud boom on the village street. "Thunder? No, of course not thunder in the wintertime. Cannon, then? Somebody was celebrating. Must put a stop to it. That was carrying Christmas celebrations too far."

Reeling with dizziness, Rawl poked his head out of his bedroom window.

"What is it? What is it?" he cried in German.

Then suddenly sobered, he saw his men, half dressed like himself, dazed by drink, rushing about trying to saddle horses, trying to get their own cannon into action. There was yelling and cursing, and death.

GRABBING his sword and a cloak, Rawl dashed out, mounted his own horse, and plunged to the defense of the town. A bullet struck him, and then another, and another. It was too late. He fell from his horse mortally wounded. His soldiers carried him into a little church. There Washington and his aides, including Captain Webster, saw the dying man. Someone had found in his pocket the message that he had received the night before. Now he read it.

"Dear God," he said, "if only I hadn't been drunk! If only I had read that message!"

He looked up at the tall, red-nosed Virginian bending over him. Here was the man he had so hoped to capture. Now he himself was a prisoner—dying.

Washington offered his hand. Weakly, Rawl tried to raise his own in return, and then begged Washington to be good to the prisoners.

"Of course we will," the American commander promised, hoping as he did so that there would be enough food to feed the thousand or more Hessian prisoners and leave something over for his own hungry men.

And so died Rawl, a good man, three thousand long miles from home and family, dead because he sought escape and relief for a few hours from responsibility and homesickness.

That was the Battle of Trenton, the memory of which Eb Webster and Jerry Eastman carried in their hearts with so many other similar memories. A small battle, to be sure, but good enough to revive the flagging courage of the American soldiers and civilians, enough to bolster their faltering faith that there was still hope for their forlorn cause of liberty.

What to do now, Eb Webster and Jerry Eastman wondered as they talked together in the cold of that morning after Christmas. Eb spoke enthusiastically about the victory, a Christmas present to the country.

"Yeah," Jerry grumbled, as usual. "Maybe so. But I'd forget the Christmas presents for a little of the hard money that this army owes me. Hain't

had a penny in months. Neither has anybody else."

"Maybe Congress will find some money now that we've won a victory," said Eb hopefully. Then he ran his fingers through his long black hair, his face clouding with concern.

Money ain't what I'm worried about right now," he said. "Cornwallis is at Princeton with his main army an' the scouts tell us he's movin' this way an'—"

Jerry finished the sentence for him.

"An' nothin' but the broad Delaware full of ice at our backs. About time I went home while I can get away with a whole skin."

Eb laughed.

"I can just see you goin' home," he giped, "when the army's in a hole, or when there's any prospect of a fight. Just wait till we get out of this fix an' I'll talk with you about goin' home, too."

Cornwallis was moving toward Trenton and reached it on the 2nd of January, 1777. It was a foggy night, so he sat down to wait till the next day. "At last," he bragged, "we have run down the old fox and we will take him in the morning."

But again the old fox escaped. More than that, to the great satisfaction of Eb and Jerry and the rest of the cold and hungry army, Washington moved his forces around Cornwallis' sleeping army and marched on Princeton on January 3. Then he surprised and routed the British who had been left holding that town. Then he retreated to Morristown to spend the rest of the winter.

Following the victory at Trenton, Robert Morris, acting on the urgent plea of his friend, George Washington, went from friend to friend and using every kind of argument and appeal that he could think of, succeeded in raising \$50,000 for the army. This he turned over to the grateful Washington, who in turn paid his soldiers at least a part of what the country owed them.

With the army in winter quarters, and no fighting in prospect for months, and with money in their pockets, much of the New Hampshire militia, including Eb and Jerry, Sam Fifield and others of their friends and neighbors, hit the trail again for Salisbury to spend the winter months at home. It was a long way in the depth of winter, and there was danger all the way. Bands of guerillas, Tories and irresponsible Americans who gave lip service to the patriot cause were equally dangerous to travelers. So the returning soldiers kept together in squads large enough for protection. Undoubtedly, many of them had few scruples about living off the country or actually robbing as they went back and forth between their homes and the camps. This was particularly so when some of the American militia came across the farms and homes of those they definitely knew to be opposed to the American causes.

AT Sam Fifield's request, Eb planned the route for their squad to pass near the Henderson home. Arriving late in the afternoon, Eb and Sam went to pay their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, and to ask for permission to camp on their place and cut some wood for their fires. Henderson laughed.

"I'll do better than that," he said. "You an' the young fellow here can come and eat with us. As you know, none of us has much left, but whatever it is we'll be glad to share with you. Your men can use whatever wood they want. We haven't enough beds for all of you, but there's this great big kitchen with a good fire in the fireplace. Why couldn't your boys bring their blankets and sleep around the fire? The floor is hard," he went on, but Eb interrupted:

"Better than a snowdrift, Mr. Henderson. We'll accept gratefully."

Eb and Sam told the rest of the group what plans had been made and when they returned to the house a meagre supper, consisting chiefly of corn mush and milk, was on the table. There they again met Eliza, and even Eb caught his breath when he looked at the girl. Mrs. Henderson had outfitted her with some of her own clothes, well made over, her hair with its unmanageable curls and her bright eyes reflected the light of the big open fire that blazed at one end of the room. The excitement caused by their arrival had brought color into her face. When she moved across the room to get something for the table, Eb was reminded of the lithe grace of wild animals he had seen.

But changed though Eliza might be in outward appearance, there was no doubt, Eb saw, of her feeling toward this young friend of his. It made Eb feel good just to see the boy and girl look at each other when they thought the others were not watching. But with all of her brightness, Eb thought he detected in Eliza some reservation, some holding back, and he wondered what it could be. He remembered that Sam had said her father did not sympathize with the American cause. Maybe she didn't either. Or perhaps she was worried about what had happened to her father. Enough to make any one worry to have to hide in an outhouse and watch one's home go up in smoke, with enemies all about her.

SUPPER over, Eb went to bring his squad in and see them settled for a good night's rest before the warm fire. Sam and Eliza went for a walk. The night was bitterly cold, the ground covered with a light snow. But there was no wind, and the snow sparkled like a million diamonds in the light of the full moon.

When they had gone a short distance from the house, Sam put his arm around Eliza and kissed her. She returned the kiss, and the boy said, simply:

"Eliza, I've thought of you night 'an day ever since we left. I want you to be my wife. Will you?"

The happiness which had irradiated her face was replaced by a look of utter sadness.

"I can't," she moaned. "I can't marry you. I never should have allowed you to touch me."

Puzzled, yet sure that she really loved him, Sam said:

"You said that before. Do you think it's fair not to tell me why?" Then he asked:

"Have you heard what happened to your father?"

"Yes," she answered in an almost inaudible voice, "Mr. Henderson found that he was killed—murdered—when they burned our place."

The sadness had been replaced with a look of fury. In a voice filled with hate she said:

"Oh for a chance to even things up with that gang of murderers!"

Understanding a little of her feeling but disturbed by her venom, for a while Sam said nothing. Finally he spoke:

"I think I know something of how you must feel, Eliza."

"You don't know anything about it," she blazed. Then, penitent:

"Oh, Sam, I'm sorry. It's not just the murder of my father an' the destruction of our home—" She broke down again.

"If you think it stands between us how your father felt about our cause," said Sam, "it needn't. I'm in love with you."

Eliza laid her hand on his arm. "That's not it, Sam. I didn't really agree with my father."

"Then why in heaven's name can't you marry me?" cried the boy.

Taking a deep breath, she said:

"I'll tell you. It's only fair to you. There was a big red-haired ruffian



With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

The SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y., will soon release a 2-reel color film entitled "500,000 to 1." It will highlight the struggle between man and insects and is dedicated to the professional entomologist and to the commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the science of professional entomology which will be celebrated in 1954. The movie will be shown in rural areas at Sinclair Farm Shows and later will be made available for general showing.

After 3 years of developing and testing, a new tractor, the SHEPPARD DIESEL SD-4, is on the market. "Time means money," said President R. H. Sheppard at a press-preview of the new Diesel at Hanover, Pa. "That's why the new SD-4, with all its power from a brand new 4 cylinder engine, was designed to bring row crop versatility to a power size formerly limited to bulky, single purpose machines." The Sheppard SD-4 operates and starts on low cost furnace fuel oil. A card to Sheppard Diesel, Hanover, Pa., will bring you details.

THE ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Milwaukee, Wisconsin has recently announced a new "snap coupler" which they believe is the quickest, simplest hitch on the market. They describe its use as "instant hitching of rear mounted implements."

Recipes for everything from glazed ham to boiled taffy frosting and pumpkin chiffon pie are included in a new 32-page cookbook which you can obtain free by writing to: GRANDMA'S MOLASSES, Box 33, Wall St. Station, New York 5, N. Y. The booklet is attractively illustrated, and besides the section devoted to recipes for meats, vegetables, cakes, toppings, frostings, sauces, cookies, pies, desserts, gingerbreads, breads, beverages, etc., there are five pages of "Easy-To-Make Recipes for Young Cooks."

FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa., has a 6-page folder which they will be glad to send on request. Its title is "New Features of Frick Sawmills."



A new ally for homemakers is a kitchen wax called Jubilee, made by the makers of Johnson's Wax. It is a creamy white emulsion designed especially for cleaning and polishing enameled or porcelain kitchen surfaces—walls, woodwork, cabinets, appliances and furniture. It leaves a hard, dry protective wax film that lasts for weeks.

whom I've known practically all my life who headed that gang of cut-throats." She hesitated. "When I saw them come that afternoon—with that villain at the head of them—I knew that they meant no good. As they broke in at the front door I ran out the back an' hid—not where you found me. Well—" she covered her face with her hands—"after they had ransacked the house an' set it afire he sent the gang away. I thought they had all gone, so I came out an'—"

"Can't you see why I can't marry you—or anyone else ever, ever, ever!" she cried passionately, then turned and ran toward the house so swiftly that Sam couldn't catch her. When he returned to the kitchen he found that she had gone to her room. It was still early and the other men had not settled down to sleep yet. Profoundly disturbed, Sam went to Eb and asked if he could talk with him. Goodnaturedly Eb put on his coat and followed the boy outdoors. As soon as they were out of hearing of the house Sam blurted:

"Anything worth while in this life is all over for me, Cap'n."

"Nonsense," said Eb, inwardly amazed. "Things are never that bad. What's happened now?"

In broken tones Sam told him Eliza's story. "I had thought that maybe she could come back to Salisbury with us, that we could find a minister somewhere along the way an' everything would be just fine." There was a sob in the words. "Now she won't have me—an' I don't know, sir, maybe I shouldn't have her."

That last remark irritated Eb.

"If you weren't all excited an' upset, I'd go right back in the house an' let you stew in your own juice," he said. "If that's the way you feel about a girl in trouble through no fault of her own, then you shouldn't have her, because you aren't worthy of her. I think I know somethin' about men an' women—I've seen a lot of 'em in my time. I've been watchin' that girl. Of course she's beautiful, but that isn't what counts in the long run. What really matters is the spirit of a person. Eliza is gentle, she's good, an' she's smart. As far as you are concerned, what happened to her should enlist your profound sympathy. All you need to know is that the girl loves you."

They walked on slowly, the boy making no comment.

"Let me tell you somethin' else," Eb went on. "If life is any good at all, if a man has any brains, the years ought to teach him somethin'. I look back now to when I was your age an' think what a young fool I was. I know how you feel about what happened to Eliza because I made an idiot of myself an' was mean to an' quarreled with a girl just because I was jealous of her. After she had promised to marry me I went away to war, quarrelin' with her the day before I left an' punishin' myself an' her all the weary time I was gone."

"Of all the things in life that trouble us, Sam, nothin' is worse than remorse, the constant regret that things might have been different—and better—if we had been kinder an' more understandin'."

Misunderstanding the boy's continued silence, Eb began to be annoyed.

"Now you've come to me both times about this girl. You asked my advice. I'm tellin' you that sometimes—usually, in fact—when we miss a boat or an opportunity it doesn't come again. This country is a long, long ways from Salisbury. There's a war on. What you decide tonight—or tomorrow—about Eliza may influence both of your lives an' the rest of your years on earth. So I'm tellin' you as strong as I can that if you love Eliza an' she loves you, carry on with your original intention, get all the foolish jealousy an' nonsense out of your head, go to her like a man, insist that she forget her own

foolish reservations, bring her along, marry her as soon as you can. For my part, I'll do what I can to guarantee her safe conduct."

Sam stopped, turned and held out his hand to Eb.

"Thank you, Cap'n Eb," he said. "I'll do just as you suggest." Then, remembering how positive Eliza had been, he added, dejectedly:

"But it won't be any use. Eliza won't do it."

"Nonsense," said Eb again. "Of course she'll do it if you're positive enough about it. Prob'ly she was hurt when you didn't follow up your opportunity to tell her that nothin' matters but your love. All she needs is to be absolutely sure about how you feel."

"But now there's no chance," mourned Sam. "She's gone to bed an' we pull out in the mornin'."

"What's the matter of you young fellows?" Eb scolded, exasperated. "Haven't you any gumption at all? When I was your age I'd make an opportunity to see a girl, even if I had to pull her out of bed."

After thinking for a moment or two, he added:

"We'll wait a little while in the mornin'. Then if you haven't got enough git to see Eliza an' to convince her by golly you just don't deserve her."

Turning abruptly, he left Sam standing and strode back to the house.

In the morning the men left the kitchen early to prepare their breakfast, which was much improved by the addition of some milk and eggs, the gift of Irv Henderson. Eb ate with the Hendersons. Sam Fifield was nowhere to be seen, nor was Eliza. Somewhat surprised, Mrs. Henderson said:

"I wonder where Eliza is? She went through the kitchen a while ago an' I haven't seen her since." She laughed a little.

"Somethin's on her mind. She's a good worker. This is the first time she has skipped helpin' me get breakfast."

Eb Webster laughed.

"A little bird tells me that all soon will be made plain."

Sure enough, he had no more than spoken before Eliza and Sam came into the kitchen hand in hand, their faces radiant. Sam led Eliza over to the table and said, with pride:

"Folks, Eliza has just promised to be my wife."

The Hendersons and Eb Webster got up quickly to shake hands with the couple, and Mrs. Henderson said:

"I knew something was on your mind, my dear, and I'm very happy for you. Captain Webster has told us what a fine young man you are getting."

She looked at Sam and added, with some emphasis:

"And I know that you are getting one of the nicest girls I have ever known."

Thinking of his responsibilities in chaperoning a young unmarried girl with a bunch of soldiers all the way back to Salisbury, Eb inquired bluntly:

"When are you two goin' to get married?"

Sam answered the question with another:

"When can we?"

Irv Henderson laughed.

"That's easy," he said. "Right away, if Eliza is willing an' doesn't want a big wedding. I'm a justice of the peace."

Sam looked inquiringly at Eliza.

"Are you willing?" he asked. "I am."

With cheeks aflame but joy in her eyes Eliza looked directly at Sam and said, softly:

"So am I."

So with no more preliminaries than that, Sam Fifield and Eliza Page stood with their friends around them and made their vows to each other and to the justice of the peace, and he pronounced them man and wife.

(To be continued)

UNSURPASSED In Selection In Reception

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HEAR "SHOWCASE" AT

7:30—8 p.m.

Fridays Over

WQXR and WQXR-FM

New York City

And these FM Rural Radio Stations

WHL-D-FM	Niagara Falls	98
WFNF-FM	Wethersfield	108
WHD-L-FM	Olean	96
WVBT-FM	Bristol Center	95
WVCN-FM	DeRuyter	105
WWNY-FM	Watertown	100
WMSA-FM	Massena	105
WRUN-FM	Utica-Rome	106
WVCV-FM	Cherry Valley	102
WFLY-FM	Troy	92
WHVA-FM	Poughkeepsie	105
WQAN-FM	Scranton, Pa.	107

The New Station in the
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WRR-A Ithaca 103.7

Rural Radio Network

Ithaca, New York

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

AT HAYFIELDS - - By TOM MILLIMAN

TSK! TSK! DOC

IN THE September 5th issue, our good friend Doc Roberts declared that he could not get the feeding results with grass silage that he obtained with hay, even poor stalky hay, "whether it had gotten wet or not." So he has abandoned grass silage and gone back to corn silage. Then he adds, "Secondly, I like to grow corn. A crib full of yellow corn is really comforting when it starts to snow."

Many farmers have to choose between a silo full of steamy corn silage or a crib full of corn. Few will grow enough corn for both, even when they have the land. Many do not have sufficient land for grain and silage corn and enough left over for plenty of hay.

As he admitted in the article, Doc is swimming against the current when he claims any hay gets better feeding results than grass silage. Research evidence all over the Northern half of the United States refutes him. Cornell, Penn State and Rutgers find for grass silage. In terms of milk production better results are had from early cut grass silage than from field cured hay even when cut early.

We're All for It

At Hayfields, for 17 straight years we have followed the practice of putting up grass silage. We shall not discontinue it. It is the grandest place imaginable for first-cutting legume-grass mixtures. We've had good feeding results. Cows could get on the aftermath much earlier when the grass was first taken off as silage and thus summer production has been helped by ensiling grass. Also, and very important, grass silage is available for summer feeding when pastures decline from lack of rain. There is no hesitation about feeding out grass silage in mid-summer and early fall when we have the knowledge that plenty of corn is available to refill right up into the roof. When we have silos, why not fully use them?

However, it takes about three seasons to learn to put up grass silage properly. To get Doc Roberts on the right track, Marion Nobles or I will journey westward 25 miles to Doc's place and give him the very few necessary pointers about it. That is, if he wants us to. There is nothing tricky about ensiling grass.

Protein in Silo

True, any class of livestock including cows will take corn silage first when given a choice. It is more appetizing. But it contains only about half the protein content of good grass silage. Grass silage allows the feeding of cheaper lower-protein grain.

Will cows consume large quantities of grass silage? I'll say they will. Right now Rutgers University has an experimental string of high producing cows, Holsteins and Guernseys, averaging 80 lbs. a day of grass silage. As I looked at their silage in late October, it seemed to contain a little less legume than generally prevails at Hayfields, which is in a more favorable growing area for legumes. Still 80 lbs. a day is a mighty lot of grass silage for one cow to put away. At Cornell a smaller group of cows are eating even more grass silage. Two or three of them as much as 120 lbs. a day.

But Doc is right as rain when he says that a crib full of yellow corn is mighty comforting when it begins to snow. A

crib of corn on your own farm compared to Western corn carries no shelling cost, elevating cost, freight cost, another elevating cost, and handling costs all along the line. These costs run to \$30 a ton or more. Corn on the Northeastern farm can be grown almost as cheaply as in the cornbelt.

Grass Silage the Key

Grass silage is the chief means for releasing land upon which to grow ear corn. The use of grass silage has increased tremendously in the last 10 years.

At Hayfields the milking cows now get grass silage plus 2nd cutting alfalfa in the morning, corn silage at noon and grass silage and 2nd cutting hay again at night. That's 5 feedings of roughage a day. Grain feeding is moderate and two-thirds of the ration is home grown. Ear corn, oats and wheat are taken to the farmers' mill at Churchville, ground and combined with 30% supplement feed and molasses to make a 14% protein grain mixture.



In all seriousness, grass silage is the key to the whole business. Without it we'd slip back 20 years in our farm practices at Hayfields. *Long live grass silage!*

EARS OF CORN

FIRST, all the corn needed to refill silos was cut at the right stage for good feeding values. Then we had about 30 acres of corn left for grain. One field had a poor stand. It was a heavily manured alfalfa sod fairly run out and plowed only 3 or 4 days ahead of planting. Although the seed corn was treated with a combination of lindane and arasan, we believe that the sod was so alive with grubs, worms, other insect and animal life, that too much of the seed was destroyed before germination. This field will get corn again in 1954 if only to find out whether our theory of first-year destruction of seed by insect life is true or false. The fertility build-up of the field is high enough to deliver a good yield of second year corn.

All of the grain corn this year consisted of Cornell M-1 and Cornell M-4. The men who grew the crop estimate that our 30 acres yielded 5000 bu. of ears.

At 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, November 6, the last of the ear corn was harvested by a single row picker, brought in and left on two wagons alongside a temporary snow fence crib. The next morning about 14

inches of snow covered everything, including the two wagon loads of corn. These would have been run into the barns the night before if the weather man had told us what was coming. Voluble in other directions, he was completely silent about snow storms.

Too High a Goal?

The field scheduled to produce 120 bu. of dry shelled corn to the acre was the one with the thin stand mentioned above. We may make it yet, perhaps on the same field in 1954. Meanwhile we must comfort ourselves with an ordinarily good crop of corn which may average 75 or 80 bu. of dry shelled corn to the acre.

It might be just as well if we never reach 120 bu. If we made it, then the effort would be to go for 150, and that, my friends, would probably be impractical and require too much expense and fussing with the crop. We remain only mildly discontented with the results of our efforts.

Half of the ear corn acreage was this year on run-down rented land. Mother Nature oversupplied us with water at the start of the corn season and withheld her bounty toward the end. Not a really bad season, however, for the normally dry Rochester area.

SCREENINGS & CHAFF

A competent milk sanitarian who is concerned with many thousands of dairy farms in five states, informed me

Amazon, the black half-blood Angus heifer did all right for herself at pasture this season. She is chunkier, shorter, less tall than her dairy heifer companions. Authorities tell us we'd better put Amazon in the freezer at about 15 months of age because if we do not the dairy half of her inheritance will take over soon afterward to make her leggy and slimmer bodied. Billy, the half-blood Angus steer, 5 months younger than Amazon, is also coming along although not quite so well.

* * *

Harry E. Hovey, the founder of Market Basket Stores, passed away a month ago. At Geneva in late summer I complimented him upon patronizing to an unusual degree northeastern canners, other food processors and nearby poultrymen, fruit and vegetable growers. His reply was that more than 40 years experience had taught him it was only good business to do so. Starting at Warsaw in Wyoming County, N. Y., with a tiny store, he ran his chain up to about 170 units, half of which are supermarkets. Always he turned first to the food producers in his own area. A northeastern crusade could be built on Hovey's findings.

* * *

Having espoused a month ago the startling idea of serving sauerkraut with turkey, it is time now to move on just ahead of hog butchering and

Here is the roadside stand of Idylbrook Farms, F. W. Moffett, Jr., owner, Chili Road, just West of Rochester. This immaculate establishment specializes in selling milk in retail containers to be taken home. Also all manner of dairy products including their own make of ice cream. Except for milkshakes and ice cream cones it is not intended as an eating place. Instead it is a true dairy store, to which in late years a quality bakery has been added. I never had such good jelly-doughnuts as at Idylbrook Farms. This place really promotes increased milk consumption as well as a full line of cheeses, butter and eggs. Many farmers deliver milk here daily and are under close supervision. Founded by F. W. Moffett, Sr., and now run by the son, it is one of the finest examples of dairy promotion I've ever seen.

that about half the present day milk-houses must be replaced in the next few years if the premises are to continue to receive Department of Health approval. Hayfields has the kind of milk-house that this man says must go, although fortunately he hasn't seen it! The spring of 1954 is the time we hope will witness a change. We'd rather do it then on our own than later under compulsion.

* * *

The bulk or coldwall milk tank about which this page had an article on November 3, 1951, is on the way. So is the pipeline milker. The pipeline milker enables cows to be milked in their own stanchions by regular milking machine into sanitary pipes, which do not need to be taken down, and which carry the milk directly to the coldwall tank. These two features and the automatic gutter cleaner are already on the march, with the gutter cleaner out front up to now.

urge sauerkraut with spareribs, with pig's knuckles, and with ham, sausage or bacon. When we buy sauerkraut in cans we save money compared to shipped-in fresh produce, while getting more vitamins and satisfaction. Most of the canned sauerkraut in northeastern stores is from cabbage grown in the northeast.

* * *

The temptation to write and make speeches on the national politics of agriculture is sometimes powerful. But to desist, all I have to do is read the half-baked stuff of many city writers sounding off from Washington and other urban centers. They make capital for themselves and their ilk out of a nation's temporary dilemma. Meanwhile, I'll try to do a little good by writing of the significant developments in farming, and continue to support Ezra Benson.

How to Beat Freshening Troubles

FRESHENING TIME IS ROUGH! MILK YIELD IS DOWN... FEED'S SO EXPENSIVE



ONE THING HELPS LICK FRESHENING STRAINS, PROMOTES COW HEALTH FOR FULL MILK PRODUCTION



LATER...

HOW WAS MY ADVICE ON KOW-KARE, PAUL?



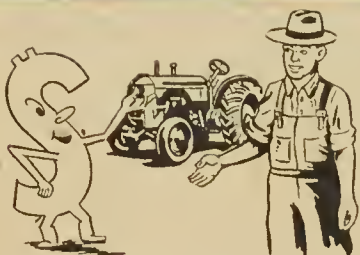
For freshening build-up, stronger calves, get proven KOW-KARE at your dealer's.

FREE COW BOOK
Send for 24-page illustrated treatise: "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle."

Dairy Association
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Your National Farm Loan Association is part of a nation-wide cooperative farm credit system. Farmers own it, farmers manage it — and, of course, it's run for farmers like yourself. When you obtain a loan, you are a member and part owner. A Land Bank loan must be sound and safe for you. Ask your local association for full details or write: Dept. A-43, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.

FOR THE BEST IN FARM FINANCING

COOPERATIVE N.F.L.A. FARM CREDIT

Service Bureau

FRAUDULENT

A Federal Grand Jury in Minnesota recently indicted Richard Wilson and his wife charging them with use of the U. S. Mail in a fraudulent scheme. The indictment was a result of a scheme called INTERNATIONAL ENTERPRISES, but the Wilsons have also operated mail order schemes under such names as WILSON TIES and BABY-FAIR PRODUCTS.

Briefly, those who answered the ad for INTERNATIONAL ENTERPRISES, which indicated that mail order concerns were hiring people to address envelopes, were asked to send \$5 for which they received a book containing some information on postal matters.

The basis of the charge is that this was a fraudulent scheme because INTERNATIONAL ENTERPRISES knew of no concern that had employment to offer. According to the National Better Business Bureau the estimated monthly "take" of the venture was \$7,500, which for the most part came from women unable to work because they had small children.

POOR GUARANTEE

I had our house painted by a contractor. He used a product that was not supposed to blister or peel for ten years. It was not as recommended. I have complained but to date have had no action.

We wrote to the contractor who admitted that he has had a lot of complaints from house owners where the product has been used. The company further stated that they had handled a large number of complaints and were financially unable to remedy any more. A lawsuit has been started against the manufacturer of the product and if it is successful, they plan to satisfy our subscriber.

Naturally our subscriber was not satisfied with the offer. We point out again that a guarantee is only as strong as the company that makes it!

A GOOD LESSON

A week ago I went alone to a furniture store and was persuaded to purchase some furniture which would cost a little less than \$100. I wrote a check for \$5.35 as a down-payment but I signed no other papers. The man said he would mail me some papers to sign in case I decided to buy it on time. I told him I might pay cash. He said to ignore the papers in that case.

Later that day I talked with my husband and he refused to allow me to get the furniture so I immediately called our bank and stopped payment on the check. Then I wrote the furniture company saying I had changed my mind and asked them to cancel the order.

Yesterday, one week later, I returned from shopping to find an unstamped letter stuck in the door. It was from a finance company. They wished my husband and I to sign several papers. Upon reading the small print I find it would put a chattel mortgage on our \$800.00 car, which they could take if we missed a payment and a 10% assignment of my husband's wages in case we missed a payment. Also the interest charged was 2 1/2 % per month!

I have learned my lesson. Never make up your mind in a hurry when making a large purchase. Always go to your local bank, where your credit is good, to borrow money. Always write a check as a down-payment and never, never sign papers without reading all the small print.

Maybe this experience will help someone else to avoid the mistake I almost made.—Mrs. W. G., New York

BUYING CAREFULLY?

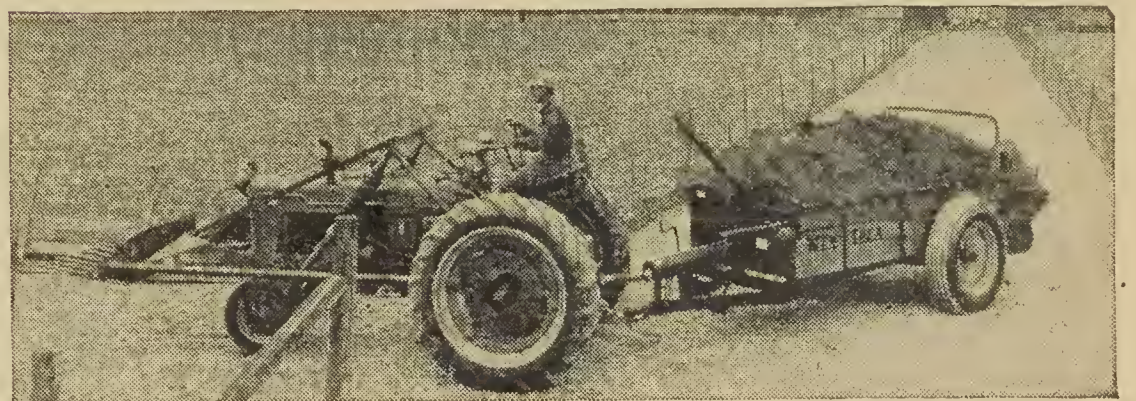
then consider New Idea



This is the NEW IDEA 90 bushel spreader. Biggest, most imitated ground-drive spreader on market. Flared sideboards hold big loads in place . . . make loading easier. Forward position of wide upper cylinder removes upper part of load first, prevents choking. Control levers within easy reach from tractor seat. Farmers have purchased over 100,000 New IDEA spreaders in this popular size.



The NEW IDEA 65 bushel ground-drive spreader is easily pulled by small-size tractors. Has same outstanding shredding and wide, even spreading features of larger NEW IDEA models. Same trussed steel framework, self-aligning bearings, easy on-and-off hitch with adjustable foot support. 100 U-shaped cylinder teeth of high carbon steel are staggered for more thorough shredding.



Here is the new New IDEA PTO spreader for 120 bushel loads. A big, powerful spreader for frequent, big spreading jobs. Bed and sides made of select pine with steel flares. Distributor paddles individually removable. PTO drive supported in center by swivel bearing. Adjustable foot support folds into hitch. Four different rates of feed for each forward gear of your tractor.

For complete information see your community New Idea dealer, or check and mail this coupon.

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Dept. 1016, Coldwater, Ohio

Name _____

Address _____

County _____ State _____

- ☐ No. 15 PTO Spreader (120 bu.)
- ☐ No. 12-A Spreader (90 bu.)
- ☐ No. 14-A Spreader (65 bu.)
- ☐ No. 10-A 4-wheel Spreader (75 bu.)
- ☐ Hydraulic Loaders
- ☐ Need for schoolwork
- ☐ I form _____ acres



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Listen . . . its sound tells you something big has happened in tractor engineering!

Watch three plow bottoms bite into your toughest soil. The hydraulic Traction Booster automatically increases traction of rear wheels for greater pulling power. The new POWER-CRATER engine pours on extra horsepower. THEN — the new WD-45 tractor really talks!

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Mark that name, POWER-CRATER. It's power to prosper. It's yours . . . in the dynamic new WD-45!

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5 Great Allis-Chalmers
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POWER-CRATER ENGINE

introduces high compression turbulence, Center-Fire ignition, high-octane performance with *regular* gasoline.

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increases traction of drive wheels for greater pulling power as needed.

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use engine power to space rear wheels quickly and easily.

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stops or slows forward travel to ease through tough loads; lets power-driven machines continue running.

Plus—SNAP-COUPLER! Handiest quick-hitch for mounted implements ever devised! Fits all WD Tractors, too.

Merry Christmas



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

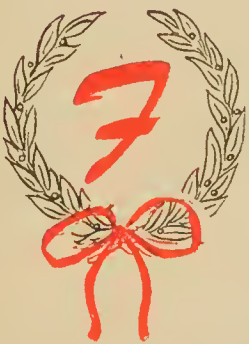
FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

A. A. Achievement Awards

Now Held By 4,000 Northeast Youths

By E. R. EASTMAN



FOR THE ninth consecutive year the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST proudly announces its award for outstanding achievement in vocational agriculture and vocational homemaking classes in the high schools of the Northeast.

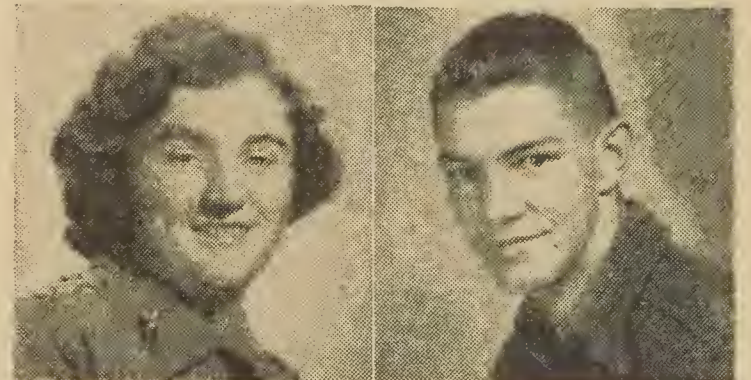
The award is made by the school authorities at the end of each school year, either at commencement time or at some other public school function. The school principals, in conjunction with the teachers of agriculture and homemaking, determine most of the rules for the award, and are the final judges. Any boy or girl in either an agriculture or homemaking course in New York, New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Maryland, may compete. The choice is based not on one qualification alone but for all-round achievement, including scholarship, leadership and citizenship in school, home and community.

This year prizes for the winners will consist first, of a beautiful engraved certificate which the winner will prize throughout a lifetime, and second, a novel which dramatizes some of the local history and the founders of the Republic who lived in the Northeast in the earliest days of this country. Possibly

most important of all, the names of the prize winners, with a brief account of their achievements, will be published in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the fall of 1954, thus being brought to the attention of friends and neighbors and thousands of other farm families in the northeastern states.

Some 400 to 500 central and high schools of the northeastern states cooperate each year in this great project, which recognizes the achievements, sets goals and raises the sights and ideals of hundreds of rural boys and girls. Counting those who will participate this year, the achievements of more than 4,000 young men and women from northeastern schools and farm homes have been recognized and emphasized. If parents, teachers of agriculture and of homemaking wish to cooperate in this achievement project for the school year of 1953-54, and if they have not already received an application blank, they should write immediately to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Foundation, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, and ask for an application form.

Now, with great pride, we list below the names of the winners of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Foundation award for the last school year who reported, together with the names of their schools. We regret that many of the schools did not send in reports, and in some cases we received letters from the boys



Left: A good scholastic standing, successful projects at home and in school and outstanding accomplishment in various extra-curricular activities won the Award for Marjorie Gibson at the Ellenburg (N. Y.) Central School.

Right: Erwin St. Louis is an Ag freshman at University of Connecticut now. Eight years in the 4-H with projects in sheep, gardening and poultry helped him win the A.A.A. Award at Rockville, Connecticut, High School.

and girls with only their home addresses and were unable to connect them up with a school. Look over this list, and when you find the name of some young man or woman whom you know, call them on the telephone, or write a note of congratulation. What better job can any of us older people do than to give encouragement and recognition to the young people who will follow us?

In the following list, where two names are listed for one school, the first is the vocational agriculture winner, and the second the vocational homemaking winner.

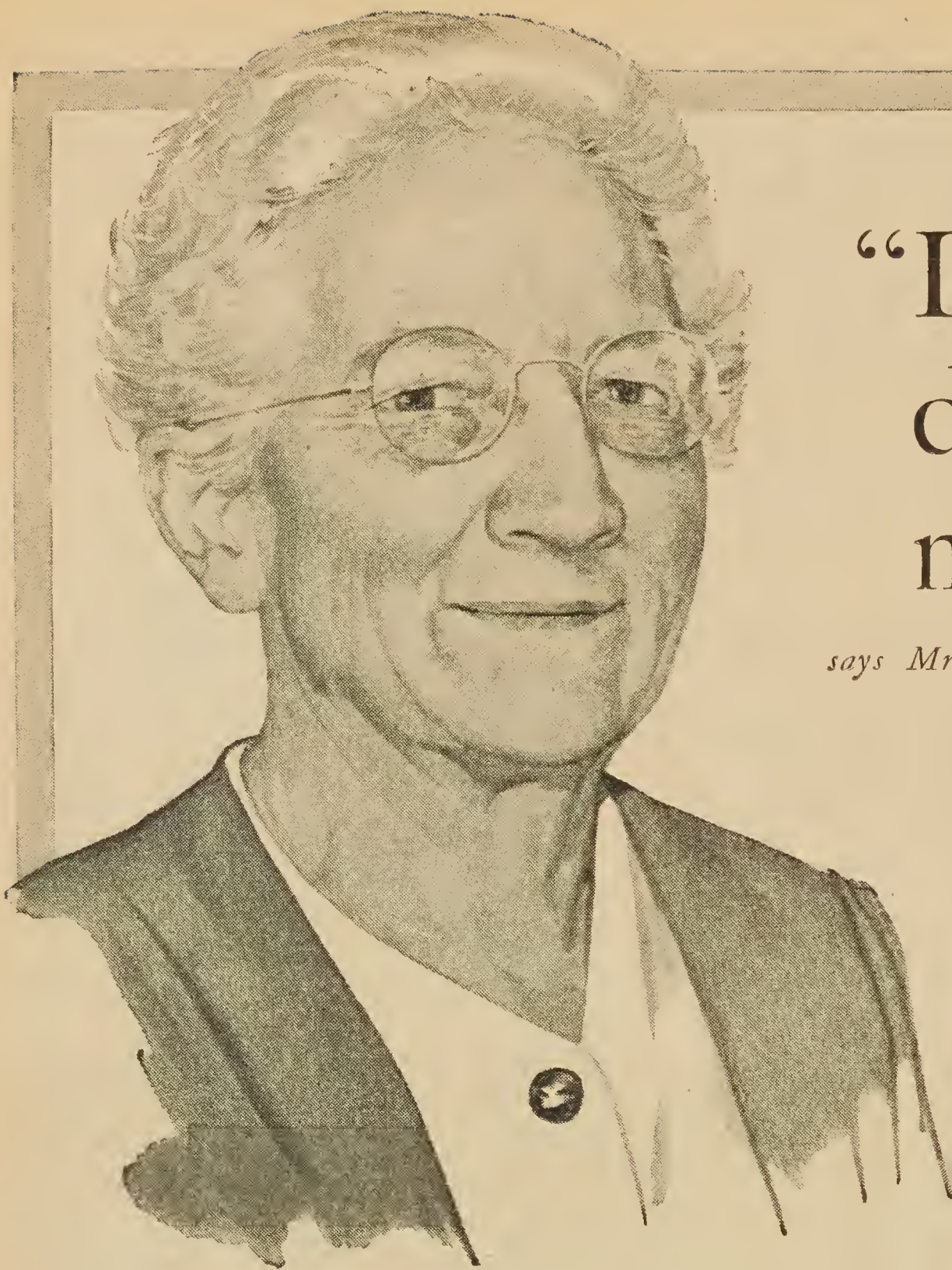
NEW YORK

Addison Central School.....	Eleanor Hibbard
Afton Central School.....	Edward Poole
	Roberta Cass; Carol LeSuer
Akron Central School.....	Robert Byers
Alfred-Almond Central School.....	Robert Jefferts
Alice Freeman Palmer Central High School.....	Eleanor Bennett
Altmar-Parish Central School.....	Joseph Wiggins
	Ann Deans
Andes Central School.....	Donald Thompson
Antwerp High School.....	Joan Smith
Arcade Central School.....	Calvin Haggerty
Belfast Central School.....	Carol Truesdell
Bemus Point Central School.....	Nancy Bly
Berne-Knox Central School.....	Glenn Willsie
	Otti Hanses (German exchange student; chosen by her fellow schoolmates)
Brocton Central School.....	Gaius Becker
Caledonia-Mumford Central School.....	Lynette Blowers
Camden Central School.....	David Comins
Canaseraga Central School.....	Marilyn Yencer
Cassadaga Valley Central School.....	Roger Witt
	Cynthia Edson
Cazenovia Central School.....	Albert Koennecke
Central Square Central School.....	Neil Wood
Chateaugay Central School.....	Marion English
Chenango Forks Central School.....	Shirley Card
Clinton Central School.....	DeForest Hinman
DeRuyter Central Rural School.....	Charles Elmer
Elba Central School.....	Robert Norton
	Onalee Weber
Ellenburg Central School.....	Marjorie Gibson
Fredonia High School.....	Marian Polotowski
Friendship Central School.....	Shirley Ann Shelley
Geneva High School.....	Ansley Patchett
Gorham Central School.....	Wilbur Allen
	Jane Pulver
Gouverneur Central School.....	James W. Spicer
	Margaret Cole
Goshen Central School.....	Mack B. Morley
Gowanda High School.....	Gordon Blasdel
Greenwich Central School.....	James Sloan, Jr.
Greenwood Central School.....	Dale Woodworth
Groton Central School.....	Ed Lewis
Harpurville Central School.....	Lee Brotzman
Hartford Central School.....	Patricia J. Wells
Haverling Central School.....	Julia Townsend
Highland Central School.....	Frederick James Riley
Homer Central School.....	William E. Strack
	Beverly Brooks
Interlaken Central School.....	Lewis DeWitt
Jamesville Central School.....	Wilma Stack
Jasper Central School.....	Donald Brotzman
	Janice Hosmer
Jefferson Central School.....	Josephine Rocco

(Continued on Page 13)



Many boys who won the A.A.A. Awards were already well on their way in the dairy business, even though still in high school. For instance, Orrin Brusie, Millerton, N. Y., shown above with some of his cattle, had a herd of 9 purebred cows and 9 calves and heifers when he received the Award at the Roeliff Jansen Central School, Hillsdale, N. Y. He planned to attend Morrisville Ag school this year.



“Lace Curtains don't belong in my Hen House”

says Mrs. Florence Gelli of West Henrietta, New York

“Lace curtains don't belong in my henhouse, neither does foolishly expensive mash, when economical G.L.F. Laying Mash gives me excellent egg production, keeps my flock in good flesh, is fresh and top quality and costs less. After all, Profit's My Purpose—and G.L.F. Laying Mash is a Profit Producer.”

MRS. Gelli has fed G.L.F. Laying Mash to her White Leghorn flocks for four years. She is one of more than 1,200 poultrymen who submitted testimonials in the G.L.F. Laying Mash Contest . . . a contest in which poultrymen told why they feed G.L.F. Mash.

There are many other good reasons why G.L.F. Laying Mash is used on some 100,000 farms . . . to produce more than 2 billion eggs a year.

. . . Partly, it's because G.L.F. has learned—through 30 years of experience—what a mash must contain for a hen to keep healthy and lay a lot of eggs.

. . . And partly, it's because G.L.F. supplies four different laying mashes, to fit the needs of every poultry operation.

Two of them, *G.L.F. Laying Mash* and *G.L.F. Egg Maker* are ready mixed

for feeding with scratch grains. *G.L.F. All Mash Laying Ration* has the mash and scratch grain combined, and is especially suited for use with automatic feeders. The fourth, *G.L.F. Layer Mixing Mash*, is designed to make a real egg production feed from home grown grains.

Low Feed Cost Per Dozen Eggs

Many of these 1,200 farmers reported that a G.L.F. mash keeps their feed cost per dozen eggs amazingly low.

G.L.F. can price its mashes favorably because quality ingredients are purchased

in volume . . . mixing is efficient, distribution is speedy and widespread. This distribution is important because it means fresh mash is always available in every community.

As a result of this complete Poultry Feed Service, the users of G.L.F. laying mashes now gather two billion eggs a year—more than a third of *all* the eggs produced in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

If Profit Is Your Purpose --- Feed

G.L.F. Laying Mash



Tracking Down a Christmas Tree

By ERIC WAHLEEN

DID you say BUY a Christmas tree? What a preposterous idea! Did his pioneer ancestors BUY their Christmas trees? Heck no! There's lots of pioneer blood left in his veins, and out in the country, there are thousands of trees just waiting for some one to cut them.

First, he takes a twenty-mile drive forest-ward away from sooty city streets. Then—a ten-mile hike through foot-deep snow, five miles out and five back to the parked car.

He never plans such a hike but he always does it! The best trees never grow close to the road. They lie far back in the forest nestled deep in tangled brush. Also Christmas trees are always wider than the trail by which you squeezed into the brush, and dragging one out is a man's job.

Following the trail back to the car he notices a sign "No Trespassing." How come he didn't see it when he went into the woods? Or doesn't he believe in signs? It's too late now, anyway. Carry on!

The old flat-topped sedans and square-rigged model T's were ideal for packing home a Christmas tree. Modern streamliners have few projections to anchor a tied-down tree with any degree of success—just enough to tie down all the doors with the owner still outside. It's a tight squeeze!

Once inside, he may find that darkness has descended—mainly because he tied the wrong end forward, leaving various branches drooping over windows and windshield. Some pre-season trimming will be necessary for safety's sake, cutting off branches, we mean, not adding decorations. Or does he like driving by instruments?

P.S. Too bad. He got away with it! A stiff fine might have cured him of thinking, "Why should a farmer care? He has thousands of them!"



1. The experienced tree-searcher is never stumped. He always sees a better tree just ahead. If he cuts one and then finds a better one, he just leaves the first one and takes another. What's a tree or two when there are thousands?



2. It's not like walking on city streets. But don't lose courage, it's only another mile.



4. Car coming! Maybe it's a State Trooper! That tree may not be so cheap after all.



3. Tied-down door handles leave no alternative if you want to get home. Lucky the window isn't shut. Hope he doesn't drop the car key.



5. And so back to the big city. THE SAW? Don't tell him! He'll remember when he gets home. It was leaning against the right rear fender when he started for home.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST STAFF MEMBERS HONORED

RECENTLY AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was twice honored when Irving Ingalls, vice president and advertising manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, was re-elected director of the Agricultural Publishers Association and Curry Weatherby, secretary-treasurer and circulation manager, was elected president of the Agricultural Circulation Managers Association.

The members who elected Weatherby president of their Association together represent 43 farm papers of the United States and Canada, with a total circulation in excess of 18,000,000 subscribers. These farm papers are members of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, a cooperative association which audits circulation reports.

It was significant that Curry was elected president of the Agricultural Circulation Managers Association at the time when he had just completed thirty years as circulation manager of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Since he began with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the number of subscribers of the paper has more than doubled.

Irving Ingalls has served AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and its advertisers and readers for 29 years, an enviable record. He has more friends in business and farm circles who call him by his first name than any other man I know.

These honors to members of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff emphasize the progress that has been made in the last thirty years in rebuilding AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST into a great farm journal whose prestige and service to its readers and advertisers are widely recognized and appreciated.

A GOOD WORD FOR POTATOES

IT is about time that somebody got up and said a good word for potatoes as an article of food.

In the first place, potatoes are not particularly fattening. It's the grease that you dump on top of them and call gravy that contains the calories. An average-sized potato is not half as fattening as a small piece of pie, and contains no more calories than a banana. In a fat reducing diet it is not what you eat but how much you eat. It is just too bad to leave out of the diet such a fine article of food.

The potato is particularly an American product, and has done as much as any other food to furnish the energy and the variety in the diet that helped to build America. Potatoes can be cooked in dozens of different and delicious ways. They produce energy, and contain vitamins and necessary minerals. They are a relatively cheap food. Put them back on your table!

FREE ENTERPRISE AT WORK

THIS summer the New York State Natural Gas Corporation found it necessary to run an additional pipeline the whole length of my farm, through both meadow and pasture. Naturally I was concerned, for one reason because it was necessary to cut a wide gap through my woods, but mostly because of the damage that would be caused to the friend who now rents the farm. There was a beautiful piece of clover through which the pipeline had to pass, and of course a wide swath of this was destroyed.

I am glad to be able to say that from start to finish and from the highest executive of the com-

By E. R. Eastman

pany to every workman, I had one hundred per cent cooperation. The public relations of the company were perfect so far as my own experience was concerned. Damages to the farm and to the crops were paid for cheerfully and without argument, and every effort was made by the company's representatives to cause as little trouble as possible.

I mention these facts because the experience gave me an opportunity again to see free enterprise at work and to compare it with the arbitrary way in which some State public officials cut down trees and establish new rights-of-way through farm and other properties.

FARM PRICES DEPEND ON THE PRICE LEVEL

CONGRESSMAN John Taber of New York, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives, has fought a long and hard battle for many years to keep government expense down. He well understands the farm problem also and is sympathetic when farmers don't get a square deal, but believes that much of the thinking in regard to government relation to farm problems is based on misunderstanding of the facts.

For example, Congressman Taber says that many people believe that the ruinous prices for farm products in the early 30's was due to over-production. Instead, it was caused by the decline of the general price level, and that was affected by a world-wide depression, the effects of which were tremendous.

Congressman Taber says also that too many believe that prosperity in agriculture since the mid-thirties is due to price supports. Instead, good farm prices are due to inflation caused by war, both hot and cold. "Price supports and high levels," he continued, "will never prevent prices of farm commodities from falling during a period when the entire price level is falling. Income cannot be maintained by government supports of farm prices, particularly of corn. As the general price level has fallen, so has national income declined in the past two years."

FEWER RULES, MORE COOPERATION

IN "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" in the Dec. 5 issue, Tom Milliman said that a competent sanitarian informed him that "about half the present milkhouses must be replaced in the next few years if the premises are to continue to receive Department of Health approval."

Again we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST protest vigorously against any such statement or policy. We support fully any practical policy on the part of the health authorities for producing clean milk. We commend the health authorities, and particularly the dairymen themselves for the progress that has been made in improving the quality of milk over the years.

In the same breath we have to say that that quality could have been attained more quickly, easily, and cheaper if the health authorities, or at least some of them, had been more practical, had understood the conditions under which dairymen have to produce milk, and had been less dominating.

There is just one thing that the health au-

thorities have a right to be concerned about. That is clean milk. Inasmuch as they have the right to reject milk that is not clean, then I have always maintained that they do not have the right to go into the farmer's stable or his milkhouse and tell him how to farm and run his business except strictly on an advisory, consulting basis. If a farmer's stable is dirty, if his milkhouse is not right, then his milk will not be when it is delivered to the station.

Since a boy I have had more or less personal experience with the production of milk. I have been in many hundreds of stables throughout the great dairy sections of this Northeast. Time and again I have seen clean milk come out of the stables that would not pass the rigorous and sometimes unnecessary rules of the health department, and vice versa. Carelessness, or one of dozens of acts by the dairyman over which the milk inspector can have no control, will result in milk of a high bacteria count even if the stable and milkhouse meets every one of the health department rules.

There is grave need for closer, more practical cooperation on the part of both dairymen and health authorities, with fewer rules and regulations.

SURGERY HELPS OLD PEOPLE

OLD PEOPLE naturally dread surgery, but surgeons now are successfully performing difficult operations on old people which they never could have done even ten years ago.

When properly prepared and carefully managed, aged people can withstand almost any surgical procedure, and such operations add years to their lives. According to statistics, people eighty years old have a life expectancy of almost six years after an operation, and even those at ninety have an expectancy of more than three years. Therefore, an elderly patient of eighty years or more should not be permitted to die because he is thought too old to withstand surgery.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE of the best story-tellers I know is Paul Talbot of Otsego, N. Y., chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the New York State Assembly, and vice-president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

In a group of friends the other night Paul told an old story with a great deal of enthusiasm. When he got through I said:

"Paul, the only trouble with that story is that it smells to Heaven. I told it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST years ago, and Grandpa kicked the slats off his cradle when he first heard it."

That stopped Paul for a moment only, for he came back with:

"Ed, James Young, president of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, told one of your chestnuts and gave you full credit up at the annual meeting of the Bargaining Agency the other night, and no one cracked a smile. It fell flatter'n a pancake!"

Paul's story was the one about the undertaker named Skinner. He was called out to take care of a very fat lady. He found that he couldn't lift her alone, so he asked someone to telephone his assistant. This man did, but the message received by the assistant was:

"Old Mrs. — died an' they want you to come up an' help skin 'er!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM PROGRAM: When you remember that the law requiring price supports on basic farm products at 90% of parity does not expire until the end of 1954, you get some idea of the time it takes to pass new farm legislation. Furthermore, it is being predicted that, pending a study of Secretary Benson's new program and the enactment of new legislation, Congress will extend the present law for 1, 2, or 3 years. New legislation will be a long-range proposition. It's high time we got started in the right direction!

Unofficial information indicates what at least some of the Secretary's program may be. It is said not to be one plan but several as follows:

A two-price plan for wheat, cotton, and rice. This is an old idea designed to give farmers a good price for crops sold domestically and a lower price for those sold abroad, the producer to get an average of the two.

Corn and other feed grains, so it's said, would be under flexible price supports, but on lower, more up-to-date, parity figures. It is quite generally agreed that parity on most products is too high to be realistic.

Butter, cheese and other dairy products would be under flexible supports, but with the low limit at 60% of parity instead of 75% as at present. The goal is to get butter out of government hands and into consumption.

On eggs, chickens and turkeys, government might buy for school lunches, and supports **might** be used if any of the three got into serious price troubles.

On fluid milk, fruit, and vegetables, the main tool would be marketing agreements and orders, many of which are now in effect. There would be (so it is claimed) no fixed level of price supports but there would be more efforts on improving markets and expanding exports. Milk producers have been preparing a "self-help" plan designed to shift the cost from taxpayers to milk producers.

There would be no specific provision for supports on cattle and hogs but government could buy beef and pork as it has been doing in the case of beef. Rumor has it that a new program on wool would allow it to seek its own price level, producers to get the difference between market price and perhaps 90% of parity. However, the difference would not be made up from general taxes but a wool processing tax. Again I emphasize that the above reports are unofficial.

1954 ACRES: USDA suggests a reduction of 24% in acreage of commercial early potatoes. Proposal for total 1954 potato crop likely to be 350 million bushels compared to 371 million bushels this year. Suggested acreage for 17 early vegetables is 7% below last year.

It's predicted that winter wheat acreage planted will be above total allotments because of increase in plantings below 15 acres.

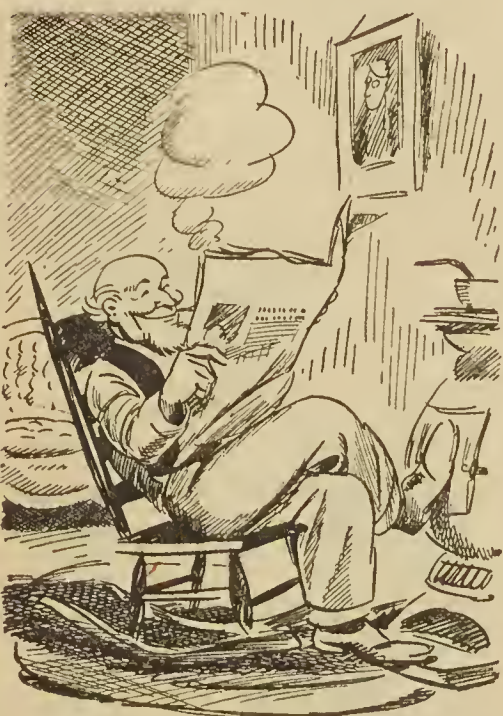
F.C.A.: New law divorcing Farm Credit from USDA became effective recently. It's an excellent example of self-help through government loan to an agency with provisions for gradual retirement of government money to be replaced by farmer capital.

MILK CHECK: Administrator Blanford of New York Market plans that dairymen shipping to the Metropolitan area will receive checks for November milk before Christmas. Total will be about \$25 million.

TAXES: A drop in personal income tax rates averaging 10% becomes effective January 1. Present administration philosophy on taxes and budget balancing seems to be that tax reduction is more important at this time. It is figured (so we are told) that tax reduction will stimulate business and that a moderate, temporary deficit, due to tax reduction, is not objectionable as long as government expenses are being whittled down.

WHAT'S NEW: A striking example of the agricultural possibilities of atomic energy is a new rust free oat. It was developed by using atomic radiation on seed oats. *****Government workers are no longer allowed to carry over vacation time from one year to the next. If they don't use it this year, they lose it. —Hugh Cosline

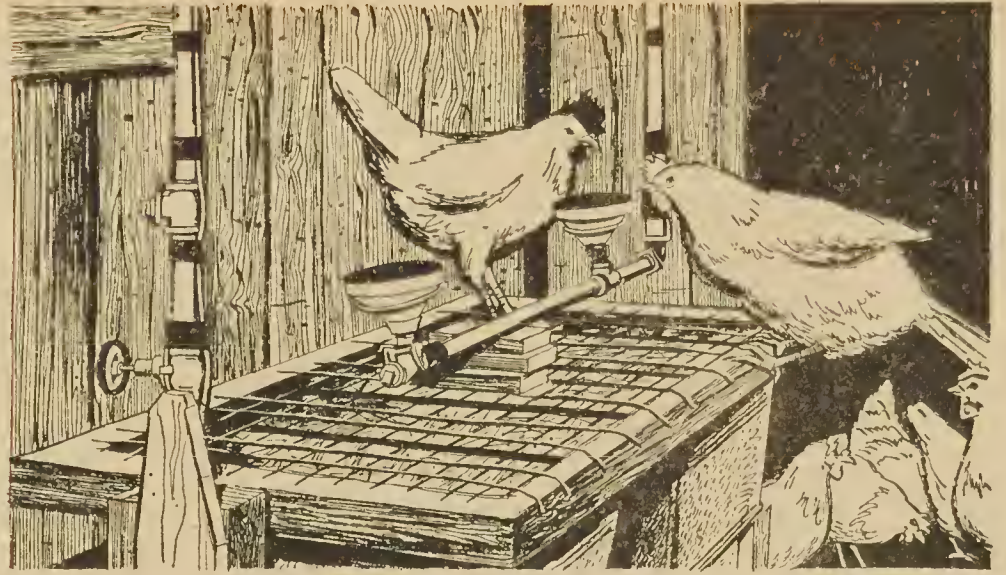
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT WOULDN'T make my neighbor mad if there were not a single ad in papers or in magazine, on radio or TV screens. He argues that he knows the score 'bout what to spend his money for; he says he doesn't need advice about each piece of merchandise, and so he thinks it's waste of space for ads to clutter up the place. On this point I do not agree, it always tickles me to see the wondrous things that are for sale and read each advertiser's tale of how our lives would reach the peak with so much down and some each week.

Especially now, with Christmas near, a feller gets a little cheer from seeing spots of friendliness amidst reports about the mess the world is in, 'cause just the news would give 'most anyone the blues. To read what old Vishinsky said, you'd think good will toward men was dead, but then you see a gift display and know some friendship's here to stay. The news reports all indicate there's been no peace on earth of late,

but then across the page you see a warmly-lighted Christmas tree. Yes sir, while bad news takes up room we need those ads to pierce the gloom.



THEY'LL NEVER GO THIRSTY—when you have an electric pump that automatically waters your chickens 24 hours a day. And during cold weather the water pipes are kept from freezing by means of electric heating cables. More and more Upstate Farmers are letting Niagara Mohawk electricity do their chores.



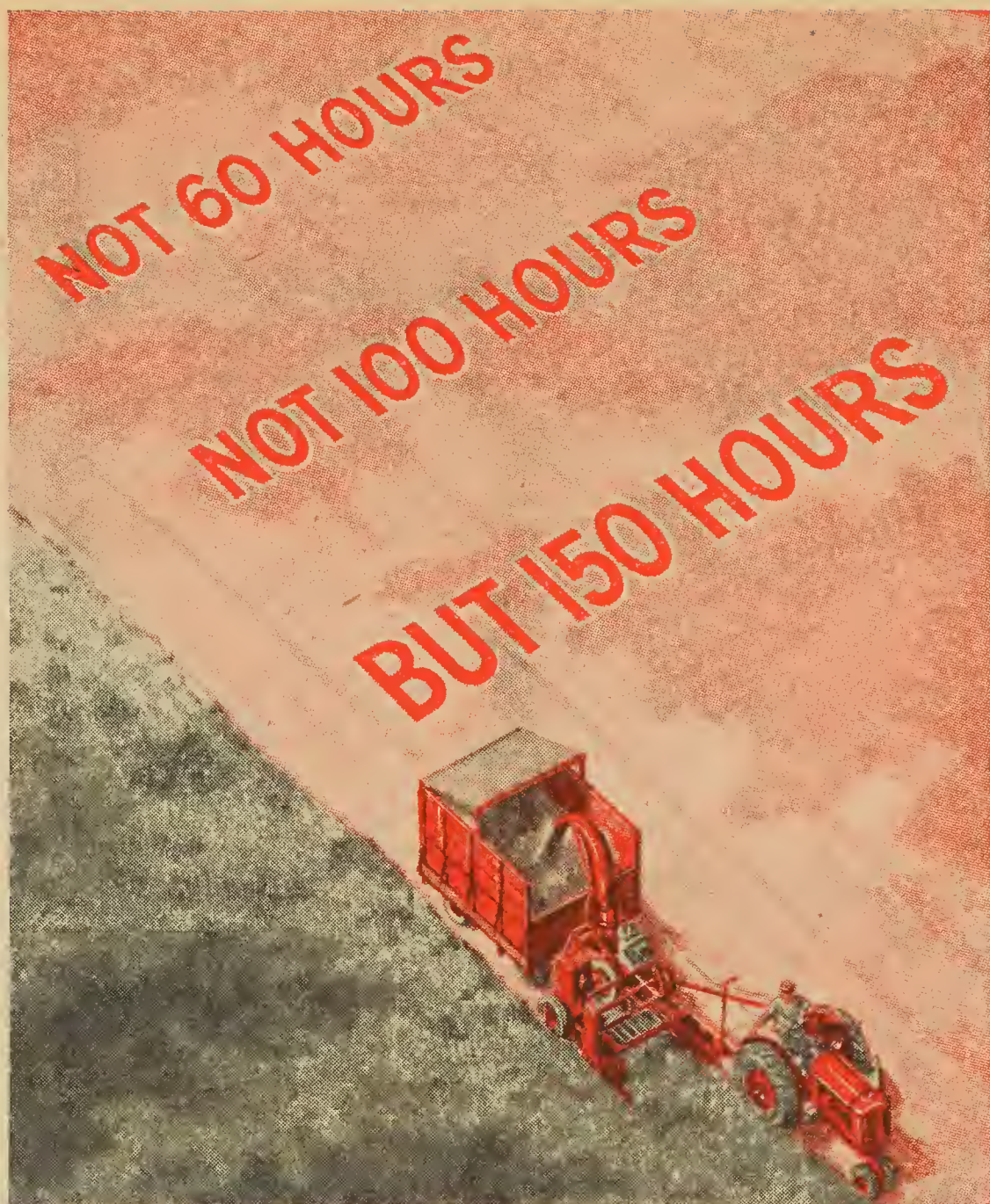
SANTA CAME TO LIFE in Troy on December 23, 1823, when the *Troy Sentinel* published a poem that one of its readers had sent in. It was called "The Night Before Christmas", and it brought Santa to life for millions of people by describing him as a plump "jolly old elf". Not until 1844 did Dr. Clement C. Moore, a professor of Greek, admit that he had written the poem.



"A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL, and to all a good light!", says this Niagara Mohawk lineman. There are over nine thousand men and women in the Niagara Mohawk System, and from every one of them to every one of their almost one million customers comes Christmas Greetings and hopes for joy in the year to come!

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VEEDOL**
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'Twas the night before Christmas...

THOSE GAY LINES FROM A
SOLEMN PROFESSOR

By **FREDERIC CARRUTHERS**



TIME never played a more surprising joke on a writer than it did on Clement Clarke Moore.

One hundred years ago Dr. Moore was one of the most learned scholars in America. He was professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages at New York's General Theological Seminary, and he had brought out the first Hebrew dictionary ever to be published in this country. As a sedate, dignified savant in his chosen field, he gave budding clergymen their first knowledge of Biblical tongues.

But though his contemporaries knew it not, Dr. Moore was not always solemn. In a rollicking, light-hearted mood

to be a guest in the Moore home that Christmas Day when *A Visit from St. Nicholas* was first read aloud. Like her host's two daughters, she also was enchanted by those lines and she obtained Dr. Moore's permission to copy his poem into her album.

A year passed. When the next Christmas rolled around, Miss Butler remembered those gay verses in her album. Looking them up, she decided they were too good not to be shared with other folks. Without bothering to get Dr. Moore's permission, she made a hurried copy of *A Visit from St. Nicholas* and sent it to the *Troy Sentinel*, cautioning the editor not to reveal the author's name. Thus, it came about that the world's favorite Christmas poem was published anonymously on December 23, 1823.



The merry lines caught everybody's fancy. Other editors copied them, and the poem was widely quoted. It seemed just about perfect as the proper piece for any kind of a Christmas program!

But one person didn't rejoice at all when *A Visit from St. Nicholas* was printed. That was the author, Dr. Moore. He feared that it would reflect on his high, scholarly standing, and he was so angry that he might have made a strong protest if he had not been afraid of making an embarrassing situation worse.

on a Christmas Eve just one hundred and thirty-one years ago he dashed off some gay verses for his young daughters. They told all about the visit of Santa Claus, and they began like this:

"'Twas the night before Christmas,
when, all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring, not even
a mouse. . ."

When Dr. Moore's two little girls heard the poem, they immediately fell in love with dear old St. Nick, as their father had pictured him in his lively little ballad. The dignified professor was very firm about one thing—he did not wish anybody outside the family circle to know about his poem. Of course, his name stood for the most serious kind of learning; he had a solemn position to maintain. If it should become known that he had written anything so light and frivolous as this—well, it just would never do!

The severe professor's wishes would no doubt have been carried out to the letter if it had not been for one person. This was Miss Harriet Butler, daughter of a Troy clergyman who was an old friend of Dr. Moore's. She happened

Preferring to keep his authorship a secret as long as he could, he certainly avoided the limelight. In fact, he waited twenty-one years before he would own up to having written those trivial, frothy verses. It was only after the poem had become a standard favorite with anthologists that he consented at last to its being included in the volume of his collected verses.

Dr. Moore would be quite surprised if he were still around today. Nowadays nobody seems to give a hoot about his ponderous Hebrew dictionary or his other works of scholarship. All his poems, except one, have been completely forgotten. But on Christmas Eve a procession of children and grownups, carrying lanterns, march to the professor's grave in Trinity Cemetery in New York City. They sing carols and then they read aloud the roguish little poem that he wrote so many years ago for his little girls. The fact is, *A Visit from St. Nicholas* is Clement C. Moore's one and only claim to fame!



Question Box

I am having trouble with the juice from the corn in my silo getting into our house water well. What can be done about this?

We do not have any definite remedy for clearing up the water supply in the well that you are now using for your household, and the only thing that we can suggest is that you hang a bag containing at least 10 pounds of charcoal under the surface of the water in the well. The bag should be of burlap or loose mesh such as an onion bag, but it should be thoroughly washed before being used for this purpose. Charcoal has the facility of absorbing some odors and tastes from well water and may improve its condition.—Paul R. Hoff

What is the theory back of weighing prunings taken from grapevines?

Scientists have found that you get the best crop of grapes when there is a balance between the vigor of the vine and the number of buds left. One measure of vigor is the amount of growth, therefore, scientists recommend that, when pruning grapes the owner weight the prunings from a few vines until he learns to recognize the vigor at a glance. To illustrate, on a Concord vine, when the prunings of one year weigh a pound, they recommend leaving 30 buds, but where the weight is 4 pounds they recommend 60 buds.

How can we prevent damage by weevils to beans both to eat and to save for seed?

During the winter, cold will prevent the development of the weevils. You can keep the beans outside in a cold room or you can keep a few in the freezer. This will not hurt the germination if the beans are dry, but, of course, when the weather gets warm in the spring, weevils will go to work if the beans are stored at room temperature.

For eating you can kill weevils by heating the beans to 125°F. for 25 minutes, then storing them in an air-tight container to prevent infestation. This, of course, will kill their ability to germinate.

The standard procedure for fumigation is the use of carbon disulphide or DDT. A half ounce of 3% DDT mixed thoroughly in each bushel of beans will do the trick for beans saved for seed. DDT is a poison and should not be used on beans you are going to eat. Carbon disulphide can be used either on those saved for seed or saved for eating, but is scarcely warranted on small quantities. Be sure to read directions and follow them carefully. If you can't get directions we will be glad to send them. When mixed with air, carbon disulphide is inflammable.

Does the thickness in galvanized roofing increase or decrease with the gauge?

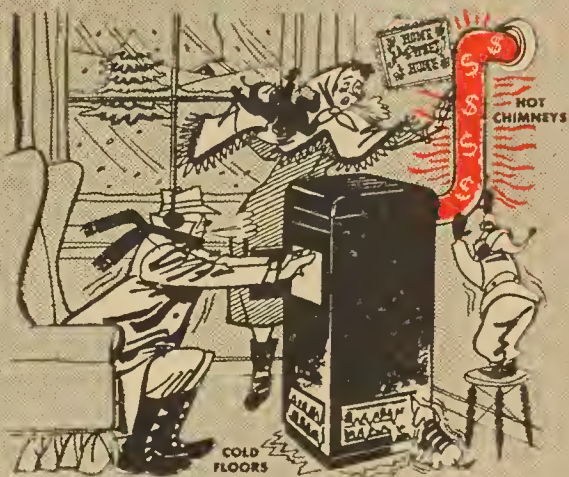
The smaller the figure, the thicker the roofing. Either 28 or 26 gauge is usually used for roofing.

Why is it that urea is never mentioned for feeding to hogs and chickens?

When urea is fed in small amounts to ruminants, that is, animals that chew their cud, the bacteria in the animal's rumen work on it and transforms it into compounds that the cow can absorb. This process cannot take place in animals that do not chew their cud.

There has been some question asked about mixing urea into the cow's ration on the farm. It is not advised because too much urea can be poisonous and it is important to have it very thoroughly mixed throughout the feed, which is best done by the feed manufacturer.

STOP FREEZING!



DID YOU EXPECT A WARM HOME WHEN YOU BOUGHT YOUR HEATER?

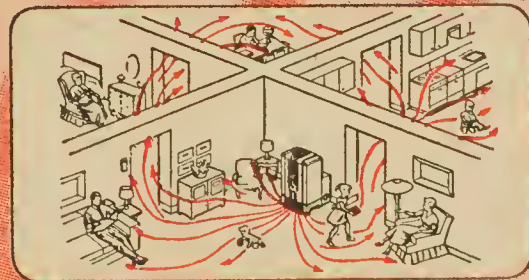
- ARE YOU CONFINED TO ONE ROOM?
- ARE YOUR FLOORS ICY COLD?
- ARE YOUR CEILINGS OVERHEATED?
- ARE YOU WASTING FUEL ON SOOT AND SMOKE?
- IS YOUR HEAT GOING UP THE CHIMNEY?
- ARE YOUR FUEL BILLS TOO HIGH?

is your heater foolin' and freezin' you-

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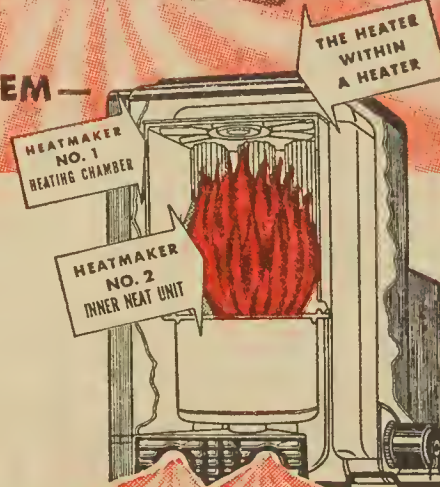
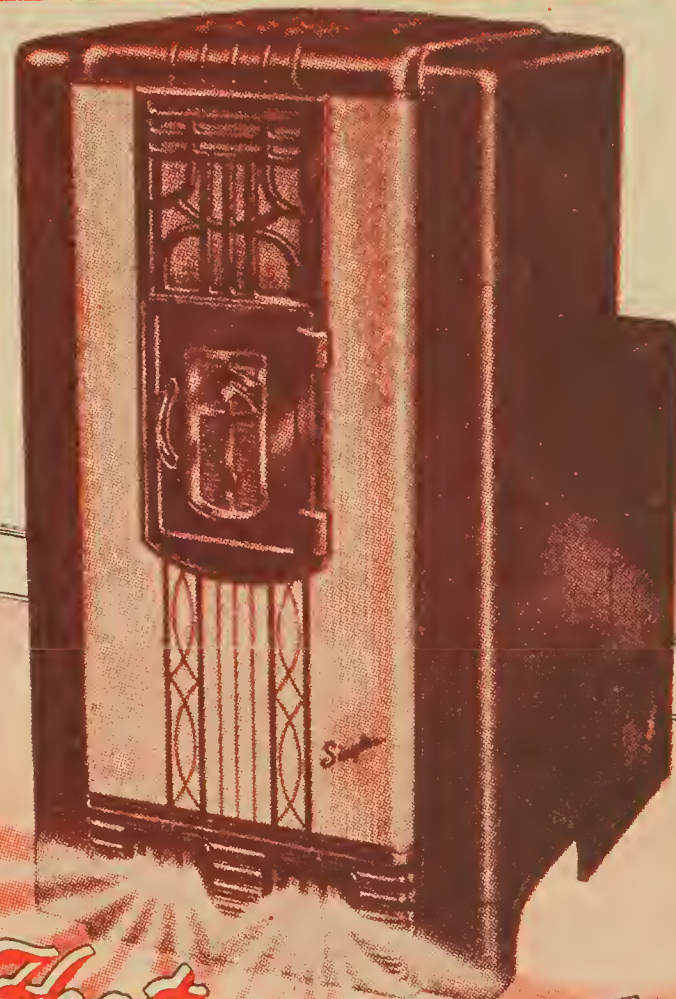
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New York's Fur Crop

By W. J. Hamilton, Jr.*
Cornell University

WHILE many of us work endlessly to prepare the soil, sow, and cultivate our crops, there is one wild crop that needs only the harvest. Requiring little attention and effort during the spring and summer, the trapping season comes when farm duties are relatively light. The monetary return is of considerable importance.

Income to New York trappers approximates one to five million dollars annually, depending on current fur prices. This wild crop, seldom publicized, is of tremendous value to those who trap the animals on the farm or in an adjoining marsh or woodlot. Income is spread rather widely among a large group, all of whom enjoy the fun and excitement of the trap line. In income to the trapper, our State ranks among the first five in the country.

The relatively few professional trappers may make as much as \$3,000 in a single month, when pelts command a high price. The great bulk of



fur animals, however, are taken by young men who run their trap lines in such time as they can spare from their regular job. Probably a third of the fur crop is harvested by teen-age boys, who trap out of school hours.

One fifteen-year-old schoolboy took more than fifty red foxes in a single season. Others may take more than a hundred muskrats in a few weeks. It is not generally known that sizable numbers of peltries come from the environs of the larger cities. Muskrats are still trapped almost within sight of the New York City skyline.

The professional trapper make his rounds by car. He spends weeks over the grounds before the season opens, looking up favorite sets. Culverts offer a place for a mink set; the hills within sight of the highway suggest a fox or coon set.

Many youngsters and their dads trap their own farm property, and no license is required of them. Often enough pelts are taken to pay the taxes on their property.

Not only the trapper, but many a rural fur buyer adds to his income by local purchase of raw furs. Storekeepers, farmers, and others travel their home area. Some may buy \$30,000 worth of pelts in a single season. They realize about a 5 per cent profit through the resale of the hides.

Quality of Pelts

The quality of New York pelts surpasses that of the pelts of most northern states. Muskrats from the marshes of the central and western counties provide the best source of "Hudson seal," the plucked and sable-dyed hides that are made into lustrous coats. Mink, coon, and fox are of the highest quality.

*This article by Professor Hamilton originally appeared in "Farm Research."



The rarities are well represented in the vast Adirondack wilderness. Here in the great spruce forests the marten and fisher hold forth. In recent years the fisher has increased and spread into the bordering hardwoods, and its New York population is probably higher than that of any other state. The otter, clothed in the most durable fur, appears to have increased in numbers recently.

And the beaver, all but extirpated from our borders at the turn of the century, is now a commonplace. Indeed, his increase is a cause of some concern, for the big fellow may flood valuable timber lands, or dam up streams that in time overflow and damage highways.

But the drainage of extensive marshlands, often ill-advised, has resulted in the reduction of some of the most favored habitat for muskrat. Presently an effort is being made to increase the acreage of small marshes throughout the State. This program has met with success, for muskrats and waterfowl are quickly using the improved areas.

Prices for Pelts

Returns to the trapper fluctuate rather widely from year to year. In 1927 a good red fox pelt brought \$30, a coon \$8, a black skunk and a prime large muskrat \$4. Today the best red fox pelt will fetch but a dollar, ringtail only \$3, while there is little demand for skunk. The price of muskrat, too, has declined.

A good pelt of the fabulous fisher currently returns the trapper \$25, while, a quarter-century ago, the lustrous skin was worth six times this amount. Beaver are presently worth a quarter of their 1949 value.

A general slump in these luxury items, a prohibitive excise tax on furs,



and the lessening interest in long furs such as fox and coon, have contributed to this decline. Extensive imports of raw peltries have undoubtedly contributed to the price decline of our native fur bearers.

Enjoyment of Hunting

The pursuit of the fox and coon provide the hunter with vast enjoyment. Those who do not hunt enjoy seeing a beaver dam and lodge. This esthetic value cannot be measured in monetary terms, but it does add to the value of this natural heritage. It has long been known that the predatory fur animals play a useful role in combating the hordes of rodents that so often limit the products of the land. While none of these advantages may be evaluated in so many figures, they none-the-less add to the value of the fur animals.

NOMINATE YOUR CANDIDATE

ON THE first page of our November 21 issue we announced the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST project of naming a Boy or Girl of the Month for outstanding achievement in many different ways.

There is still time for anyone to make a nomination of an outstanding boy or girl to receive this wonderful award for January. Even if your nominee is not chosen for one month, he may be for a later one. Briefly, here are the rules:

Any parent, friend, teacher, pastor or leader of youth, home or farm organizations may name a candidate for the consideration of the judges.

The nominee may be either a boy or a girl, but only one person will be chosen each month.

Nominations must be signed by the person who makes the nomination, and by one other responsible person not a relative who knows the candidate.

Nominees may be any young person between the ages of 14 and 20 inclusive, and should come from a home where somebody subscribes to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

From the nominations, the judges will choose a boy or girl who has been outstanding in efforts that have helped his or her family, neighbors, or community.

In making your nomination, write a long letter describing the boy or girl and his or her activities in as much detail as possible. Send your entries to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department BGM, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

TWO GREAT A. A. TOURS FOR 1954

WANT TO go to Hawaii? Or maybe you'd rather go to Europe? You can have your choice, for in the summer of 1954 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will have two of the most interesting tours in our long twenty years' experience in organizing tours.

In cooperation with the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and guided by that greatest of all tour masters, Verne L. BeDell we will leave New York City for that land of sunshine and romance, Hawaii, in September. Going and coming, with several days in the Hawaiian Islands, the trip will take a full 31 days, and like the other A. A. tours you will get more for your money than you could by traveling in any other way.

But maybe you'd rather see England and the other old historical countries of Europe that are making so much news these days. Cooperating with the Travel Service Bureau of Brookline, Massachusetts, and again with all the high privileges and services that we make a point of rendering, we will visit Europe next summer.

Watch the January issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for full announcements of these tours. Don't make any other travel plans until you have all the details of these truly wonderful low cost high quality tours.

Merry Merry Christmas



Christmas on the Farm

A railroad engineer . . . in a locomotive cab . . . on Christmas day. Thoughts of home, and the family, and what they're doing right now. Particularly as he sees, from his window, the farm houses, the stretching fields, the wisps of smoke from logs burning on a cheery hearth.

Christmas on the farm is more personal than Christmas in the city. The chores of the year are temporarily at a halt. The harvest is in. The fields lay quiet, gathering their strength for spring. The heart is peaceful and content.

The tree? Well, the tree didn't come from far away—it came right off nearby hills. And the dinner? Well, the turkey is not an impersonal turkey, out of cold storage. It's *your* turkey. And the dressing, and the trimmings and the pie and everything else—they came off *your* soil. They're the result of *your* labors.

Who can describe, or name, the different feeling, the warmer feeling, the more thankful feeling of Christmas on the farm? It is a feeling not known in cities, a special feeling.

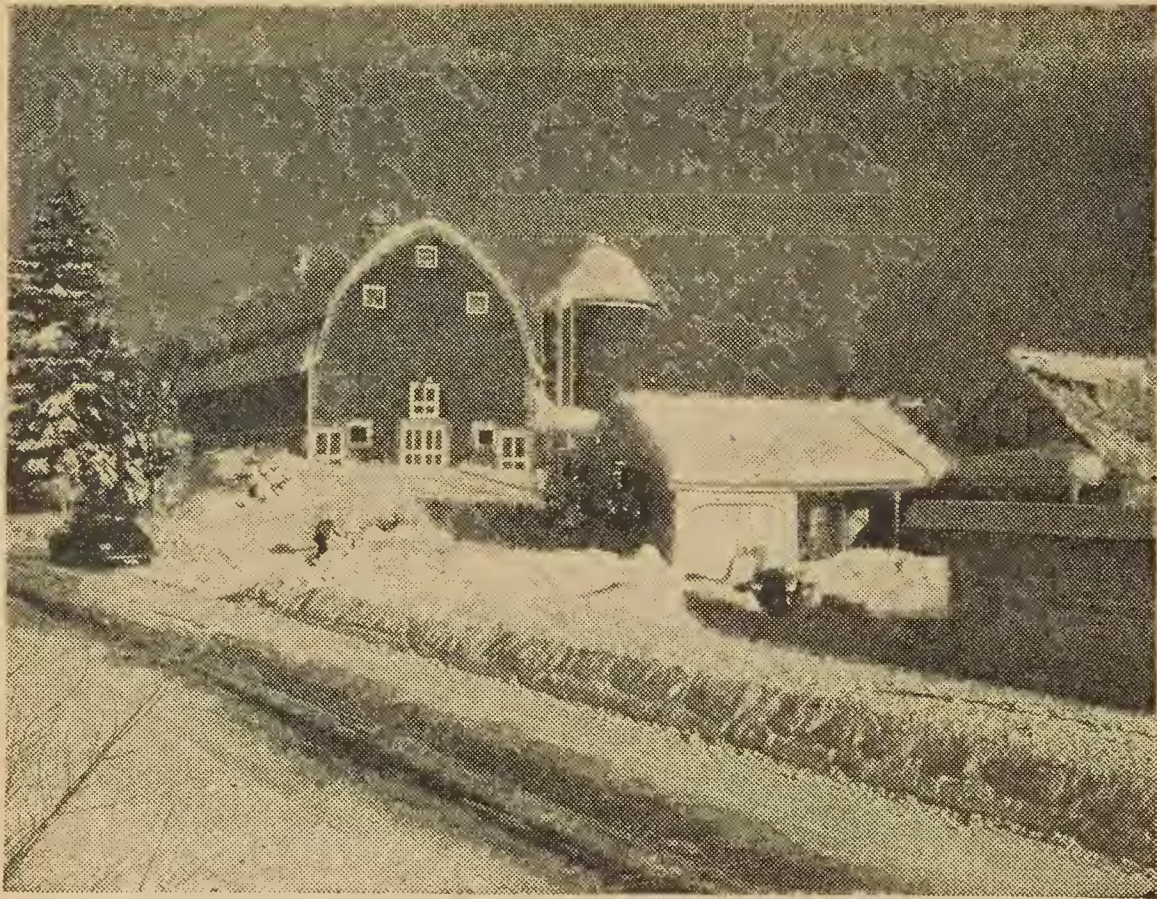
It is a feeling an engineer, in a cab, senses on Christmas day as he highballs down ribbons of steel, through country dotted with farm houses and farm buildings.

It is a feeling that makes him pull on the whistle cord with a particular tug—with a longing to transmit across the distance, to families gathered at tables and about glowing hearths, a message . . .

A message that says, "Peace on earth to men of good will!"

Merry Christmas!

YOUR FRIENDLY EASTERN RAILROADS



When you insure your buildings you insure all of them because you never know which one may catch on fire first.



One person in the family is just as liable to get hurt as the other so each one in the family who is eligible should be insured.

This would be a good New Year's resolution.

Keep Your Policies Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

234 Main Street
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Savings Bank Bldg.
Ithaca, New York

Artificial Rain Makes Luxuriant GRASS

By HUGH COSLINE

THERE are men who claim that irrigation of pastures and meadows is not a profitable investment, but two dairymen in Schoharie County, New York, who have tried it for a year think it pays.

Julius Westheimer points out that the profit can come in three ways. First, you get more milk; second, you feed less grain, and third, less labor is required. On the last point, Mr. Westheimer in the past has put up grass silage to feed during the summer, but with irrigation he figures that he can grow pasture right through July and August and let the cows do their own harvesting. In the course of a year that alone is going to save a good many dollars.

Here briefly is Mr. Westheimer's set-up. He can irrigate 100 acres by drawing water from Schoharie Creek. He irrigated ladino pasture six or seven times during the summer putting on from 1½ to 2 inches of water at a time which took 2½ hours. He has 10 acres of ladino and plans on putting in 20 acres more.

More Plant Food

It is obvious that if you are going to grow grass all summer the crop is going to need more fertilizer. On this farm 300 to 400 pounds of 0-20-20 is put on irrigated pastures twice a year, once in the spring and again in July just ahead of irrigation. The pasture is divided up into plots of about 4 acres. The cows are left on each plot a week and then it takes 2 or 3 weeks for it to recover.

On Mr. Westheimer's farm I saw a field of alfalfa already cut three times and almost ready to cut again, or more likely pastured just before frost. Irrigation made the difference.

The irrigation equipment on this farm consists of a second-hand army fire pump and about a mile of aluminum pipe. One thousand feet of the pipe are used at a time and when it is necessary to move it, it takes two men about 25 minutes.



Dave Enders standing beside Schoharie Creek from which he pumps water for irrigation.

Dave Enders also takes water from Schoharie Creek. He has four locations where the pump can be used and he irrigates 110 acres of pasture and meadow.

Dave feels that irrigation on ladino is much more important than it is on alfalfa because ladino has a shallow root system. He would not invest in irrigation equipment if he were growing alfalfa as his sole legume, but he points out that ladino makes far better pasture and that's where adequate water pays off.

During July and August this year, he pastured 70 head of cows on 40 acres.

On this farm the equipment consists of an 180 horsepower motor with a 6-inch suction that will deliver 11,000 to 12,000 gallons of water a minute. Water is delivered through 1600 feet of 6-inch pipe which puts on about 2 inches of water in 4 hours. It will cover 4 acres at a time and the pipe is moved twice a day which requires the time of three men for an hour except when fields are far apart.

Less Grain

There is some evidence that many dairymen, when they improve hay and pasture, continue to feed about the same ratio of grain to milk. Dave said that he definitely feeds less grain on irrigated pasture. During the summer he fed a pound of grain to 6 pounds of milk and hopes to have a year-round average ratio of 1 to 5.

Some alfalfa is grown on this farm. All the land in the farmstead except low spots and some steep banks is tillable and all fields can be pastured. While Dave says that ladino is tops for pasture, he figures that he might switch to more alfalfa for hay.

One of the costs of irrigating which is easy to overlook is depreciation. But Dave apparently has considered this and is depreciating his investment rapidly. He figures that the cost of irri-

gating in 1953 was about \$2,000 including depreciation, interest, gasoline and labor, and that the returns this past summer were at least \$3,000. He has- tens to add that the returns would be less in years of adequate rainfall.

Several rather unusual farm practices are worth noting. Corn is grown three years in succession on the best corn ground. Dave plans to seed legumes on the corn without a nurse crop by use of a wheelbarrow seeder. He plows in the fall and seeds in the spring.

In the past he says the quality of his hay has not been the best, but he has had lots of silage. When the cows come off pasture in the fall he feeds heavily on second and third cutting hay for several weeks. That is the only roughage they get at that time.

While the investment in irrigation equipment is high, the investment in other machinery is rather low for a farm of this type. Some corn is used for silage; sometimes as much as 3,000 bushels are husked. But the corn picker is hired on a custom basis. He owns a field harvester, a hay baler, an elevator (no blower), one tractor, and two trucks.

Like Mr. Westheimer, he fertilizes more liberally than before he irrigated, using about 14 tons of 0-20-20 at the rate of 500 to 600 pounds an acre each year. He also adds superphosphate to his manure but puts manure on corn and old meadows because he figures that it encourages grass too much when he puts it on ladino or alfalfa.

Another man in Schoharie County has had a longer experience in irrigation but on vegetables instead of grass. Herman Rauch is not so sure that irrigation on grass will pay. In fact, he didn't irrigate his vegetables last summer because as he says, "What's the use of growing more of something when you can't sell what you do grow at a profit?"

Until the practice has been tried longer I wouldn't feel like urging any dairymen to invest in equipment to irrigate his hay and pasture. A lot of dairymen are thinking about it, and some are trying it, so I am telling you what two Schoharie County dairymen told me.

— A. A. —

STORING STORAGE BATTERIES

IF YOU "retire" electric storage batteries for the winter months remember that batteries are perishable and should be treated carefully if they are to be used again.

Charles Popper, Service Manager of the Auto-Lite Battery Corporation, suggests the following steps be taken when storing a battery.

1. After battery is removed from cradle wash and completely dry the outside and examine for damage.

2. Check Specific Gravity of the battery and if it is below 1.240 have it recharged to at least 1.250 or until three successive hours on a slow charge show no increase in gravity.

3. Store in a dry place where rain and sun will not come in contact with the battery and if possible where lowest temperatures will be encountered (inasmuch as self discharge of a battery is greatly reduced at temperatures of 40° F. and below). (Never store a battery on damp ground or near steam or heat pipes).

4. Check the battery monthly with a hydrometer and if the reading is below 1.225 have the battery recharged so that it is always kept in serviceable condition and is never allowed to become sulphated. Also checking to be sure that liquid always covers the plates.

If the above simple procedure is followed many batteries which otherwise will be fit for junk only in the spring and summer will be found to furnish a good serviceable account for themselves.

How to Make Money ON LIVESTOCK TODAY

GRADY COLE, farm expert whose news and advice is a daily "must" to farmers who listen to Radio Station WBT, Charlotte, N. C.



"The only way to make money on livestock today is to cut feeding costs to rock bottom. Many farmers are cutting corners by feeding less expensive grain and by making maximum use of roughage during the winter period."

But remember this — any feed ration you choose may be deficient in the salt and trace minerals so essential for economical production of milk, fat growth and profit.

So economize — yes. But take no chances. Allow all animals free access to **STERLING Trace-Mineral BLUSALT** to assure them of the salt they need plus these important trace minerals: **Cobalt** for Vitamin B₁₂ . . . to guard against loss of appetite and stunted growth. **Iodine** . . . to help prevent simple goiter. **Manganese** . . . necessary for successful growth, reproduction and lactation. **Iron** . . . and **Copper** . . . for the blood. And **Zinc** . . . growth producing and a part of the enzymes.

STERLING Trace-Mineral BLUSALT is sold by authorized dealers everywhere. For the name of your dealer—or for literature on Blusalt—write:

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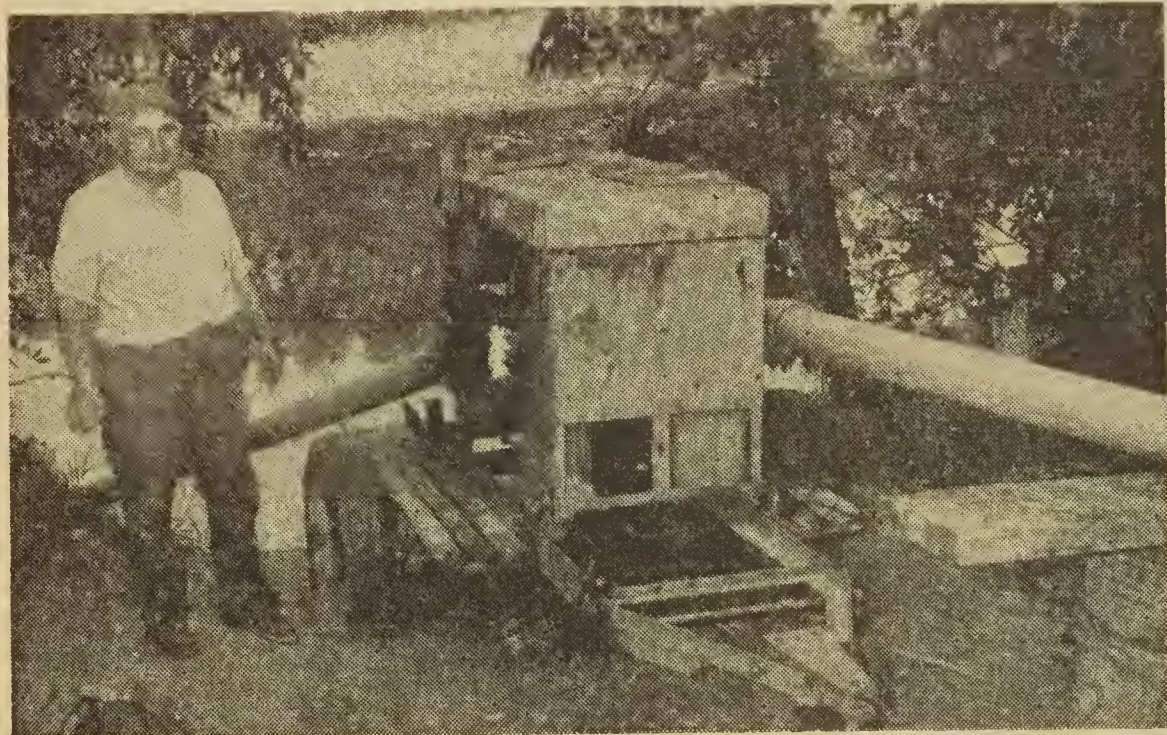
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All the big, red, ripe tomatoes a family of six can eat. They bear until frost. Send \$1.00 for 12 of these large wonderful plants, postage prepaid by us. State when you want shipment made. Free instructions how to grow and our New 1954 Calendar-Catalog. Order Today.

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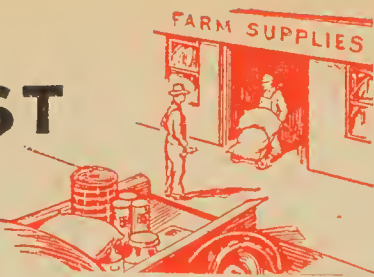


Write for literature • Cobleskill, N.Y.



Julius Westheimer and his irrigation power plant.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



THE NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY has just published a 42-page booklet which they call "Fertilizer Application Guide for Major Field Crops." It has more than 100 pictures and charts and contains a great deal of useful information. You can get a copy from your local New Idea dealer or by writing to New Idea at Coldwater, Ohio.

In his fifty-first year with the firm, Ward H. Preston has resigned as President of the PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY, Shortsville, New York and has been elected Honorary Chairman of its Board of Directors. He is succeeded in the Presidency by Frank H. Hamlin who has been Vice President since 1940 and General Manager since 1947. Arthur Gaus, Manager of Papec's Indianapolis Branch for thirty-four years, and George Hamlin, the company's Production Manager, have been named Vice Presidents.

Republic Steel announces a just-off-the-press catalog on its newest product, Plastic Pipe. It tells why Republic entered the plastic pipe field, describes the two principal types of plastic pipe made and shows how to join plastic pipe. The booklets are free from: REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION, 3100 E. 45th Street, Cleveland 27, Ohio. Ask for A. A. 603.

An exceedingly interesting booklet is called "GM Lives Here." It is an interesting, readable account of the place which the GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION occupies in the community affairs in areas in which it has plants. As far as General Motors is concerned, it dissipates any thought that large corporations are uninterested in what goes on in the community.

THE WALSH MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Charles City, Iowa, has developed a new rotary digger for getting out frozen silage. They state that it breaks-up frozen silage as easily as running a vacuum cleaner. It is powered by any one-half-inch electric drill. It requires no installation. You can get further information by writing to the Walsh Manufacturing Company at the above address.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY announces the inclusion of its new miracle feed ingredient, Hidrolex, in Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion. Company officials simultaneously announce a major improvement in the self-feeding box of Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion.

A revised technical bulletin on 2,4-D, containing a list of nearly one thousand weeds classified according to their reaction to the herbicide, is available from Monsanto Chemical Company's Organic Chemicals Division, MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, 1700 South Second St., St. Louis 4, Mo.

The bulletin includes physical and chemical data on the various forms of 2,4-D manufactured by Monsanto as well as biological data and methods of application.

LaMOTTE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Towson 4, Baltimore, Maryland has a test kit designed for determining the acidity of soil. It is called "Garden-Guide Acidity Test."

"Marlow Pumps for Sprinkler irrigation" is yours for the asking from MARLOW PUMPS, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

G.L.F. EXCHANGE recently announced the winners in the Patrons' Laying Mash Contest. First prize went to Robert McShea of Interlaken, N. Y.; second, to Alfred and Wilma Bettauer, Toms River, N. J. Total list of winners included 50 G.L.F. patrons.

An up-to-date revision of "You Can't Argue with Weeds" has just been issued by Chipman Chemical Company, manufacturers of chemical weed killers since 1912. This 40 page booklet may be obtained without obligation by writing to CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc. Dept. 22, Bound Brook, N. J.

"Cattle Husbandry," which was originally published in 1950 has been revised and is available without cost to our readers. Just send a request to Cattle Husbandry, Room 1005, Lederle Laboratories Division, AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

BALL BROTHERS COMPANY, Munsey, Indiana, will be glad to send to any American Agriculturist reader a copy of the new booklet called "Ball Home Canning and Freezing Methods." It is a book that is well illustrated and gives definite directions which can be easily followed.

A new plastic electric fence insulator is being made by FRANK MEINEN of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. The manufacturer states that the insulators which are packed 25 in a box, promises to reduce by two-thirds the time required to build an electric fence.

Extended service life and smoother cutting performance are claimed by HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC., for a new hooded type chain designed for use on its DA-211 chain saws. These advantages have been achieved by use of rounded chrome plated cutters and by 9/16-inch pitch.

Other desirable features of the new DH-2 Hooded Chisel chain are easy sharpening with a few strokes of a 1/4-inch round file, the self-cleaning design of the teeth which prevent chip clogging, and the rounded rider lug for fast boring.

Ralph W. Burger, president of THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, has urged the nation's food industry to strive for greater efficiency in its operations in order to further narrow the spread between farm and retail prices.

Mr. Burger cited three major areas in which the industry should seek improved performance:

1. Narrow the spread between farm and retail prices.
2. Reduce waste and spoilage of food.
3. Avoid both merchandising practices and types of merchandise that will reduce efficiency and increase operating costs.

The MONARCH RANGE CO., 6313 Lake St., Beaver Dam, Wis., makes ranges with fuel combinations to meet any farm-home needs and now offers complete "dial" oven-heat control that permits following recipes to the letter. The combinations offered are coal-wood-electric and coal-wood-gas. Oil may be substituted for coal-wood in either gas or electric models. They'll be pleased to send you details.

Gordon L. Wheeler, of Mansfield, RD 1, Tioga county, a first year student at Pennsylvania State College, was recently named winner of the second \$400 ESSO STANDARD OIL 4-H scholarship.

"Bluffing Hens" and Other Timely Poultry Topics

SOME hens, like some persons, are able to bluff their way for quite awhile. Such hens go through all the motions of laying, but rarely, if ever, produce an egg. Their outward appearance is likely to convince even an experienced poultrykeeper that they are worth keeping. Their full red comb, bleached-out shanks, freedom from molt, soft, full body, and loose, thin skin have all the appearance of good layers. To cap it all, they spend considerable time in the nest.

However, the trapnests on the Cornell Experimental Farm let the cat out of the bag when they showed no eggs in the nest in the case of more than 200 non-laying, but apparently normal, hens over a four-year period. It was found, upon postmortem examination, that a part of these birds had normal reproductive organs. However, for some unknown reason, the yolk ovules, after they were expelled from the ovary, instead of continuing their development in the oviduct, remained in the body cavity and were absorbed as food.

Some Diseased

More than half of the non-laying hens that failed to lay up to 240 days had a diseased condition involving some part of the reproductive system which, sooner or later, caused their death. Tumors were common. Some birds developed blind pouches filled with fluid as a result of defective oviducts. Birds with a large quantity of fluid in the body cavity which distends the abdomen are called "water-bellies" by market men and rejected. Such hens can be detected by holding the bird by the feet with the head hanging downward. Pressure of the cist or tumor on the heart will cause the bird to turn black in the face. They are unfit for food and should be destroyed promptly.

Fortunately only about 3 per cent of the birds in the Cornell flocks examined were found to be non-layers, but up to 20 per cent has been reported in other flocks.

What causes this condition? No one is sure. Since more non-layers are found in some strains than in others, it has been suggested that breeding is a factor. On the other hand, some people believe that respiratory infections may be responsible. For example, in most cases following an outbreak of bronchitis, production never is as good, yet the birds look good. When production is low in a well-culled flock and breeding and management are good, it may be due to non-layers.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT POINTERS

NOW IS the time to make plans for next year's chicks. Good business management means careful planning of next year's production schedule and the dates when you want chicks to re-

place your flock. A delay in getting chicks on the desired date may seriously upset your plans and cost you hundreds of dollars. Sometimes failure to order chicks early makes it impossible to get the stock you want, for breeders of the best stock are often sold out months in advance.

If you are bothered with damp litter that cakes up in places, try adding lime. Apply it when the litter first becomes sticky at the rate of 1/4 pound to each 4 square feet of floor space and stir it into the litter thoroughly. But, remember, if the litter all over the pen becomes wet quickly, better check your ventilation system.

To cut the number of dirty eggs, make sure that the nests always have a deep bed of fine material like shavings. Tests show that bare-bottomed nests cause more dirty eggs than any other factor.

GOOSE GROWERS ORGANIZE

A NEW goose growers organization was formed during a meeting of goose growers at the Annual Exposition and Convention of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council at Syracuse, New York recently. The group voted to change the name from the Empire State to the Northeastern Goose Growers Association and include goose growers from the 14 Neppco states in its membership.

The officers include, Mrs. Bernard Jewett, Berkshire, N. Y., President, William Gronwoldt, Germantown, N.Y., Vice-President and Prof. Louis M. Hurd, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Secretary-Treasurer.

The purpose of the association is to stimulate the consumption of geese and the use of goose products locally, regionally and nationally, and to exchange ideas, improve methods of production through meetings, demonstrations, tours and the like.

A new Goose Growers' Cookbook has been compiled and is available upon request to the secretary.—L. M. Hurd

—A.A.—

How much hopper and water space should I provide?

For every 100 baby chicks, provide a one gallon waterer and one 4-foot hopper. At 4 weeks double the amount; at 6 weeks provide two 5-foot hoppers and two 3-gallon waterers for every 100 chicks.

* * *

Do you have any idea what it costs to raise pullets to producing age?

Some figures assembled at Cornell estimate that the cost of raising a pullet, using sexed chicks, was as follows this year:

Leghorns: Feed cost, \$1.12; all costs, \$2.22.

Heavy Breeds: Feed cost, \$1.53; all costs, \$2.47.

The "on-the-floor" type feeder shown here is replacing conventional feeders in the poultry house of one New Hampshire poultryman. The one here had been in use 8 weeks, without cleaning, when picture was made. The feed is free from litter and there is no apparent waste.—B.B.M.



A. A. Achievement Awards

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(Continued from Page 1)

King Ferry Central School
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Glenn Elkins
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Middletown High School
Naples Central School
Newark Central School

Cornelius Boerman, Jr.
Cora Jean Shellhammer
Charles Johnson
Betty Phifer

North Rose Central School
Nunda Central School

Odessa Central School
Owego Free Academy

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Donald Ludwig
Patricia Cox
Russell Tuttle
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Pine Bush Central School
Pine Plains Central School
Pine Valley Central School
Portville Central School
Pulaski Central School
Randolph Central School

Elizabeth King Brown
George Randall

Richfield Springs Central School
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Louise English

Seneca-Gorham-Potter Central School
Sharon Springs Central School

Orrin Brusie
Jane Pulver

Sherburne Central School
Skaneateles Central School

Herbert Stoevener (German Exchange student)

Smithtown Branch Public Schools
South Kortright Central School

Bettie Reynolds
Wilford A. Barnhart
Doris Wheeler

Southwestern Central School

Velva Johnson

Trumansburg Central School
Warwick High School
Washington Academy
Waterloo Central School

Wellsville High School
West Canada Valley Central School
Westfield Academy and Central School
West Winfield Central School
Worcester Central School

Wyoming Central School

CONNECTICUT

Bloomfield High School
New Milford High School
Rockville High School

Barbara Olcott
Lewis Tanner
Edwina Hendricks
Erwin St. Louis

MAINE

Lawrence High School

Douglas Shores

MASSACHUSETTS

Agawam High School
Hopkins Academy
Lawrence High School
New Salem Academy
Norfolk County Agricultural School
Westfield High School
Williams High School

Charles R. Granger
Joyce Brissette
Dolores Zuraw
David Souza
Marjorie Carey
Kenneth H. Hultstrom
Thomas Stone
John R. Turner

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Appleton Academy
Goffstown High School
Hopkinton High School
Orford High School

Thea Lezotte
Emily Ramsey
Cynthia Reade
Doris Davis

NEW JERSEY

Madison High School
Millville Memorial High School
Moorestown High School

Robert Tiefenthaler
Joseph Franzwa
Harold Sharp

PENNSYLVANIA

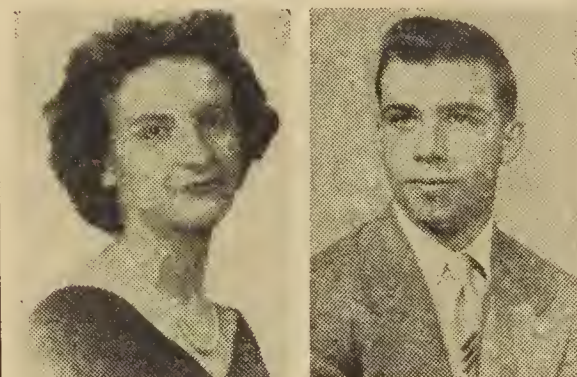
Gaines High School
Hancock Central School
New Albany High School
Wyalusing Valley Joint H.S.

Betty Eckman
Marian Taft
Joe A. Cullen
Ronald Millard

VERMONT

Lyndon Institute
North Troy High School
Whitingham High School

Sylvia Townsend
Durward W. Starr
Florence Boyd



Left: Shirley Card's leadership started back in the 8th grade when she was elected president and she's been in the forefront in Chenango Forks Central School activities ever since. She has been especially active in Future Homemaker work.

Right: Herman Haas, Little Falls, received the 1953 A.A. Achievement Award at West Canada Valley Central School, Middleville, N. Y. He graduated with what his instructor called "the best supervised farming program in the department." Herman has started his own purebred Holstein herd.



Left: Active participation in school plays, choruses; church activities, including Sunday school teaching, all added to her high scholastic standing, helped win the A.A.A. Award at Caledonia-Mumford Central School for Miss Lynette Blowers.

Right: Janice Hosmer was chosen by her homemaking teacher and principal to receive the homemaking award at the Jasper (N. Y.) Central School.

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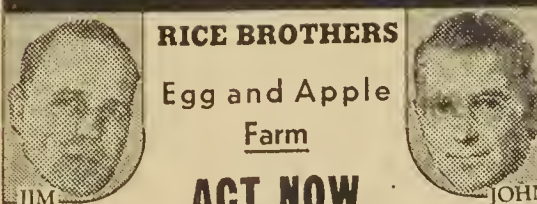
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THINK NOW about your 1954 needs. Ask for our Free 16 Page Illustrated Book which shows our DISCOUNT and Management Practices of 35 years Breeding Improvement. We have the Mt. Hope Strain White Leghorns, New Hampshire Reds, Bar, or Wh. Rocks, White Crosses, also Rock-Red or the Red-Rock (Sex link). We give year around service and pay all postage.
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2. 4th High—all entries
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4. 220 eggs per pullet housed
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High Flock Averages, Resistance to disease, and large egg size—that's what customers get with Chapman Mount Hope strain White Leghorns. Customers report flock averages of 240-250 eggs. Plan ahead—with extra profits in mind. Order Chapman Farms White Leghorn Chicks early. New Hampshires and Sex-Links on advance order. Free folder tells full story. Write

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R.F.D. 2, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News



Are Slow Maturing Pullets Really Culls?

I've seen a lot of articles saying "Cull out the last ten percent of the pullets to mature." That's a lot of baloney.

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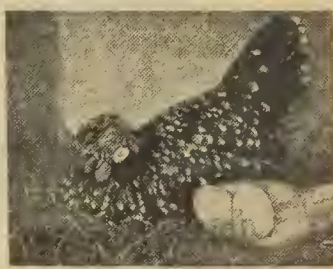
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NOT WITH DREAMS

By
E. R. EASTMAN

WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

In 1776 Congress declared the colonies free and independent, but the war was far from over. Eb Webster and his New Hampshire company followed the fortunes of General Washington, alternately advancing and retreating, cold and hungry, but managing to keep just a jump ahead of Cornwallis and his men. In fact, in a surprise move, Washington captured the boats, crossed the Delaware, and advanced on Trenton in a blinding snowstorm. At Trenton, the Hessians, under Colonel Rahl, were celebrating Christmas, with no thought of the American army. Taken by surprise, they were defeated, and Rahl was killed. On January 2, 1777 Washington again eluded Cornwallis, and the next morning he marched on Princeton and routed the British who had been left holding that town. After this Eb and his friends set out for home again, visiting the Hendersons on the way. Sam Fife and Eliza came to an understanding and were married at the Henderson home.

CHAPTER XXVII

ALWAYS the best part about going away, Eb thought, is getting home. This was especially true when he came back from the wars. It didn't take him long to get into the habit again of taking over the responsibility of the chores from Abbie and the older children. Always there was the need of getting in more wood. The big fireplace seemed to be always hungry, and the woodpile melted away like a snowdrift in a hot sun.

The duties and responsibilities of Eb's public work were increasing all the time. More and more of his friends and neighbors in the town were coming to depend on Eb Webster's counsel and leadership.

Always in the back of Eb's mind also was the feeling of indecision as to where his greatest responsibility lay. Was it here at home taking care of his family and helping with his work in the town and state? Or was it with Washington and the patriot army?

The events that spring and summer finally made the decision for Eb and most of the other New Hampshire militia. It was in that summer that the British tried to put into execution their scheme to split the colonies in two by invading them from the north up that famous old waterway that Eb and Jerry knew so well, Lakes Champlain and George. General Burgoyne was assigned the command of the British forces that would come from the north, from Canada, up the lakes, then overland to Albany. General St. Leger was ordered to cross Lake Ontario to land at Oswego, to join with the Indians and the Tories and strike east through the Mohawk Valley to Albany, overcoming all resistance and laying waste the country. Lord Howe had his orders to sail up the Hudson with his men-of-war. Eventually, according to the grand plan, the three forces would meet at Albany, the colonies would be split, and the war would be practically over.

That was the British plan, but it didn't work out. St. Leger and his Indians were badly defeated at Oriskany by that grand old Dutchman, Nicholas Herkimer, who lost a leg in the battle and finally his life. Lord Howe never did get started out of New York, but later sent Clinton, who turned back when he found that he was too late to help Burgoyne.

As for Burgoyne, the news kept coming across the hills to Salisbury, days after the events, of the steady approach of Burgoyne and his Hessians.

In turn he captured Fort Ticonderoga and later Fort Edward. Then, supplies growing short, Burgoyne sent Colonel Baum into Vermont to lay waste the country, to rally the Tory sympathizers to the British standard, and especially to get needed supplies for his army.

The threatened invasion of their own New England was all that was needed to rally the men of Salisbury and all the rest of the able-bodied men and militia to the wars again.

One hot mid-summer day Eb Webster was pitching hay to Jerry Eastman, who was loading it carefully on the hayrigging on the oxcart. When not moving the wagon along from haycock to haycock, the oxen were drowsing in the sunshine, their only sign of life the switching of their tails as they tried to get rid of the troublesome flies. Jerry leaned on the fork on the load to say:

"Hold a minute, Eb. Here comes Jake Morrill."

Eb came around to the other side of the load to look, and said:

"Jake is showin' his age. See how slowly he walks. Wonder why he doesn't have his horse?"

"Yeah. Too bad to get old. I begin to know how it feels myself, especially mornin's when the rheumatiz bothers me."

When Jake reached them he paused, panting, and then said:

"Got a message for you, Eb." Looking up at Jerry on the load, he added: "For you, too, Jerry."

Jerry slid down off the load to stand beside the other two men.

"General Stark sent it," Jake continued. "Says he's been ordered to enroll as many men as possible an' get them up to our western border immediately. Burgoyne is sweepin' everythin' ahead of him an' our spies say that he's plannin' to send part of his force this way. Stark says we've got to stop 'em."

Eb pushed back his heavy black hair, and wiped the sweat off his face with his dirty hand.

"Expected it," he said, shortly. "Prob'ly we'd oughta been there before this. Where are we to join Stark?" he asked Jake.

"At Charlestown. Then from there we go to Bennington."

Eb looked at the rest of his hay and said:

"Poor Abigail. If this stuff gets in the barn she'll have to put it there."

Jerry spat disgustedly.

"What about me, Eb Webster? Here I come up to change works with you an' my own hayin' ain't half done. Now you can't help me back, an' I can't even finish it myself."

Eb offered some Job's comfort:

"Hannah, Ephraim an' your other kids can finish it, an' prob'ly do a better job than if you were around to boss 'em all the time."

Jerry thumbed his nose at him and Eb laughed:

"You can get away with that here," he said, "but wait till I get you in the army. I'll put you through your sprouts."

"Who says I'm goin'?" Jerry asked.

"Goin', you old warhorse. Nothin' in the world could keep you from goin' when you think you can get the smoke of battle in your nostrils."

"Guess that's right," Jerry agreed. "It's the waitin' an' waitin' in the army

that gets me, not the fightin'."

At Charlestown a few days later Eb reported that again most of the able-bodied men of Salisbury had responded to Stark's call. The enthusiastic response of the New Hampshire militia was due almost entirely to their respect and confidence in General John Stark. Time and again Stark had proved his courage and his ability as a leader. When Eb reported personally, the long, saturnine face of the General lighted with a brief smile, and the drooping corners of his mouth lifted a little.

"It seems," he said grimly, "that everyone is eager to take to the woods for another Hessian hunt."

Then, not as his commanding officer but as an old and tried friend, he confided in Eb:

"Schuyler has sent fat, potbellied old Lincoln to take command of all the militia west of the Hudson River. I tell you frankly those orders don't work with me. I'm working for our New Hampshire, not for a lot of politicians or make-believe generals who fight their battles sitting behind desks."

Eb nodded in agreement. As a leader in the Committee of Safety in his own town he was too well informed of the inefficiencies and mismanagement of the war to disagree with a leader like Stark, who knew how to fight.

With a sharp change in manner, Stark said, abruptly:

"Take your men to Manchester. I'll join you there."

On the way Eb assigned a small scouting squad to Sergeant Jerry Eastman, to explore the side valleys and make sure that there was no large group of Tories likely to get together in the rear of the patriot forces. In reporting to Eb later at Manchester, Jerry told with glee that he and his men "lived like lords."

"We had chicken or roast turkey every day on that trip right in the houses of the Tories who had fled. We brought back two hogsheads of West India rum, too."

He laughed.

"That ought to keep a lot of us fightin' for quite a spell. The only trouble with our little excursion was that when we were sleepin' in the mows filled with new-mown hay, the darn roosters waked us up too early."

But Eb was too preoccupied with his responsibility to pay much attention to Jerry's story except to note that it was very apparent there would be no uprising of Tories to help the Britishers if and when they came.

* * *

On an August day in 1777 the British, arriving near Bennington, built breastworks of logs and timber torn from nearby houses. They were further protected by heavy artillery, and runners brought reports that Hessian reinforcements were on their way under the command of General Breyman.

Stark assigned his companies carefully, with substantial flanking parties on each side of the British breastworks. Eb's detachment was ordered to a position directly in front of the log fort. Just preceding three o'clock in the afternoon came a lull, the quiet before the storm that brought a hell of destruction. Ever afterwards Eb was to remember that brief quiet spell when he looked out over the Green Mountains rising in ridge after ridge as far as he could see, quiet and peaceful under their blue haze, colored by the bright summer sun. As men will at such times, Eb began to wonder, as he had so many times, what it was all about, why God permitted war. He thought of the men in his company around him, old friends and neighbors like Paschell Pressey, Bob Gould, Sam Fife, Bill Booth, Paul Manton, Sam Lovering, Josh Morse, John Sanborn, Jonathan Foster, Ben Huntoon, Ben Scribner, Jerry Eastman, his old sidekick, his own relatives John and Isaac Webster. But why try to name them all? They were all of the

same stock, good men and true, comforting to have at your elbow in time of trouble, neighbors all, friendly, considerate and cooperative. And yet now these quiet men had but one aim, to kill or maim other men, most of whom no doubt also had families at home, men who in peace were also kindly-intentioned.

As Eb thought back to the campaigns of the old days and that first disastrous trip down Lake George to Fort Ticonderoga, he remembered again that fine young officer, Lord Howe, who had lost his life in that fight. "Strange is this life," he thought. "Three of that family, all brothers. One of them died fighting for us; two of them left to fight against us. All good men, too, I think."

The quiet was short-lived. There came a sudden roar as the British artillery cut loose. This was followed by the crackle of irregular musket fire, finally blending into one pandemonium of sound as each side began firing at will. Soon a dense pall of smoke arose to hang over the fields and woods. Realizing that they were getting nowhere, Eb shouted to his men:

"Boys, we must get nearer to them!"

Suiting action to words, and shouting so that his stentorian voice was heard even above the roar of the guns, Eb rushed forward and his men followed. His voice was the only part of him that was recognizable, so blackened was he by smoke. Later Stark told him that he could hardly tell him from an Indian. Over the top of the breastworks went the Hampshiremen, clubbing their rifles, and fell upon the Hessians, who fought back with sabre and pike. In the midst of the fight Eb saw Colonel Baum, sword in hand, yelling to his men. Even as he looked, Baum's distorted face became a bloody mess and he fell.

For two hours of breathless hand-to-hand fighting the lines swayed back and forth, until finally the Germans gave way and fled. Just at that time Breyman came up with reinforcements. A fresh regiment under Warner came in to support the Americans, and the fight was continued till the sun went down and the enemy was completely routed. They had triumphed over the trained Hessian veterans, the Tories and the savages.

Many of the fleeing Hessians threw their guns down on the ground. One group being pursued by Eb's men turned suddenly, knelt, some in puddles of water, and cried "Wir send ein bruders." Eb detailed a couple of his men to guard them and rushed on. A few of the Hessians continued the resistance, but most of them fled. One group crashed into the brush in the hope of escaping that way, but their awkward scabbards flapping against their knees caught and they were held like a lot of trapped rabbits.

There was no stopping the enraged men. Some of them chased the retreating Hessians most of the night until Stark called a halt, saying that he would run no risk of spoiling a good day's work. Less than a hundred Hessians got back to Burgoyne.

On the way back Stark ordered Eb to help draw off a field piece captured from the enemy. Almost exhausted, Eb replied:

"Sorry, I'm worn out."

Stark said, sternly:

"Don't seem to disobey. Take hold—and if you can't hold out, slip away in the dark."

But Eb didn't slip away. He helped drag that gun till it was safely within the American lines. As they were pushing it over the rough road, Colonel Seth Warner rode up. A man near Eb pointed to a corpse by the roadside and said:

"Colonel, there's your brother."

Startled, Warner turned, looked, and then said, almost to himself, "Can that be Jesse?" He jumped off his horse, stood for a long time looking at the

dead man's face, climbed onto his horse again and rode away without a word.

Late in the night they came to a cornfield near the battlefield. There Eb and his men dropped in their tracks. The next morning Eb was so lame and stiff that he could hardly get up. After a mcagre breakfast he was detailed to help bury the dead. It was a sickening task. Thirteen Tories, mostly shot through the head, were buried in one hole. But some of the excitement of the battle still lingered in Eb's mind and it didn't seem so cruel. He was rather proud of the marksmanship of his soldiers. Some of the dead had been stripped naked. The burial detail scraped a hole with sticks and just barely covered them with the earth. Many wounded had lain all night, and their cries for water wrung Eb's heart.

In the little village of Bennington, the prisoners were paraded in one long line, first the British, then the Hessians, next the Indians, and finally the Tories. There was muttering and grumbling among Eb's men as they looked at these other Americans who had tried to help a foreign foe. In the line of Tory prisoners were brothers and cousins of some of the patriots, and Eb's men hated them worst of all.

"This day," said John Stark that night, "marks the beginning of the end of the British in these states."

Following the Battle of Bennington, Eb and Jerry and the other men of Salisbury made their way with Stark and the other New Hampshire militiamen through the forests, and entered the camp of the main American army not far from Saratoga, early in September of the same year.

Well remembering the bad days when they had fought with the English under Abercrombie against the French and Indians, this was indeed familiar country to Eb and Jerry. An undercurrent of excitement prevailed in the camp, to which flocked every day additional groups of Americans. They came in their homespuns, in good clothes, and in rags, but most of them had good guns and were masters of them. They were impatient of any delay. Their theme was, "Let's lick these invaders, get it over with an' get back to harvestin' our crops." When immediate action did not seem imminent, the New Hampshire contingent announced that they were going home.

Weak, pompous and inefficient, General Gates addressed them, urging them to stay. His talk did more harm than good. It didn't take these men of action long to decide that Gates was no good, that the American successes in this expedition so far had been due to men like their own John Stark, Benedict Arnold, and General Schuyler.

"It's always the same," said Jerry Eastman—"jest like it was with Aber-

crombie. That pompous old ass, Gates, takin' the credit when all of it is due to other men.

"As for me," Jerry continued, "I did my job at Bennington, I've got crops at home that need me, an' that's where I'm goin'."

That was almost the unanimous opinion of the Hampshiremen. They weren't Continentals. Their job was to defend their own countryside. If they could do anything extra, and still take care of their crops, all right. But none of this fooling around waiting for some fool general to act. So home they went, and Eb and General Stark had no alternative but to go with them.

Both Eb and Jerry were to regret afterwards that they hadn't waited a few days longer before leaving the American camp, for on October 17 came the Battle of Saratoga. His supplies cut off, with no help from St. Leger in the west or Lord Howe in the south, with the country swarming with bitterly resentful settlers, General Burgoyne surrendered his entire army.

Not the least among the causes that led to Burgoyne's defeat was the indignation that followed the murder of Jennie McCrea. Jennie was a Scotch lassie, a Loyalist who lived near Fort Edward and between the British and American lines. She was a pretty girl, and engaged to a young British captain of artillery named Jones. Fearing for Jennie's safety, Captain Jones tried to figure out some way of getting her out of the no-man's-land and into the British lines. Finally he hired two Indians, promising them a barrel of rum if they would get Jennie and bring her into the camp.

But on the way back with Jennie the Indians fell to quarreling over who should get the bigger share of the rum, got good and drunk, and one of them sank his tomahawk into Jennie's skull.

That brutal act aroused the whole countryside, patriots and Tories alike. Many of those who up to now had been more or less loyal to the British crown now turned to the American cause. If that was the way the British defended their loyalists, hiring Indians to kill innocent young girls, then they'd show them. And they did. They picked up their guns and flocked into the American camps, determined to drive the invaders with their hired Hessians and their Indians from the American soil. A disorganized rabble they looked. Maybe they were. But they showed Johnny Burgoyne that they were organized well enough to attend to him. In the American camps and the patriot homes clear across to New Hampshire the story was told how Jennie McCrea, a loyalist girl, had been partly responsible for the licking of Johnny Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga, the turning point of the Revolution.

(To be continued)

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PUREBRED Pilgrim Geese. Two to four year old breeders \$9.00 each either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. Beth-Hone Farm, Bethany Road, Honesdale, Pa. Phone 689J12.

GUINEA PIGS

GUINEA pigs. Juniors \$1.00, breeders \$1.50, bred sows \$2.50. Urban's, Ushers, N. Y.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice Clover, New York's finest, 5 lb. \$1.45—6 5-lb. \$7.48. Delicious Wildflower 6 5-lb. \$7.20. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. Clover \$9.00; 60 lb. Wildflower \$7.80 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

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TRAPPERS: Mink, otter and heavy raccoon wanted. Mink scent \$1.00. (October skins of little value). H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

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FLORIDA Fruit direct from grove to you by express collect. Grapefruit or oranges or mixed, \$2.00 per bushel. M. K. Morse, Route 1, Box 70, DeLand, Fla.

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GINSENG Wanted: Wild roots only. Price lists free. H. C. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

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UTILIZE land sacrificed by wheat control, with early anna soybeans. Heavy yielding, ready market, limited supply. Walnut Hill Farms, Inc., Churchville, N. Y.

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NURSERY Stock: Dwarf fruit trees, roses, shrubs, berry plants. Top quality, fast growing, early bearing stock at bargain prices. Get our big full color free catalog. Attach 25c to this ad and we will send with our free catalog a handy pruning knife worth \$1.00. Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Inc., Dansville 9, N. Y.

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HAY—First and second cutting Alfalfa, Timothy-wheat straw. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, N. Y. Phone 92885.

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WE DESIRE timothy hay up to 10 tons. Light alfalfa mix acceptable. No clover. Submit bids, delivered to Walnut Hill Farms, Inc., Churchville, N. Y.

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RELIABLE herdsman wanted by modern Holstein dairy in Pennsylvania. Good salary and profit share. Modern housing, meat, eggs, milk supplied free. Unusual opportunity for right man to become full partner with present management without capital being required. Box 514-LP, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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HANDKERCHIEFS—tatted edge linen, \$1.50. Various colors. Olive G. Todd, Arkville, N. Y.

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AUCTIONEER—Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox, Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES
Jan. 2 IssueCloses Dec. 18
Jan. 16 Issue.....Closes Jan. 1
Feb. 6 Issue.....Closes Jan. 22
Feb. 20 Issue.....Closes Feb. 5

REAL ESTATE

STROUT'S Farm Catalog. Farms, homes, businesses, 33 states, coast-to-coast. Describes 3298 bargains. Mailed Free. World's Largest; 53 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

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FARMS: "From the Finger Lakes to the Catskills." Free catalog on request. J. D. Gallagher Real Estate, Norwich, N. Y. or Ithaca, N. Y.

270 ACRES, about 20 miles south of Utica on cement road. Beautiful 10-room house, bath, furnace, abundance of water; cement basement barn 86x30, 2 silos, new barn 40x50, 2 other barns, tenant house, barn or with 50 purebred Aberdeen Angus. Ideal location. The Walker Agency, Waterville, N. Y.

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QUILT Pieces—Tubfast Prints, large pieces, fine quality, 2 pounds \$1.25, sample package 25c. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey

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By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

I HAVE just returned from a trip across New York State and into New England. I am pleased to report that most farms look good, farmers are doing well, are optimistic, and are working hard.

Livestock again seems to be the answer. I didn't see any dairymen who were not getting along all right, and poultrymen, sheepmen, and hog men were not "crying the blues." They feel that they are making adjustments that will prove of benefit to all eventually. None of them want or feel that they need government handouts, meddling, or even supports.

I did meet some sad potato men and cash crop men. Yet even they did not think the government could help them except temporarily in case they were going broke.

There is going to be no shortage of milk in the Northeast if the number of cows and heifers on farms is any criterion. Cows that would pay their way, or if it were just thought that they might, have been held, not marketed. Heifer calves have been kept as usual, but since half-grown heifers, or even older ones, have not been saleable at the cost of producing them, they too, are on farms. This can mean only one thing. As these heifers mature, they will replace the old cows and there will be no shortage of cow meat and no real increase in the low price they are now bringing unless the government steps in or some other unforeseen thing happens.

Grass silage vs. hay and corn silage or Tom Milliman vs. "Doc" Roberts

Sure, grass silage has its place; it is a replacement feed; it is a convenience feed; it is a filler in late summer, and it is a farm saving feed where there are two or more silos, or where drainage or land conditions are such that it can be put into a trench or other cheap storage space. It is also almost fool proof. Even I have put it up for six years without a failure. But Tom, you and Nobles are welcome here at any time even though we disagree.

However, it is not a complete feed

and will not do a complete job for me no matter how much of it my animals are forced to consume. Again for me, neither will animals do as well on it as they will on corn silage or hay when given the same amount of concentrates by weight.

I would also say, Tom, that you are handling grass silage on your farm in the only way I believe it can be handled satisfactorily. To quote: Mornings—grass silage plus second cutting alfalfa; noon—corn silage; evening—grass silage plus second cutting hay again.

Okay, that's fine! Let's not forget the "pluses" when feeding grass silage, for that's exactly what my experience with it has taught me, too!

— A. A. —

James Young Again Heads Bargaining Agency

AT THE recent annual meeting James Young, of Angelica, N. Y., was re-elected president of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency. Ernest Strobeck of Macedon was elected vice president to succeed Leon Chapin, L. J. Stammer of Gouverneur was re-elected secretary, and William Storie of Bovina Center was elected treasurer to succeed the late G. Lester Dumont.

Directors elected to three-year terms were Murl Osbeck, Cortland, N. Y.; Walter Krotzer, Liberty, Pa.; Richard Reit, Smyrna, N. Y.; A. Morelle Cheney, Bemus Point, N. Y.; and S. K. Rodenhurst, Theresa, N. Y. Allan Child, Malone, N. Y., was elected to a two-year term.

At the morning meeting, resolutions were adopted as follows:

Requesting immediate steps for a comprehensive federal order and companion state orders to include northern New Jersey as a part of the Metropolitan marketing area.

Urging legislation by Congress to enable dairymen (nation-wide) to embark on a self-help price stabilization program.

Commending Secretary of Agriculture Benson for his courageous administration.

Asking research by colleges of agriculture to determine the comparative results of various methods of advertising fluid milk.

Requesting the continuance of the New York State Legislative Committee on imitation food products.

Recommending a flexible price plan for price III milk under the New York order.

Requesting state legislation to require a

cooling off period before a strike can be called and to prohibit industry-wide strikes, particularly where perishable foods are involved or public utilities are affected.

Asking (in order to secure better enforcement of the oleo law) New York State legislation prohibiting the use of yellow oleo in hotels, restaurants and other eating places.

Requesting adequate financing of the brucellosis control program in New York State.

Recommending that the present New York City requirement for putting the date of pasteurization on consumer milk packages be abolished.

Suggesting the exemption of the 3 per cent federal tax on transportation of perishable food.

Expressing appreciation of the services of Executive Secretary Charles Baldwin.

At the banquet the evening before the annual meeting, James McConnell outlined the determined attempt by certain groups to make ours a socialist nation. He told his listeners that deliberate encouragement of surpluses and heavy government spending were two of the most effective methods that have been used. "Voters would not choose socialism by direct vote," he said, "but they are choosing it, unknowingly, bit by bit." "There is some question," he continued, "whether or not we have gone so far that the trend cannot be reversed."

In the afternoon, delegates and guests listened to a panel discussion on milk order activities and education as they are affected by the recent amendment changing the procedure on making payments to cooperatives for services which benefit all producers. Members of the panel were G. W. Hedlund, chairman, acting head of the Department of Rural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell; C. W. Pierce of Penn State; Thurston Adams of Vermont, and L. C. Cunningham of Cornell.

— A. A. —

LONG ISLAND MEETINGS

The 22nd Annual Suffolk County, Long Island, Potato Growers' Convention will be held February 10 to 11 from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. The place is the Polish Hall Auditorium on Marcy Avenue, Riverhead. Programs are expected to be ready about February 1.

Dates for the 19th Annual Suffolk County, Long Island, Vegetable Growers' Convention are January 20 and 21. The meetings will be held in the Farm Bureau Auditorium at the Court House in Riverhead from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. each day. Printed programs are expected to be ready about January 12.

— A. A. —

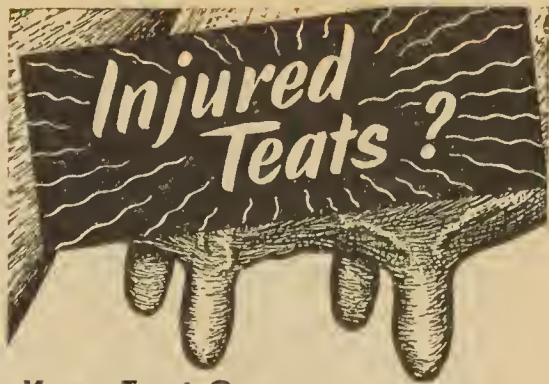
HOW TO GROW BETTER ALFALFA

IN 1850 less than 100 acres of alfalfa were grown in the United States. One hundred years later we find that more than 15,000,000 acres of this protein-rich legume are in production. In New Jersey, for example, there were only 200 acres in 1900 while today the acreage is estimated at better than 75,000.

Repeated tests at the Experiment Station, according to Dr. G. H. Ahlgren, have shown that alfalfa is best adapted to well-drained, fertile soils and that for best results the soils should be maintained at a pH of 6 to 6.5. There is evidence that much of the alfalfa in New Jersey dies from inadequate nutrition.

Official recommendations call for the use of 500 to 1,000 pounds of a 5-10-10 fertilizer at seeding time and fertilization after first cutting with the equivalent of approximately 300 pounds of a 0-20-20 or 0-10-20 fertilizer.

For most of the New Jersey soils on which alfalfa is grown, it is profitable to apply fertilizers carrying boron. This can be applied annually at the rate of 10 pounds per acre of borax for light soils and 20 pounds per acre for heavy soils.



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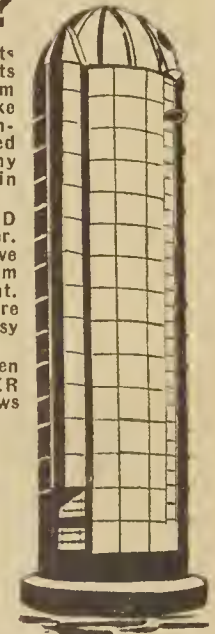
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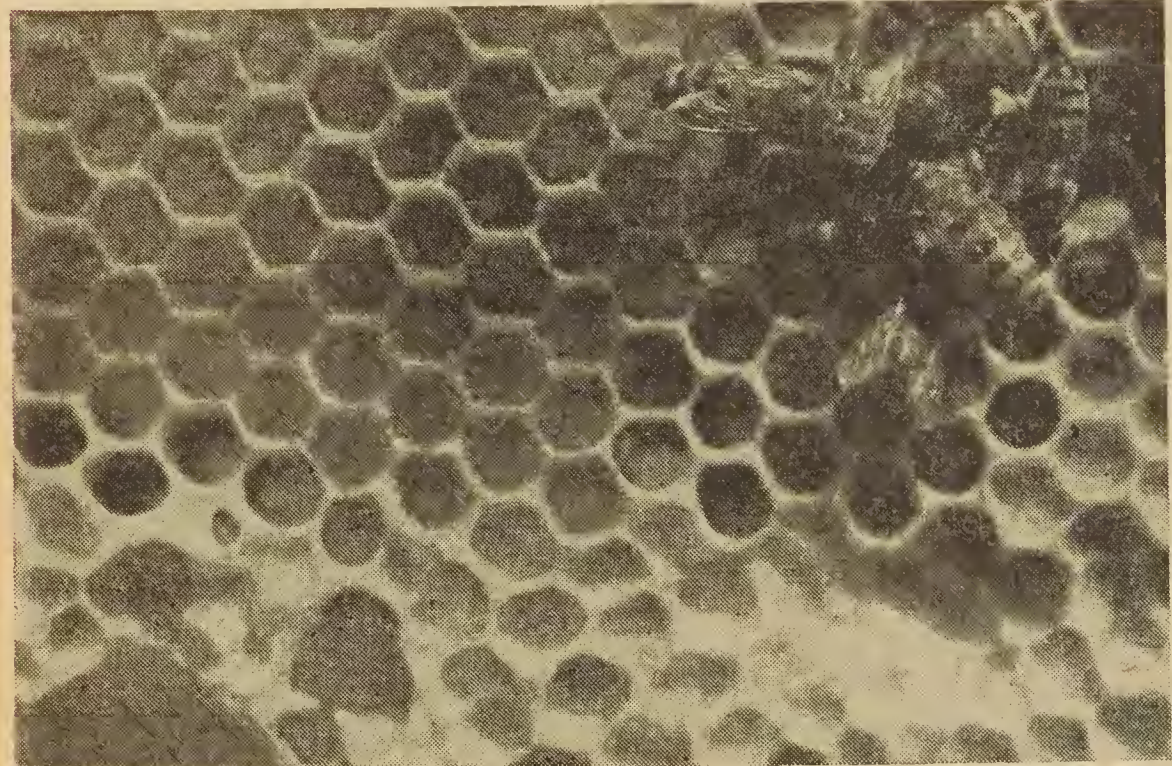
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TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



THIS artificial comb of specially treated plastic is the first non-wax comb which bees are known to have filled with honey. It was developed by Holland Sperry, science instructor, and his students at Cranbrook School in Bloomfield Hills, Mich. At the bottom of the picture is a section of natural

wax comb added by the bees last year after the plastic cells had been filled. The wax cells have been partially destroyed by bee-wax moths—hive pests which commonly feed on natural combs—which have no taste at all for plastic. Another advantage is that plastic combs, unlike natural ones, may be cleaned, disinfected and used again.



"Winter Wonderland"

TABLE DECORATION for the HOLIDAY SEASON

By DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS

HERE is a party table setting just full of decorating ideas that you can use during the holiday season, and particularly for the days between Christmas and New Year's when a strictly red and green scheme goes a little flat. This color scheme of pink and burgundy and black and white is like a winter sunset against purple hills, snow and icicles on bare trees.

The centerpiece is a little crystal plastic tree from the five-and-dime store, hung with small Christmas-tree balls of many colors. Around the tree on a wine-red tablecloth are dark green sprays of spruce and yew, and around the green sprays a border of pure white sprigs of arbor vitae that have been generously brushed with white poster paint.

Make a lot of the white sprigs and tie them in the knot when you do up your Christmas gift packages. If you want to add some rose tips for color, they can be given an extra zip with a touch of nail polish. Manicure scissors will take the thorns off neatly, so you can handle them comfortably. Wrap your Christmas packages in plain dark green or dark blue tissue and you really have something. Gold paper would be elegant too.

The napkins on the table spread with the burgundy cloth are pale pink, and so are the candles in the crystal holders. The little marshmallow snowman favors stand on "snowflake" doilies cut from white letter paper (see opposite page). Big snowflakes made the same way would make place doilies. The little snowmen would be nice for a children's party, too, or a row of them could be nestled in a border of greens on the mantel.

The big snowman is made of paper and sits on the buffet beside an arrangement of hawthorne branches, also painted white. The hawthorne, along with some short pieces of green spruce and yew, is stuck in a needlepoint holder. The greens are lightly brushed with white.

A big snowman could be used as a



—Photos: Curt Foerster

centerpiece for a table, or several of them might be placed at intervals down a long banquet table. Use something dark to set them off, either a dark cloth or crepe paper or dark greens around them.

A very large snowman could be a feature in a corner of your living-room, or in a school room, or church or shop window.

Alternate color schemes for the table setting might be dark blue or dark green table cover with pale pink or white napkins and candles. If a dark cloth is not available, use crepe paper.



LITTLE SNOWMAN

PUT three stale marshmallows together with one toothpick. Stick in half toothpicks for arms, whole cloves for eyes, nose and buttons. Mouth is colored with red cake coloring, and a clove does duty for a pipe. The two top marshmallows should be placed with round sides to the front and back, and the bottom marshmallow with round

flat side down. Toothpicks and cloves go into marshmallows more easily if you burn holes for them first with a hatpin heated in the flame of a candle. Make hat according to the pattern on opposite page, and either balance it on the snowman's head or squeeze the top marshmallow enough to go partly into the crown of the hat.



BIG SNOWMAN



TO MAKE the big snowman, crush newspaper into balls of desired size and tie round and round with grocery string. Crisscross the surface with strips of newspaper or towel paper torn across the grain. Towel paper stretches and fits the curved surface best. Make the strips about 1/2" wide and 3"-6" long, and wet one side well in thin, cooked flour paste. Keep applying strips until surface is covered.

Flatten balls while damp and put to-

gether with three sharp, strong toothpicks between each two balls. You may need to make holes with an ice pick for the toothpicks.

Paint the snowman with white poster paint and improvise details from whatever is at hand. This one has black patches stuck in with thumbtacks for eyes, and thumbtacks for buttons. The nose is made out of a folded strip of paper looped together in a ring and tacked on. Mittens are made of bright

orange construction paper, doubled, cut out, and stuck on toothpicks with scotch tape. The pipe is a nut fastened on a toothpick. Directions for hat are given on opposite page.

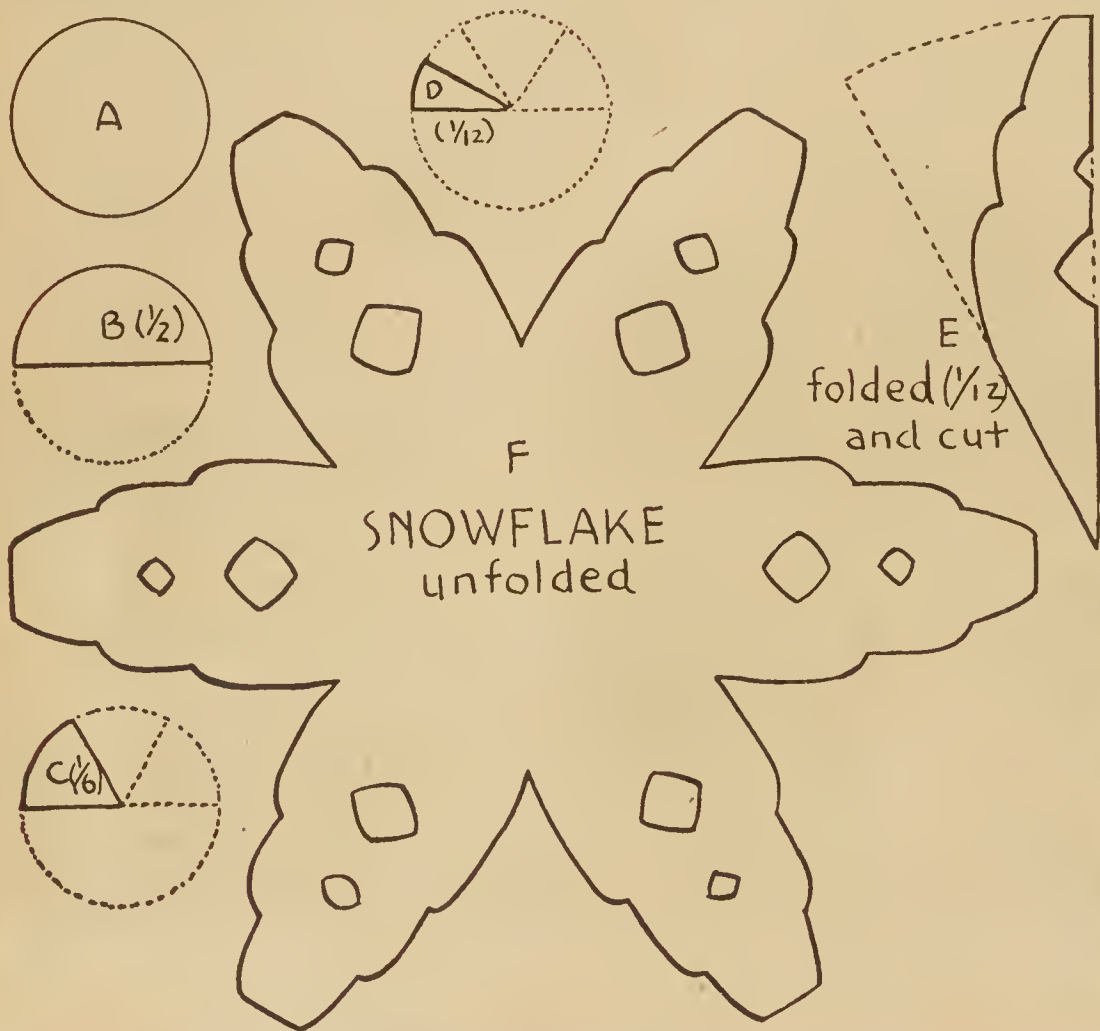
A giant snowman can be made from three big flour sacks. Cut off tops and fill with crushed paper. Fold over and fasten together with paste. This snowman is a nice size for a schoolroom or hall and can be converted later to an Easter bunny by adding ears and tail.

WINTER WONDERLAND Continued

Snowflake Mats

CUT A 4-inch circle (A) from white paper or drawing paper. Fold in half (B) and fold again in thirds (C) to make a wedge shape 1/6 of a circle (D). Then fold again in half and cut outer edge in irregular scallops like (E). Cut perforations and unfold (F). Snowflakes are always 6-sided or pointed figures, so you can make from the same beginning many variations (see three suggested variations below). Just be careful never to cut away all of either folded edge (E) or the snowflake will fall apart.

Place mats can be made from 12-inch or 14-inch circles, and smaller ones are nice on plain-colored plates under a sherbet glass. Press snowflake mats with warm iron.

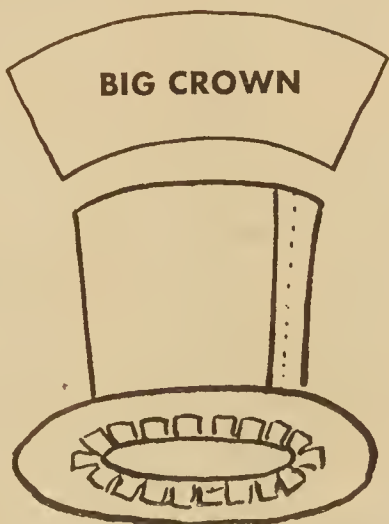


Snowman's Hat

MAKE snowman's hat from black construction paper. To make small hat, cut 2-inch circle and fold in half. Cut out a hole for the head about 1 inch in diameter. Cut strip for crown 2 1/4" x 1 1/4"; roll into a cylinder and paste. Before pasting pull one end of crown a bit tighter than the other so that the top will be bigger than the head band. Cut slits 1/4-inch deep on the end of crown that fits into brim, and turn back flaps. Insert crown in brim and paste flaps to under side of brim.

Big snowman's hat is made like the little one except that the top and bottom of crown are cut with a curve, like the diagram of "Big Crown." Make a big "doughnut" of paper for the brim, cutting the hole gradually so it fits on the head. Then roll the crown paper into a cylinder, slip loosely into the hole and let it open gradually until it fills it. Paste seam of crown and cut flaps and paste to under side of brim. Fasten to snowman's head with pins or tape.

If you don't have a big sheet of black paper for the big hat, paint light-weight cardboard with black poster paint.



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Gold Medal Flour! And, since flour is the most important ingredient in any baking, the success of this nationwide home-kitchen test proves again how fine and dependable Gold Medal is. Try it!



Betty Crocker's CANDY CANE COOKIES

New! So different, yet so easy!

These fancy holiday gift cookies look wonderful, taste even better. And they're simple to make, easy to shape. Just follow this recipe and be sure you use dependable Gold Medal—America's favorite flour.

Preheat oven to 375° (quick moderate).

Mix together thoroughly...

- 1 cup soft shortening (half butter)
- 1 cup sifted confectioners' sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 1/2 tsp. almond extract
- 1 tsp. vanilla

Sift together and stir in...

- 2 1/2 cups sifted GOLD MEDAL Flour
- 1 tsp. salt

Divide dough into halves.

Blend into one half...

- 1/2 tsp. red food coloring

Roll 1 tsp. each color dough into a strip about 4-in. long. Place strips side by side, press lightly together and twist like rope. Place on ungreased cookie sheet. Curve top down to form handle of cane. Bake about 9 minutes (or until lightly browned) in quick moderate oven (375°). Remove with spatula from cookie sheet while warm and sprinkle with a mixture of 1/2 cup crushed peppermint candy and 1/2 cup sugar. Makes about 4 dozen cookies.

SUCCESS TIPS: (1) Smooth rolls can be made by rolling small strips back and forth on lightly floured cloth-covered board. (2) Make complete cookies one at a time. If all the dough of one color is shaped first, the little rolls become too dry to twist.



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Betty Crocker

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Personal
To Women With
Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy,
headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-
down of kidney function. Doctors say good
kidney function is very important to good
health. When some everyday condition, such
as stress and strain, causes this important
function to slow down, many folks suffer nag-
ging backache—feel miserable. Minor blad-
der irritations due to cold or wrong diet may
cause getting up nights or frequent passages.
Don't neglect your kidneys if these condi-
tions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild
diuretic. Used successfully by millions for
over 50 years. It's amazing how many times
Doan's give happy relief from these discom-
forts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and fil-
ters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

Fashion-Right

Easy-to-Make

2720
10 - 20

2866
4 - 10

2944
12 1/2 - 24 1/2

2923
SMALL,
MEDIUM,
LARGE,
EXTRA-
LARGE

2866. The youngest style-conscious lady of the household will love this dress either with puff sleeves and collar or square neck with armhole ruffles. Sizes 4-10. Size 8: Dress shown takes 2 3/4 yds. 35-in.

2720. Make this dress in a single day! Nothing could be easier to do! No waistline seam! No sleeves to set in! No collar to make! No zipper to put into place! Sizes 10-20. Size 16: Dress takes only 4 1/2 yds. of 35-in. fabric.

2923. A trim bib-top apron and little tea style in one pattern! Each has its own feminine and distinct personality from a minimum of fabric. Small, medium, large, and extra large sizes. Me-

2944. In one pattern — jacket and skirt with weskit! Unlined jacket and weskit are so easy to make and are perfect companions for the smart six-gore skirt. Sizes 12 1/2-24 1/2. Size 16 1/2: Skirt, 1 3/8 yds. 54-in. Jacket, 1 5/8 yds. 54-in.

Prize Winner's Recipe

THE other day everybody in our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offices was eating molasses cookies—the soft rolled kind. We had just baked a batch of them in our A.A. test kitchen, using the recipe of Mrs. Pearl S. Drake of Gainesville, N. Y., who won first place in the statewide molasses cookie contest sponsored this year by New York State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We all enjoyed those cookies, and now we're passing the recipe on to you.

Mrs. Drake's recipe is economical and easy to mix. The chilled dough rolls easily and, if you want to, you can store part of the dough in a tightly covered bowl in your refrigerator for several days and so use it for more than one baking.

MRS. DRAKE'S MOLASSES COOKIES

1 cup sugar
1 1/2 cups molasses
1 cup hot water
1 cup melted shortening
7 cups sifted flour

5 teaspoons soda
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger

To the sifted flour add all dry ingredients except the sugar and sift together twice. In a large mixing bowl, dissolve sugar and molasses in the hot water. Stir in melted shortening, mixing well. Stir flour mixture into molasses mixture, 1 1/2 cups at a time, and mix well after each addition. Chill dough in refrigerator for at least 30 minutes.

As this is a large recipe, take about one-quarter of the dough at a time and roll to 1/4 or 1/2 inch thickness on a lightly floured board. Cut into 3-inch circles. Place on a greased cookie sheet (not too close together) and if desired, sprinkle lightly with sugar. Bake at 375° (moderately hot oven) about 12 minutes. Remove cookies from pan as soon as baked. Yield: 60-70 cookies.

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in the
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This program reports the high-
way conditions throughout New
York state and northern Penn-
sylvania. The information is col-
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perintendents, and other reliable
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WVBT-FM	Bristol Center	95
WVCN-FM	DeRuyter	105
WWNY-FM	Watertown	100
WMSA-FM	Massena	105
WRUN-FM	Utica-Rome	106
WVCV-FM	Cherry Valley	102
WFLY-FM	Troy	92
WHVA-FM	Poughkeepsie	105
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The New Station in the
Ithaca-Elmira-Corning Area
WRRR Ithaca 103.7

Rural Radio
Network
Ithaca, New York

Along the South Hill Road

By INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY

Again the Tree

*The tree was chosen by the boy and dog
When they explored the woodlot in July.
It stands in green perfection now,
Dusted with frosty flakes of winter sky.*

*Small footprints follow large ones in
the snow*

*While the eager boy and dog race on
ahead:*

*All of the family must cut the tree
And bring it home in triumph on the
sled.*

*The clean sharp fragrance fills the
waiting house;*

*The tree will be an altar for His gifts.
It will be wreathed with laughter and
with song.*

*Its lights are hope. Even the sad heart
lifts!*

WE SOLVE the long-standing argument at our house about the size of Christmas trees by having two. Brother always favors cutting the biggest one we can get into the living room, but Sister thinks a tiny one—small enough to go on a table—is just the thing. The tiny one we take up by the roots in the hope, often vain, that we can keep it alive and set it out in the lane after it has displayed cookies and gumdrops and tiny trinkets.

Last year Sister made jewel-like candies and enchanting little cookies. There were angels and birds and strange improbable glittering fish and pastel animals. She made paper patterns to cut the cookies and also backed

them with paper to help them hold together when she iced them. They were a great success as decorations and added a special note to gift boxes of homemade cookies—but woe unto anyone who attempted to eat one! It almost took a hammer and chisel to break one apart after it had dried out.

Linda Anne and I are making gingerbread men, less decorative, but much more edible, and Linda Anne thinks candy canes would be just the thing. Enthusiastic as I get over Christmas preparations, I shall not attempt making those!

The tree-trimming job that is turning out to be the most fun of all is not even in the house. We are making the white spruce in the yard into a birds' Christmas tree this year. Early in November I started saving bits of crumbs, seeds and an occasional nut meat or bit of dried fruit, and kept a set of muffin tins handy to hold these odds and ends. Melted suet was poured over these tidbits, making solid little cakes when cooled that are easy to hang on our birds' Christmas tree with a bit of string. Why I didn't plant some sunflowers in the garden last year, I don't know. Their seed would be fine to add to the cakes.

Someone has called Christmas the "fifth season"—the season of childhood. It is the time when we can all for a little space open our hearts and be children in spirit. Again, the tree is green and glowing; again the Star shines, and the magic words are spoken:

Merry Christmas!

The Workshop by FLORENCE E. WRIGHT

Protective Coating for Marble

We are cleaning the marble top of a table in accordance with recommendations from several sources—using lemon juice and borac paste. Once it is cleaned, is there any protective coating that can be used to keep it from becoming stained and dirty again? — Lois D. Mathewson, Steuben Co. H.D.A., Bath, N. Y.

Once again we can recommend Waterlox penetrating sealer as a protective coating for marble. It has been used extensively for giving marble tombstones a protective coating.

Wax Recipe

I am trying to find the recipe for making the beeswax and turpentine finish used on old furniture. Can you give me the quantities and method?—Mrs. Lawrence C. Burt, Westmoreland, N. H.

The recipe is:

Beeswax (½ pound for thick wax,
or ¼ pound for thin wax)

1 pint turpentine (spirits of turpentine preferred)

A little boiled linseed oil

Melt the beeswax in a double boiler. When slightly cool add the turpentine. Stir until the mixture is like a thick batter, then put in a jar to be used as needed. The addition of a little linseed oil makes the wax waterproof. Color the wax with oil paint to prevent it leaving a light film on the furniture—burnt umber for light woods and black for dark.

To use, place a small amount between layers of cheesecloth and apply a thin coat, using a circular motion.

Let stand, but polish before it has time to harden, using a piece of wool cloth, carpet, or a grain bag. On flat surfaces, a brick placed inside the cloth is helpful.

Antiques Price List

I have inherited some dishes and glassware and would like to know something about the value of them. Is there a list of current prices available? — Mary Ann Brokaw, Trenton, N. J.

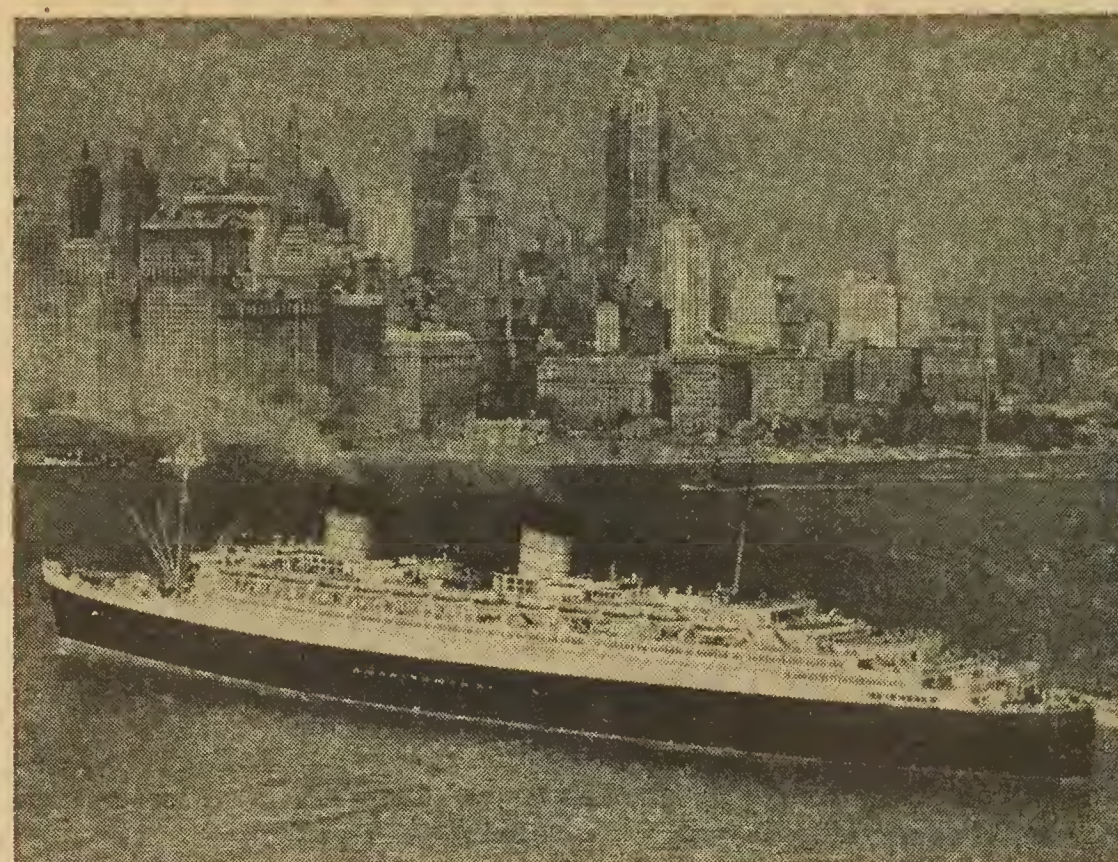
A good source of the approximate value of dishes, glassware, and some other antiques is: "The Third Antiques and Their Current Prices," published by Warman Publishing Co., Uniontown, Pa., \$3.50. This issue is just off the press.

NOTE: This column answers readers' questions on antiques (furniture) and on refinishing and decorating furniture; also, questions pertinent to some of the crafts. If you have difficulty in getting your craft supplies locally, you may send for a price list of craft supplies which you can get from The Workshop. The list includes supplies for nearly all kinds of crafts and refinishing work. To get a copy of it, send 10 cents plus 3 cents postage, to The Workshop, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.)

PRAYER FOR YEAR'S END

By Edith Shaw Butler

The year has brought so many things
To give my spirit soaring wings
I cannot think to name each one:
A new day blessed by morning sun,
The memory of woods in snow,
Beloved, peaceful hills I know;
At night, the mystic stars above,
Companionship with those I love;
My garden, bright with blossoming,
The miracles the seasons bring.
Oh help me to be worthy, Lord,
Of these good gifts, a treasured hoard.



Queen Elizabeth—For the 1954 Tour

—Photo: Cunard Lines

It is YOUR Turn to Visit Europe

IN 1953 sixty of your neighbors traveled to Europe on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Tour. They all reported a grand time—you have probably heard their stories and seen their pictures.

Your AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has again asked us to arrange and escort another tour to Europe in 1954. A trip that's a little longer and fully as interesting, is now in the making. It will be announced as soon as all arrangements are completed.

Just think—hotel rooms for next August are already reserved for you; for instance, one in the heart of Switzerland, in sight of the towering snow-covered Jungfrau!

Hundreds of folks just like you have traveled with us during the past few years into almost every country in Europe and all of them have been delighted with our arrangements.

We hope you may find it possible to 'invest in happiness' in 1954 by taking advantage of the splendid travel opportunity made possible by your farm publication.

No matter where you want to go, individually or in groups, we are able and ready to give you expert assistance in your travel problems. There is no charge. Please call on us.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

SUNNYGABLES NOTES - - By JOHN B. BABCOCK

FARMERS have been able to stay in business over the past 15 years by increasing the output per man. Many of us are following practices now that we would not have adopted if we had not been forced by economic conditions. Such things as inexpensively made grass silage, pen stables, milking parlors and irrigation are not fads. They were brought on by the pressure to produce more per acre, per animal, per man. They are here to stay.

Farmers over the country as a whole have doubled their output since before World War II. We haven't done as well on dairy farms. By 1950, an hour's work made 86 pounds of milk. The significant observation here is not that we have failed to double the milk output. Rather, we should take note that 43% of the increase was due to higher production per cow. Only 20% of the increase per hour of work was due to less labor for caring for the cow.

I know that here at Sunnygables we tend to cull low producers more carefully than we have in the past, figuring that one forty pound per day cow is a lot more valuable than two 25 pound producers. Perhaps we should pay as much or more attention to saving labor in feed production, chores and milking. We have made some big strides in this direction through pen stabling, an elevated milking parlor, long grass silage, etc. But we perhaps have not given the proper weight to squeezing even more out of our own labor—particularly at chores.

Professor French, who heads up the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell, points out that if we save a dollar a day on labor for one year, it is equivalent to 5% interest charges on a \$7,400 investment. A lot of hours can be saved with investments of only a few hundred dollars. A good example is concrete feeding and watering areas that do not depreciate much. At the same time they pile up hour after hour of saved time at chores. Of course there are other equally good examples.

The fellows who should receive the credit for cutting corners on labor are the poultrymen. Twenty years ago no one would have believed that today a man would be able to take care of 10,000, 15,000 or even 20,000 birds. Yet this is being done. Right now, Bob Marshall, who is using our poultry housing space at Sunnygables, takes better care of the birds with an hour or so labor a day than we used to with one man spending almost full time to tend 3,000 hens.

Of course we must continue our drive toward higher producing animals in our dairy herd, and we still feel that big work corners can be cut by better methods of handling the hundreds of tons of feed and bedding we use each year. But an important unexploited area is right in the barn. There is where lots of little savings can give us the edge we need to stay in business and make a profit.

BACK TO NURSE COWS

PROBABLY no one practices quite as well as he preaches. Over the years we have said we raised our best calves with least trouble on nurse cows. However, improved calf rations with the

proper nutrient balance have lured us away from the nurse cow to the more economical teat-pail feeding method.

With fairly decent milk prices now, there is no doubt that calves can be raised cheaper on a calf ration than on a cow, as far as dollars and cents go. The big "if" is the management. Even with extraordinary care, sanitation, and the best living quarters we can find, we have lost some calves, or seen them suffer setbacks from which they never quite recover.

Labor a Consideration

Running things all alone this winter, Jack finds the demands on his time do not allow him to give the extra care necessary to avoid trouble with calves raised in individual pens on wire. Just one oversight, such as a dirty pail or improperly mixed calf ration, can have serious consequences.

More to save time than anything else, Jack put his Brown Swiss calves downstairs on the same level as the milking herd this fall, and ran in a couple of cows that were either going dry, or just waiting for better beef prices. The system saved time. Calf feeding was simply a matter of cutting two cows into the shed where the calves are at milking time, and running them back out when chores were done.

Natural Mothers

As the number of calves increased, Jack found that he was keeping on the nurse cows. He also found a good place to make profitable use of milk from fresh cows. Rather than hold a new cow till last and put her milk through the milker lines, only to feed it back in pails, he now simply runs the fresh cow in with her own calf and three or four others while he is milking. As the milk works out of the udder and milk is ready for market, the new member of the milking string takes her place in the parlor without any trouble.

Of course Jack watched very carefully when he first started fresh cows in this manner. To his amazement, two or three calves working on a tender udder produced no adverse reactions at all from the new mothers. The easy-going characteristics of the Brown Swiss seem to carry over to their mother instinct. They adopt new calves almost on sight. That means no break-in period for nurse cows, or selection of those individuals which make suitable mothers. Even a fresh heifer walks into the calf pen with a "come one come all" acceptance of the hungry, butting calves.

Back when we used nurse cows with a mixed grade herd, we singled out old reliables like Smitty, our old decrepit Holstein grade, and let her raise a dozen or so calves a season to earn her keep. Because of the willingness of the Brown Swiss to take on nursing chores, Jack is working on the new system of using newly fresh cows for a day or so, or low producers at the tail end of the milking string.

With no calf trouble so far, we will try for a perfect calf crop. Then it will be a matter of comparison to see if the extra cost of nurse cows over pail feeding will offset the calf losses we have had in recent years.

WINTER PLOWING

WITH some part time help from Chucky Royce, a neighbor boy who is exchanging labor for a calf, Jack is whittling away at plowing for next spring. On our more gravelly, well-drained fields, excess moisture is not much of a problem during the winter. And with less water near the surface, the ground can be worked where heavier soil stays frozen.

The first piece to be fitted is our nine year old stand of alfalfa. Because of the shape and contour of the field,

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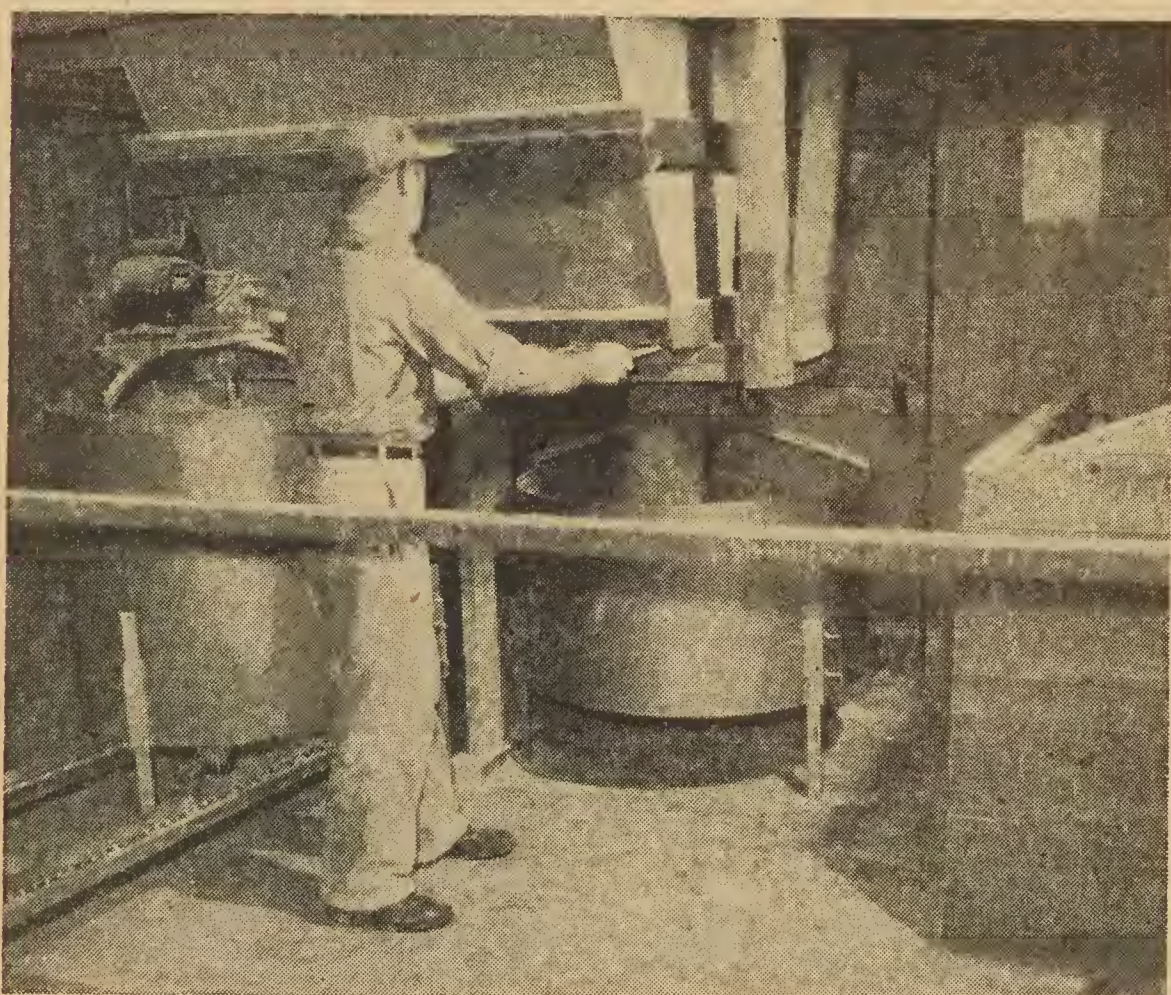
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—Photo by C. Hadley Smith

No full time poultryman at Sunnygables these days. Bob Marshall has installed bulk handling and automatic feeding. The bins pictured are centered under an overhead feed bin, and provide automatic feeding to 2,400 birds housed on both sides of the feedroom. All Bob needs now is a way to get the birds to turn on the switch when the feeders are empty!

Merry Christmas

a good part of it has to be plowed "up-hill." I don't know how many times we have tried to lay this meadow out so that it could be worked more conveniently; we always come up with some odd lands that will leave the finished job rough at the best. We want to get the field torn up at any cost as quickly as possible, though, so that a good firm seedbed can be prepared for oats, which will either be grazed or put in the silo.

We expect the early plowing will also help us do a better job of killing the weeds which were taking over this piece. Because it is our best drained field, we can drag over it when we want to, right up to planting time.

BEEF PRICES

WE HAVE heard a lot about declining beef prices, and needless to say, dairymen have been hit hard by low beef prices too. Less money for milk has meant liquidation of low producers—a practice that was fairly profitable over recent years. Maybe the market will get a little healthier, but as far as high prices for cull cows, "them days is gone forever."

With close culling more important than ever before, Jack has been marketing the bottom of the herd. At the end of November, he sold off a heavy cow who was not carrying her weight in the milking string, or in the nurse cow pen. We might add that our best estimates show that our feed supply is no more than adequate, which was another reason for getting rid of a big cow—and hence a big eater.

As evidence that the value of a big Brown Swiss cow has suffered more than a little at the butcher's, let's compare this sale with one back during the higher beef prices. The figures speak for themselves.

Date	Weight	Total Price
November, 1951	1,390	\$361.40
November, 1953	1,495	\$173.42

MAN WITH A LANTERN

A NEWLY born calf is a hardy individual. A rancher from Montana once told me that they have found fresh cows outdoors in subzero weather where water froze so fast that calves could not even be licked dry. They would turn up, in fact, with ears and tails frozen off, but otherwise perfectly healthy. We have no such evidence of hardiness, but one new calf did prove that it could stand about anything that might come along in these parts.

Jack reluctantly went away the other night, worrying about a cow which was about due. When he got home late at night, he checked into the barn even before he took Jean and the kids home. There was the cow standing by her cleanings—but no calf. She apparently had not freshened in the pen.

Jack changed his clothes, lit a lantern and started a search of the pasture below the barn that lasted till 2 a.m. Still no call. Discouraged and confused, he went to bed. The next morning at dawn, Jean thought she saw a calf moving in a dry creek bed. Sure enough, there was the missing maverick.

Despite sub freezing temperatures, and from its appearance not a drop of milk or care, the new arrival had eluded Jack and lasted out the night. Once in the barn, he went right to work on his mother and is apparently in the best of health.

Of course it had to be a bull calf, and Jack says he would have been so mad if he had found it in the middle of the night that he would have been tempted to leave it there anyway!

SERVICE BUREAU

IT'S YOUR RISK

I read a story about a man in Massachusetts who claimed to be a "Water Diviner." He said he could locate water and tell how deep you had to drill for it. We had to have some water so we wrote to him for information. He came to see us and he seemed so honest and convincing that we paid him \$60. He located a spot and said that we would find plenty of water just 49 feet down and certainly not over 65 feet.

We hired a well driller and he went down almost 500 feet without finding any water. We think that this man who claims he can locate water is a crook and ought to be put in jail.

We can sympathize with our reader, but we doubt very much that anyone could send this man to jail. We approached him on the matter of refunding the money but he claims that the water was there but that the driller shut it off with the casing and anyway why did they let the driller go down 500 feet when he told them they would get water at 49 feet to 65 feet?

Many people will question the soundness of hiring a "Water Diviner" to locate water, but if you do hire one you take a chance as to the results you get unless you can get a definite written guarantee.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK	
Mrs. John Savoy, Arkport (Refund on replacement of pan)	\$ 1.50
Mr. Ernest Campbell, Gasport (Received money on wheat)	87.81
Miss Emma Porteous, Portlandville (Refund check on dresses)	8.97
Mr. Edgar Ploetz, West Valley (Money received from straw)	200.00
Mr. Vesta Hommel, Tannersville (Received on refund of bulbs)	5.81
Mr. Milton Booth, Peekskill (Refund on booklet)	3.00
Mrs. Harold Knowles, Campbell (Refund for car seat and cooking pot)	10.40
Mrs. A. Lagree, Churubusco (Refund on binoculars)	2.75
Mr. J. Lawrence Caward, Naples (Received refund on merchandise ordered)	11.47
NEW JERSEY	
Mr. E. K. Davis, Sewell (Restitution on check)	65.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Tessie Kowalski, Carbondale (Refund on dishes)	23.75
Mr. and Mrs. Archie Converse, Mills (Refund of deposit)	100.00

THANKS!

I am writing to thank you and tell you how much I appreciated your help in getting my refund.

Besides A.A. being "tops" for a farm paper, this extra service is most helpful to many of us subscribers. This service surely is something we need.

—T.B.G., New Hampshire

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

Nº 17986

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November 25

19 53

PAY EXACTLY ONE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

\$ 100.00

William Cartwright and
Burdette Cartwright
Hunt, New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

Reward Goes to Livingston Co., N.Y.

ABOVE is a reproduction of a \$100 reward check which we sent to William and Burdette Cartwright of Hunt, New York for information leading to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of George Yaw who stole three calves from our subscriber Fay Wright of Fillmore, New York.

We offer our sincere congratulations to the Cartwright Brothers for the prompt action which they took and to Roy Carlson, Chief Deputy Sheriff of Livingston County. Mr. Carlson kindly sent us a copy of his report and from the facts which follow, I am sure you will agree that a most excellent job of investigation was done. Here briefly is the story:

Returning home late in the evening one night last June, William Cartwright found George Yaw about to take the Cartwright truck for the purpose of pulling his own car off the railroad tracks where it had been stuck. Mr. Cartwright took his truck and pulled the car off the tracks. While he was doing this his brother Burdette appeared on the scene and before they left they both noticed three calves a short distance away. They asked George Yaw about them but he replied that he didn't know anything about them.

Later the two brothers brought the calves home and put them in a pen. One of them had his front feet tied together with a handkerchief. The Sheriff was notified and the handkerchief was turned over to him.

Mr. Carlson then started his investigation. After checking with a number of farmers, he found that the three calves were missing from Fay Wright's

farm and the calves were identified by him as his property. At the Wright farm tire tracks were clearly visible and tracks at the railroad crossing where Yaw's car was stuck matched them perfectly.

George Yaw denied any knowledge of the deal but in Yaw's car Mr. Carlson found plenty of hair which appeared to be from a calf. Some of this was sent, along with some hair actually taken from the calves, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the answer from them indicated definitely that the hair in the car came from the stolen calves.

That just about wound-up the case and on November 2nd Yaw was sentenced by Judge Newton to not less than one year and not more than two years in the Attica State Prison.

Our offer of \$100 reward for information leading to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment for at least 30 days of anyone stealing cattle from a subscriber was started back in the war years when there was an active black market in meat. However, after the war was over, cattle stealing seemed to be prevalent so that reward has been continued from time to time and will be until definite notice is given to the contrary. The reward does not necessarily go to the owner of the livestock or a subscriber, it can go to anyone who gives the essential information. The purpose of this reward is to encourage our readers to give all facts to the police authorities promptly and to cooperate with them. Also to convince thieves that there is no profit in stealing cattle from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers.

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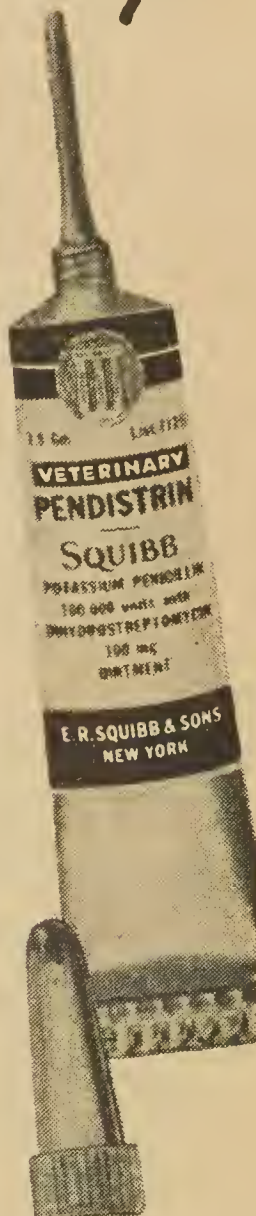
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Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc.

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